

Scottish Widows Limited

Annual Report and Accounts **2023**

Member of Lloyds Banking Group

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COMPANY INFORMATION**Board of Directors**

J S Wheway (chair)

W L D Chalmers

D L Davis

S T Nyahasha*

C Barua*

C J G Moulder

M H Cuhls

K A Cooper

A J Reizenstein

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J K Harris

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J M Jolly

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Company Registration Number

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GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT

The Directors present their Strategic Report on Scottish Widows Limited ("the Company") and its subsidiary undertakings (together referred to as 'the Group') for the year ended 31 December 2023. The Company is limited by shares, and incorporated in England and Wales.

Scottish Widows was founded in 1815, and since then we have been focused on helping customers protect themselves today whilst preparing for a secure financial future. Lloyds Banking Group plc ("Lloyds Banking Group") continues to invest significantly in the development of the Insurance, Pensions & Investments ("IP&I") business unit which the Group is within, with the aim of becoming Britain's preferred financial partner for pensions and financial planning.

Our purpose remains to help Britain prosper, we're creating a more sustainable and inclusive future for people and businesses, shaping finance as a force for good. The Group has a major role to play in this by:

- Supporting the financial health and wellbeing of our customers through propositions which provide immediate financial resilience such as Protection, and those such as Pensions and Investments which help prepare for the future.
- Helping businesses to recover and thrive, including by de-risking their pensions liabilities.
- Investing our policyholder and shareholder assets in ways which enable a green recovery, generate an appropriate return and help to build an inclusive society.

Specifically, progress against strategic priorities for the IP&I business unit of Lloyds Banking Group included the following:

- Workplace pensions business saw a 9 per cent annual increase in regular contributions to pensions administered, with £4.9 billion net AuA flows in the period, contributing to 18 per cent AuA growth.
- £4.2 billion invested in climate-aware investment strategies through Scottish Widows over the period. Cumulatively £21.7 billion invested, on track to meet the target of between £20 billion and £25 billion invested by 2025¹.
- Migrated c.1 million policies and c.£36 billion AuA to strategic platforms and decommissioned 19 legacy applications.
- Supported 13,000 customers to secure a guaranteed income for life, issuing £1 billion of annuity policies, growing from 9,000 customers and £568 million in 2022. Increased market share from 15.6 per cent in 2022 to 20.1 per cent².
- Continued progress in our protection offering, with the integration of Cavendish Online into the wider Scottish Widows Group, and protecting over 20,000 families through the Lloyds Banking Group's direct channels this year.

Principal activities

The principal activity of the Group is the undertaking of ordinary long-term insurance and savings business and associated investment activities in the United Kingdom. The Group offers a wide range of life insurance products such as annuities, pensions, term life and investment type products through independent financial advisors, the Lloyds Banking Group network and direct sales. The Group also reinsures business with insurance entities external to the Group and Lloyds Banking Group. The Group has freedom of services overseas through branches, which administer a relatively small amount of business, principally in Germany. This business is administered through a subsidiary, Scottish Widows Europe S.A. ("SWE").

Result for the Year

The result for the year ended 31 December 2023 is a Group loss after tax of £(85) million (2022 restated loss after tax: £(1,389) million). This consists of a Group loss before tax of £(180) million (2022: restated loss before tax of £(1,826) million, including a loss of £(1,238) million driven by contract modifications. See note 4 for further details) offset by a taxation credit of £95 million (2022: restated taxation credit of £437 million). The result is reflective of market movements.

IFRS 17

IFRS 17 'Insurance Contracts' replaces IFRS 4 'Insurance Contracts' and is effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2023.

IFRS 17 impacts the timing of profit recognition for the insurance contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participation features issued by the Group. However, it does not change the total profit recognised over the lifetime of these contracts as compared to IFRS 4, or the capital position or cash flows of the Group and Company.

The change in the measurement basis resulting in a decrease of the Group's liabilities due to the inclusion of future positive cash flows, the derecognition of deferred acquisition costs and the acquired value-in-force ("VIF") asset and the recognition, within the contractual service margin ("CSM"), of a proportion of the previously recognised profits from insurance contracts has resulted in an increase to the Group's retained earnings on transition of £1,143 million. See note 49 for more information on these movements.

¹ Includes a range of funds with a bias towards investing in companies that are reducing the carbon intensity of their businesses or are developing climate solutions.

² Nine months to 30 September 2023, as per latest Association of British Insurers data.

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)**IFRS 17 (continued)**

Under IFRS 17, the Group is required to defer substantially all of the expected profit through the recognition of a CSM on the balance sheet (losses on groups of onerous contracts and recoveries of such losses, to the extent they are covered by reinsurance contracts held, are recognised in the income statement immediately); the CSM is subsequently released to the income statement over the coverage period of the product. The expected profit includes estimated future premiums and claims together with administration costs such as claims handling costs, costs incurred to provide contractual policyholder benefits and policy administration and maintenance costs. As a result, a reduction is expected in the amounts to be disclosed as operating expenses and expenses for management services received under IFRS 17, in respect of the relevant IFRS 17 income statement line items that have been presented from 2023.

The Group's initial application date was 1 January 2023 and its transition date was 1 January 2022. On transition, the Group used the full retrospective approach for business written since 1 January 2016 using Solvency II modelling tools developed when Solvency II was implemented, which are only available to support the calculation of IFRS 17 results from that date. The fair value approach was used for business written prior to 1 January 2016 and valuations supporting Solvency II at the transition date have been used to support the fair value calculation for transition for that business.

As permitted by IFRS 17, the Group's financial statements at and for the year ended 31 December 2023 include restated comparatives for the year ended 31 December 2022 only. Further detail can be found in note 49.

Balance sheet impact at 1 January 2022

On restatement, the increase in the Group's and Company's total equity as of 1 January 2022 was £1,143 million and £1,099 million respectively.

Balance sheet impact at 31 December 2022

On restatement, the decrease in the Group's and Company's total equity as of 31 December 2022 was £454 million and £429 million respectively.

Statement of comprehensive income impact

The Group is required to defer substantially all of the expected profit through the recognition of a CSM on the balance sheet (losses on groups of onerous contracts and recoveries of such losses, to the extent they are covered by reinsurance contracts held, are recognised in the income statement immediately); the CSM is subsequently released to the income statement over the coverage period of the product.

The CSM of all insurance contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held at 1 January 2022 was Group: £1,484 million and Company: £1,407 million (net of reinsurance) and the risk adjustment recognised at that date was Group: £1,473 million and Company: £1,447 million (net of reinsurance). £315 million for Group and £305 million for Company of the CSM and risk adjustment, gross of reinsurance, held at 1 January 2022 was released and recognised in the income statement during the year ended 31 December 2022.

During 2022, the Group added a drawdown feature to its existing longstanding and workplace pension business. This is a contract modification that results in a substantially different contract boundary, and IFRS 17 requires that the contracts and associated CSM (£0.4 billion) at the time of the modification are derecognised and the modified contracts together with a new CSM (£1.7 billion) are recognised as if they were new contracts.

These contract modifications increased the CSM by £1.3 billion and reduced equity by £1.3 billion (before the impact of IFRS 17 tax transitional adjustments) given the charge recognised in the income statement in 2022 on an IFRS 17 basis upon contract modification. The incremental CSM created includes value associated with the addition of drawdown feature itself.

Economic Environment

The UK economy saw modest but resilient performance in 2023, with initial estimates indicating growth of 0.1 per cent. This was despite a large increase in interest rates intended to prevent elevated inflation after the surge in global energy and food prices caused in large part by Russia's invasion of Ukraine. While inflation fell in the second half of 2023, the cost of living squeeze is still ongoing, with energy prices still around 50 per cent higher than in 2021 and food prices broadly 30 per cent higher. Government support protected households from some of the impact across 2022 and 2023, but this is not planned to continue through to 2024. Also, interest rate rises to date have not yet had their full impact, with many households yet to refinance fixed-rate mortgages at higher rates. The UK economy in 2024 is thus expected to echo its 2023 growth performance, but there are of course risks to this view, not least via consequences of any escalation of wars in Ukraine or the Middle East.

In line with Lloyds Banking Group's purpose of Helping Britain Prosper and a clear customer focus, Lloyds Banking Group are helping people and businesses finance their ambitions and growth whilst proactively providing support to those most affected by changes to the economic environment. The Group will continue to monitor the situation and risks to the business; refer to note 44 for further detail on shareholder asset exposures.

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)

Climate Change

Creating a sustainable future is core to the Lloyds Banking Group purpose of Helping Britain Prosper. Guided by the Lloyds Banking Group strategy which focuses on areas where we can have impact, supporting the UK's transition through lending, investments, products and services.

In 2022, Scottish Widows launched its climate action plan that sets out a long-term strategy with actions to drive the investment portfolio towards net zero by 2050, as well as targeting by 2025, the investment of between £20 billion and £25 billion in climate-aware investment strategies. As at 2023 year-end, our climate-aware investment strategies assets increased by £4.2 billion compared with the previous year. This brings us to a cumulative £21.7 billion, well on the way to meeting our £20 billion to £25 billion goal by the end of 2025. The climate plan is formulated in a manner that prioritises customer goals within decision-making.

The Group is supportive of the Task Force on Climate-Related Financial Disclosures ("TCFD") framework and related regulatory expectations and is aligned to best practice outlined by the Climate Financial Risk Forum ("CFRF"). In previous years a TCFD aligned report was published at the parent entity level (Scottish Widows Group Limited ("SWG")). From this year onwards, the Group is included in the Lloyds Banking Group Sustainability Report. This report is available on the Lloyds Banking Group website at www.lloydsbankinggroup.com/investors/esg-information.

The Company is subject to the requirements of the FCA's Environmental, Social and Governance sourcebook (the sourcebook) and must therefore publish its own entity level TCFD aligned report which complies with the sourcebook requirements. This report will be published on the Scottish Widows website at www.scottishwidows.co.uk/climatereport prior to 30 June 2024. Product level reporting will also be published on the Scottish Widows website, offering climate related information on customer funds.

The Group and Company have taken advantage of the exemption from the Companies (Strategic Report) (Climate-related Financial Disclosure) Regulations 2022 reporting requirements in respect of its own Strategic Report, as the required disclosures are included in the annual report and accounts of its ultimate parent company, Lloyds Banking Group plc, available at www.lloydsbankinggroup.com/investors/financial-downloads.html.

Governance

Given the strategic importance in managing the impacts of climate change, the Group's governance structure provides clear oversight and ownership of the sustainability strategy and management of climate-related risk.

Governance for climate-related risk has been embedded into the existing governance structure and is complementary to the governance of Lloyds Banking Group's sustainability strategy. The Insurance Board as a whole is responsible for sustainability within IP&I. In 2023, the Insurance Board's Sustainability Committee's remit for sustainability and responsible investment was transitioned and embedded within the responsibilities of the Board and its other committees, including a newly established Insurance Board Investment Committee, following which the Insurance Sustainability Committee was decommissioned. During 2024, we will continue to ensure sustainability is at the heart of governance and that environmental, social and governance matters are fully embedded across the committee structure and into all business-as-usual considerations.

The Group has a well-established and robust risk management framework used to identify, measure, monitor, manage and report the risks faced by the business. Climate Risk is managed using this framework, consistent with all other risks.

Climate risk is a key area of focus for the Group, specifically the risk of experiencing losses and/or reputational damage, either from the impacts of climate change and the transition to net zero or as a result of the Group's response to tackling climate change. The impacts from climate risk largely manifest through other principal risks that the Group faces, therefore consideration of climate-related risk is integrated into some of our wider risk management processes.

Strategy

The Group's position as a large investor presents an opportunity to participate in and influence the transition to a low carbon economy for the long-term benefit of customers and society. The Group has set goals to target a 50 per cent reduction in the carbon intensity (across the investment portfolio of customer and shareholder funds) by 2030 on a path to 'net zero' by 2050. The Group also backs climate solutions for real-world impact, and the use of engagement and shareholder voting power to drive companies to make the changes necessary. Further detail can be found in the Scottish Widows Climate Action Plan, published in February 2022, and in the July 2023 report outlining the progress we have made towards our Climate Action Plan. These are available at https://www.scottishwidows.co.uk/about_us/responsibleinvestment/.

Climate related scenario analysis is an evolving area that is important to the business and will be used to produce outputs that aid the understanding of Climate Risk and support decision making. The Group has developed a climate scenario analysis model to inform such insight. The output of this model was published in the 2022 Scottish Widows TCFD report and will be updated for the forthcoming entity and product TCFD reports. We regularly review our strategy using scenario analysis to assess its resilience. While climate science itself is very well developed, any analysis of the economic and financial impacts of climate risk involves a measure of subjectivity and simplification, so there is a relatively wide margin of uncertainty in these impacts. This type of modelling is therefore only one of several components of our climate risk management process and is not acted upon in isolation.

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)**Climate Change (continued)***Metrics & Targets*

Climate-related metrics form part of the Group's regular reporting to the Board, not just for disclosures but also for internal risk management. Since 2021, expanded internal metrics are regularly reported for monitoring progress of the net zero transition.

The portfolio's "carbon footprint" is the principal metric for measuring financed emissions and monitoring progress toward the 2030 and 2050 net zero targets. The footprint is the total tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂e) "owned" by the portfolio and scaled by £million invested. Measurement initially includes the Scope 1 and 2 (i.e. operational) emissions of investee companies.

Key performance indicators

Under IFRS 17, profit is deferred through the CSM and the risk adjustment (which comprises margins that are released to the income statement as uncertainty diminishes). Following adoption of IFRS 17, management monitor the composition of this measure of deferred profit, as shown in the table below.

	CSM	2023 Risk adjustment	Total	CSM	2022 Risk adjustment	Total¹	Change Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January	3,503	1,060	4,563	1,484	1,473	2,957	1,606
New business written in year							
of which: annuities	65	30	95	34	43	77	18
of which: pensions and investments	3	49	52	19	43	62	(10)
of which: protection and other	3	7	10	1	6	7	3
of which: reinsurance contracts held	(23)	(4)	(27)	(25)	(3)	(28)	1
	3,551	1,142	4,693	1,513	1,562	3,075	1,618
Release to income statement	(279)	(78)	(357)	(177)	(101)	(278)	(79)
Other ²	540	21	561	2,167	(401)	1,766	(1,205)
At 31 December	3,812	1,085	4,897	3,503	1,060	4,563	334

	2023 £m	2022 £m	Change £m
New business value of insurance and participating investment contracts recognised in the year			
Of which: deferred through CSM and risk adjustment	130	118	12
Of which: losses recognised on initial recognition	(80)	(75)	(5)
	50	43	7

¹ Total deferred profit is represented by CSM and risk adjustment, both held on the balance sheet. CSM is released as insurance contract services are provided; risk adjustment is released as uncertainty within the calculation of the liabilities diminishes.

² For 2022, Other included £1,335 million relating to increases in the CSM arising on the contracts that were modified and recognised as new contracts during the period (2023: £nil). This is not included in new business value.

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)**Key performance indicators (continued)***Funds under management*

Funds under management relating to policyholder liabilities were £156.8 billion (2022: £153.9 billion). The movement reflects net flows and market gains during the year.

Solvency II

Our business model has exposure to a portfolio of risk types which delivers a significant capital benefit through risk diversification allowed under Solvency II. An Internal Model is used to calculate the Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) taking account of the specific risks to which the Company is exposed. A Matching Adjustment is applied, resulting in a beneficial impact on the level of regulatory capital held in relation to annuities business.

During the year, the Group has delivered Solvency II reporting including full annual quantitative reporting as at 31 December 2022, as well as the narrative reporting required by Solvency II. The Company has a waiver from the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) exempting it from preparing a solo Solvency and Financial Condition Report (SFCR) for each Insurance entity. Instead, in April 2023, the Company reported publicly through a Group SFCR for Scottish Widows Group Limited. The next SFCR will be published in April 2024.

The Directors believe that the Company currently has adequate capital resources and will continue to do so in the foreseeable future. On a Solvency II basis the regulatory surplus of the Company in excess of capital requirements is £2.1 billion, after a £350 million interim dividend was paid in first quarter of 2024 (2022: £2.5 billion, after a £100 million dividend in the first quarter of 2023).

The Solvency II ratio for SWG of 187 per cent (pre dividend equivalent ratio for 2022: 163 per cent) represents the shareholder view of Solvency II surplus. The equivalent ratio for the Company is 182 per cent while the Regulatory Solvency Ratio included in the SFCR is 160 per cent (2022: 191 per cent and 175 percent respectively).

Generation of capital surplus

	Eligible Own Funds £m	SCR £m	Solvency Surplus £m
As at 31 December 2022	5,858	3,339	2,519
Regulatory and other model changes	573	45	528
Operating impacts:			
New business contribution	61	210	(149)
Expected in-force contribution	224	(193)	417
Assumption changes and experience variances	207	(23)	230
Debt costs	(62)		(62)
Market variances	(187)	57	(244)
Material miscellaneous items ¹	16	(7)	23
Other non-operating charges ²	(250)		(250)
Capital management (payment of dividends and repayment of subordinated debt capital)	(950)		(950)
As at 31 December 2023	5,490	3,428	2,062

1. Material miscellaneous items comprise a number of items including the run-off of the beneficial impact of the Solvency II Transitional Measures for Technical Provisions ("TMTP") (which smooth the impact of moving from Solvency I to Solvency II).
2. Other non-operating charges are a result of an increase in foreseeable dividends 2023: £350 million (2022: £100 million).
3. Capital management includes £100m of dividends paid in 2023 and an £850m debt redemption.

Regulatory and other model changes includes the Risk Margin and TMTP Solvency UK reforms introduced at the end of 2023.

Expected earnings on in-force business generated significant surplus capital in 2023, through both generation of Own Funds and run-off of the SCR. This was used in part to fund investment in new business and to cover debt costs.

Market variances resulted in an decrease in Solvency Surplus due to a number of market factors including equity markets, interest rate and credit spread movements.

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)**Key performance indicators (continued)***Solvency II (continued)*

A dividend of £100 million was paid February 2023 from the Company to Scottish Widows Group Limited. The Eligible Own Funds at 31 December 2023 includes a further dividend of £350 million that was paid in the first quarter of 2024, which is included in other non-operating charges in the table above.

Comparison of Group total equity to Solvency II own funds

Group Total Equity is as shown on the Balance Sheet on page 37.

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022 (Restated)
	£m	£m
Group total equity per the Balance Sheet	1,164	1,343 *
Adjustment to subsidiary values included in Solvency II own funds	147	26
Company total equity per the Balance Sheet	1,311	1,369 *
Valuation differences to Solvency II		
Intangible assets not valued in Solvency II (see note a)	(64)	(73)
<i>Replace insurance and participating investment contract liabilities and non-participating investment contract liabilities with Solvency II best estimate liabilities (see note b):</i>	6,965	5,488 *
Revalue investment in subsidiaries for Solvency II (see note c)	(95)	(50)
Subordinated debt contributing to capital under Solvency II (see note d)	1	4
Deferred tax (see note e)	(1,165)	(858)
Other	(4)	55
Solvency II excess of assets over liabilities	6,949	5,935
Movements from assets over liabilities to own funds (see note f)	(1,459)	5
Regulatory eligible own funds	5,490	5,858

* The 2022 comparative figures have been restated for the impact of IFRS 17. See note 49 for further details.

Notes:

- Intangible assets including Deferred Income Reserve are not recognised under Solvency II
- The difference between Solvency II Best Estimate Liabilities and IFRS Liabilities (in respect of Insurance, participating investment and non-participating investment contracts, Future Profits on non-participating business in the With Profit Fund and the Unallocated Surplus)
- The difference between Solvency II and IFRS valuation of subsidiaries. Under Solvency II, subsidiaries are recognised at their underlying balance sheet value, while under IFRS, some subsidiaries are recognised at cost
- The difference within the Solvency II and IFRS valuation of subordinated debt
- Deferred tax timing differences in relation to the valuation differences set out above
- Subordinated debt less ring-fenced assets which cannot be used to cover capital requirements.

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)**Key performance indicators (continued)**

The following table sets out the quality of eligible own funds of the Company

Tier 1 Own Funds increased over 2023 primarily due to earnings from in-force business and the positive impact of regulatory changes offset by dividends. Tier 2 Own Funds reduced over 2023 due to an £850m redemption of Subordinated Debt (Tier 2) Capital in June 2023. The Company holds material investments in liquid assets, which could, if necessary, be realised within three months. The amount of liquid assets held is greater than the Own Funds in excess of capital requirements (£2.1 billion).

	31 December 2023	31 December 2022
Regulatory Eligible Own Funds	£m	£m
Tier 1 unrestricted	4,884	4,406
Tier 2	606	1,452
Total	5,490	5,858

Liquidity

The Company regularly monitors its liquidity position to ensure that, even under stressed conditions, the Company has sufficient liquidity to meet its obligations and remain within the approved risk appetite. During 2023 the Company's excess liquidity position increased, and as at 31 December 2023 the Company had liquidity coverage of 135 per cent (2022: 109 per cent). Liquidity coverage is defined as the comparison of available liquid assets, net of known cash flows, against 1-in-200 scenario stressed cash flows and 1-in-200 scenario liquidity risks. Liquidity methodology and reporting is compliant with Solvency II.

During 2023 there has been an increase in the Company's excess liquidity position with a corresponding increase in the liquidity coverage since 31 December 2022. This was primarily driven by a methodology change to include the £750m revolving credit facility with Lloyds Bank as available liquidity and liquidity generation from Unit Matching, offset by dividends paid in the year.

Non-financial KPIs

The Directors consider non-financial KPIs in respect of the Group's strategic priorities. Where relevant, non-financial KPIs are presented below against the strategic priorities presented in this report

	2023	2022
Customer satisfaction (Trustpilot rating)	3.0	1.2
Customer complaints (FCA reportable complaints per 1,000 policies - scores align to latest Company biannual returns)	2.5	2.0
Colleague engagement index (% favourable - represents Insurance, Pensions & Investments division index)	58	70

To continue the recovery of our customer service proposition, investments have been made in FTE capacity, as well as in our digital capability, allowing more customers to self-serve through the customer service channel of their choice, which has resulted in improvements in our Trustpilot rating. The increase in customer complaints in 2023 is driven by surges in demand due to the volatile and uncertain economic environment, alongside attrition and challenging recruitment conditions. Key themes emerging for the colleague engagement index score were new flexible working arrangements and confidence in customer centricity.

Other Sources where KPIs are presented

The Group also forms part of the IP&I Division of Lloyds Banking Group. The development, performance and position of the IP&I Division are presented within Lloyds Banking Group's Annual Report, which does not form part of this report.

The Directors consider that the above are the key performance indicators which are appropriate to the principal activity of the Group. These, together with other metrics which cover customer, operational measures and capital, are included in the balanced scorecard which is used to measure all aspects of the performance of the business. In addition, the Directors are of the opinion that the information contained in the Company's Solvency II reporting on capital resources and requirements and regular actuarial reports, in conjunction with the information presented in the financial statements as a whole, provide the management information necessary for the Directors to understand the development, performance and position of the business of the Company and the Group.

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)**Review of the business**

In addition to the progress made against the strategic initiatives summarised earlier there are other areas that are worthy of note and these are described below. Decisions taken in the areas described below and in pursuit of our strategy are brought to the Board for due consideration and approval.

Migration of policy administration to outsourced partners

The outsourcing contract with Diligenta was signed on 19 September 2017 with the purpose of providing improvements in customer experience for longstanding customers. As a continuation of this process, a number of Diligenta managed policies were migrated from legacy policy administration systems in 2022, with further migration events planned for 2024.

In October 2017, Zurich UK Life agreed to sell its Workplace Pensions and Savings business and investment platform to the Group. Subsequently, the investment platform (which is administered by a third party, FNZ (UK) Limited) was acquired by the Group in 2018. A number of migration events have occurred since 2018, and as at the end of 2023, all planned migrations have been completed.

Repayment of loans and subordinated debt

During the year, a £317 million loan from the Company to its immediate parent, Scottish Widows Group Limited was repaid. The proceeds from this loan repayment, together with surplus liquidity within the Company, were used to repay £850 million of subordinated debt in issue (see note 38).

Outlook

The Directors consider that the Group's principal activities will continue to be unchanged in the foreseeable future.

Principal risks and uncertainties

Risks and uncertainties to our strategic plan, both positive and negative, are considered through the planning process. The following table describes the principal risks faced by the Group. Further details on financial risks and how the Group mitigates them can be found in note 44, as shown by the note reference.

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)**Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)***Financial risks*

Principal Risk	Note reference	Description
Market risk	44(a)	Market risk is the risk that the Group's capital or earnings profile is affected by adverse market movements. Of particular importance to the Group are equity, credit default spreads, interest rates and inflation for assets backing insurance business. External rates are outwith the Group's control, so mitigation is via having sufficient financial reserves to cover reduced earnings, and using hedging strategies (see note 24).
Insurance underwriting risk	44(b)	Insurance underwriting risk is defined as the risk of adverse developments in the timing, frequency and severity of claims for insured/underwritten events and in customer behaviour and in expense costs, leading to reductions in earnings and/or value. Specific risks include mortality risk, morbidity risk, persistency risk and longevity risk. In order to mitigate insurance underwriting risk, the Group uses underwriting, reinsurance, pricing-to-risk, claims management, product design, policy wording, and demographics to accurately assess mortality risk.
Credit risk	44(c)	Credit risk is the risk that parties with whom we have contracted, fail to meet their financial obligations. The Group is subject to credit risk through a variety of counterparties through invested assets which are primarily used to back annuity business, cash in liquidity funds and bank accounts, derivatives and reinsurance. Credit risk is mitigated via the Credit Risk Policy framework, which ensures exposures are appropriately monitored and action taken where necessary.
Capital risk	44(d)	Capital risk is defined as the risk that an insufficient quantity or quality of capital is held to meet regulatory requirements or to support business strategy, an inefficient level of capital is held or that capital is inefficiently deployed across the Group. Capital, which includes regulatory capital for the Company and regulated subsidiaries, comprises all components of equity and subordinated debt. The business of the Group is regulated by the PRA. The PRA specifies the minimum amount of capital that must be held by the Company in addition to its liabilities. In addition to ensuring that the Company maintains sufficient regulatory capital to meet Solvency II capital requirements (based on a one in 200 year event), the Group's capital management strategy, as part of the integrated insurance business requires it to hold capital in line with the stated risk appetite for the business, which is to be able to withstand high-severity stress events without breaching the capital requirements. Capital risk is managed via the Capital Risk Policy, which includes tools and governance to monitor capital requirements and assign capital accordingly.
Liquidity risk	44(e)	Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group does not have sufficient financial resources to meet its commitments as they fall due, or can only secure them at excessive cost. The Group is exposed to liquidity risk from payments to policyholders and non- policyholder related activity (such as investment purchases and the payment of shareholder expenses). Liquidity risk is mitigated by applying the Liquidity Risk Policy, which includes controls to maintain liquidity at necessary levels.

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)**Principal risks and uncertainties (continued)***Non-financial risks*

Principal Risk	Description
Operational risk	Operational risk is the risk of loss from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. This includes risks around cyber and information security, provision of external and internal services, financial crimes, financial reporting risk, fraud, IT systems, and security. Operational risk is managed through an operational risk framework, including a Risk and Control Self-Assessment (RCSA) process, and operational risk policies. The Group maintains a formal approach to operational risk event escalation, whereby material events are identified, captured and escalated. Root causes of events are determined, and action plans put in place to ensure an optimum level of control to keep customers and the business safe, reduce costs, and improve efficiency.
Data risk	Data risk is defined as the risk of failing to effectively govern, manage and control data (including data processed by third party suppliers), leading to unethical decisions, poor customer outcomes, loss of value and mistrust. It is present in all aspects of the business where data is processed, both within the Group and by third parties. This risk is measured through a series of quantitative and qualitative indicators, covering data governance, data management, records management, data privacy and ethics. Data risks and controls are monitored and governed in line with an embedded risk management framework, which involves identification, measurement, management, monitoring and reporting.
Climate risk	Climate risk is defined as the risk that the Group experiences losses and/or reputational damage, either from the impacts of climate change and the transition to net zero, or as a result of the Company's responses to tackling climate change. The Group is exposed to climate risk through transition and physical risks. The Group considers the impact of climate risk as a risk driver on other risks types, such as credit risk, market risk, and operational risk. Climate risk is mitigated via the application of the Climate Risk Policy, and actions taken to address other risk types.

In addition, as described in note 36, during the ordinary course of business the Group is subject to complaints and threatened or actual legal proceedings (including class or Group action claims) brought by or on behalf of current or former employees, customers, investors or other third parties, as well as legal and regulatory reviews, challenges, investigations and enforcement actions, both in the United Kingdom and overseas.

All such material matters are periodically reassessed, with the assistance of external professional advisors where appropriate, to determine the likelihood of the Group incurring a liability. In those instances where it is concluded that it is more likely than not that a payment will be made, a provision is established to management's best estimate of the amount required at the relevant balance sheet date. In some cases it will not be possible to form a view, for example because the facts are unclear or because further time is needed to properly assess the situation, and no provisions are held in relation to such matters. However, the Group does not currently expect the final outcome of any such case to have a material adverse effect on its financial position, operations or cash flows.

Section 172(1) Statement and Statement of Engagement with Other Stakeholders

In accordance with the Companies Act 2006 (the 'Act') (as amended by the Companies (Miscellaneous Reporting) Regulations 2018), the Directors provide this Statement, which describes the ways in which they have had regard to the following matters set out in Section 172(1) of the Act when fulfilling their duty to promote the success of the Company, under Section 172 of the Act.

This Statement also provides examples of how the Directors have engaged with and had regard to the interests of key stakeholders in accordance with the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 (as amended by the Companies (Miscellaneous Reporting) Regulations 2018). The Group is a subsidiary of Lloyds Banking Group plc, and as such follows many of the processes and practices of Lloyds Banking Group, which are further referred to in this Statement where relevant.

The Board is collectively responsible for the long-term success of the Group. Understanding the views and interests of its key stakeholders (this includes customers, shareholders, communities and environment, regulators, and suppliers), is central to the Group's strategy, and informs key aspects of Board decision-making as set out in this Statement. Stakeholder engagement is embedded within the Board's decision-making process and can be seen in the range of activities across key stakeholder groups.

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)

Section 172(1) Statement and Statement of Engagement with Other Stakeholders (continued)

How the Board has discharged its Section 172 duties

The Directors, on appointment (as part of their induction to the Board) are briefed on their statutory director duties and the standards required of subsidiary boards within Lloyds Banking Group. The Board undertakes an annual review of its governance arrangements, in particular of the matters it has reserved for its own determination and those for which it has delegated authority to management. This arrangement is designed to enable the Board to provide effective, sound, and entrepreneurial leadership of the Group within Lloyds Banking Group's strategic aims and prudent and effective controls.

Stakeholder engagement is embedded in the Board's delegation of authority to the Chief Executive Scottish Widows & Group Director Insurance (Chief Executive) for the delivery of the Group's strategy and overall management of the Group's business within its defined risk appetite. The Chief Executive discharges their responsibility for the day-to-day management of the Group's business by delegating key areas of their authority to members of management and with the assistance of the Executive Committee (the IP&I Executive Committee (IP&IExCo)) which enables him to make informed decisions about the operations of the Group's business.

The Chief Executive and management provide the Board with details of material stakeholder interaction and feedback, through a programme of business updates. Stakeholder interests are routinely identified by management in the wider proposals put before the Board.

Further details of how the Board considers each of the specific matters set out in Section 172, along with specific examples of how these considerations have influenced decisions taken by the Board, are set out in pages 13 to 17 which serves as the Group's Section 172(1) Statement. Given the importance of stakeholder interests, these are discussed where relevant throughout the Report.

Consumers

The Board's understanding of customers' needs is vital in setting and achieving the Group's goals. Customer needs and a customer-centric approach are a key consideration in Board decision-making. The Group serves a wide variety of different customers and acts in a way designed to meet their diverse needs in a timely and efficient way through its range of products and associated customer service.

The Board reviews the performance of its customer propositions within a cycle of in-depth reviews and debates matters particular to each proposition. Board review, discussion and challenge in 2023 has covered;

- product and investment performance;
- the quality of customer service;
- evolution of product design to meet changing client needs;
- digital landscape; and
- the effectiveness of various customer engagement and distribution channels to do business with the Group.

The Board also monitored customer impacts from the cost of living crisis and customer behaviours to inform how best to support customers. The Board, supported where appropriate by various committees (including the Independent Governance and With Profits Committees) challenges management from the perspective of the customer. The Board also puts customers at the heart of its deliberations of future business strategy.

The Board's Risk Oversight Committee ('ROC') monitors the operational performance of customer services, including both those services delivered in-house and the performance of third-party service partners. The ROC reviews detailed customer-related risk matters and scrutinises risk performance (including Complaints and Conduct Risk Appetite Metrics) to identify areas where improvements could be made. In 2023 the Board and ROC focused on a customer servicing backlog that emerged as a result of a spike in servicing demand caused by a number of factors including market volatility and the UK's cost of living crisis. Board and ROC oversaw the recovery of servicing during 2023 and procured assurance of the root causes and remedies, for implementation by management.

In 2023, the Board established an Investment Committee to enable improved focus on the management of customers' investments through review of fund performance and asset allocation.

The Scottish Widows brand has strength derived by its consistency, heritage and specialism with a high level of brand engagement among both direct customers and intermediaries. The Board recognises the need for brand consistency and the need to ensure customer experience matches customer expectations of its brand.

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)

Section 172(1) Statement and Statement of Engagement with Other Stakeholders (continued)

Consumer Duty

During the year, the Board continued to embed the Group's implementation of the Financial Conduct Authority's (FCA) Consumer Duty regime. This aims to strengthen the Group's focus on the delivery of good outcomes for customers, ensuring customers receive information they can understand, products and services that meet their needs and offer fair value, and ensure customers receive the support they need.

The Board of the Group recognises the importance of understanding its performance in supporting customers, including how the Group performs relative to its peers. Regular Board updates from management cover a range of relevant internal and external sources relevant to how consumer duty is being embedded into decision-making.

Investment performance

The Board of the Group is responsible for the strategy of investing customer assets, supported by its Investments Committee, With Profits Committee and with inputs from its Independent Governance Committee. The Group's approach to investment management is also supported by the Group's appointed fund managers, Schroder Investment Management (Schroders) and BlackRock.

The management of most of the Group's active funds by Schroders provides access to leading investment management expertise and helps to drive improved potential for increased investment returns for customers. The Group, via its Investment Committee, regularly reviews the performance of external asset managers.

Technology

The Board has taken steps to make sure the Group continues to respond to customer demand for digitised customer journeys. Whilst committed to digitisation, the Board acknowledges the need to retain telephony for certain customer experiences and for customers who may have a particular need, including those with a vulnerability.

Helping Britain Prosper

Lloyds Banking Group's purpose is Helping Britain Prosper. It does this by creating a more sustainable and inclusive future for people and businesses, shaping finance as a force for good.

Lloyds Banking Group continues to invest significantly in the development of its IP&I business, of which the Group forms part, with the aim of becoming Britain's preferred financial partner for pensions and financial planning, helping to enable households' financial health and resilience and meeting more of Lloyds Banking Group's customers' financial needs, increasingly with carbon neutral investments. Further information on Lloyds Banking Group's initiatives can be found in the Strategic Report within the Lloyds Banking Group Annual Report and Accounts for 2023, available on the Lloyds Banking Group website, at <https://www.lloydsbankinggroup.com/investors/annual-report.html>.

Shareholders

The Group is a wholly owned subsidiary of Lloyds Banking Group, forming part of its IP&I business unit. As a wholly owned subsidiary the Board ensures that the strategy, priorities, processes and practices of the Group are aligned where appropriate to those of Lloyds Banking Group, ensuring that its interests as the Group's shareholder are duly acknowledged. Further information in respect of the relationship of Lloyds Banking Group with its shareholders is included in the Strategic Report within the Lloyds Banking Group Annual Report and Accounts for 2023.

The relationship between the Board of the Group and the Board of Lloyds Banking Group is supported by at least one senior leader from Lloyds Banking Group serving as a Non-executive Director on the Group's Board throughout 2023. The Board of the Group also welcomed the Chief Executive Officer of Lloyds Banking Group joining one of its meetings during 2023 for a discussion of the Group's strategy in the context of contemporary issues in the Group's commercial environment.

The amount (where relevant) of dividend paid in the year to the Company's parent, SWG, is reported in the Directors' Report.

Communities and the environment

The Group is supportive of the TCFD framework and related regulatory expectations and is aligned to best practice outlined by the Climate Financial Risk Forum ("CFRF"). In previous years a TCFD aligned report was published at the parent entity level by SWG. From this year onwards, the Group is included in the Lloyds Banking Group Sustainability Report. This report is available on the Lloyds Banking Group website at www.lloydsbankinggroup.com/investors/esg-information.

The Company is subject to the requirements of the FCA's Environmental, Social and Governance sourcebook (the sourcebook) and must therefore publish its own entity level TCFD aligned report which complies with the sourcebook requirements. This report will be published on the Scottish Widows website at www.scottishwidows.co.uk/climatereport prior to 30 June 2024. Product level reporting will also be published on the Scottish Widows website, offering climate related information on customer funds.

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)**Section 172(1) Statement and Statement of Engagement with Other Stakeholders (continued)***Communities and the environment (continued)*

The Chairs of the Investment Committee and the Insurance Audit Committee report regularly to the Board on proceedings after each meeting on all matters within its duties and responsibilities.

Approval of proposed external commitments in relation to climate risk that materially impact the Group or the Group's funds is reserved to the Board. The IP&I Risk Oversight Committee on behalf of the Board considers the Group's management of climate risk, providing oversight and challenge on those activities which impact on the Group's reputation as a responsible business.

Responsible Investment & Stewardship

The Board monitors the Group's overall investment strategy and in 2023 approved updates to the Scottish Widows' Responsible Investment and Stewardship Framework. This is a principles-based framework which guides the Group's decisions on the investments made, the fund managers selected, research into funds, and how the Group engages with companies it invests in.

Scottish Widows' Climate Action Plan is a roadmap of how it aims to achieve its net zero emissions ambition across its investments, which also covers the holdings of the Group.

As a significant shareholder in many of the world's major quoted companies, Scottish Widows has the right to vote on their policies and business practices. To help the Group, and the investment managers it works with, Scottish Widows has produced detailed Voting Guidelines to ensure that it uses its voting rights to encourage companies to improve their ESG performance.

The Board supports Scottish Widows' strong commitment to initiatives being taken to reduce the impact of climate change and its engagement with investee companies to achieve better corporate governance through broader board diversity.

Further detail on Scottish Widows responsible investment and stewardship initiatives including published reports can be found on the Scottish Widows website, at https://www.scottishwidows.co.uk/about_us/responsibleinvestment/.

Board diversity

The Board considers its current size and composition to be appropriate to the Group's circumstances. The Board recognises the need to ensure its membership reflects the diversity of modern Britain and is inclusive. The Board aims to comply with Lloyds Banking Group's policy on diversity (pro-rated for the respective size of each Board). This means that, for gender diversity, the Board aims to maintain membership of at least three female Board members. At 31 December 2023, the Board met that expectation. The Board also meets the objectives of the Parker review to have at least one Black, Asian or Minority Ethnic Board member. The Group also supports the Lloyds Banking Group high-level approach to diversity in senior management roles, which is governed in greater detail through Lloyds Banking Group policies.

GROUP STRATEGIC REPORT (continued)**Section 172(1) Statement and Statement of Engagement with Other Stakeholders (continued)***Regulators*

The Board maintains strong, open, and transparent relationships with regulators and relevant government authorities. Liaison with regulators and the Government, both directly and as part of Lloyds Banking Group, is an ongoing priority at all levels of the organisation, ensuring Lloyds Banking Group and the Group's strategic aims align with the requirement of these important stakeholders. In September 2023 the Board invited representatives from the Prudential Regulation Authority to join its meeting to discuss key priorities. In addition, individual Directors have in the ordinary course of business continuing discussions with regulators on various matters within the regulatory agenda. Regulatory engagement provides a view of the key areas of regulatory focus to management and the Board with monitoring or regulatory actions in place.

Suppliers

As part of Lloyds Banking Group, the Group has entered into a number of strategic partnerships for important aspects of its operations and customer service provision. As well as external partners, the Group relies on supplier arrangements within Lloyds Banking Group for certain services. The Board delegates to management the primary responsibility of overseeing those relationships, while recognising that they are integral to the Group's future success. Throughout 2023 the Board has held management to account for the performance of supplier relationships, including for third-party provision of customer servicing.

An advantage of being part of a larger group means there are robust processes in place to monitor and review costs with third parties who provide services to the Group. The outsourced business model allows the Group to negotiate competitive fees and commercial terms with its service suppliers to control costs for all the Group's customers.

Importance is placed on having the right supplier framework to operate responsibly. Lloyds Banking Group's Sourcing & Supply Chain Management Policy applies to all its business units, divisions and subsidiaries, including the Group, with the Directors assuming ultimate responsibility for the application of that policy in a way that is appropriate for the individual Company within Lloyds Banking Group. This ensures the most significant supplier contracts receive approval of the Board, including those which are key in progressing strategic priorities. The framework also ensures appropriate management oversight of supplier spending not considered by the Board, allowing challenge to be made where appropriate, and minimising risks and unnecessary cost.

Suppliers are required to adhere to relevant Lloyds Banking Group policies and comply with its Code of Supplier Responsibility, which can be found on the Lloyds Banking Group website. This defines expectations for responsible business behaviour, underpinning the efforts of the Group and Lloyds Banking Group to share and extend good practice. All material contracts are subject to rigorous cost management governance with regular review of key supplier risks.

Lloyds Banking Group remains committed to collaborating with suppliers to tackle climate change and ensure it is embedded within strategy and governance of its organisations. Reducing suppliers' emissions is a key component of its sustainability strategy. Lloyds Banking Group's Emerald Standard asks suppliers to work towards and help drive progress towards a lower carbon future.

Modern slavery

The Responsible Business Committee of the Board of Lloyds Banking Group, as part of its oversight of its performance (including that of the Group, as a Responsible Business) - governs Lloyds Banking Group's approach to business ethics and modern slavery.

Further information on Lloyds Banking Group's approach to human rights and modern slavery is available in the Human Rights Policy and Modern Slavery Statement, published on its website and covers all subsidiary companies. The Board (or one of its committees) reviews these statements on an annual basis.

Maintaining a reputation for high standards of business conduct

The Board supports the Chief Executive to ensure a culture of customer focus (including treating customers fairly), risk awareness and ethical behaviours. As part of the Board's oversight of this, the Board where necessary will seek assurance that management corrective action has been taken to ensure that policy and behaviours are aligned to the purpose, value, and strategy of the wider Insurance business.



On behalf of the Board of Directors

S T Nyahasha

Director

28 March 2024

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors present the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company and the Group. The Company is a private company limited by shares, domiciled and incorporated in England and Wales. The Group also has freedom of services overseas through branches, which administer a relatively small amount of business, principally in Germany. This business is administered through a subsidiary, SWE. Details of all the subsidiary undertakings are given in note 18.

Results and dividend

The result for the year ended 31 December 2023 is a Group loss after tax of £(85) million (2022 restated loss: £(1,389) million). Further information on the results of the Group, and future prospects of the business, are provided in the Group Strategic Report.

During the year, £100 million interim dividends (2022: £600 million) were paid. Details of dividends paid during the year are given in note 47.

Post balance sheet events

An interim dividend of £350 million (£5.00 per share) was declared on 8 February 2024 and paid to Scottish Widows Group Limited on 12 February 2024.

On 13 March 2024 the Group entered into a Business Transfer Agreement ('BTA') with Rothesay Life Plc which agrees to the sale of the Group's bulk annuity business and to pursue the transfer of associated business assets and assumed liabilities under Part VII of the Financial Services Markets Act 2000. It is intended that a separate Reinsurance Agreement will be entered into with Rothesay Life Plc, so that the Group fully de-risks its bulk annuity portfolio.

Further information on post balance sheet events is set out in note 51.

Directors

The names of the current Directors are listed on page 3. Changes in Directorships during the year and since the end of the year are as follows:

C Barua	(appointed 31 May 2023)
J K Harris	(appointed 29 September 2023)
K A Cooper	(appointed 1 March 2024)
M H Cuhls	(appointed 1 January 2024)
S T Nyahasha	(appointed 15 January 2024)
M R Downie	(appointed 1 September 2023, resigned 15 January 2024)
A Lorenzo	(resigned 30 May 2023)
J C S Hillman	(resigned 31 August 2023)
S J O'Connor	(resigned 30 September 2023)

Particulars of the Directors' emoluments are set out in note 45.

Directors' indemnities

Lloyds Banking Group has granted to the Directors of the Company a deed of indemnity which constitutes 'qualifying third-party indemnity provisions' for the purposes of the Companies Act 2006. The deed was in force during the whole of the financial year and at the date of approval of the financial statements or from the date of appointment in respect of the Directors who join the Board of the Company during the financial year. Directors no longer in office but who served on the Board of the Company at any time in the financial year had the benefit of this indemnity during that period of service.

The deed for existing Directors is available for inspection at the registered office of Lloyds Banking Group. In addition, the Group has in place appropriate Directors' and Officers' Liability Insurance cover which was in place throughout the financial year.

Disclosure of information to auditor

Each person who is a Director at the date of approval of this report confirms that, so far as the Director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditors are unaware and each Director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a Director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information. This confirmation is given, and should be interpreted in accordance with, the provisions of the Companies Act 2006.

Future developments

Future developments are detailed within the Group Strategic Report and also in note 50.

Engagement with suppliers, customers, and others

Disclosures relating to engagement with suppliers, customers and others are included in the Group Strategic Report and are therefore incorporated into this report by reference.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Research and Development

The accounting policy for software development costs is detailed in note 1i and further details of the development costs for 2023 are disclosed in note 15.

Employees

Lloyds Banking Group is committed to providing employment practices and policies which recognise the diversity of the workforce and ensure equality for employees regardless of sex, race, disability, age, sexual orientation or religious belief. In the UK, Lloyds Banking Group belongs to the major employer groups campaigning for equality for all staff, including Employers' Forum on Disability, Employers' Forum on Age and Stonewall. Lloyds Banking Group is also represented on the Board of Race for Opportunity and the Equal Opportunities Commission. Involvement with these organisations enables Lloyds Banking Group to identify and implement best practice for staff.

Lloyds Banking Group is committed to continuing the employment of, and for arranging appropriate training for, its employees who have become disabled persons during the period when they were employed by the Company.

Employees are kept closely involved in major changes affecting them through such measures as team meetings, briefings, internal communications and opinion surveys. These meetings, briefings and internal communications also serve to achieve a common awareness of the financial and economic factors that affect the performance of the Company and the Group. There are well-established procedures, including regular meetings with recognised unions, to ensure that the views of employees are taken into account in reaching decisions. Schemes offering share options or the acquisition of shares are available for most staff, to encourage their financial involvement in Lloyds Banking Group.

The Group has no employees as colleagues are employed by other subsidiaries within Lloyds Banking Group.

Corporate Governance Report

Approach to Corporate Governance

In accordance with the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Group (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 (as amended by the Companies (Miscellaneous Reporting) Regulations 2018) (the 'Regulations'), for the year ended 31 December 2023 the Group has in its corporate governance arrangements applied the Wates Corporate Governance Principles for Large Private Companies (the 'Principles'). The following section explains the Group's approach to corporate governance, and its application of the Principles.

Fundamental to the Group's strategy are high standards of corporate governance. A Corporate Governance Framework is in place for the Group, which sets the approach and applicable standards in respect of the Group's corporate governance arrangements whilst addressing the matters set out in the Principles.

This includes the matters reserved to the Board, and the matters the Board has chosen to delegate to management, including decision-making on operational matters such as those relating to credit, liquidity and the day-to-day management of risk, and the governance requirements of the operation of the Group outside of Lloyds Banking Group's Ring-Fenced Bank. Governance arrangements, including the Corporate Governance Framework, are reviewed at least annually to ensure they remain fit for purpose. The Corporate Governance Framework of the Group further addresses the requirements of the Principles as follows:

Principle One – Purpose and Leadership

The Board is collectively responsible for the long-term success of the Group. It achieves this by agreeing the Company's strategy, within the wider strategy of Lloyds Banking Group, and overseeing delivery against it. The Board also assumes responsibilities for the management of the culture, values and wider standards of the Group, within the relevant standards set by Lloyds Banking Group.

Consideration of the needs of all stakeholders is fundamental to the way the Group operates, as is maintaining the highest standards of business conduct which, along with ensuring delivery for customers, is a vital part of the corporate culture. The Group's approach is further influenced by the need to build a culture in which everyone feels included, empowered and inspired to do the right thing for customers. To this end, the Board (supported by one or more of its Committees) plays a lead role in establishing, promoting and monitoring the Group's corporate culture and values, with the Corporate Governance Framework ensuring such matters receive the appropriate level of prominence in Board and Executive decision-making. The Group's corporate culture and values align to those of Lloyds Banking Group, which are discussed in more detail in the Lloyds Banking Group annual report and accounts for 2023.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Corporate Governance Report (continued)

Principle Two – Board Composition

The Group is led by a Board comprising a Chair, Independent Non-Executive Directors, other Non-Executive Directors and Executive Directors; further details of the Directors can be found on page 3. The Board reviews its composition regularly, and is committed to ensuring it has the right balance of skills and experience. The Board considers its current size and composition is appropriate to the Group's circumstances and places great emphasis on ensuring its membership reflects diversity in its broadest sense, for example three out of the nine Directors in office at 31 December 2023 are women, and the Board includes one Black, Asian and Minority Ethnic member (BAME). New appointments are made on merit, taking account of the specific skills and experience, independence and knowledge needed to ensure a rounded Board and the diversity benefits each candidate can bring overall. There are a range of initiatives to help provide mentoring and development opportunities for female and BAME executives within Lloyds Banking Group, and to ensure unbiased career progression opportunities.

The Board is supported by its Committees, the operation of which is discussed below, which make decisions and recommendations to the Board according to the matters delegated to them, in particular in relation to internal controls, risk, investment strategy, culture and financial reporting. Each committee has written terms of reference setting out its delegated responsibilities. Each committee comprises individuals with appropriate skills and experience and is chaired by a suitably skilled and experienced Chair. The Committee Chairs report to the Board at each Board meeting.

The Board periodically undertakes self-reviews of its effectiveness, which provide an opportunity to consider ways of identifying greater efficiencies, ways to maximise strengths and highlight areas of further development. The effectiveness reviews are commissioned by the Chair of the Board, assisted by the Company Secretary. In addition to considering the effectiveness of the Board as a whole, the effectiveness of the Board committees is also considered. The Chair also ensures that the individual performance of directors is reviewed.

Principle Three – Director Responsibilities

The Directors assume ultimate responsibility for all matters which concern the operation of the Group's business, and along with senior management are committed to maintaining a robust control framework as the foundation for the delivery of good governance, including the effective management of delegation through the Corporate Governance Framework. Policies are also in place in relation to potential conflicts of interest which may arise.

The Board is supported by its Committees, which make recommendations or decisions on matters delegated to them under the Corporate Governance Framework. The management of all committees is in keeping with the basis on which meetings of the Board are managed, with open debate, and adequate time for members to consider proposals which are put forward. The Chair of the Board and each Board Committee assumes responsibility with support from the Company Secretary for the provision to each meeting of accurate and timely information.

Principle Four – Opportunity and Risk

The Board oversees the development and implementation of the Group's strategy, within the context of the wider strategy of Lloyds Banking Group, which includes consideration of all strategic opportunities.

The Board is also responsible for the long-term sustainable success of the Group, generating value for its shareholders and making a positive contribution to society. The Board agrees the Group's culture, purpose, values and strategy - within that of Lloyds Banking Group more widely - and agrees the related standards of the Group, again within the relevant standards of Lloyds Banking Group. Further specific aims and objectives of the Board are formalised within the Corporate Governance Framework.

Strong risk management is central to the strategy of the Group which, along with a robust risk control framework, serves as the foundation for the delivery of effective management of risk. The Board approves the Group's risk appetite, within the wider risk appetite of Lloyds Banking Group, and ensures the Group manages risk effectively, delegating related authorities to individuals through the Corporate Governance Framework and the further management hierarchy. Board level engagement - coupled with the direct involvement of senior management in risk issues - ensures that escalated issues are promptly addressed and remediation plans are initiated where required. The Group's risk appetite, principles, policies, procedures, controls and reporting are managed in conjunction with those of Lloyds Banking Group and, as such, are regularly reviewed to ensure they remain fully in line with regulations, law, corporate governance and industry best practice. The Group's principal risks are discussed further in note 44.

Principle Five – Remuneration

The Remuneration Committee of Lloyds Banking Group (the 'Remuneration Committee'), assumes responsibility for the Group's approach to remuneration, receiving input where appropriate from the Company on matters particular to it. This includes reviewing and making recommendations on remuneration policy as relevant to the Group, ranging from the remuneration of Executive Directors to that of all other colleagues employed by the Group. This includes colleagues where the regulators require the Group to implement a specific approach to their remuneration, such as Senior Managers and other material risk takers.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)

Corporate Governance Report (continued)

Principle Six – Stakeholders

The Group operates under Lloyds Banking Group's wider approach to responsible business, which acknowledges that the Group and Lloyds Banking Group have a responsibility to help address the economic, social and environmental challenges which the UK faces and as part of this understand the needs of the Group's external stakeholders, including in the development and implementation of the Lloyds Banking Group strategy.

Central to this is the Lloyds Banking Group Purpose of Helping Britain Prosper, in which the Group participates, by creating a more sustainable and inclusive future for people and businesses and shaping finance as a force for good.

Lloyds Banking Group Board's Responsible Business Committee oversees the Lloyds Banking Group's ambitions in building a truly purpose-driven organisation.

In 2023, the Responsible Business Committee provided further oversight and support of the Group's plans for embedding responsible business. The approach of the Board in respect of its non-colleague stakeholders is described in the separate s172 statement made in compliance with the Regulations, on page 13.

Going concern

The going concern of the Company and the Group is dependent on successfully maintaining adequate levels of capital and liquidity. In order to satisfy themselves that the Company and the Group have adequate resources to continue to operate for the foreseeable future, the Directors have considered a number of key dependencies which are set out in note 44 under principal risks and uncertainties: funding and liquidity in note 44(e) and capital position in note 44(d) and additionally have considered projections (including stress testing) for the Group's capital and funding position. Having consulted on these, the Directors conclude that it is appropriate to continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the accounts.

Hedging and financial risk management

Disclosures relating to hedge accounting are included within note 1 and note 24 to the accounts; disclosures relating to financial risk management are included in note 44 to the accounts and are therefore incorporated into this report by reference.

Information incorporated by reference

The following additional information forms part of the Directors' Report, and is incorporated by reference.

Requirement	Content	Section
Disclosures required under the Companies Act 2006 and the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008	Statement of other stakeholder engagement	Group Strategic Report
Disclosures required by the Financial Conduct Authority's Disclosure and Transparency Rule 7.2.5R	Corporate Governance Statement - internal control and risk management systems	Note 44 (Risk Management)

Streamlined energy and climate reporting

The Group and Company have taken advantage of the exemption from Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) reporting requirements in its own Directors' Report, as it is covered by the Group SECR report of its ultimate parent company, given in the Lloyds Banking Group plc 2023 Annual Report and Accounts, available at www.lloydsbankinggroup.com/investors/financial-downloads.html.

Independent auditor

Pursuant to section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, auditors duly appointed by the members of the Company shall, subject to any resolution to the contrary, be deemed to be reappointed for the next financial year and Deloitte LLP will therefore continue in office.

Statement of Directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' and Strategic Reports and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law, the Directors have prepared the Group and Company's financial statements in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (continued)**Statement of Directors' responsibilities (continued)**

Additionally, the Financial Conduct Authority's Disclosure Guidance and Transparency Rules require the Directors to prepare the Group and Company's financial statements in accordance with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006. Under Company law the Directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Group and Company and of the profit or loss of the Group and Company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the Directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently
- Group and make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent
- state whether the financial statements comply with international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Group and Company will continue in business

The Directors are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Group and Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Group and Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Group and Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the Company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions. A copy of the financial statements is placed on our website available at <https://www.scottishwidows.co.uk/about-us/financial-information/annual-accounts/>.

Each of the Directors whose names are listed on page 3 confirms that, to the best of their knowledge:

- The Group and Company financial statements which have been prepared in accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and financial performance of the Group and Company
- the Group Strategic Report on pages 4 to 17, and the Directors' Report on pages 18 to 22 include a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the Group and Company, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that it faces

The Directors have also separately reviewed and approved the Strategic Report.

On behalf of the Board of Directors



S T Nyahasha

Director

28 March 2024

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF SCOTTISH WIDOWS LIMITED**Report on the audit of the financial statements****1. Opinion**

In our opinion:

- the financial statements of Scottish Widows Limited (the 'Company') and its subsidiaries (the 'Group') give a true and fair view of the state of the Group's and of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2023 and of the Group's loss for the year then ended;
- the Group financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom adopted international accounting standards;
- the Company financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom adopted international accounting standards and as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006; and
- the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements which comprise:

- the consolidated Group Statement of Comprehensive Income;
- the consolidated Group and Company Balance Sheets;
- the consolidated Group and Company Statements of Cash Flows;
- the consolidated Group and Company Statements of Changes in Equity;
- the related notes 1 to 51 (excluding the capital adequacy disclosures calculated in accordance with the Solvency II regime which are disclosed as unaudited within note 44)

The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom adopted international accounting standards and, as regards the parent company financial statements, as applied in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act 2006.

2. Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report.

We are independent of the group and the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the Financial Reporting Council's (the 'FRC's') Ethical Standard as applied to listed public interest entities, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. The non-audit services provided to the group and company for the year are disclosed in note 13 to the financial statements. We confirm that we have not provided any non-audit services prohibited by the FRC's Ethical Standard to the group or the company.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF SCOTTISH WIDOWS LIMITED (continued)**3. Summary of our audit approach**

Key audit matters	The key audit matters that we identified in the current year were: - Valuation of insurance contract and participating investment contract liabilities, comprising the following risk areas (Group and Company): - Base mortality and mortality improvements assumptions used for annuity business; <> - Maintenance expenses; <> - Persistency assumptions used for workplace pensions business; and ! - Illiquidity premium adjustment to the risk-free rate used in valuation of annuity business ! - Valuation of illiquid financial instruments (Group and Company) <> - Application of IFRS 17 methodology (Group and Company) !
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Within this report, key audit matters are identified as follows:

- ! Newly identified
- <> Increased level of risk
- <> Similar level of risk
- <> Decreased level of risk

Materiality	Overall materiality used for the Group's consolidated financial statements was £77.8m, which was based on the total of the Group's net assets plus the value of the Group's contractual service margin (CSM).
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Overall materiality used for the company financial statements was £73.9m, which used the same materiality benchmark and capped at 95% of Group materiality.

Scoping	Our audit scope covers 98.5% of net assets + CSM, 99.7% of revenue and 99.1% of gross assets.
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Significant changes in approach	Due to the impact of the group's adoption of IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts which replaced IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts for periods commencing on or after 1 January 2023, we identified new key audit matters in the current year relating to persistency assumptions used for workplace pensions business, illiquidity premium adjustment to the risk-free rate used in valuation of annuity business, and application of IFRS 17 methodology.
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We concluded that judgements in respect of credit default adjustments used in valuation interest rate for annuities no longer represented a key audit matter in 2023, since they are replaced by illiquidity premium adjustments under IFRS 17.

In addition, the CSM was added to the net assets value within our adopted materiality benchmark in the current period. The CSM has been added as it relates to the estimated deferred profit that is expected to be realised within net assets within future reporting periods. Referred to as comprehensive equity, this benchmark is seen as a comparable measure to the net assets position under IFRS 4 reporting.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF SCOTTISH WIDOWS LIMITED (continued)**4. Conclusions relating to going concern**

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Our evaluation of the directors' assessment of the Group's and Company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting included:

- Obtaining an understanding of the management's going concern assessment process and controls related to the review of the Group and Company's going concern assessment;
- Challenging the key assumptions used in management's four-year operating plan by considering growth rates against market data and analyst reports as well as validating the consistency of planned management actions with inquiries of management and inspection of minutes of those charged with governance;
- Evaluating the liquidity and solvency position of the Group and Company by reviewing base case liquidity and solvency projections;
- Making enquiries of Group management about the assumptions, including climate risk considerations, used in their going concern models, and assessing the reasonableness of those assumptions and historical accuracy;
- Inspecting the Group's Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) to support our understanding of the key risks faced by the Group and its ability to continue as a going concern; and
- Obtaining and inspecting correspondence between the Group and Company and their regulators, the Financial Conduct Authority and the Prudential Regulatory Authority, as well as reviewing the Risk Oversight Committee meeting minutes and attending its meetings regularly, to identify any items of interest which could potentially indicate either non-compliance with legislations or potential litigation or regulatory action held against the group or the company.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Group's and Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

5. Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) that we identified. These matters included those which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy; the allocation of resources in the audit; and directing the efforts of the engagement team.

These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

5.1 Valuation of insurance contract and participating investment contract liabilities

Refers to Note 1 - Accounting policies (pages 56-64), Note 2 - Critical accounting judgements and estimates (page 66) and notes 29 (page 101), 30 (page 103), 31 (page 119), 32 (page 137), 33 (page 140) and 43 (page 150).

The Group's insurance contract and participating investment contract liabilities are £119,974 million (2022: £109,932 million) and represent the largest liability on the balance sheet. Valuation of these liabilities requires management to select methods and assumptions that are subject to estimation uncertainty. We have identified the following key audit matters in relation to their valuation, with them also being identified as fraud risk areas as small changes in these methods or assumptions can materially impact the valuation of the liability.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF SCOTTISH WIDOWS LIMITED (continued)**5.1.1 Base mortality and mortality improvements assumptions used for annuity business**

Key audit matter description	Annuitant mortality and longevity assumptions are material and highly judgemental for the Individual Annuity and Bulk Annuity products, and therefore judgement is required to set the assumptions, which are based on a combination of historic experience investigations and judgements of expected future mortality trends, examples being the cost-of-living crisis and the impact of COVID-19 on mortality improvements.
How the scope of our audit responded to the key audit matter	With the support of our life actuarial specialists, we have: • Tested the relevant controls relating to the business processes associated with the key audit matter; • Tested underlying experience investigations, including testing of movement data, independently replicated a sample of experience studies, and challenged judgement overlays by considering the range of plausible alternatives; • Tested underlying movement data used within the annual mortality experience investigations, through comparison with administration system records, on a sample basis; • Challenged management's choice of parameters for use with the latest available Continuous Mortality Investigation ('CMI') model by assessing the judgements applied, considering specific features in the company's policies (including any adjustments for socio-economic group); and • Challenged judgements made in respect of internal or external events, including the impact of Covid-19 and the cost-of-living crisis on mortality improvements by considering potential impacts on expectation of life. This includes the decision to include an explicit adjustment to the base mortality assumptions for Individual Annuities for the impact of endemic Covid-19, and the decision to not update Bulk Annuities base mortality for a similar adjustment.
Key observations	The assumptions used in the year-end 2023 valuation are reasonable.

5.1.2 Maintenance Expenses

Key audit matter description	The maintenance expense assumptions reflect the expected future expenses that will be required to maintain insurance contracts existing at the balance sheet valuation date until maturity. Small changes to these assumptions can have a material impact on the valuation of the Group's and Company's insurance contract and participating investment contracts. Judgement is required to: • identify all expenses which are attributable to the group's and company's insurance business; • identify the subset of total expenses that are required to maintain the in-force insurance contracts; • allocate these expenses between product types; and • adjust where management's best estimate is, considering that these expenses will change in the future given the ongoing migrations of policy administration systems to third parties.
How the scope of our audit responded to the key audit matter	With the support of our life actuarial specialists, we have: • Tested the relevant controls relating to the business processes associated with the key audit matter; • Tested the application of the expense allocation methodology, and the subsequent derivation of per-policy expenses; • Tested expenses allocated to in-force business, including reconciliation of a sample of expenses to the ledger, as well as policy counts used in the derivation of the assumptions;

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF SCOTTISH WIDOWS LIMITED (continued)**5.1.2 Maintenance Expenses (continued)**

How the scope of our audit responded to the key audit matter	- Challenged the judgements applied in the allocation process including the treatment of the group's allocation of overhead costs from its ultimate parent company, through a combination of sample testing and performance of an analytical review which assessed year on year allocation movements; - Tested the adjustments for one-off events and third-party costs; and - Tested the justification and calculation of provisions held for expenses, including the judgements applied in the derivation of the provisions that allow for migration of policies, Bulk Annuities overruns and prudence in modelling as well as the short-term underruns and model limitations provisions established at year-end 2023.
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Key observations	The derivation of the expense assumptions for the year-end 2023 is reasonable.
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5.1.3 Persistency assumptions used for workplace pensions business

Key audit matter description	Insurance contract liabilities for Savings business are sensitive to changes in persistency assumptions. Workplace Pensions has the most material exposure to persistency rates. Certain Workplace Pensions persistency assumptions are set using a number of judgements relating to the relevance of past data to future experience and to future policyholder behaviour. Continued uncertainty around the impact of the rising cost of living on lapse and paid-up policy (PUP) rates and the recent introduction of a drawdown feature increase the level of judgement in determining these assumptions.
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How the scope of our audit responded to the key audit matter	With the support of our life actuarial specialists, we have: - Tested the relevant controls relating to the business processes associated with the key audit matter; - Tested the underlying lapse experience investigations for certain product types through inspection of the calculation tools; - Tested completeness and accuracy of the internally generated lapse movement data; - Challenged the judgements made in considering the appropriateness, and subsequent use, of historical data by considering possible alternative data ranges; and - Challenged management on judgements used in setting persistency related provisions and tested the calculation of all non-trivial provisions. In particular, we tested management's judgement to not include a short-term cost-of-living persistency provision by inspecting its analysis on recent premium contributions experience.
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Key observations	The assumptions used in the year-end 2023 valuation are reasonable.
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5.1.4 Illiquidity premium ("ILP") adjustment to the risk-free rate used in valuation of annuity business

Key audit matter description	The annuity liabilities are highly sensitive to changes in the ILP, used in the calculation of the current discount rate for annuity business. The calculation of the ILP is aligned to the Solvency II matching adjustment, where an estimate of credit risk is deducted from the spread on the underlying assets backing annuitant liabilities. The methodology used to set the ILP requires significant judgement.
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How the scope of our audit responded to the key audit matter	With the support of our life actuarial specialists, we have: - Tested the relevant controls relating to the business processes associated with the key audit matter; - Tested the appropriateness of management's calculation methodology, including its judgements, and tested the implementation of that methodology through independent replication of the ILP calculation;
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF SCOTTISH WIDOWS LIMITED (continued)**5.1.4 Illiquidity premium ("ILP") adjustment to the risk-free rate used in valuation of annuity business**
(continued)

How the scope of our audit responded to the key audit matter	- Tested fully the key liability inputs into the ILP calculation, such as the liability cashflows PRA Fundamental Spread inputs and risk-free-rates; and - Tested a sample of asset data inputs into the ILP rate calculation.
Key observations	The accounting methodology and judgements adopted by the group are an appropriate interpretation of the requirements of IFRS 17.

5.2 Valuation of illiquid financial instruments

Key audit matter description	Refers to note 1 - Accounting policies (page 46), note 2 - Critical accounting judgements and estimates (page 67) and note 44 - Risk management (page 162) to the group financial statements. The group's investments at fair value through profit and loss total £166,137 million (2022: £152,054 million). Within this investment balance, the group holds a significant portfolio of illiquid financial instruments. This comprises loans in the commercial real estate, social housing, infrastructure, and education sectors. The fair value of the illiquid financial instruments is determined in accordance with IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement, with the valuation of these loans using complex valuation models. We consider the key risk related to the valuation of these loans to be the significant judgement involved in setting the spread above risk free rates, this being the loan-to-bond premium, and calibration spread. We also consider these judgements to be at risk of management bias, giving rise to a fraud risk.
How the scope of our audit responded to the key audit matter	In conjunction with our valuation specialists, we have performed the following procedures: - Tested the relevant controls relating to the business processes associated with the key audit matter; - Challenged management on the appropriateness of loan valuation methodologies by considering alternative valuation methodologies; - Calculated independent valuations for the entire population of modelled illiquid financial instruments using an independent valuation model, considering reasonable alternative key assumptions based on comparable securities and comparing results to those produced by management; - Evaluated the appropriateness of management's internal credit rating methodology and tested the appropriateness for a sample of credit files; and - Evaluated the consistency and appropriateness of inputs and assumptions over time, challenging both significant movements and non-movements where we expected change.
Key observations	We are satisfied that the valuation of these financial instruments is reasonable and in accordance with IFRS 13.

5.3 Application of IFRS 17 methodology

Key audit matter description	Refers to note 1 - Accounting policies (page 41), Note 49 (page 200) and the group strategic report (pages 4 and 5). IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts became effective from 1 January 2023, replacing IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts. The new standard establishes principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of insurance contracts which are significantly different to those required under IFRS 4. As a result, comparative financial information has been restated from 1 January 2022, with the first-time adoption of IFRS 17 resulting in an increase in the group's reserves by £1,143m upon transition. The group's insurance contract and participating investment contract liabilities at 31 December 2023 totalled £119,974m (31 December 2022: £109,932m).
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF SCOTTISH WIDOWS LIMITED (continued)**5.3 Application of IFRS 17 methodology (continued)**

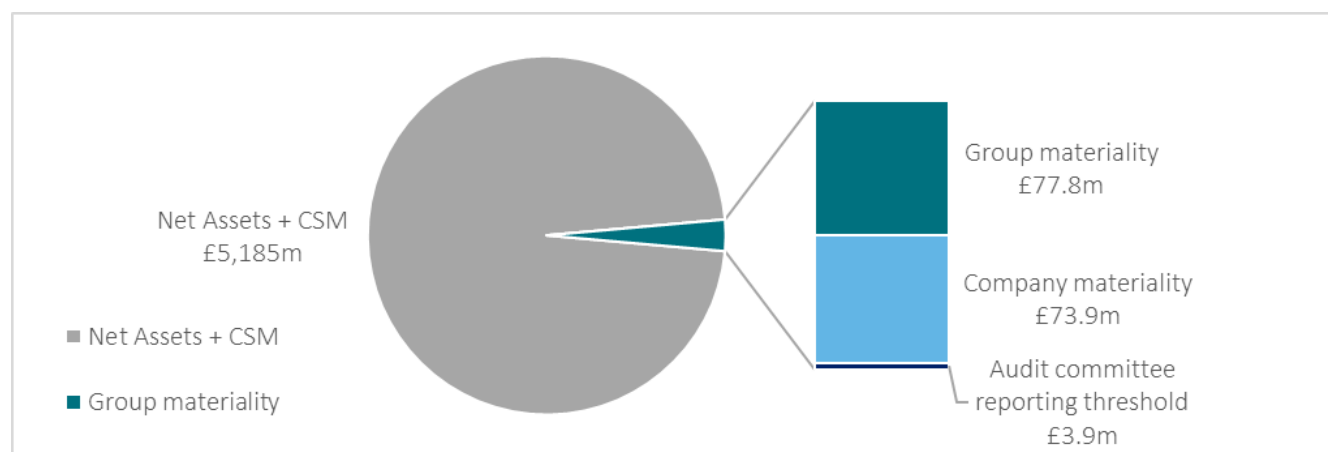
Key audit matter description	The application of IFRS 17 to the group's insurance contracts requires significant management judgement in developing the valuation methodology, defining the related accounting policies and implementing those policies appropriately within the relevant calculation models. The judgements, policy choices and elections made have the potential to significantly impact the financial results of the group and its key performance indicators. The most significant judgements concerned: • Simplifications made in interpreting the requirements of the standard where it was assessed that the effect of adopting such simplifications would be immaterial to the overall valuation results; • Judgements as to whether certain changes within the terms of issued contracts are substantial and meet the threshold to be treated as significant contract modifications and associated judgements about the appropriate accounting methodology for recording such modified contracts; • Evaluating the practicability of applying the standard retrospectively on transition; and • Determining the appropriate fair value valuation for groups of contracts for which fully retrospective measurement was determined to be impracticable.
How the scope of our audit responded to the key audit matter	How the scope of our audit responded to the key audit matter In assessing management's judgements in the interpretation and application of IFRS 17, we have: • Tested relevant controls, including methodology review and approval, model functionality, analysis of modelled results and concluding financial statement review activities; • Reviewed and evaluated the accounting methodology papers prepared by management to explain the approach taken and views reached on matters of interpretation, including in respect of the judgement that the addition of drawdown options to certain pensions products results in a substantially different contract boundary; • Challenged management's interpretation of IFRS 17 and its application to the relevant contracts and business events, consulting life actuarial specialists and IFRS 17 accounting specialists where appropriate; • Involved our actuarial specialists to support our assessment of the group's implementation of the defined methodology and IFRS 17 calculation models, including those related to the estimate of the fulfilment cash flows and CSM under both the full retrospective and fair value approaches, as applicable; • Consulted with our UK and global accounting committees and forums to establish a consistent view of the judgements applied in the interpretation of IFRS 17, where appropriate; • Assessed and validated the quantitative and qualitative factors for materiality-based judgements taken by management in the application of IFRS 17 to the group's contracts; and • Evaluated the disclosures which present the detail of the judgements and accounting policies adopted in applying IFRS 17.
Key observations	The accounting methodology and judgements adopted by the group are an appropriate interpretation of the requirements of IFRS 17.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF SCOTTISH WIDOWS LIMITED (continued)**6. Our application of materiality****6.1. Materiality**

We define materiality as the magnitude of misstatement in the financial statements that makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable person would be changed or influenced. We use materiality both in planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work.

Based on our professional judgement, we determined materiality for the financial statements as a whole as follows:

	Group financial statements	Company financial statements
Materiality	£77.8m (2022: £53.4m)	£73.9m (2022: £50.7m)
Basis for determining materiality	1.5% of net assets plus CSM (note 31 - page 119) (2022: 3% of net assets)	Company materiality equates to 0.97% of net assets plus CSM, capped at 95% of group materiality
Rationale for the benchmark applied	The key stakeholders of the group are focused on managing capital held under Solvency II. Following this consideration and applying professional judgement we determined that the most closely aligned GAAP metric to Solvency II metrics to be the net asset position of the group. In addition, we feel the addition of the CSM to the benchmark is appropriate as this represents the estimated deferred profit that is expected to be realised within net assets within future reporting periods. The materiality increase is largely due to an increase in CSM recognised in the period. As the key stakeholders to the company are consistent with that of the group, we conclude that the same rationale remains appropriate.	



INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF SCOTTISH WIDOWS LIMITED (continued)**6. Our application of materiality (continued)****6.2. Performance materiality**

We set performance materiality at a level lower than materiality to reduce the probability that, in aggregate, uncorrected and undetected misstatements exceed the materiality for the financial statements as a whole.

	Group financial statements	Company financial statements
Performance materiality	65% of Group materiality (2022: 65%)	68% of Company materiality (2021: 68%)
Basis and rationale for determining performance materiality	In determining performance materiality, we considered the following factors: • Level of uncorrected misstatements in historical audits, alongside likelihood of misstatement recurrence; • In-depth knowledge about the entity obtained throughout the understanding gained on IFRS 17 methodology decisions, and the work performed over the opening balance sheet and the testing of the prior year comparatives; • Reliability of the entity's internal controls over financial reporting with respect to changes in deficiencies identified over the years; • Management turnover.	

6.3. Error reporting threshold

We agreed with the Audit Committee that we would report to the Committee all audit differences in excess of £3.9m (2022: £2.7m), as well as differences below that threshold that, in our view, warranted reporting on qualitative grounds. We also report to the Audit Committee on disclosure matters that we identified when assessing the overall presentation of the financial statements.

7. An overview of the scope of our audit**7.1. Identification and scoping of components**

We have identified components based on the Group's operating segments and their geographical location. We identified one significant reporting component, Scottish Widows Limited, which we determined should be subjected to a full scope audit this year.

Specific audit procedures were completed in respect of further components which, although not financially significant, did present specific audit risks in relation to primary statement account balances which needed to be addressed. These components and their respective component materiality used in respect of these procedures are:

- Scottish Widows Unit Trust Managers -£1.28m
- Scottish Widows Administration Services -£2.75m
- SWG SPV, which comprises Thistle Investments (AMC) and Thistle Investments (ERM) -£3.95m

Our audit scope covers 98.5% of net assets + CSM, with no prior year comparative applicable due to the adoption of IFRS 17 within the period, 99.7% of revenue (2022: 100%) and 99.1% of gross assets (2022: 99.5%).

All remaining components were subject to Group level analytical review procedures and testing of the consolidation adjustments made in respect of the Group accounts. All work was performed by the Group engagement team with no component auditor required necessary.

7.2. Our consideration of the control environment

We planned to test relevant controls across all key control cycles operated by management. Controls were relied upon across all business cycles.

Material policy administration systems and the general ledger system used have been identified as key IT policy admin systems. In addition, IT systems used to transform key pieces of actuarial data and systems used to administer the group's investment operations are all considered relevant. We planned to test and rely on the IT controls associated with these systems and thus we obtained an understanding of relevant IT controls. We worked with our IT specialists to test the general IT controls.

In addition, there are several systems operated by service organisations where we relied on service organisation control reports. These relate to business and IT controls operated by service organisations that operate key policy administration systems, support investment accounting operations, and host actuarial modelling software. We also gained an understanding of the controls operated by the service organisations as one of our review procedures performed in relation to these reports.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF SCOTTISH WIDOWS LIMITED (continued)**7. An overview of the scope of our audit (continued)****7.3. Our consideration of climate-related risks**

In planning our audit, we considered the impact of climate change on the group's operations and subsequent impact on its financial statements. The Group sets out its assessment of the potential impact on page 5 of the Group Strategic Report section of the annual report.

We held discussions with the group to understand management's:

- process for identifying affected operations, including the governance and controls over the long-term assumptions used in the valuation of the group's assets and liabilities, and the subsequent effect on the financial reporting for the group; and
- long-term strategy to respond to climate change risks as they emerge including the effect on the group's forecasts.

In conjunction with ESG specialist, our audit work has involved:

- understanding the entity's approach to climate change, the internal controls related to climate;
- performing a detailed assessment of climate considerations such as strict government measures, increased frequency of weather events and the analysing the impact of these considerations on portfolios, market behaviour and valuation of illiquid property-backed assets;
- assessing the impact of global warming on life expectancy and other estimates used in actuarial valuations; and
- assessing information included in the annual report and challenging the consistency between the financial statements and the remainder of the annual report.

As part of our procedures, we are required to read the information and to consider whether it is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit; we did not identify any material inconsistencies as a result of these procedures (see section 8 below).

We have considered the disclosures in the annual report and assessed whether management has appropriately disclosed the consideration of principal risks and uncertainties relating to climate change in the financial statements, by reconciling disclosures made within the financial statements to the remainder of the annual report. We have also assessed management's qualitative analysis, which supports the conclusion that there is no material financial statement impact from climate risk.

8. Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the course of 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 this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. 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.

9. Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the Group's and the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the Group or the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

10. Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but 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 economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF SCOTTISH WIDOWS LIMITED (continued)**10. Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)**

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

11. Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below.

11.1. Identifying and assessing potential risks related to irregularities

In identifying and assessing risks of material misstatement in respect of irregularities, including fraud and non-compliance with laws and regulations, we considered the following:

- the nature of the industry and sector, control environment and business performance including the design of the Group's remuneration policies, key drivers for directors' remuneration, bonus levels and performance targets;
- results of our enquiries of management, internal audit and the audit committee about their own identification and assessment of the risks of irregularities;
- any matters we identified having obtained and reviewed the Group's documentation of their policies and procedures relating to:
 - identifying, evaluating and complying with laws and regulations and whether they were aware of any instances of non-compliance;
 - detecting and responding to the risks of fraud and whether they have knowledge of any actual, suspected or alleged fraud;
 - the internal controls established to mitigate risks of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations; and
- the matters discussed among the audit engagement team and relevant internal specialists, including tax, valuations, IT, actuarial and financial instrument specialists regarding how and where fraud might occur in the financial statements and any potential indicators of fraud.

As a result of these procedures, we considered the opportunities and incentives that may exist within the organisation for fraud and identified the greatest potential for fraud in certain of the key audit matters, where identified as such above. We have concluded that all key audit matters aside from the application of IFRS 17 methodology present a fraud risk.

In common with all audits under ISAs (UK), we are also required to perform specific procedures to respond to the risk of management override.

We also obtained an understanding of the legal and regulatory frameworks that the Group operates in, focusing on provisions of those laws and regulations that had a direct effect on the determination of material amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The key laws and regulations we considered in this context included the UK Companies Act and tax legislation.

In addition, we considered provisions of other laws and regulations that do not have a direct effect on the financial statements but compliance with which may be fundamental to the Group's ability to operate or to avoid a material penalty. These included the group's regulatory and solvency requirements that are fundamental to the Group's ability to continue as a going concern.

11.2. Audit response to risks identified

As a result of performing the above, we identified the Group's determination of base mortality and mortality improvements assumptions used for annuity business, maintenance expenses, illiquidity premium (ILP) adjustment to the risk-free rate used in valuation of annuity business, persistency assumptions used for workplace pensions business, valuation of illiquid financial instruments as key audit matters related to the potential risk of fraud. The key audit matters section of our report explains the matters in more detail and also describes the specific procedures we performed in response to those key audit matters.

In addition to the above, our procedures to respond to risks identified included the following:

- reviewing the financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with provisions of relevant laws and regulations described as having a direct effect on the financial statements;
- enquiring of management, the audit committee, in-house and external legal counsel concerning actual and potential litigation and claims;
- performing analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships that may indicate risks of material misstatement due to fraud;
- reading minutes of meetings of those charged with governance, reviewing internal audit reports and reviewing correspondence with the PRA and the FCA; and

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF SCOTTISH WIDOWS LIMITED (continued)**11. Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud (continued)****11.2. Audit response to risks identified (continued)**

- in addressing the risk of fraud through management override of controls, testing the appropriateness of journal entries and other adjustments; assessing whether the judgements made in making accounting estimates are indicative of a potential bias; and
- evaluating the business rationale of any significant transactions that are unusual or outside the normal course of business.

We also communicated relevant identified laws and regulations and potential fraud risks to all engagement team members including internal specialists and remained alert to any indications of fraud or non-compliance with laws and regulations throughout the audit.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements**12. Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006**

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Group and the Company and their environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified any material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

13. Matters on which we are required to report by exception**13.1. Adequacy of explanations received and accounting records**

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the Company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the Company financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns.

We have nothing to report in respect of these matters.

13.2. Directors' remuneration

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are also required to report if in our opinion certain disclosures of directors' remuneration have not been made.

We have nothing to report in respect of this matter.

14. Other matters which we are required to address**14.1. Auditor tenure**

We were appointed by the shareholder on 18th May 2023 to audit the financial statements of Scottish Widows Limited for the year ending 31 December 2023 and subsequent financial periods. The period of total uninterrupted engagement including previous renewals and reappointments of the firm is three years, covering the years ended 31 December 2021 to 31 December 2023.

14.2 Consistency of the audit report with the additional report to the audit committee

Our audit opinion is consistent with the additional report to the audit committee we are required to provide in accordance with ISAs (UK).

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF SCOTTISH WIDOWS LIMITED (continued)**15. Use of report**

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Paul Stephenson (Senior statutory auditor)

For and on behalf of Deloitte LLP

Statutory Auditor

London, United Kingdom

28 March 2024

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

		2023	Restated*
	Note	2023 £m	2022 £m
		<i>Group</i>	<i>Group</i>
Insurance revenue	3	2,452	1,992
Insurance service expenses	4	(2,133)	(3,171)
Net income from reinsurance contracts held	5	23	58
Insurance service result		342	(1,121)
Investment income	6 / 8	4,647	3,872
Net gain/(loss) on assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss	7 / 8	11,148	(23,764)
Investment return		15,796	(19,892)
Net finance (expense)/income from insurance and participating investment contracts	8	(11,771)	15,914
Net finance income/(expense) from reinsurance contracts held	8	52	(22)
Change in contracts with reinsurers at fair value through profit and loss	8	1,098	(1,237)
Change in non-participating investment contract liabilities	8	(3,985)	3,961 *
Net (profit)/loss attributable to external interests in collective investment vehicles	8	(1,179)	1,011
Net financial result		10	(265)
Fee and commission income	9	182	156
Other operating income	10	103	119 *
Other operating expenses	11	(759)	(645)*
Other finance costs	12	(57)	(70)*
Loss before tax		(180)	(1,826)
Taxation credit	14	95	437 *
Loss for the year		(85)	(1,389)
Other comprehensive income			
Items that may subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss			
Currency translation differences		6	8
Total comprehensive loss for the year		(79)	(1,381)

The notes set out on pages 41 to 205 are an integral part of these financial statements.

* The 2022 comparative figures have been restated for the impact of IFRS 17. See note 49 for further details.

BALANCE SHEETS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

		31 December 2023		Restated* 31 December 2022		Restated* 1 January 2022	
	Note	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
		<i>Group</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Company</i>
ASSETS							
Intangible assets	15	75	14	88 *	18 *	87 *	20 *
Deferred origination costs	16	49	48	63 *	61 *	75 *	71 *
Deferred tax assets	17	154	143	51 *	33 *	—	—
Current tax recoverable	17	124	112	17	6	—	—
Investment in subsidiaries	18	—	483	—	443	—	443
Investment properties	19	2,380	48	2,468	67	3,588	118
Insurance contract assets	29	1	1	—	—	6 *	6 *
Reinsurance contract assets	20, 21	432	429	360 *	360 *	338 *	338 *
Contracts with reinsurers at fair value through profit or loss	22	11,424	11,424	10,906	10,906	12,371	12,371
Other assets	23	137	117	158	129	155	121
Derivative financial instruments	24	1,875	1,673	1,881	1,684	2,843	2,720
Loans and receivables at amortised cost	25	595	269	996 *	693 *	935 *	556 *
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	26	166,137	154,004	152,054	140,025	169,067	156,201
Cash and cash equivalents	27	237	188	143	94	228	96
Total assets		183,620	168,953	169,185 *	154,519 *	189,693 *	173,061 *
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES							
Capital and reserves attributable to the Group's equity shareholder							
Share capital	28	70	70	70	70	70	70
Share premium		1	1	1	1	1	1
Retained profits and other reserves		1,093	1,240	1,272 *	1,298 *	3,253 *	3,219 *
Total equity		1,164	1,311	1,343 *	1,369 *	3,324 *	3,290 *
Liabilities							
Insurance contract and participating investment contract liabilities	29, 35	119,974	118,295	109,932 *	108,270 *	124,898 *	122,981 *
Reinsurance contract liabilities	20, 21	11	5	8 *	4 *	37 *	31 *
Current tax liabilities	17	3	—	14	—	19	26
Deferred tax liabilities	17	—	—	— *	— *	542 *	533 *
Provisions for other liabilities and charges	36	97	45	121 *	59 *	106 *	47 *
Accruals and deferred income	37	26	12	31	24	29	22
Subordinated debt	38	582	607	1,429	1,456	1,753	1,786
Non-participating investment contract liabilities	39	44,978	44,960	39,473 *	39,466 *	40,906 *	40,888 *
Derivative financial instruments	24	2,978	2,687	3,325	3,017	2,508	2,430
Other financial liabilities	40	1,648	888	1,345 *	804 *	1,217 *	1,026 *
External interests in collective investment		12,011	—	12,109	—	14,348	—
Borrowings	41	143	143	50	50	1	1
Lease Liabilities	46	5	—	5	—	5	—
Total liabilities		182,456	167,642	167,842 *	153,150 *	186,369 *	169,771 *
Total equity and liabilities							
		183,620	168,953	169,185 *	154,519 *	189,693 *	173,061 *

Retained earnings for the Company includes profit/(loss) for the year of £42 million (2022: £(1,321) million (restated)).

* The 2022 and 2021 comparative figures have been restated for the impact of IFRS 17. See note 49 for further details.

The notes set out on pages 41 to 205 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements on pages 36 to 37 were approved by the Board on 28 March 2024, and signed on behalf of the Board:



S T Nyahasha

Director

28 March 2024

STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023

		2023		Restated* 2022	
	Note	£m	£m	£m	£m
		<i>Group</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Company</i>
Cash flows from operating activities					
Net Loss before tax		(180)	(135)	(1,826)*	(1,825)*
Adjusted for:					
Amortisation of intangible assets	15	17	4	11 *	2 *
Other finance costs	12	57	57	70	69
Impairment in investment in subsidiary	18	—	—	—	—
Net decrease in operating assets and liabilities	42	388	311	2,462 *	2,466 *
Repayment of subordinated debt		850	850	—	—
Currency translation differences		6	—	8	—
Taxation (paid)/received		(126)	(39)	(177)*	(94)
Net cash flows generated from operating activities		1,012	1,048	548 *	618 *
Cash flows from investing activities					
Addition of intangible assets	15	(4)	—	(12)	—
Capital injections to subsidiaries		—	(40)	—	—
Net cash flows used in investing activities		(4)	(40)	(12)	—
Cash flows from financing activities					
Dividends paid	47	(100)	(100)	(600)	(600)
Repayment of subordinated debt	38	(850)	(850)	—	—
Other finance costs	12	(57)	(57)	(70)*	(69)*
Net cash flows used in financing activities		(1,007)	(1,007)	(670)*	(669)*
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		1	1	(134)	(51)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		93	44	227	95
Net cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	27	94	45	93	44

The notes set out on pages 41 to 205 are an integral part of these financial statements.

* The 2022 comparative figures have been restated for the impact of IFRS 17. See note 49 for further details.

STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023*Group*

	Note	Share capital £m	Share premium £m	Retained profits £m	Other Reserves £m	Total equity £m
Balance as at 1 January 2022 as previously reported		70	1	2,116	(6)	2,181
Adjustment on adoption of IFRS 17	49			1,143		1,143
Balance as at 1 January 2022 (restated*)		70	1	3,259 *	(6)	3,324 *
Loss for the year (restated*)		—	—	(1,389)*	—	(1,389)*
Other comprehensive income						
Currency translation		—	—	—	8	8
Total comprehensive loss for the year		—	—	(1,389)*	8	(1,381)*
Dividend	47	—	—	(600)	—	(600)
Balance as at 31 December 2022		70	1	1,270 *	2	1,343 *
Loss for the year		—	—	(85)	—	(85)
Other comprehensive income						
Currency translation		—	—	—	6	6
Total comprehensive loss for the year		—	—	(85)	6	(79)
Dividend	47	—	—	(100)	—	(100)
Balance as at 31 December 2023		70	1	1,085	8	1,164

Company

	Note	Share capital £m	Share premium £m	Retained profits £m	Other Reserves £m	Total equity £m
Balance as at 1 January 2022 as previously reported		70	1	2,123	(3)	2,191
Adjustment on adoption of IFRS 17				1,099		1,099
Balance as at 1 January 2022 (restated*)		70	1	3,222 *	(3)	3,290 *
Loss for the year (restated*)		—	—	(1,321)*	—	(1,321)*
Other comprehensive loss						
Currency translation		—	—	—	—	—
Total comprehensive loss for the year		—	—	(1,321)*	—	(1,321)*
Dividend	47	—	—	(600)	—	(600)
Balance as at 31 December 2022		70	1	1,301 *	(3)	1,369 *
Profit for the year		—	—	42	—	42
Other comprehensive income						
Currency translation		—	—	—	—	—
Total comprehensive income for the year		—	—	42	—	42
Dividend	47	—	—	(100)	—	(100)
Balance as at 31 December 2023		70	1	1,243	(3)	1,311

* The 2022 comparative figures have been restated for the impact of IFRS 17. See note 49 for further details.

Not all of the above amounts can be distributed to the equity holder since the Company is required to meet regulatory capital requirements. Further details are given in note 44.

The notes set out on pages 41 to 205 are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023**1. Accounting policies**

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of the financial statements, which have been consistently applied to all periods presented in these financial statements unless stated otherwise, are set out below.

(a) Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Group and Company have been prepared:

- (1) in accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006;
- (2) under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of investment properties and certain financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, as set out in the relevant accounting policies, and insurance and reinsurance contract assets and liabilities measured at their fulfilment values plus (if any) CSM in accordance with IFRS 17.

The Directors are satisfied that the Group and Company have adequate resources to continue in business for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, the financial statements of the Group and Company have been prepared on a going concern basis.

In accordance with IAS 1 'Presentation of Financial Statements', assets and liabilities in the balance sheet are presented in accordance with management's estimated order of liquidity. Analysis of the assets and liabilities of the Group and Company into amounts expected to be received or settled within 12 months after the reporting date (current) and more than 12 months after the reporting date (non-current) is presented in the notes.

The Group has taken advantage of the provisions of section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 and has not disclosed a statement of comprehensive income and related notes in respect of the Company.

Standards and interpretations effective in 2023

The Group has adopted the following new IFRS and amendments to IFRS as at 1 January 2023.

i) IFRS 17 'Insurance Contracts'

IFRS 17 'Insurance Contracts', which replaces IFRS 4 'Insurance Contracts', requires insurance contracts, including reinsurance contracts, and investment contracts with discretionary participation features to be recognised on the balance sheet as the total of the fulfilment cash flows and the contractual service margin:

- The fulfilment cash flows consist of the present value of future cash flows calculated using best estimate assumptions, together with an explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk and are required to be remeasured at each reporting date
- CSM represents the unearned profit on the insurance contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participation features

Changes to estimates of fulfilment cash flows which relate to future service are taken to the CSM, except where onerous contracts are identified or where the Group takes advantage of the risk mitigation option available under IFRS 17. The Group calculates the risk adjustment by applying margins to best estimate cashflows relating to non-financial risks (such as mortality or persistency). The risk adjustment will be released to the income statement as risk expires. For reinsurance contracts held, the CSM represents the net cost or net gain of purchasing reinsurance and the risk adjustment represents the amount of risk transferred from the underlying contracts held.

The Group has applied IFRS 17 retrospectively and restated its comparatives in accordance with the transitional provisions included in the standard.

Under IFRS 4, the Group recognised intangible assets for acquired value in-force business, which represents future profits on acquired insurance contracts, deferred acquisition costs, assets for reinsurance contracts held and insurance and participating investment contract liabilities, which were measured using a pre-Solvency II realistic capital regime approach or a traditional prospective actuarial discounted cash flow methodology.

Under IFRS 17, the Group recognises insurance and participating investment contract liabilities as best estimate liabilities for future cash flows, plus a risk adjustment for non-financial risk and a CSM. The CSM represents the expected profit for providing insurance contract services and will be released to the income statement throughout the contract period over which the insurance contract services are provided. The risk adjustment is released commensurate with the expiry of non-financial risk associated with the valuation of best estimate cash flows. Assets are recognised for reinsurance contracts held, also comprising best estimate liabilities for future cash flows, plus a risk adjustment and a CSM. The IFRS 4 deferred acquisition costs were derecognised on transition to IFRS 17. Instead, any acquisition cash flows paid before a group of insurance contracts is recognised as an asset for insurance acquisition cash flows (pre-recognition), see policy (r). Acquisition cash flows paid on the date of initial recognition form part of the initial CSM. Acquisition cash flows expected to be paid post initial recognition form part of the initial BEL and CSM respectively. The acquired value in-force asset for insurance contracts recognised by the Group at 31 December 2021 has been derecognised on transition.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**1. Accounting policies (continued)****(a) Basis of preparation (continued)**

IFRS 17 impacts the timing of profit recognition for the insurance contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participation features issued by the Group. However, it does not change the total profit recognised over the lifetime of these contracts as compared to IFRS 4, or the capital position or cash flows of the Group and Company. The change in the measurement basis resulting in a decrease of the Group's liabilities due to the inclusion of future positive cash flows, the derecognition of deferred acquisition costs and the acquired VIF asset and the recognition, within the CSM, of a proportion of the previously recognised profits from insurance contracts has resulted in an increase to the Group's retained earnings on transition of £1,143 million. See note 49 for more information on these movements.

Further details of this restatement is provided in note 49. For further details of the application of IFRS 17, see policies (c), (e), (g), (r) and (u) and note 2.

As at the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the Group has not early adopted any issued amendments or standards. Details of standards and interpretations in issue but which have not been adopted early are set out at note 50.

(b) Basis of consolidation

The assets, liabilities and results of Group undertakings (including structured entities) are included on the basis of financial statements made up to the reporting date. Group undertakings include all entities controlled by the Group. The Group controls an entity when it has power over the entity, is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through the exercise of power. This generally accompanies a shareholding of more than one half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of substantive rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Group controls another entity and the Group reassesses whether or not it controls an entity if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to any of these elements.

Collective investment vehicles and limited partnerships ('investment vehicles') where the Group has control, in part through its long-term funds, are consolidated. Control arises where the Group has substantive rights to remove the external decision maker of the investment vehicle, and has a significant exposure to variable returns from the beneficial interest it holds in the investment vehicle.

Where a subsidiary or related party of the Group acts as the decision maker of an investment vehicle the Group considers a number of factors in determining whether it acts as principal and therefore controls the investment vehicle including: an assessment of the scope of the Group's decision-making authority over the investment vehicle; the rights held by other parties including substantive removal rights without cause over the Group acting as decision maker; the remuneration to which the Group is entitled in its capacity as decision maker; and the Group's exposure to variable returns from the beneficial interest it holds in the investment vehicle.

Consolidation can be appropriate in circumstances where the Group has less than a majority beneficial interest. Where a collective investment vehicle is consolidated the interest of parties other than the Group are reported within liabilities as external interests in collective investment vehicles. Where a limited partnership is consolidated the non-controlling interest is reported in equity. Group undertakings are fully consolidated from the date on which the ability to exercise control is transferred to the Group and cease to be consolidated from the date on which the ability to exercise control ceases.

The treatment of transactions with non-controlling interests depends on whether, as a result of the transaction, the Group loses control of the subsidiary. Changes in the parent's ownership interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions; any difference between the amount by which the non-controlling interests are adjusted and the fair value of the consideration paid or received is recognised directly in equity and attributed to the owners of the parent entity. Where the Group loses control of the subsidiary, at the date when control is lost the amount of any non-controlling interest in that former subsidiary is derecognised and any investment retained in the former subsidiary is remeasured to its fair value; the gain or loss that is recognised in profit or loss on the partial disposal of the subsidiary includes the gain or loss on the remeasurement of the retained interest.

Intragroup transactions, balances and gains and losses on transactions between Group companies have been eliminated.

All the financial statements included are uniformly prepared in conformity with IFRS and the Group's accounting policies and except for accounting policies affected by IFRS 17, the Group has adopted consistent accounting policies as at 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**1. Accounting policies (continued)****(c) Product classification**

The Group issues contracts that transfer insurance risk or financial risk or both.

Insurance and participating investment contracts

The Group enters into insurance contracts, reinsurance contracts (issued and held) and participating investment contracts.

Insurance contracts are contracts that transfer significant insurance risk and may also transfer financial risk. The Group defines significant insurance risk as the possibility of having to pay benefits on the occurrence of an insured event which are significantly higher than the benefits payable if the insured event were not to occur. If a reinsurance contract held does not expose the Group to the possibility of a significant loss, that contract is still deemed to transfer significant insurance risk if it transfers to the Group substantially all the insurance risk relating to the reinsured portions of the underlying insurance contracts. Once a contract has been classified as an insurance contract, it remains an insurance contract until all obligations are extinguished, even if the insurance risk reduces significantly over time, unless that contract is derecognised due to a contract modification. These contracts are classified as either direct participating contracts or contracts without direct participation features. Contracts without direct participation features are accounted for using the general measurement model for life contracts, for example annuities and non-linked protection products (see policy 1(u)vi). Direct participating contracts are contracts for which, at inception, the contractual terms specify the policyholders participate in a clearly identified pool of underlying items. Under the terms of these contracts the Group expects to pay the policyholders an amount equal to a substantial share of the returns on the underlying items, and the Group expects a substantial proportion of any change in the amounts to be paid to the policyholder to vary with the change in fair value of the underlying items. These contracts are accounted for under the variable fee approach and comprise with-profits and unit-linked products (see policy 1(u)vi).

Participating investment contracts are investment contracts that contain a discretionary participation feature (DPF), as defined below. They do not transfer significant insurance risk, but contain a contractual right to receive, as a supplement to an amount not subject to the discretion of the Group, additional amounts that are expected to be a significant portion of the total contractual benefits. The timing or amount of these additional amounts are at the discretion of the Group and are contractually based on the returns on a specified pool of contracts or type of contract, returns on a specified pool of assets held by the Group or profit or loss of a fund.

For certain insurance and investment contracts, the contract can be partly invested in units which contain a DPF and partly in units without. In these circumstances, where the contract also contains features that transfer significant insurance risk, they are classified as insurance contracts. Where this is not the case, and the discretionary cash flows are expected to be a significant portion of the total contractual benefits, they are classified as participating investment contracts, as described below. The investment component of the insurance and participating investment contract is non-distinct and is not separated.

Investment contracts

Any long-term contracts not considered to be insurance contracts under IFRS because they do not transfer significant insurance risk are classified as investment contracts. Such contracts are further analysed between those with and without a discretionary participation feature (DPF). Contracts containing a DPF are referred to as participating investment contracts, or investment contracts with DPF, and those without a DPF as non-participating investment contracts.

A DPF is a contractual right that gives investors the right to receive, as a supplement to guaranteed benefits, additional discretionary benefits or bonuses that are likely to be a significant portion of the total contractual benefits, through participation in the surplus arising from the assets held in the fund. The Group has the discretion within the constraints of the terms and conditions of the contract to allocate part of this surplus to the policyholders and part to the Group's shareholder. Participating investment contracts issued by the Group are accounted for in accordance with the requirements of IFRS 17 'Insurance Contracts'.

Non-participating investment contracts are contracts that neither transfer significant insurance risk nor contain a DPF. Such contracts are accounted for as financial instruments under IFRS 9.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**1. Accounting policies (continued)****(c) Product classification (continued)****Financial assets and financial liabilities**

Management determines the classification of its financial assets and financial liabilities at initial recognition. Management's policies for the recognition of specific financial assets and financial liabilities, as identified on the balance sheet, are set out under the relevant accounting policies.

On initial recognition, financial assets are classified as measured at amortised cost or fair value through profit or loss, depending on the Group's business model for managing the financial assets and whether the cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. The Group assesses its business models at a portfolio level based on its objectives for the relevant portfolio, how the performance of the portfolio is managed and reported, and the frequency of asset sales. Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when considering their cash flow characteristics. The Group reclassifies financial assets when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes. A reclassification will only take place when the change is significant to the Group's operations and will occur at a portfolio level and not for individual instruments; reclassifications are expected to be rare. The Group initially recognises loans, debt securities and subordinated liabilities when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Regular way purchases and sales of securities and other financial assets and trading liabilities are recognised on trade date, being the date that the Group is committed to purchase or sell an asset.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual right to receive cash flows from those assets has expired or when the Group has transferred its contractual right to receive the cash flows from the assets and either: substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred; or the Group has neither retained nor transferred substantially all of the risks and rewards, but has transferred control.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Derivative assets (other than a derivative which is a designated and effective hedging instrument) are classified as held for trading. With the exception of derivative liabilities, no liabilities are classified as held for trading.

Transaction costs incidental to the acquisition of a financial asset classified as measured at fair value through profit or loss are expensed through the statement of comprehensive income, within net gains and losses on assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet only when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts, both in the normal course of business and in the event of default, and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**1. Accounting policies (continued)****(d) Fair value methodology**

All assets and liabilities carried at fair value, or for which a fair value measurement is disclosed, are categorised into a 'fair value hierarchy' as follows:

(i) Level 1

Valued using quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities to those being valued. An active market is one in which similar arm's length transactions in the instrument occur with both sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an on-going basis. Examples include listed equities, listed debt securities, Open Ended Investment Companies (OEICs) and unit trusts traded in active markets, and exchange traded derivatives such as futures.

(ii) Level 2

Valued using inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices). If the asset or liability has a specified (contractual) term, a Level 2 input must be observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability. Level 2 inputs include the following:

- Quoted prices for similar (but not identical) instruments in active markets
- Quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active, where prices are not current, or price quotations vary substantially either over time or among market makers
- Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the instrument (for example, interest rates and yield curves observable at commonly quoted intervals and default rates)
- Inputs that are derived principally from, or corroborated by, observable market data by correlation or other means
- Examples of these are securities measured using discounted cash flow models based on market observable swap yields such as Over the Counter interest rate swaps, listed debt and restricted equity securities.

(iii) Level 3

Valuations are based on mathematical models, market prices/data (where available) and subjective assumptions, including unobservable inputs. Unobservable inputs may have been used to measure fair value where observable inputs are not available. This approach allows for situations in which there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability at the measurement date (or market information for the inputs to any valuation models). Unobservable inputs reflect the assumptions the Group considers that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, for example private equity investments held by the Group and Company. Where estimates are used, these are based on a combination of independent third-party evidence and internally developed models, calibrated to market observable data where possible.

Examples of Level 3 assets include portfolio of illiquid loans and advances to customers, investments in private debt funds, private equity shares and complex derivatives.

Further analysis of the Group's and Company's instruments held at fair value is set out at note 44. The Group's management, through a Fair Value Pricing Committee, review information on the fair value of the Group's financial assets and the sensitivities to these values on a regular basis.

Transfers between different levels of the fair value hierarchy are deemed to have occurred at the next reporting date after the change in circumstances that caused the transfer.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**1. Accounting policies (continued)****(e) Revenue recognition***Insurance revenue*

The Group recognises insurance revenue to reflect the provision of services arising from groups of insurance and participating investment contracts at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for those services. As the Group recognises insurance revenue, it reduces the liability for remaining coverage (LRC). Insurance revenue is the amount of profit released from the CSM in the period, plus items that relate to insurance services and that affect profit in the current period. It comprises the following:

- A release of the CSM, measured based on coverage units provided, see note 2b.(viii). For investment contracts with DPF (as described in policy 1(c)), the pattern of CSM release reflects the transfer of investment services under the contract;
- Changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk relating to current services;
- Insurance service expenses incurred in the period (measured at the amounts expected at the beginning of the period), excluding any amounts relating to the risk adjustment for non-financial risk and any amounts allocated to the loss component of the liability for incurred claims;
- Amounts related to income tax that are specifically chargeable to the policyholder;
- Amounts related to insurance acquisition cash flows

Changes in the LRC that do not relate to services for which the Group expects to receive consideration, including investment components (see 1(u)i and 2(b)vii for more details on investment components), are excluded from insurance revenue.

The Group allocates a portion of premiums that relate to recovering insurance acquisition cash flows to each period based on the coverage units provided in the reporting period. The Group recognises the allocated amount as insurance revenue and an equal amount as insurance service expenses.

Fee and commission income

The Group receives on-going investment management fees which are recognised as revenue as the investment management services are provided on a daily basis throughout the life of the investment. These fees are charged as a percentage of the fund being managed and are taken directly from the fund, or typically settled monthly.

The Group also receives initial investment management fees in the form of an adjustment, or charge, to the amount invested. These fees are in respect of services rendered in conjunction with the issue and management of investment contracts where the Group actively manages the consideration received from its customers to fund a return that is based on the investment profile that the customer selected on origination of the contract. These services comprise an indeterminate number of acts over the lives of the individual contracts and, therefore, the Group defers these fees and recognises them on a straight-line basis over the estimated lives of the contracts unless there is evidence to support an alternative recognition basis. Where an alternative recognition basis is applied, this is calculated by reference to experience information in respect of the period over which income from contracts is earned. The income is recognised through the statement of comprehensive income, within fee and commission income. The liability is recognised in the balance sheet within accruals and deferred income until recognition criteria are met.

Investment income

Interest income for all interest-bearing financial instruments is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as it accrues, within investment income.

Dividends receivable in respect of listed shares and collective investment vehicles are recognised on the date that these are quoted ex-dividend; other dividend income is recognised when the right to receive the dividend is established. All dividends received are recognised through the statement of comprehensive income, within investment income.

Rental income in respect of investment properties is recognised on a straight line basis over the term of the lease. The costs of incentives are recognised as a reduction of total income over the term of the lease on a straight line basis.

Net gains and losses on assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Net gains and losses on assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss includes both realised and unrealised gains and losses. Movements are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. This includes derivatives used for risk mitigation (see note 2(b)(viii)).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**1. Accounting policies (continued)****(e) Revenue recognition (continued)***Other operating income*

Within other operating income are rebates of annual management charges from external fund managers. Rebates are recognised when they are earned, as performance obligations are satisfied, being the Group's investment in the fund. The transaction price is calculated as a percentage of the fund value. Due to the ongoing investments in the fund, the Group recognises the revenue on a daily basis. Outstanding amounts are typically settled monthly.

(f) Accruals and deferred income

For non-participating investment contracts, the recognition of income is governed by IFRS 15. Income received for services to be provided in future periods is deferred and recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as the performance obligation is met. Estimation is required of the period that the business is expected to remain in force and an assessment of the duration of the Group's performance obligations are required for contracts which do not have a fixed maturity date. Further information on this liability is given in note 37.

(g) Expense recognition*Insurance service expense*

The Group presents in the income statement insurance service expenses arising from groups of insurance and participating investment contracts, generally as they are incurred. Insurance service expenses are comprised of the following amounts:

- incurred claims (excluding repayments of investment components, see 1(u)i and 2(b)vii for more details on investment components);
- other incurred directly attributable insurance service expenses;
- the amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows. This is equal to the amount of insurance revenue recognised in the year in relation to recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows;
- changes that relate to past service, i.e. changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to the liability for incurred claims;
- changes that relate to future service, i.e. losses on onerous groups of contracts and reversals of such losses; and
- impairment losses on insurance acquisition assets.

Net income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held

The Group presents income or expenses from a group of reinsurance contracts held (other than insurance finance income or expenses), as a single amount. This amount represents the net of amounts recovered from the reinsurer and an allocation of the premiums paid to the reinsurer for the period.

For a group of reinsurance contracts held covering onerous underlying contracts, the Group establishes a loss-recovery component of the asset for remaining coverage to depict the recovery of losses recognised:

- on recognition of onerous underlying contracts, if the reinsurance contract covering those contracts is entered into before or at the same time as those contracts are recognised; and
- for changes in fulfilment cash flows of the group of reinsurance contracts relating to future services that result from changes in fulfilment cash flows of the onerous underlying contracts.

The loss-recovery component determines the amounts that are subsequently presented in profit or loss as reversals of recoveries of losses from the reinsurance contracts and are excluded from the allocation of reinsurance premiums paid. It is adjusted to reflect changes in the loss component of the onerous group of underlying contracts, but it cannot exceed the portion of the loss component of the onerous group of underlying contracts that the Group expects to recover from the reinsurance contracts.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**1. Accounting policies (continued)****(g) Expense recognition (continued)***Insurance finance income or expenses*

Insurance finance income and expenses comprise changes in the carrying amounts of groups of insurance, participating investment and reinsurance contracts arising from:

- the effects of the time value of money and changes in the time value of money; This includes the unwind of discount rates on the best estimate liabilities and interest accretion on the CSM;
- financial risk and changes in financial risk, including changes in discount rates from one reporting period to the next and where the risk mitigation option is applied (see note 2(b)viii), but;
- excluding any such changes for groups of direct participating contracts which are allocated to a loss component and included in insurance service expenses.

For the general measurement model (see 1(u)vi), insurance finance income or expenses comprise the effect of:

- the unwind of discount rates on the best estimate liabilities and interest accretion on the CSM;
- changes in discount rates from one reporting period to the next;
- the difference between the impact of demographic experience and assumptions change calculated at current rates when the CSM is unlocked (adjusted) at locked-in rates; and
- the impact of exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance contracts.

For the variable fee approach (see 1(u)vi), insurance finance income or expenses are primarily:

- changes in the measurement of groups of contracts caused by changes in the value of underlying items (excluding additions and withdrawals);
- interest accreted and the effect of changes in financial assumptions on the best estimate liabilities that do not vary with returns on underlying items; and
- the impact of exchange differences on changes in the carrying amount of groups of insurance and participating investment contracts.

The Group has chosen not to disaggregate insurance finance income or expense between profit or loss and other comprehensive income, with it all being taken to profit or loss.

Operating expenses

Commission paid in respect of non-participating investment contracts written by the Group is recognised through the statement of comprehensive income, within operating expenses. Where certain criteria are met, commission and other origination costs relating to non-participating investment contracts may be deferred. The circumstances under which such costs are deferred are set out at policy (j).

Other operating expenses are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income as incurred, within operating expenses. This amount includes amounts presented in insurance service expenses arising from insurance and participating investment contracts (see above).

Expenses for asset management services received are recognised in within operating expenses as they accrue. Where these expenses relate to IFRS 17 contracts, these amounts are reported within insurance service expenses.

(h) Leases

Assets leased to third parties, including properties leased to tenants, are classified as finance leases if the lease agreements transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, otherwise they are classified as operating leases. Operating lease rental income and expenditure are recognised on a straight-line basis over the life of the leases through the statement of comprehensive income, within investment income and operating expenses respectively. Properties leased out to tenants under operating leases are included in investment properties in the balance sheet.

The Group has ground rent commitments on its investment properties, these commitments are accounted for as leases. The lease payments are discounted using the Group's incremental borrowing rate and the Group recognises the lease liabilities and a corresponding right-of-use asset in the balance sheet. The right-of-use asset is classified as investment property and is subsequently measured at fair value. Lease payments are allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**1. Accounting policies (continued)****(i) Intangible assets****(i) Acquired value of in-force business**

Non-participating investment contracts acquired in business combinations (other than business combinations of entities under common control) are initially measured at fair value at the time of acquisition. The initial fair value includes the recognition of an acquired value of in-force ("acquired VIF") asset which reflects the present value of future cash flows expected from the business acquired. The asset is shown gross of attributable tax and a corresponding deferred tax liability has been established.

The acquired VIF balance and related tax is amortised over the estimated life of the contracts. The amortisation is carried out on a best estimate basis over the estimated life of the contracts. The amortisation charge for the year is recognised through the statement of comprehensive income, within operating expenses. The carrying value of the acquired VIF balance is tested for impairment at each reporting date or when there is an earlier indication of impairment (further information on the Group's impairment policy is set out at policy (r)). Such an asset is not recognised in respect of future profits on contracts written in the normal course of business.

(ii) Software development costs

Costs that are directly associated with the acquisition of software licences and the production of identifiable and unique software products controlled by the Group, and that is expected to generate economic benefits exceeding costs beyond one year, are recognised as intangible assets, subject to de minimis limits.

Direct costs include the software development team's employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads. All other costs associated with developing or maintaining computer software programmes are recognised through the statement of comprehensive income as an expense as incurred, within operating expenses.

Computer software development costs recognised as assets are valued at cost and amortised using the straight-line method over their expected useful lives, not exceeding a period of seven years. Subsequent expenditure is only capitalised when it increases the expected future economic benefits of the specific asset to which it relates. The amortisation charge for the year in respect of software licences and software development costs is recognised through the statement of comprehensive income, within operating expenses. The carrying value of the assets is tested for impairment at each reporting date. Further information on the Group's impairment policy is set out at policy (r).

(iii) Goodwill

Goodwill arises on business combinations and represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the Group's share of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired.

Goodwill is recognised as an asset at cost and is tested at least annually for impairment. If an impairment is identified the carrying value of the goodwill is written down immediately through the statement of comprehensive income and is not subsequently reversed. Further information on the Group's impairment policy is set out at policy (r). At the date of disposal of a subsidiary, the carrying value of attributable goodwill is included in the calculation of the profit or loss on disposal.

(j) Deferred origination costs

Costs which are directly attributable and incremental to securing new non-participating investment contracts are capitalised as deferred origination costs. This asset is subsequently amortised over the estimated contractual lifetime of each policy on a straight-line basis unless there is evidence to support an alternative recognition basis. Where an alternative recognition basis is applied, this is calculated by reference to experience information in respect of the period over which income from contracts is earned. The amortisation charge for the year is recognised through the statement of comprehensive income, within operating expenses. The carrying value of the asset is tested for impairment at each reporting date. Further information on the Group's impairment policy is set out at policy (r).

(k) Investment in subsidiaries

The Company owns a number of subsidiaries as set out in note 18. Certain subsidiaries do not form part of actively managed investment portfolios and the risks and rewards of owning those subsidiaries primarily rest with the shareholder of the Company, including such investments where ownership of the subsidiary is split between the Company's long-term fund and its shareholder fund. These subsidiaries are held initially at cost, being the fair value of the consideration given to acquire the holding, then subsequently at cost subject to impairment. Further information on the Group's impairment policy is set out at policy (r).

Certain subsidiaries, including holdings in collective investment vehicles, are held primarily as vehicles through which specific investments are held as part of the actively managed investment portfolios which are considered to be part of a business model that is managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis. Accordingly, such subsidiaries are carried at fair value and presented within investments at fair value through profit or loss in the Company as set out in policy (p). Changes in their fair value are reflected in the statement of comprehensive income, within net gains and losses on assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**1. Accounting policies (continued)****(l) Investment properties**

Investment properties comprise freehold and long leasehold land and buildings, which are held either to earn rental income or for capital appreciation, or both, are initially measured at cost, being the fair value of the consideration given, including directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequently, on a periodic basis and at each reporting date, such properties are carried at fair value, being the open market value, as assessed by qualified external appraisers who have recent experience in the relevant location and the category of properties being valued. If this information is not available, alternative valuation methods such as discounted cash flow analysis or recent prices are used. Investment property being redeveloped for continuing use as investment property, or for which the market has become less active, continues to be measured at fair value.

Gains or losses arising from changes in the fair values of investment properties are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which they arise, within net gains and losses on assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

Service charge income and expense are disclosed separately within the investment income and operating expense notes.

(m) Contracts with reinsurers at fair value through profit or loss

Contracts with reinsurers that do not transfer significant insurance risk to the reinsurer are measured as fair value through profit or loss as they are within a portfolio of financial assets that is managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis. These contracts, whilst legally reinsurance contracts, do not meet the definition of a reinsurance contract under IFRSs. Where this is the case, the amounts recoverable have been recognised as a financial asset on the face of the balance sheet. Changes in these assets are recognised on the face of the statement of comprehensive income, through change in contracts with reinsurers at fair value through profit or loss.

(n) Derivative financial instruments*Classification*

Derivative financial instruments, including embedded derivatives, are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss. Certain derivatives are designated as effective hedging instruments, which are also held at fair value through profit or loss. Derivatives that are not designated as effective hedging instruments are used for the purposes of efficient portfolio management or to match contractual liabilities.

Recognition

Derivatives are initially recognised at fair value on the date on which a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value.

Measurement

Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices or, if these are not available, by using valuation techniques such as discounted cash flow models or other pricing models. Derivatives are presented as assets when the fair values are positive and as liabilities when the fair values are negative.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, through net gains and losses on assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**1. Accounting policies (continued)****(n) Derivative financial instruments (continued)***Hedge accounting*

In limited circumstances, derivatives are designated as fair value hedges. Hedge accounting allows one instrument, generally a derivative such as a swap, to be designated as a hedge of another instrument such as a loan.

Derivatives may only be designated as hedging instruments provided certain strict criteria are met. At the inception of a hedge, its terms must be clearly documented and there must be an expectation that the derivative will be highly effective in offsetting changes in the fair value of the hedged risk. The hedge documentation must also specify the methodology that will be used to measure effectiveness. Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated as fair value hedges are recorded in the statement of comprehensive income, through net gains and losses on assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, together with the changes in the fair value of the hedged asset or liability that are attributable to the hedged risk.

The effectiveness of the hedging relationship must be tested throughout its life. A hedge is regarded as highly effective if the change in fair value of the hedge instrument and the hedge item are negatively correlated within a range of 80 per cent to 125 per cent, either for the period since effectiveness was last tested or for the period since inception. Where the hedge is highly effective, the net impact on the statement of comprehensive income is minimised. If, at a reporting date, it is concluded that the hedge is no longer highly effective in achieving its objective, the hedge relationship is terminated. Should this happen, changes in the fair value of the hedged item are no longer recognised in the statement of comprehensive income and the adjustment that has been made to the carrying amount of the hedged item is amortised to the statement of comprehensive income over the period to maturity of the hedged item.

(o) Loans and receivables at amortised cost

Loans and receivables at amortised cost are financial assets, other than cash and cash equivalents that are held to collect contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, a basic lending arrangement results in contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Where the contractual cash flows introduce exposure to risks or volatility unrelated to a basic lending arrangement such as changes in equity prices or commodity prices, the payments do not comprise solely principal and interest.

Loans and receivables at amortised cost are initially recognised at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost, subject to impairment. Further information on the Group's impairment policy is set out at policy (r).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**1. Accounting policies (continued)****(p) Investments at fair value through profit or loss**

Investments at fair value through profit or loss comprise debt, equity securities, loans and advances to banks and loans and advances to customers.

Classification

Financial assets are classified at fair value through profit or loss where they are within a portfolio of financial assets that is managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis or they do not otherwise meet the criteria to be measured at amortised cost. All derivatives and equity instruments are carried at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are measured at fair value through profit or loss where they are designated at fair value through profit or loss in order to reduce an accounting mismatch or the liabilities are part of a group of liabilities (or assets and liabilities) which is managed, and its performance evaluated, on a fair value basis; or where the liabilities contain one or more embedded derivatives that significantly modify the cash flows arising under the contract and would otherwise need to be separately accounted for.

Recognition

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, i.e. the date the Group commits to purchase the asset from, or deliver the asset to, the counterparty. Investments are initially recognised at their fair value and are subsequently remeasured at fair value.

Measurement

The fair values of investments are based on current bid prices and therefore price in market expectations of the expected effects of potential changes to laws and regulations, risks associated with climate, credit and general market change and other factors. If the market for a financial asset is not active, and also for unlisted securities, the Group establishes fair value by using valuation techniques. These include the use of similar arm's length transactions and reference to other instruments that are substantially the same, making maximum use of market inputs and relying as little as possible on entity-specific inputs. Refer to note 1(d) Fair value methodology and note 44 Risk management for details of valuation techniques and significant inputs to valuation models.

In order to ensure that a fair value is recognised for unquoted or illiquid debt securities, the primary price source is an external broker valuation.

Structured entities

The Group invests in structured entities arising from investments in investment properties held through limited partnerships. The unconsolidated limited partnerships are initially recognised at cost, being the fair value of the consideration given. After initial recognition, such assets are accounted for and measured at fair value, which equates to the relevant proportion of the published net asset value of the Company. This valuation is based on open market valuations of the properties held by the limited partnership, as provided at the reporting date by independent valuers.

The Group holds investments in structured entities arising from investments in collective investment vehicles, carried at fair value. Some of these structured entities are consolidated, as set out at policy (b). Unconsolidated collective investment vehicles are carried at fair value.

(q) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash at bank, short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less (excluding such investments as otherwise meet this definition but which are held for investment purposes rather than for the purposes of meeting short-term cash commitments) and bank overdrafts where a legal right of set off exists.

Cash and cash equivalents that are held to collect contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A basic lending arrangement results in contractual cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Cash and cash equivalents that are within a portfolio of financial assets that is managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis or do not meet the criteria to be measured at amortised cost are classified and measured as investments at fair value through profit or loss, as set out in policy (p).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**1. Accounting policies (continued)****(r) Impairment***Financial assets*

The impairment charge in the statement of comprehensive income includes the change in expected credit losses for financial assets held at amortised cost and certain lease receivables. Expected credit losses are calculated by using an appropriate probability of default and applying this to the estimated exposure of the Group at the point of default after taking into account the value of any collateral held or other mitigants of loss.

At initial recognition, allowance is made for expected credit losses resulting from default events that are possible within the next 12 months (12-month expected credit losses). In the event of a significant increase in credit risk, allowance is made for expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of the financial instrument (lifetime expected credit losses). Financial assets where 12-month expected credit losses are recognised are considered to be Stage 1; financial assets which are considered to have experienced a significant increase in credit risk are in Stage 2; and financial assets which have defaulted or are otherwise considered to be credit impaired are allocated to Stage 3.

An assessment of whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition considers the change in the risk of default occurring over the remaining expected life of the financial instrument. The assessment is unbiased, probability-weighted and uses forward-looking information consistent with that used in the measurement of expected credit losses. In determining whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk, the Group uses quantitative tests based on relative and absolute probability of default (PD) movements linked to internal credit ratings and other indicators of historic delinquency. However, unless identified at an earlier stage, the credit risk of financial assets is deemed to have increased significantly when more than 30 days past due. Where the credit risk subsequently improves such that it no longer represents a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the asset is transferred back to Stage 1.

For financial instruments that are considered to have low credit risk, the credit risk is assumed to not have increased significantly since initial recognition. Financial instruments are considered to have low credit risk when the borrower is considered to have a low risk of default from a market perspective. Typically financial instruments with an external credit rating of investment grade are considered to have low credit risk.

Assets are transferred to Stage 3 when they have defaulted or are otherwise considered to be credit impaired. IFRS 9 contains a rebuttable presumption that default occurs no later than when a payment is 90 days past due. The Group uses this 90 day backstop.

The loss allowance for lease receivables and trade receivables without a significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses, in accordance with the simplified approach in IFRS 9.

A loan or receivable is normally written off, either partially or in full, against the related allowance when the proceeds from realising any available security have been received or there is no realistic prospect of recovery and the amount of the loss has been determined. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off decrease the amount of impairment losses recorded in the statement of comprehensive income.

Non-financial assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life, for example land, are not subject to depreciation or amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. For the purpose of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows.

If there is objective evidence that an impairment loss has occurred, the amount of the loss is charged to the relevant line in the statement of comprehensive income in the period in which it occurs. Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at each reporting date.

Insurance acquisition cash flows

The Group assesses the recoverability of assets for insurance acquisition cash flows at the end of each reporting period (see policy u(iv)), if facts and circumstances indicate that an asset for insurance acquisition cash flows may be impaired. If the Group determines that the asset is impaired, then an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed the expected net cash inflow for the related group. The Group reverses any impairment losses in profit or loss and increases the carrying amount of the asset to the extent that the impairment conditions have improved or no longer exist.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**1. Accounting policies (continued)****(s) Taxes**

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax are charged or credited in the Statement of Comprehensive Income except to the extent that the tax arises from a transaction or event which is recognised, in the same or a different period, outside the Statement of Comprehensive Income (either in other comprehensive income, directly in equity, or through a business combination), in which case the tax appears in the same statement as the transaction that gave rise to it.

Current tax

Current tax is the amount of corporate income taxes expected to be payable or recoverable based on the profit for the period as adjusted for items that are not taxable or not deductible, and is calculated using tax rates and laws that were enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Current tax includes amounts provided in respect of uncertain tax positions when management expects that, upon examination of the uncertainty by Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs (HMRC) or other relevant tax authority, it is more likely than not that an economic outflow will occur. Provisions reflect management's best estimate of the ultimate liability based on their interpretation of tax law, precedent and guidance, informed by external tax advice as necessary. Changes in facts and circumstances underlying these provisions are reassessed at each balance sheet date, and the provisions are re-measured as required to reflect current information.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the balance sheet. Deferred tax is calculated using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, and which are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences but not recognised for taxable temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries where the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax liabilities are not recognised on temporary differences that arise from goodwill which is not deductible for tax purposes.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised, and are reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised in respect of temporary differences that arise on initial recognition of assets and liabilities acquired other than in a business combination. Deferred tax is not discounted.

Following amendments to IAS 12 by the IASB (International Tax Reform – Pillar Two Model Rules, issued in May 2023) entities are not permitted to disclose information about deferred tax assets and liabilities related to the Organisation for Economic, Co-operation and Development's Pillar Two Model Rules, including any qualified domestic minimum top-up taxes. No changes arise to the Company's deferred tax assets or liabilities as a result of the Company having applied the relevant exception.

Allocation of tax charge between shareholder and policyholders

The tax expense in the statement of comprehensive income is analysed between policyholder and shareholder tax. This allocation is based on the definition of policyholders' share and shareholders' share of taxable profit under current UK tax rules.

(t) Share capital

Shares are classified as equity when there is no obligation to transfer cash or other assets. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of equity instruments are shown in equity as a deduction from the proceeds, net of tax.

Dividends payable

Dividends payable on ordinary shares are recognised in equity in the period in which they are approved.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**1. Accounting policies (continued)****(u) Insurance contracts and participating investment contracts**

The Group issues life insurance and participating investment contracts to protect customers from the consequences of events (such as death, critical illness or disability) that would affect the ability of the customer or their dependents to maintain their current level of income and also issues pension and annuity contracts. Guaranteed claims paid on occurrence of the specified insured event are either fixed or linked to the extent of the economic loss suffered by the policyholder.

(i) Separating components from insurance contracts, participating investment contracts and reinsurance contracts

The Group separates the following components from insurance contracts (including reinsurance contracts) issued, participating investment contracts issued and reinsurance contracts held, and accounts for the components separately:

- Embedded derivatives whose economic characteristics and risks are not closely related to the economic characteristics and risks of the host contract, and whose terms would meet the definition of a derivative if it were a separate instrument. If the terms of the embedded derivative would not meet the definition of an insurance or reinsurance contract as a separate instrument, the embedded derivative is accounted for as if it were a separate financial instrument.
- Distinct investment components – that is investment components that are not highly interrelated with the insurance components and for which contracts with equivalent terms are sold, or could be sold, separately in the same market or the same jurisdiction. The distinct investment component is accounted for as if it were a separate financial instrument.
- Any promise to transfer to a policyholder distinct goods or services other than insurance contract services. The separated component is accounted for as if it were a separate contract with customers applying IFRS 15 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'.

After separating these components, the Group applies IFRS 17 'Insurance Contracts' to all remaining components of the contract. Any separated components would be accounted for as financial instruments. Currently, the Group's contracts do not include components that require separation. All investment components have been assessed as highly interrelated with the insurance component due to being dependent on the insurance event.

(ii) Level of aggregation of insurance and reinsurance contracts

The Group aggregates insurance contracts, participating investment contracts and reinsurance contracts into portfolios of contracts subject to similar risks and managed together. Each portfolio of insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts is divided into annual cohorts (by year of issue). Annual cohorts of insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts issued are divided into groups as follows:

- contracts that are onerous at initial recognition;
- contracts that at initial recognition have no significant possibility of becoming onerous subsequently; and
- the remaining contracts in the portfolio.

Annual cohorts of reinsurance contracts held are divided into groups as follows:

- reinsurance contracts with a net gain at initial recognition,
- groups of contracts that at initial recognition have no significant possibility of a net gain arising subsequently, and the remaining contracts in the portfolio.

The Group assesses whether groups of contracts are onerous at least annually, as a result of significant repricing of contracts in the group, or as a result of changes in assumptions (further details of assumptions are given in note 43). Where this assessment indicates that a profitable group has become onerous (or vice versa), the Group considers whether a new group is required.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**1. Accounting policies (continued)****(u) Insurance contracts and participating investment contracts (continued)****(iii) Recognition***Insurance contracts*

The Group recognises a group of insurance contracts issued from the earliest of:

- the beginning of its coverage period (i.e. the period during which the Group provides insurance contract services in respect of any premiums within the boundary of the contract);
- when the first payment from the policyholder becomes due or, if there is no contractual due date, when it is received from the policyholder; and
- when facts and circumstances indicate that the contract is onerous.

An insurance contract acquired in a transfer of contracts or a business combination (other than a transfer of contracts or business combinations of entities under common control) is recognised on the date of acquisition.

When the contract is recognised, it is added to an existing group of contracts or, if the contract does not qualify for inclusion in an existing group, it forms a new group to which future contracts are added. Groups of contracts are established on initial recognition and their composition is not revised once all contracts have been added to the group.

Participating investment contracts

The Group recognises a group of participating investment contracts (as described in 1(c)) at the date when the Group or Company becomes party to the contract.

A participating investment contract acquired in a transfer of contracts or a business combination (other than a transfer of contracts or business combinations of entities under common control) is recognised on the date of acquisition.

Reinsurance contracts held

The Group recognises a group of reinsurance contracts held at the earliest of:

- the beginning of its coverage period. The Group delays the recognition of a group of reinsurance contracts held that provide proportionate coverage until the date when any underlying insurance contract is initially recognised, if that date is later than the beginning of the coverage period of the group of reinsurance contracts held; and
- the date the Group recognises an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts (see recognition of insurance contracts above), if the Group entered into the related reinsurance contract held in the group of reinsurance contracts held at or before that date.

Reinsurance contracts acquired (other than business combinations of entities under common control) are recognised on the date of acquisition.

(iv) Insurance acquisition cash flows

Insurance acquisition cash flows arise from the costs of selling, underwriting and starting a group of insurance contracts (issued or expected to be issued) that are directly attributable to the portfolio of insurance contracts to which the group belongs.

Insurance acquisition cash flows are allocated to groups of insurance contracts using a systematic and rational method, for example budgeted costs are allocated to each bulk annuity portfolio.

Where insurance acquisition cash flows have been paid or incurred before the related group of insurance contracts is recognised in the balance sheet, a separate asset for insurance acquisition cash flows is recognised for each related group, which is presented as part of insurance and participating investment contract liabilities. Such assets arise in respect of payments made for future bulk annuity contracts. The Group derecognises assets for insurance acquisition cash flows from the balance sheet when the insurance acquisition cash flows are included in the initial measurement of the CSM of the related group of insurance contracts.

At the end of each reporting period, the Group revises the amounts allocated to groups to reflect any changes in assumptions that determine the inputs to the allocation method used.

The Group assesses the recoverability of assets for insurance acquisition cash flows at the end of each reporting period as described in policy (r).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**1. Accounting policies (continued)****(u) Insurance contracts and participating investment contracts (continued)****(v) Contract boundaries***Insurance contracts (excluding participating investment contracts)*

The measurement of a group of contracts includes all future cash flows within the boundary of each contract in the group. Cash flows are within the contract boundary if they arise from substantive rights and obligations that exist during the reporting period in which the Group can compel the policyholder to pay premiums or has a substantive obligation to provide services (including insurance coverage and any investment services). A substantive obligation to provide services ends when:

- the Group has the practical ability to reassess the risks of the particular policyholder and can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects those reassessed risks; or
- the Group has the practical ability to reassess the risks of the portfolio that contains the contract and can set a price or level of benefits that fully reflects the risks of that portfolio, and the pricing of the premiums up to the reassessment date does not take into account risks that relate to periods after the reassessment date.

For example, where the terms of premium escalations, benefits and options are set out in the terms and conditions at inception, the cash flows for those premiums, benefits and options are included in the contract boundary.

For certain unitised with-profits and unit-linked policies, a guaranteed minimum pension is payable at a vesting date, and for certain conventional with-profits pensions, policyholders have the option to convert to an annuity on guaranteed terms. There is no contract boundary at the vesting date of these policies; the pre and post vesting date phases are treated as a single insurance contract.

The contract boundary of each group is reassessed at the end of each reporting period to include the effect of changes in circumstances on the Group's substantive rights and obligations.

Reinsurance contracts held

For groups of reinsurance contracts held, cash flows are within the contract boundary if they arise from substantive rights and obligations of the Group that exist during the reporting period in which the Group is compelled to pay amounts to the reinsurer or in which the Group has a substantive right to receive services from the reinsurer.

For contracts initiated during the current year, the Group typically allows for 3 months of future new business within the contract boundary to reflect there being a 3 month notice period for both parties to change terms or cease trading, which creates a substantive obligation for the 3 month period.

The contract boundary for reinsurance contracts held on subsequent measurement is that arising from the underlying contract.

Participating Investment contracts

For participating investment contracts (as described in 1(c)), cash flows are within the contract boundary if they result from a substantive obligation of the Group to deliver cash at a present or future date. The Group has no substantive obligation to deliver cash if it has the practical ability to set a price for the promise to deliver the cash that fully reflects the amount of cash promised and related risks. For example, increments on pensions are within the contract boundary, because they are set out in the terms and conditions at inception. Whereas for bonds, the terms and conditions do not obligate the Group to accept increments and the Group has the ability to re-price, so these increments are outside the contract boundary.

The contract boundary of each group is reassessed at the end of each reporting period as described above.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**1. Accounting policies (continued)****(u) Insurance contracts and participating investment contracts (continued)****(vi) Measurement**

The Group's insurance contracts without direct participation features are accounted for under the general measurement model of IFRS 17, modified for reinsurance contracts held. Contracts with direct participation features (direct participating contracts) are accounted for under the variable fee approach. The Group does not use the premium allocation approach due to the long-term nature of contracts issued. The following table provides further information about the Group's use of the IFRS 17 measurement models:

Product Group as Reported	Products	Measurement Model
Annuities	Bulk annuities, individual annuities (immediate and deferred)	General Measurement Model
Pensions and Investments	Corporate pensions, individual pensions, savings and bonds (all unit-linked and with-profits)	Variable Fee Approach
Protection and Other	Mostly non-linked protection, but also with-profits and unit-linked protection.	The majority of these products are General Measurement Model

1. Initial measurement – insurance contracts and participating investment contracts

On initial recognition under both the general measurement model and the variable fee approach, the Group measures a group of insurance and participating investment contracts as the total of the fulfilment cash flows and the CSM. The fulfilment cash flows comprise unbiased and probability-weighted estimates of future cash flows, discounted to present value to reflect the time value of money and financial risks, plus a risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

The discount rate applied reflects the time value of money, the characteristics of the cash flow, the liquidity characteristics of the insurance and participating investment contracts and, where appropriate, is consistent with observable current market prices. For more information about discount rates see note 2.

The risk adjustment for non-financial risk for a group of insurance and participating investment contracts is the compensation required for bearing uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows that arises from non-financial risk. The risk adjustment is explicit and determined separately from other fulfilment cash flows. For further information about the risk adjustment, see note 2(b)v.

The CSM of a group of insurance and participating investment contracts represents the unearned profit that the Group will recognise as it provides services under those contracts in the future. A CSM arises on initial recognition for a group of insurance and participating investment contracts when the total of the following is a net inflow:

- the fulfilment cash flows,
- any cash flows arising at that date and
- any amount arising from the derecognition of assets for insurance acquisition cash flows as described in policy u(iv).

The CSM is measured as the equal and opposite amount of the net inflow, which results in no income or expenses arising on initial recognition.

In respect of contracts in the Group's with-profits fund, after the insurance coverage has been provided, payments may still be made to policyholders from the Group's shareholder fund. The Group does not allocate these fulfilment cash flows to specific groups, but instead recognises a separate liability comprising fulfilment cash flows plus a risk adjustment.

If the total of i) fulfilment cash flows allocated to a contract, ii) any previously recognised insurance acquisition cash flows and iii) any cash flows arising from the contract at the date of initial recognition in total is a net outflow, then the contract is onerous. In this case, the net outflow for the group of onerous contracts is recognised as a loss in profit or loss. A loss component is created to depict the amount of the net cash outflow, as described in policy u(viii) (which determines the amounts that are subsequently presented in profit or loss as reversals of losses on onerous contracts and are excluded from insurance revenue).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**1. Accounting policies (continued)****(u) Insurance contracts and participating investment contracts (continued)****2. Initial measurement – reinsurance contracts held**

On initial recognition, the Group measures a group of reinsurance contracts held using the same approach as for insurance contracts, with the following exceptions:

- estimates of the present value of future cash flows use assumptions that are consistent with the underlying insurance contracts;
- estimates of the present value of future cash flows include the effect of any risk of non-performance by the issuer of the reinsurance contract, including the effects of collateral and losses from disputes;
- the risk adjustment for non-financial risk is determined so that it represents the amount of risk being transferred by the holder of the group of reinsurance contracts to the issuer of those contracts;
- both gains and losses at initial recognition are recognised in the balance sheet as a CSM and released to profit or loss as the reinsurer provides services, except for any portion of a loss on initial recognition that relates to events before initial recognition. This portion of the loss on initial recognition is recognised in profit or loss; and
- if the Group recognises a loss on initial recognition of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts or on addition of onerous underlying insurance contracts to a group, a loss-recovery component is recognised to reflect the recovery of future losses. This adjusts the CSM of the group of reinsurance contracts held, resulting in a gain to profit or loss. Loss-recovery components adjust the carrying amount of the asset for remaining coverage.

3. Subsequent measurement – general measurement model

The core feature of IFRS 17 is the general measurement model, under which the discount rates are locked in at the inception of the contract. Other financial assumptions are locked in prospectively, i.e. actual financial variables are used up to the measurement date and 'locked-in' financial variables are used for future periods.

IFRS 17 allows an accounting policy choice to be made between including insurance finance income or expenses for the period in profit or loss or disaggregating insurance income or expenses for the period to include in profit or loss an amount determined by a systematic allocation of the expected total insurance finance income or expenses over the duration of the group of contracts. The Group has chosen to recognise insurance finance income or expenses in profit or loss in the period in which they arise, as an accounting policy choice, as described in policy 1(u)viii.

This model is used for the Group's annuity and protection business. In addition, the Group has various conventional with-profit pensions and group and directors' pension products which contain an option to convert to an annuity at vesting on guaranteed terms. The Group also has some unitised with-profit and unit-linked contracts that have a guaranteed minimum pension. Under IFRS 17, both the pre-vesting savings phase and the post-vesting annuity phase are treated as being within the same contract boundary. Such contracts do not meet the condition to be treated as direct participating contracts due to there being a short pre-vesting phase, which results in the fulfilment cash flows being largely independent of any underlying items. Such products are therefore accounted for under the general measurement model. Note 1(c) contains more information on the classification requirements of direct participating contracts.

The carrying amount of a group of insurance contracts at each reporting date is the sum of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims. The liability for remaining coverage comprises the fulfilment cash flows that relate to services that will be provided under the contracts in future periods and any remaining CSM at that date. The liability for incurred claims includes the fulfilment cash flows for incurred claims and expenses that have not yet been paid, including claims that have been incurred but not yet reported. The fulfilment cash flows of groups of insurance contracts are measured at the reporting date using current estimates of future cash flows, current discount rates and current estimates of the risk adjustment for non-financial risk. Changes in fulfilment cash flows are recognised as follows:

- Changes related to future service are adjusted against the CSM unless the group is onerous in which case such changes are recognised in the insurance service result in profit or loss;
- Changes related to past or current service are recognised in the insurance service result in profit or loss; and
- The effects of the time value of money and financial risk are recognised as insurance finance income or expenses in profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**1. Accounting policies (continued)****(u) Insurance contracts and participating investment contracts (continued)**

The carrying amount of the CSM at the end of the reporting period is the carrying amount at the start of the year, adjusted for:

- the CSM of any new contracts that are added to the group in the year;
- interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM during the reporting period using the discount rate determined at the date of initial recognition of the group of contracts;
- the changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to future service (except where increases in fulfilment cash flows cause a group of contracts to become onerous or decreases in fulfilment cash flows are allocated to the loss component of the liability for remaining coverage);
- foreign exchange differences on the CSM; and
- the amount recognised as insurance revenue because of the insurance contract services provided in the year. This is based on coverage units, a measure used to determine the allocation of the CSM over the current and remaining coverage periods. Note 2(b)(ii) contains further information on coverage units.

Changes in fulfilment cash flows which relate to future service include:

- experience adjustments arising from premiums received in the period that relate to future service, and related cash flows such as insurance acquisition cash flows and premium-based taxes, measured at the discount rates determined at the date of initial recognition of the group of contracts;
- changes in estimates of the present value of the future cash flows in the liability for remaining coverage, except those which relate to the time value of money and financial risk, measured at the discount rates determined at the date of initial recognition of the group of contracts;
- differences between any investment component expected to become payable in the period and the actual investment component that becomes payable in the period, being determined by comparing the actual investment component that becomes payable in the period with the payment in the period that was expected at the start of the period plus any insurance finance income or expenses related to that expected payment before it becomes payable;
- changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk that relate to future service.

4. Subsequent measurement – general measurement model – reinsurance contracts held

All of the Group's reinsurance contracts held are measured using the general measurement model. To measure a group of reinsurance contracts held subsequently, the Group applies the same accounting policies as are applied to insurance contracts measured under the general measurement model, with some modifications.

The carrying amount of a group of reinsurance contracts at each reporting date is the sum of the asset for remaining coverage and the asset for incurred claims. The asset for remaining coverage comprises: the fulfilment cash flows that relate to services that will be received under the contracts in future periods; and any remaining CSM at that date. The asset for incurred claims comprises the fulfilment cash flows related to past service allocated to the group at the reporting date.

The Group measures the estimates of the present value of future cash flows using assumptions that are consistent with those used to measure the estimates of the present value of future cash flows for the underlying insurance contracts, with an adjustment for any risk of non-performance by the reinsurer. The effect of the non-performance risk of the reinsurer is assessed at each reporting date and the effect of changes in the non-performance risk is recognised in profit or loss.

The carrying amount of the CSM at the end of the reporting period for a group of reinsurance contracts held is the carrying amount at the start of the year, adjusted for:

- the CSM of any new contracts that are added to the group in the year;
- interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM during the reporting period using the discount rate determined at the date of initial recognition of the group of contracts;
- income recognised in profit or loss in the reporting period when the Group recognises a loss on initial recognition of an onerous group of underlying insurance contracts or on addition of onerous underlying insurance contracts to a group (see below for further details). This allows the loss arising on the underlying insurance contracts to be partially offset by corresponding income on reinsurance contracts held;
- reversals of a loss-recovery component (see 1(u)viii, presentation), to the extent those reversals are not changes in the fulfilment cash flows of the group of reinsurance contracts held;

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**1. Accounting policies (continued)****(u) Insurance contracts and participating investment contracts (continued)**

- the changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to future service, measured at the discount rate determined at the date of initial recognition (except where the change results from a change in fulfilment cash flows allocated to a group of onerous underlying contracts, in which case they are recognised in profit or loss and create or adjust a loss-recovery component);
- foreign exchange differences on the CSM; and
- the amount recognised in profit or loss because of services received in the period. This is based on coverage units, a measure used to determine the allocation of the CSM remaining at the end of the reporting period (before any allocation) over the current and remaining coverage period.

Reinsurance of onerous underlying contracts

The Group adjusts the CSM of the group to which a reinsurance contract belongs and as a result recognises income, when it recognises a loss on initial recognition of onerous underlying contracts, if the reinsurance contract is entered into before or at the same time as the onerous underlying contracts are recognised. The adjustment to the CSM is determined by multiplying:

- the amount of the loss that relates to the underlying contracts; and
- the percentage of claims on the underlying contracts that the Group expects to recover from the reinsurance contracts.

If the reinsurance contract covers only some of the insurance contracts included in an onerous group of contracts, then the Group uses a systematic and rational method to determine the portion of losses recognised on the onerous group of contracts that relates to underlying contracts covered by the reinsurance contract.

A loss recovery component is created or adjusted for the group of reinsurance contracts to depict the adjustment to the CSM, which determines the amounts that are subsequently presented in profit or loss as reversals of recoveries of losses from the reinsurance contracts and are excluded from the allocation of reinsurance premiums paid. For more information see policy (u)viii.

5. Subsequent measurement – variable fee approach

The majority of the Group's with-profits and unit-linked insurance contracts and participating investment contracts are direct participating contract as defined in policy (c), under which the Group's obligation to the policyholder is the payment of an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying items, less a variable fee. These contracts comprise the Group's pensions products and some protection products. The variable fee is deducted in exchange for the future service provided by the insurance contract, comprising:

- i. the amount of the entity's share of the fair value of the underlying items; less
- ii. fulfilment cash flows that do not vary based on the returns on underlying items.

Unit-linked insurance contracts that are not direct participating contracts are those with guaranteed minimum pensions. Similarly, certain unitised with-profits contracts have guaranteed minimum pensions and certain conventional with-profits contracts and deferred annuity contracts have guaranteed annuity options. These contracts are accounted for under the general measurement model (see policy (u)vi 3).

Estimates of future cash flows are discounted at current, market consistent risk-free rates. For more detail on discount rates, see note 2.

On subsequent measurement of a group of direct participating contracts, changes to the fulfilment cash flows reflecting changes in the obligation to pay the policyholder an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying items are recognised in profit or loss, because they do not relate to future service and so do not adjust the CSM.

The CSM is adjusted for changes in the amount of the Group's share of the fair value of the underlying items, which relate to future services, as explained below.

The carrying amount of the CSM at the end of the reporting period is the carrying amount at the start of the year, adjusted for:

- the CSM of any new contracts that are added to the group in the year;
- the change in the amount of the Group's share of the fair value of the underlying items and changes in fulfilment cash flows that relate to future services, except where:
 - the Group has applied the risk mitigation option to exclude from the CSM changes in the effect of financial risk on the amount of its share of the underlying items or fulfilment cash flows, as described in note 2b viii;

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**1. Accounting policies (continued)****(u) Insurance contracts and participating investment contracts (continued)**

- a loss component is established (or increased) as a result of a decrease in the amount of the Group's share of the fair value of the underlying items, or an increase in the fulfilment cash flows that relate to future services, exceeding the carrying amount of the CSM; or
- an increase in the amount of the Group's share of the fair value of the underlying items, or a decrease in the fulfilment cash flows that relate to future services, is allocated to the loss component, reversing losses previously recognised from establishing or increasing a loss component.
- foreign exchange differences on the CSM; and
- the amount recognised as insurance revenue because of the services provided in the year (see policy (e)).

Where changes to fulfilment cash flows are not the result of returns on underlying items:

- those comprising the change in the effect of the time value of money and financial risks not arising from underlying items (such as financial guarantees) adjust the CSM, since they relate to future services, except where the Group has applied the risk mitigation option ((see note 2(b)viii)); and
- the Group determines whether all other changes relate to future service as described in policy (u)vi 3. Those relating to future service adjust the CSM.

(vii) Derecognition and contract modifications

The Group derecognises an insurance contract (including a reinsurance contract) or participating investment contract issued when it is extinguished (that is, when the obligation specified in the contract expires or is discharged or cancelled).

The Group also derecognises an insurance contract (including a reinsurance contract) or participating investment contract issued if its terms are modified in a way that would have changed the accounting for the contract significantly had the new terms always existed, in which case a new contract based on the modified terms is recognised. If a contract modification does not result in derecognition, then the Group treats the changes in cash flows caused by the modification as changes in estimates of fulfilment cash flows.

On derecognition of an insurance contract (including a reinsurance contract) or a participating investment contract issued from a group of contracts, the Group:

- adjusts the fulfilment cash flows to eliminate the present value of future cash flows and risk adjustment for non-financial risk relating to the rights and obligations that have been derecognised from the group of contracts;
- adjusts the CSM of the group of contracts for the change in the fulfilment cash flows, except where such changes are allocated to a loss component;
- adjusts the number of coverage units for the expected remaining services, to reflect the number of coverage units derecognised from the group of contract;
- has made an accounting policy choice relating to the presentation of the release of acquisition costs on derecognition following contract modifications whereby such amounts are netted against the loss on modification shown in insurance service expenses, as opposed to being presented within insurance revenue.

If a contract is derecognised because it is transferred to a third party, then the CSM of the group of contracts from which the transferred contract is derecognised is also adjusted for the premium charged by the third party, unless the group is onerous.

If a contract is derecognised because its terms are modified, then the CSM of the group of contracts from which the modified contract is derecognised is also adjusted for the premium that would have been charged had the Group entered into a contract with the new contract's terms at the date of modification, less any additional premium charged for the modification. If the new contract recognised is insurance contract (including a reinsurance contract) or a participating investment contract issued, then it is measured assuming that, at the date of modification, the Group received the premium that it would have charged less any additional premium charged for the modification.

Where the adjustments to CSM result in the CSM being reduced to nil, any further adjustments are recognised in the income statement in insurance service expenses.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**1. Accounting policies (continued)****(u) Insurance contracts and participating investment contracts (continued)****(viii) Presentation**

The Group presents separately in the balance sheet the carrying amount of portfolios of insurance contracts (including reinsurance contracts) and participating investment contracts issued that are assets, portfolios of insurance contracts (including reinsurance contracts) and participating investment contracts issued that are liabilities, portfolios of reinsurance contracts held that are assets and portfolios of reinsurance contracts held that are liabilities. Any assets for insurance acquisition cash flows recognised before the corresponding insurance contracts are recognised are included in the carrying amount of the related portfolios of insurance contracts issued. Such assets arise on the Group's bulk annuity business.

The Group disaggregates the amounts recognised in the statement of comprehensive income into an insurance service result, comprising insurance revenue and insurance service expenses, and insurance finance income or expenses. The Group does not disaggregate the change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk between the insurance service result and insurance finance income or expenses and includes the entire change as part of the insurance service result. The Group separately presents income or expenses from reinsurance contracts held from the expenses or income from insurance contracts (including reinsurance contracts) and participating investment contracts issued.

The Group has chosen to include all insurance finance income and expenses in profit or loss.

For more information on presentation of revenue and expenses, see policies (e) and (g).

Loss components

The Group establishes a loss component, as part of the LRC, which is a notional record of the losses attributable to each group of onerous insurance and participating investment contracts. Losses are immediately recognised in profit or loss through insurance service expenses, as described in policy (g). The loss component determines the amounts of fulfilment cash flows that are subsequently presented in profit or loss as reversals of losses on onerous groups and are therefore excluded from insurance revenue. Subsequent changes in the fulfilment cash flows of the LRC are allocated on a systematic basis between the loss component of the LRC and the LRC, excluding the loss component. Changes in fulfilment cash flows relating to future services and changes in the amount of the Group's share of the fair value of the underlying items for direct participating contracts are allocated solely to the loss component. If the loss component is reduced to zero, then any excess over the amount allocated to the loss component creates a new CSM for the group of contracts. The loss component is also updated for subsequent changes relating to future service in estimates of the fulfilment cash flows and the risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

The systematic allocation of subsequent changes to the loss component results in the total amounts allocated to the loss component being equal to zero by the end of the coverage period of a group of contracts (since the loss component will have been materialised in the form of incurred claims). The Group uses the proportion at the beginning of each year (on initial recognition if a group of contracts is initially recognised in the year) to determine the systematic allocation of subsequent changes in future cash flows between the loss component of the LRC and LRC, excluding the loss component.

Loss recovery components

As described in policy (u)vi, the Group establishes a loss-recovery component of the asset for remaining coverage to depict the recovery of future losses:

- on recognition of onerous underlying contracts, if the reinsurance contract covering those contracts is entered into before or at the same time as those contracts are recognised; and
- for changes in fulfilment cash flows of the group of reinsurance contracts relating to future services that result from changes in fulfilment cash flows of the onerous underlying contracts.

The loss-recovery component determines the amounts that are presented in profit or loss as reversals of recoveries of losses from the reinsurance contracts held and are therefore excluded from the allocation of reinsurance premiums paid. It is adjusted to reflect changes in the loss component of the onerous group of underlying contracts, but only to the extent that the Group expects to recover from the reinsurance contracts held, since reinsurance contracts held cannot be onerous.

Income tax expenses specifically chargeable to policyholders

When income and expenses are specifically chargeable to the policyholder under the terms of the contract, the Group includes the charges to the policyholder and offsetting policyholder tax payable to the tax authorities in the fulfilment cash flows, in accordance with IFRS 17. These are recognised in insurance revenue when incurred.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**1. Accounting policies (continued)****(v) Provisions for other liabilities and charges**

Provisions are recognised when the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, when it is probable that the obligation will result in an outflow of resources to settle the obligation and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. If the effect is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability.

The Group recognises a provision for onerous contracts when the expected benefits to be derived from contracts are less than the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contracts.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations whose existence depends on the outcome of uncertain future events or those present obligations where the outflows of resources are uncertain or cannot be measured reliably. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the financial statements but are disclosed unless the likelihood of possible obligations arising is remote.

(w) Subordinated debt

Subordinated debt comprises dated and undated loan capital. They are recognised initially at fair value, being the issue proceeds net of transaction costs incurred. Subordinated debt is subsequently stated at amortised cost: any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption value is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income through finance costs over the period of the liabilities using the effective interest rate applicable to the instrument. Both dated and undated subordinated debt is adjusted for hedged interest rate risk. Changes in the resulting value of this subordinated debt is accounted for as set out at policy (p). Interest payable is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, through finance costs.

The subordinated guaranteed bonds are classified as a liability on the basis of the existence of a capital disqualification event considered to be a genuine settlement provision in the context of current uncertainty surrounding the direction of future regulatory rule developments.

(x) Non-participating investment contracts

The Group's non-participating investment contracts are primarily unit-linked. These contracts are accounted for as financial liabilities whose value is contractually linked to the fair values of financial assets within the Group's unitised investment funds. The value of the unit-linked financial liabilities is determined using current unit prices multiplied by the number of units attributed to the contract holders at the reporting date. Their value is never less than the amount payable on surrender, discounted for the required notice period where applicable. Investment income allocated to non-participating investment contracts is presented within investment income, with corresponding movements being included in change in non-participating investment contract liabilities.

Deposits and withdrawals are not accounted for through the statement of comprehensive income but are accounted for directly in the balance sheet as adjustments to the liability arising from non-participating investment contracts.

Fee and commission income in relation to non-participating unit linked investment business is presented within the statement of comprehensive income within fee and commission income.

(y) Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value less directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost. In practice, the carrying value of these balances equates to the fair value due to the short-term nature of the amounts included within other financial liabilities.

(z) External interests in collective investment vehicles

External interests in collective investment vehicles which are accounted for by the Group as investments in subsidiaries as set out at policy (k) above are initially recognised, and subsequently measured at amortised cost. Due to the nature of these balances, the carrying value equates to the fair value. The fair value of holdings in these funds is determined at the valuation point applicable to the collective investment vehicles at the reporting date as set out under policy (p) above. Changes in the value of this balance are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, through net profit attributable to external interests in collective investment vehicles.

(aa) Borrowings

Borrowings are recognised initially at fair value, being the issue proceeds net of transaction costs incurred. In practice, due to the nature of these balances, being bank overdrafts, the carrying value equates to the fair value of these liabilities as the borrowings are repayable on demand.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**1. Accounting policies (continued)****(ab) Foreign currency translation**

Items included in the financial statements of each of the Group's entities are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the 'functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in pounds sterling, rounded to the nearest million, which is the Company's presentation and functional currency.

Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into sterling at the exchange rates ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are translated at the exchange rates ruling at the date when the current fair value is determined. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rates ruling at the date of the transaction. Revenue transactions and those relating to the acquisition and realisation of investments have been translated at rates of exchange ruling at the time of the respective transactions. Any exchange differences are dealt with in that part of the statement of comprehensive income in which the underlying transaction is reported.

The results and financial position of the Group's foreign operations that have a functional currency different from the presentational currency are translated into sterling at foreign exchange rates ruling at the balance sheet date.

The income and expenses of foreign operations are translated into sterling at average exchange rates, unless these do not approximate to the foreign exchange rates ruling at the dates of the transactions in which case income and expenses are translated at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange differences arising on the translation of foreign operations are recognised in other comprehensive income.

(ac) Collateral

The Group receives or pledges collateral in the form of cash or securities in respect of derivative transactions it undertakes. The Group also receives collateral in the form of securities in respect of stock lending agreements, repurchase agreements, certain loans made to related parties and bulk annuity contracts. Cash collateral received is recognised as an asset on the balance sheet. Non-cash collateral is recognised as an asset on the balance sheet when the Group has the right to sell or repledge the collateral and when the transferor has defaulted. A corresponding liability for repayment of collateral is recognised in financial liabilities. Collateral received that is not recognised on the balance sheet is legally segregated from the assets of the Group. Cash collateral pledged is derecognised from the balance sheet and a corresponding asset is recognised. Non-cash collateral continues to be recognised on the balance sheet as the Group retains the risks and rewards of ownership.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**2. Critical accounting judgments and estimates**

The Group's management makes estimates and judgements that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities. Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

a. Key sources of estimation uncertainty

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are discussed below.

i. Insurance contracts and participating investment contract liabilities

The estimation of the ultimate liability arising from insurance contracts and participating investment contracts, being fulfilment cash flows plus the CSM, is the Group's most key source of estimation uncertainty. Fulfilment cash flows comprise estimates of future cash flows, an adjustment for the time value of money and the financial risks related to future cash flows, and a risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

Estimates of future cash flows

The Group estimates future cash flows based on which cash flows are expected and the probability that they will occur as at the measurement date (see note 2(b)(ii) for more information on judgements regarding which cash flows are included). The Group uses information about past events, current conditions and forecasts of future conditions to inform these expectations. The Group's estimate of future cash flows is the mean of a range of scenarios that reflect the full range of possible outcomes, considering all reasonable and supportable information available at the reporting date. The probability-weighted average of the future cash flows is calculated using a deterministic scenario representing the probability-weighted mean of a range of scenarios, except for with-profits business, which uses stochastic simulation models as described below.

The Group uses assumptions to develop estimates of future cash flows. These assumptions are reassessed at each reported date to reflect conditions existing at the measurement date.

For non-participating contracts, uncertainty in the estimation of future claims and benefit payments and premium receipts arises primarily from the unpredictability of long-term changes in the mortality rates, the variability in policyholder behaviour, and uncertainties regarding future inflation rates and expenses growth.

For the participating contracts, uncertainty in the estimation of future claims and benefit payments arises primarily from the variability in policyholder behaviour. Guarantees embedded in investment contracts with DPF are measured using stochastic modelling, because the guarantee does not move symmetrically with different scenarios relevant to those guarantees. The guarantees are measured using a full range of scenarios representing possible future environments.

For insurance contracts outside the With Profits Funds and Unit Linked Funds, the liabilities are calculated using a projection of future cash flows after making best estimate assumptions about matters such as investment return, expenses, credit default and mortality.

The liabilities of the Group's With Profits Funds are calculated using underlying asset or liability market values and stochastic simulation models which value liabilities on a basis consistent with tradable market option contracts (a 'market-consistent' basis). The liabilities are sensitive to both investment market conditions and changes to a number of non-economic assumptions, such as the level of take-up of options inherent in the contracts, mortality rates and lapses prior to dates at which a guarantee would apply.

The liabilities of the Group's Unit Linked Funds that are in scope for IFRS 17 are calculated using underlying asset or liability market values and a projection of future cash flows after making best estimate assumptions about matters such as investment returns, expenses and annual management charges. The liabilities are sensitive to both investment market conditions and changes to a number of non-economic assumptions, such as premium increments and lapses.

More information on these assumptions is available in note 43.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**2. Critical accounting judgments and estimates (continued)***Discount rates (including illiquidity premium)*

Information about the judgements made in the approach to determine discount rates, including illiquidity premium, is presented in note 2(b)(vi). The yield curves that were used to discount the estimates of future cash flows that do not vary based on the returns of the underlying items are as follows:

Group and Company as at 31 December 2023

	Currency	1 year	5 years	10 years	20 years	30 years
Annuities	£	5.37 %	4.15 %	4.79 %	4.72 %	4.19 %
Pensions and Investments	£	4.11 %	2.90 %	3.54 %	3.46 %	2.94 %
Protection and Other ¹	£	4.11 %	2.90 %	3.54 %	3.46 %	2.94 %

¹Included within Protection and Other is whole of life protection, which has an additional illiquidity premium of 30bps.

Group and Company as at 31 December 2022

	Currency	1 year	5 years	10 years	20 years	30 years
Annuities	£	6.11 %	5.15 %	5.03 %	4.84 %	4.42 %
Pensions and Investments	£	4.47 %	3.52 %	3.40 %	3.21 %	2.78 %
Protection and Other ¹	£	4.47 %	3.52 %	3.40 %	3.21 %	2.78 %

¹Included within Protection and Other is whole of life protection, which has an additional illiquidity premium of 26bps.

ii. Fair value of financial instruments

In accordance with IFRS 13, the Group categorises financial instruments carried on the balance sheet at fair value using a three level hierarchy. Financial instruments categorised as Level 1 are valued using quoted market prices and therefore there is minimal judgement applied in determining fair value. However, the fair value of financial instruments categorised as Level 2 and, in particular, Level 3 is determined using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques involve management judgement and estimates, the extent of which depends on the complexity of the instrument and the availability of market observable information. Further details of these valuations are described in note 44.

iii. Provisions for other liabilities and charges

The Group continues to receive claims in Germany and Austria from customers relating to policies historically issued by the Company, under its former name of Clerical Medical Investment Group Limited but sold by independent intermediaries in Germany and Austria, principally during the late 1990s and early 2000s. These policies have subsequently been transferred to a subsidiary (Scottish Widows Europe S.A.), however, an indemnity has been provided by the Company to Scottish Widows Europe S.A. to cover the ongoing cost of claims.

New complaint and litigation volumes have continued to reduce in 2022. The total provision made to 31 December 2023 is £709 million (2022: £709 million); utilisation has increased to £13 million in the year ended 31 December 2023 (2022: £9 million); the remaining unutilised provision as at 31 December 2023 is £75 million (2022: £88 million).

The validity of the claims facing the Group depends upon the facts and circumstances in respect of each claim. As a result the ultimate financial effect, which could be significantly different from the current provision, will only be known once all relevant claims have been resolved.

The Directors believe this provision represents an appropriate estimate of the financial impact based upon a series of assumptions, including the number of claims received from the respective populations of different classes of policies, the proportion upheld, and resulting legal and administration costs. Further information in relation to the provision is set out in note 36.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**2. Critical accounting judgments and estimates (continued)****b. Critical judgements**

The Directors also use judgement in the process of applying the Group's accounting policies. The following judgements have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the consolidated financial statements.

i. Assessment of significant insurance risk

Insurance contracts are those contracts which transfer significant insurance risk. As a general guideline, the Group and the Company defines significant insurance risk as the possibility of having to pay benefits on the occurrence of an insured event which are significantly more than the benefits payable if the insured event were not to occur. Management judgement is required in assessing whether contracts transfer significant insurance risk to determine whether the contract is accounted for under IFRS 17. Further information about the Group's insurance and participating contract liabilities is set out in notes 29, 30 and 31.

ii. Transition to IFRS 17

The Group has applied judgement in determining whether it is impracticable and whether sufficient reasonable and supportable information is available to apply the full retrospective approach. For more information on the Group's approach to transition, see note 49.

iii. Contract boundaries

The Group applies judgement to determine which cash flows are within the boundary of an insurance contract. Cash flows are included in the contract boundary if they arise from substantive rights and obligations under the contract. For pension contracts, increments such as top-ups and transfers are included within the contract boundary, and therefore assumptions will be determined as to the level of those increments. Certain unit-linked and conventional with-profits insurance contracts have guaranteed minimum pensions and guaranteed annuity options. The pre-vesting savings phase and the post-vesting annuity phase are deemed to be within the same contract boundary as the Group has an obligation to provide the annuity to the policyholder. This has implications on the choice of measurement model, as typically the two phases of this contract would use different measurement models as described in note 1(u).

iv. Eligibility for the variable fee approach

The Group has considered which unit-linked and with-profits products meet the eligibility criteria for the variable fee approach, based on a straightforward qualitative assessment of product features and how returns are generated to the shareholder and policyholder. For products with guarantees, such as guaranteed annuity options and guaranteed minimum pensions, judgement has been applied to determine whether the guarantees create a significant level of the policyholder's share of returns being from the underlying items and the degree of variability in total payments to the policyholder.

v. Risk adjustment

The Group has applied judgement in determining the technique for estimating the risk adjustment. The risk adjustment for non-financial risk is the compensation that is required for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of cash flows that arises from non-financial risk as the insurance contract is fulfilled.

The Group estimates the risk adjustment separately from other components of the fulfilment cash flows using an explicit margins approach such that a confidence level scenario is used to determine the margins to be applied to the best estimate assumptions, see note 43 for more information. The risk adjustment represents the difference in the value of the best estimate cash flows with and without these margins. The risk adjustment is calculated using Group level diversification of risks to determine an explicit margin, which is then used to calculate the risk adjustment at a policy level.

The Group does not disaggregate the change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk between the insurance service result and insurance finance income or expenses, as described in notes 2(g) and 1(u).

The confidence level corresponding to the risk adjustment is 90 per cent (2022: 90 per cent). The risk adjustment is calibrated to the value at risk over a one-year time horizon at this confidence level for non-financial risks. This is translated, using statistical approximations, into an equivalent confidence level on a value at risk basis over the expected lifetime of in-force policies of approximately 70 per cent (2022: 70 per cent) at the end of the reporting period. The risk calibrations used to determine the explicit margin are aligned to those used for Solvency II, adjusted to remove operational risk and reinsurer default risk, and allows for the impact of reinsurance.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**2. Critical accounting judgments and estimates (continued)****vi. Discount rates**

Discount rates are applied to best estimate cash flows, the risk adjustment, accretion of CSM and to discount coverage units. The Group uses risk-free yield curves adjusted to reflect the characteristics of the cash flows and the liquidity of the insurance contracts. The Group has applied judgment in determining the characteristics which make a product illiquid, the level of illiquidity premium to apply to the discount rate of different products and how the illiquidity premium is determined, where material.

The products to which an illiquidity premium has been applied to the discount rate are annuity contracts, due to the illiquid nature of their cash flows, certain reinsurance contracts held where the underlying contracts are annuity contracts, due to the transfer of longevity risk to the reinsurer, and whole of life protection contracts, due to the inherent policyholder value and zero surrender option.

For annuity contracts, at initial recognition, the illiquidity premium is calculated with reference to a strategic portfolio of assets, and subsequently measured to reflect the mix of actual assets backing annuity contracts, adjusted to reflect the impacts of transition from initial recognition. To reflect differences between the characteristics of insurance contracts and the derivation of discount rates based on a reference portfolio, adjustments for credit risk are required, and the Group uses the fundamental spread to maintain consistency with its Solvency II approach. For protection contracts, the illiquidity premium is based on the spread on a covered bond index.

vii. Investment components

An investment component is defined as the amount that an insurance contract requires the entity to repay to a policyholder in all circumstances, regardless of whether an insured event occurs. The Group has applied judgement to determine the investment component for each contract. In assessing whether an investment component is distinct and therefore required to be accounted for separately applying IFRS 9, the Group considers if the investment and insurance components are highly interrelated or not by considering factors such as whether the policyholder is able to benefit from one component unless the other component is present and whether the value of the investment component is dependent on the timing of the insured event. If the investment component is considered to be distinct then it would not be in scope of IFRS 17. As described in note 1(u)i the Group's investment components have all been assessed as non-distinct. Where the following product types contain a non-distinct investment component, the valuation basis is shown in the table below:

Product	Non-distinct investment component
Immediate annuities	Full claim amount when within guaranteed period
Deferred annuities	Lower of surrender value and full claim value
Unit-linked	Policyholder's account value (unit value)
With-profits	Policyholder's account value (asset share) or death benefit payable for return of premium on death products

Where a non-distinct investment component exists, expected and actual investment components are excluded from insurance revenue and insurance service expense respectively, as they do not relate to the services expected to be covered by the consideration received by the entity.

viii. Contractual service margin**1. Identifying coverage units**

The CSM of a group of contracts is recognised in profit or loss to reflect services provided in each year based on the number of coverage units provided in the year. The Group considers, for each contract, the quantity of the benefits provided over its expected coverage period and allocates coverage units to the current period to determine the amount recognised in profit for loss in the year. The coverage units are reviewed and updated at each reporting date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**2. Critical accounting judgments and estimates (continued)**

The Group determines the quantity of the benefits provided under each contract as follows:

Product	Basis for determining quantity of benefits provided
Unit-linked and unitised with-profits	Policyholder's account value ¹ (unit value or asset share)
Conventional with-profits	The greater of policyholder's account value ¹ (asset share) and guaranteed benefits
Lump sum protection	Sum assured
Income protection	Present value of future benefits payable
Immediate annuities	Annuity payout
Deferred annuities	Pre vesting date: benefit amount payable; post vesting date: annuity payout
Reinsurance contracts held	The same basis as the underlying contracts

¹Policyholder account value is reflective of the service provided in respect of investment management expenses.

The Group has applied judgement in determining the relative weighting of benefits provided by insurance coverage and investment return or investment related services. A weighting is applied to each service, taking into consideration the relative amount of the benefit over the full lifetime of the contract, using a present value approach. For deferred annuities, the different insurance services provided are weighted by taking into consideration the relative amount of the benefit over the full lifetime of the contract.

The Group reflects the time value of money in the allocation of the CSM to coverage units, using discount rates determined at initial recognition for contracts under the general measurement model; market consistent risk-free rates are used for direct participating contracts.

2. Risk mitigation option

For certain contracts with direct participation features, the Group's documented risk management objective and strategy requires the use of equity and currency hedges to mitigate financial risk. An economic offset exists between the equity and currency hedges and the related insurance contracts and credit risk does not dominate the offset.

The Group chooses not to adjust the CSM for changes in the fulfilment cash flows and/or entity's share of the underlying items that reflect some of the changes in the effect of time value of money and financial risk. These amounts are instead reflected in profit or loss. The adjustment to the CSM that would otherwise have been made in 2023 is a increase of £172 million (2022: decrease of £118 million), see note 1(g).

ix. Profitability groups

The Group applies judgement on initial recognition to assess the profitability of groups of insurance and participating investment contracts. For more information on the estimates and judgements involved for the calculation of the relevant fulfilment cash flows, see notes 2a)(i) and 3b)(i), (iii) - (vii).

x. Drawdown contract modifications

During 2022, the Group enhanced its existing longstanding and workplace pension business through the addition of a drawdown feature. The Group applied judgement to determine that if the drawdown feature had been included in the contract terms at inception, the modified contracts would have had a substantially different contract boundary. As a result, the existing contracts were derecognised and the modified contracts recognised as new contracts. Judgement was also applied in determining the premium that would have been charged had the Group entered into a contract with the new contracts' terms at the date of modification. Further details of this contract modification are provided in note 4.

xi. Investment vehicles

The Group consolidates investment vehicles when it has control and is therefore acting as a principal rather than an agent. Control typically arises where the Group has the power to determine investment activities of the fund and also has exposure to significant variable returns. Variable returns are assessed together with other relevant factors in accordance with the guidance in IFRS 10, such as the fund structure and remuneration of the decision maker. Control can arise when the Group has less than a majority beneficial interest. The Group's holdings in these investment funds can fluctuate over time. The Group has established a set of principles covering the percentage ownership of investment funds, approach to consolidation where ownership share varies and nature of the returns from the funds, which are considered together at each reporting date to allow judgement to be applied as to whether the Group is acting as a principal or agent.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**3. Insurance revenue**

<i>Group</i>	2023	2022
	Total	Total
	£m	£m
Amounts relating to the changes in liabilities for remaining coverage:		
- Contractual service margin recognised for services provided	299	199
- Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk expired	83	116
- Expected incurred claims and other insurance services expenses	1,902	1,815
- Policyholder tax	90	(224)
- Other	(16)	(6)
Recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows ¹	94	92
Total	2,452	1,992

¹During 2022, acquisition costs of £383 million related to contracts modified and derecognised in the year were excluded from both the amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows and the recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows as there were no insurance contract services arising from the derecognition upon contract modification. Further information on the contract modification are provided in Note 4.

In the opinion of the Directors, the Group operates in a single business segment, being the provision of long-term insurance and investment contracts. The table above presents revenues from external customers in accordance with IFRS 17 and as required by IFRS 8 'Operating Segments'. Further information about revenue from external customers by product type can be found in note 30.

4. Insurance service expenses

<i>Group</i>	2023	2022
	Total	Total
	£m	£m
Incurred claims and other directly attributable insurance service expenses	(1,924)	(1,684)
Changes that relate to past service: adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	—	(1)
Changes that relate to future service: losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	(109)	(142)
Changes that relate to future service: losses arising from drawdown contract modification ¹	—	(1,238)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows ²	(93)	(92)
Insurance service expenses excluding net impairment loss on insurance acquisition assets (note 30)	(2,126)	(3,157)
Net impairment loss on insurance acquisition assets (note 35)	(7)	(14)
Total	(2,133)	(3,171)

¹ During 2022, the Group enhanced its existing longstanding and workplace pension business through the addition of a drawdown feature. The Group applied judgement to determine that if the drawdown feature had been included in the contract terms at inception, the modified contracts would have had a substantially different contract boundary. As a result, the existing contracts were derecognised and the modified contracts recognised as new contracts. Judgement was also applied in determining the premium that would have been charged had the Group entered into a contract with the new contracts' terms at the date of modification. The contracts were modified throughout 2022, in line with the dates of policyholder communication of enhanced benefits. The Group recognised a charge to its 2022 income statement of £1,238 million comprising:

- The Group derecognised existing CSM relating to contracts modified of £413 million and recognised CSM of £1,748 million relating to the new contracts recognised. During 2022, the CSM increased by £1,335 million and will be released to the income statement, in line with service provided. The new CSM is larger than the previously existing CSM as (i) there were no acquisition costs incurred following modification and (ii) the CSM for those contracts that were originally recognised prior to 1 January 2016 was previously calculated using the fair value approach on transition.
- The new CSM also included additional future profit of £89 million expected to emerge from the addition of a drawdown feature, as a result of the increase in the expected length of the contract services period for this business. There has been an equivalent change in the fulfilment cashflows arising upon contract modification.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**4. Insurance service expenses (continued)**

- In accordance with IFRS 17, the Group has not recognised an additional loss component in respect of the drawdown contract modification for the modified portfolios. For the CSM groups where only some contracts were subject to the contract modification, the fulfilment cash flows have been reduced on a proportionate basis.

² During 2022, acquisition costs of £383 million related to contracts modified and derecognised in the year were excluded from both the amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows and the recovery of insurance acquisition cash flows as there were no insurance contract services arising from the derecognition upon contract modification.

5. Net income from reinsurance contracts held

<i>Group</i>	2023	2022
	Total	Total
	£m	£m
Allocation of premiums paid		
Amounts relating to the changes in the remaining coverage:		
Expected recoveries of incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	(373)	(361)
Changes in risk adjustment recognised for the risk expired	(5)	(15)
Contractual service margin recognised for the services received	(20)	(22)
	(398)	(398)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers		
Recoveries of incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	379	360
Recoveries and reversals of recoveries of losses on onerous underlying contracts	39	101
Adjustments to assets for incurred claims	3	(5)
	421	456
Effect of changes in non-performance risk of reinsurers	—	—
Total	23	58

6. Investment income

<i>Group</i>	2023	2022
	£m	£m
Net income on investments at fair value through profit or loss	4,467	3,692
Interest income on Lloyds Banking Group loans	11	17
Rental income on investment properties	144	144
Service charge income	10	9
Other	15	10
Total	4,647	3,872

7. Net (loss)/gain on assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

<i>Group</i>	2023	2022
	£m	£m
Derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	(59)	(1,655)
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	10,488	(20,249)
Investment properties at fair value through profit or loss	(71)	(509)
Fair value hedge adjustment in respect of swap	(25)	331
Foreign exchange	815	(1,682)
Total	11,148	(23,764)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)

8. Net financial result

Group

	2023		
	Insurance business	Non- participating investment contracts and other	Total
	£m	£m	£m
Investment income:			
Net income on investments at fair value through profit or loss	3,152	1,316	4,468
Interest income on Lloyds Banking Group loans	11	—	11
Rental income on investment properties	5	138	143
Service charge income	—	10	10
Other	5	10	15
	3,173	1,474	4,647
Net (loss)/gain on assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:			
Derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	(82)	23	(59)
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	7,354	3,134	10,488
Investment properties at fair value through profit or loss	(2)	(69)	(71)
Fair value hedge adjustment in respect of swap	(25)	—	(25)
Foreign exchange	540	275	815
	7,785	3,363	11,148
Net investment return on assets held to back insurance and participating investment contracts¹ and non-participating investment contracts	10,958	4,837	15,795
Net Finance expense from insurance and participating investment contracts			
Change in measurement due to changes in fair value of underlying items of direct participating contracts	(10,333)	—	(10,333)
Effects of risk mitigation option	172	—	172
Interest accreted	(881)	—	(881)
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	(614)	—	(614)
Effect of changes in fulfilment cash flows at current rates when contractual service margin is unlocked at locked-in rates	(115)	—	(115)
Net foreign exchange loss	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—
	(11,771)	—	(11,771)
Net Finance income from reinsurance contracts held			
Interest accreted	4	—	4
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	12	—	12
Effect of changes in fulfilment cash flows at current rates when contractual service margin is unlocked at locked-in rates	36	—	36
Net foreign exchange loss	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—
	52	—	52
Change in non-participating investment contract liabilities	—	(3,985)	(3,985)
Change in contracts with reinsurers at fair value through profit and loss	826	272	1,098
Net (profit)/loss attributable to external interests in collective investment vehicles	—	(1,179)	(1,179)
Net financial result	65	(55)	10

¹Net investment return on assets held to back insurance and participating investment contracts is reported within net gain/(loss) on assets at fair value through profit or loss on the face of the Group's income statement; includes income of £9,506 million (2022: loss £(10,416) million) in respect of assets held to back unit-linked and with-profit contracts measured applying the variable fee approach. The assets generating the investment return held to back insurance and participating investment contracts are carried at fair value on the Group's balance sheet.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)

8. Net financial result (Continued)

Group

	Insurance business	2022 Non- participating investment contracts and other	Total
	£m	£m	£m
Investment income:			
Net income on investments at fair value through profit or loss	2,478	1,214	3,692
Interest income on Lloyds Banking Group loans	18	(1)	17
Rental income on investment properties	3	141	144
Service charge income	—	9	9
Other	8	2	10
	2,507	1,365	3,872
Net (loss)/gain on assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss:			
Derivative financial instruments at fair value through profit or loss	(1,388)	(267)	(1,655)
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	(15,836)	(4,413)	(20,249)
Investment properties at fair value through profit or loss	(3)	(506)	(509)
Fair value hedge adjustment in respect of swap	331	—	331
Foreign exchange	(1,071)	(611)	(1,682)
	(17,967)	(5,797)	(23,764)
Net investment return on assets held to back insurance and participating investment contracts¹ and non-participating investment contracts	(15,460)	(4,432)	(19,892)
Net Finance income from insurance contracts			
Changes in measurement due to changes in fair value of underlying items of direct participating contracts	11,205	—	11,205
Effects of risk mitigation option	(118)	—	(118)
Interest accreted	(352)	—	(352)
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	5,250	—	5,250
Effect of changes in fulfilment cash flows at current rates when contractual service margin is unlocked at locked-in rates	(71)	—	(71)
Net foreign exchange loss	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—
	15,914	—	15,914
Net Finance expense from reinsurance contracts held			
Interest accreted	2	—	2
Effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions	(6)	—	(6)
Effect of changes in fulfilment cash flows at current rates when contractual service margin is unlocked at locked-in rates	(18)	—	(18)
Net foreign exchange loss	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—
	(22)	—	(22)
Change in non-participating investment contract liabilities	—	3,961	3,961
Change in contracts with reinsurers at fair value through profit and loss	(816)	(421)	(1,237)
Net (profit)/loss attributable to external interests in collective investment vehicles	—	1,011	1,011
Net financial result	(384)	119	(265)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**9. Fee and commission income**

<i>Group</i>	2023	2022- Restated
	£m	£m
Fund management and policy administration fees	177	151 *
Change in deferred income	2	3
Other	2	2
Total	181	156

* The 2022 comparative figures have been restated for the impact of IFRS 17. See note 49 for further details.

10. Other operating income

<i>Group</i>	2023	2022- Restated
	£m	£m
External rebates	68	73
Other	35	46 *
Total	103	119

* The 2022 comparative figures have been restated for the impact of IFRS 17. See note 49 for further details.

11. Other operating expenses

<i>Group</i>	2023	2022 - Restated
	£m	£m
Acquisition and origination costs in respect of insurance and investment contracts	46	70 ^
Expenses for administration	916	903
	962	973 ^
Fees and commissions payable	72	30 *
Expenses for asset management services received	169	163 *
Change in deferred origination costs	13	12 *
Service charge expense	14	11
Amortisation of acquired VIF	5	2 *
Other	160	96
	433	314 *
Less: Amounts attributable to insurance acquisition cash flows	(286)	(288)*
Amounts reported within Insurance service expenses	(350)	(354)*
Total	759	645 *

^ In order to improve presentation the 2022 comparative figures have been restated to remove commissions paid on behalf of policyholders.

* The 2022 comparative figures have been restated for the impact of IFRS 17. See note 49 for further details.

12. Other finance costs

<i>Group</i>	2023	2022
	£m	£m
Interest on swaps	(27)	(31)
Interest on subordinated debt	67	92
Other	17	9
Total	57	70

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**13. Auditor's remuneration**

<i>Group</i>	2023	2022
	£000	£000
Fees payable to the Group's auditors for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements and the consolidation	7,697	5,624
Fees payable to the Group's auditor and its associates for other services:		
Audit of subsidiaries	1,163	1,119
Audit-related assurance services	500	462
Total fees payable	9,360	7,205

The 2023 'Fees payable to the Group's auditors for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements and the consolidation' contains an amount of £3.2 million (2022: £2.4 million) for audit work carried out in respect of the IFRS 17 transition.

14. Taxation charge/(credit)**(a) Current year tax charge/(credit)**

<i>Group</i>	2023	2022- Restated
	£m	£m
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax	5	140
Overseas Tax	3	12
Adjustment in respect of prior years	—	1
Total current tax	8	153
Deferred tax:		
Reversal of temporary differences	(109)	(481)*
Change in tax rate	—	(96)*
Adjustment in respect of prior years	6	(13)
Total deferred tax	(103)	(590)
Total income tax charge	(95)	(437)

The policyholder tax expense or benefit is included in the income tax charge/(credit). Policyholder tax is a credit of £(30) million (2022: charge of £50 million)

* The 2022 comparative figures have been restated for the impact of IFRS 17. See note 49 for further details.

(b) Reconciliation of tax charge/(credit)

<i>Group</i>	2023	2022- Restated
	£m	£m
Loss before tax	180	1,826 *
Tax at 23.5% (2022: 19%)	(42)	(347)*
Effects of:		
Non-taxable income	(46)	(37)
Policyholder tax	(23)	41 *
Adjustment in respect of prior years	6	(12)*
Disallowable expenses	2	
Change in tax rate	—	(96)*
Intercompany Dividend	1	
Overseas tax	3	12 *
Other	4	2 *
Total	(95)	(437)

* The 2022 comparative figures have been restated for the impact of IFRS 17. See note 49 for further details.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)

15. Intangible assets

	2023		2022 - Restated	
	£m	£m	£m	£m
	<i>Group</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Company</i>
Acquired VIF	8	4	13 *	8 *
Goodwill	15	10	15	10
Software development costs	52	—	60	—
Total	75	14	88	18

* The 2022 comparative figures have been restated for the impact of IFRS 17. See note 49 for further details.

The recoverable amount of the goodwill relating to the Workplace Savings business has been based on a value-in-use calculation. The calculation uses pre-tax projections of future cash flows based upon budgets and plans approved by management covering a three-year period, the related run-off of existing business in-force and a pre-tax discount rate of 8.25 per cent (2022: 11 per cent). The budgets and plans are based upon past experience adjusted to take into account anticipated changes in sales volumes, product mix and margins having regard to expected market conditions and competitor activity. The discount rate is determined with reference to internal measures and available industry information.

New business cash flows beyond the three-year period have been extrapolated using at 3.05 per cent (2022: declining growth rate between 3.5 and 2.0 per cent) which does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the life assurance market. Management believes that any reasonably possible change in the key assumptions above would not cause the recoverable amount of goodwill to fall below its balance sheet carrying value.

<i>Group</i>	2023				2022 - Restated			
	Acquired VIF	Goodwill	Software development costs	Total	Acquired VIF	Goodwill	Software development costs	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Cost								
At 1 January	147	15	86	248	147 *	15	74	236
Additions	—	—	4	4	—	—	12	12
At 31 December	147	15	90	252	147 *	15	86	248
Accumulated amortisation and impairment								
At 1 January	(134)	—	(26)	(160)	(132)*	—	(17)	(149)
Amortisation during the year	(5)	—	(12)	(17)	(2)*	—	(9)	(11)
At 31 December	(139)	—	(38)	(177)	(134)*	—	(26)	(160)
Carrying amount								
At 31 December	8	15	52	75	13 *	15	60	88

Of the above Group total for acquired VIF, £7 million (2022: £11 million) is expected to be recovered more than one year after the reporting date. The remaining amortisation period is 14 years (2022: 15 years) for £8 million of the acquired VIF.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**15. Intangible assets (continued)**

<i>Company</i>	2023			2022 - Restated		
	Acquired VIF	Goodwill	Total	Acquired VIF	Goodwill	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Cost						
At 1 January	141	10	151	141 *	10	151
Additions	—	—	—	—	—	—
At 31 December	141	10	151	141 *	10	151
Accumulated amortisation and impairment						
At 1 January	(133)	—	(133)	(131)*	—	(131)
Amortisation during the year	(4)	—	(4)	(2)*	—	(2)
At 31 December	(137)	—	(137)	(133)*	—	(133)
Carrying amount						
At 31 December	4	10	14	8 *	10	18

* The 2022 comparative figures have been restated for the impact of IFRS 17. See note 49 for further details.

The additions to software development costs in 2022 and 2023 arise from additional enhancements to the Corporate Saving Platform by Scottish Widows Administration Services Limited (SWAS) during the year.

Of the above Company total for acquired VIF, £4 million (2022: £8 million) is expected to be recovered more than one year after the reporting date. The remaining amortisation period is 14 years (2022: 15 years).

16. Deferred origination costs

	2023		2022 - Restated	
	£m	£m	£m	£m
	<i>Group</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Company</i>
Deferred origination costs	49	48	63	61
Total	49	48	63 *	61 *

	2023		2022 - Restated	
	£m	£m	£m	£m
	<i>Group</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Company</i>
At 1 January	63	61	75	71
Amounts incurred during the year	—	—	—	—
Amortisation during the year	(14)	(13)	(12)	(10)
At 31 December	49	48	63 *	61 *

* The 2022 comparative figures have been restated for the impact of IFRS 17. See note 49 for further details.

Of the above total, £44 million for Group and £42 million for Company (2022: £55 million for Group and £53 million for Company) is expected to be recovered more than one year after the reporting date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**17. Tax assets and liabilities**

	2023		2022 - Restated	
	£m	£m	£m	£m
	<u>Group</u>	<u>Company</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Company</u>
Current tax recoverable	124	112	17	6
Deferred tax assets	154	143	51 *	33 *
Total tax assets	278	255	68	39
Current tax liabilities	(3)	—	(14)	—
Deferred tax liabilities	—	—	—	—
Total tax liabilities	(3)	—	(14)	—

* The 2022 comparative figures have been restated for the impact of IFRS 17. See note 49 for further details.

The Group has made claims to recover historic UK taxes paid on overseas dividends received. These claims may result in recovery of a material amount of taxes previously paid by the Company and the OEICs it consolidates, though the benefit of these claims remains uncertain pending ongoing litigation and other uncertainties.

HMRC issued a briefing note in January 2020 on their intended approach to settling some of these claims. The tax assets recognised in these accounts reflect the Group's view of the impact of this guidance.

a. Recognised deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities have been offset in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right of offset. The tables below split the individual deferred tax assets and liabilities by type, before such netting.

The amounts are as follows:

	2023		2022 - Restated	
	£m	£m	£m	£m
	<u>Group</u>	<u>Company</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Company</u>
Deferred tax assets comprise:				
Trading losses	12	—	19	—
Expenses deductible in future periods	279	279	127	127
Transitional adjustments on introduction of IFRS17	35	35	38 *	38 *
Total deferred tax assets	326	314	184 *	165 *
Deferred tax liabilities comprise:				
Unrealised gains on investment assets	(161)	(161)	(120)	(120)
Deferred origination costs	(10)	(10)	(12)*	(12)*
Deferred tax on acquired VIF	(1)	—	(1)*	— *
Total deferred tax liabilities	(172)	(171)	(133)*	(132)*
Net deferred tax assets	154	143	51 *	33 *

* The 2022 comparative figures have been restated for the impact of IFRS 17. See note 49 for further details.

Deferred tax assets for trading losses and expenses deductible in future periods are recognised on the basis of future profit projections, which show sufficient future taxable profits to utilise these assets. Of the deferred tax assets included in the above table, £4 million for Group and Company (2022: £4 million for Group and Company) is expected to be settled within one year of the reporting date.

Of the deferred tax liabilities included in the above table, £(2) million for Group and Company (2022: £(2) million for Group and Company) is expected to be settled within one year of the reporting date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**17. Tax assets and liabilities (continued)**

The tax charge/(credit) in the statement of comprehensive income relating to each item is as follows:

	2023	2022- Restated
	£m	£m
	<u>Group</u>	<u>Group</u>
Trading losses	7	(11)
Expenses deductible in future periods	(152)	79
Unrealised gains/ (losses) on investment assets	41	(108)
Deferred acquisition costs	(2)	(2)*
Other insurance items	—	(15)*
Transitional adjustment on introduction of IFRS17	3	(395)*
Transitional adjustments on introduction of new life tax regime	—	(44)
Tax rate change	—	(96)*
Total deferred tax charge/(credit)	(103)	(592)*

* The 2022 comparative figures have been restated for the impact of IFRS 17. See note 49 for further details.

b. Unrecognised deferred tax

Deferred tax assets are recognised for tax loss carry forwards only to the extent that realisation of the related tax benefit is probable. The UK deferred tax assets not recognised are not subject to any expiry date and the Luxembourg trading losses are subject to a limit of 17 years.

Deferred tax assets have not been recognised in respect of excess expenses carried forward of £81 million (2022: £341 million) and in respect of £4 million of trading losses in Scottish Widows Europe (2022: nil million), as there is insufficient certainty as to the availability of future profits.

18. Investment in subsidiaries

<u>Company</u>	2023	2022
	£m	£m
At 1 January	443	443
Impairment of investment in subsidiaries	—	—
Investment in subsidiary	40	—
At 31 December	483	443

A capital injection of £40m was made to SWAS during the year. (2022: No capital injections made).

The carrying amount of all subsidiaries in 2023 is lower than or equal to their recoverable value, therefore no impairment charges have been recognised in 2023.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**18. Investment in subsidiaries (continued)**

All entities detailed below are wholly-owned via ordinary share capital, directly or indirectly, and transact insurance or reinsurance business, investment management activities or services in connection therewith, unless otherwise stated. Following are particulars of the Company's subsidiaries:

Celsius European Lux 2 SARL	(3)	Scottish Widows Administration Services Limited	(13)
Clerical Medical Non Sterling Property Company SARL	(3)	Scottish Widows Administration Services (Nominees) Limited	(4)
Dalkeith Corporation LLC	(7)	Scottish Widows Auto Enrolment Services Limited	(13)
France Industrial Premises Holding	(9)	Scottish Widows Europe S.A.	(8)
General Reversionary and Investment Company (80%)	(2)	Scottish Widows Fund and Life Assurance Society	(4)
Halifax Life Limited	(11)	Scottish Widows Industrial Properties Europe BV	(10)
SARL HIRAM	(12)	Scottish Widows Trustees Limited	(4)
SAS Compagnie Fonciere de France	(12)	Scottish Widows Unit Trust Managers Limited	(13)
SCI de l'Horloge	(12)	St Andrew's Life Assurance plc	(2)
SCI Rambeateau CFF	(12)	Saint Michel Holding Company No 1	(9)
Otium Lifetime Funding No. 1 Limited	(5)	Saint Michel Investment Property	(9)
		Saint Witz II Holding Company No 1	(9)
		Saint Witz II Investment Property	(9)
		SW No 1 Limited ¹	(1)
		Thistle Investments (AMC) Limited	(5)
		Thistle Investments (ERM) Limited	(5)
		Waverley Fund II Investor LLC	(7)
		Waverley Fund III Investor LLC	(7)

¹ In liquidation

With the exception of the subsidiaries indicated as being in liquidation, the investments in subsidiaries included above are expected to be recoverable more than one year after the reporting date.

The ability of regulated entities to pay cash dividends to the Company or repay loans or advances is restricted by regulatory solvency requirements as well as Companies Act distributable reserves requirements. The ability of non-regulated entities to pay cash dividends to the Company or repay loans or advances is restricted by Companies Act distributable reserves requirements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**18. Investment in subsidiaries (continued)****Registered office addresses**

- (1) Atria One, 144 Morrison Street, Edinburgh, EH3 8EX
- (2) 33 Old Broad Street, London, EC2N 1HZ
- (3) Citco REIF Services, 20 Rue de Poste, L-2346, Luxembourg
- (4) Port Hamilton, 69 Morrison Street, Edinburgh, EH3 8BW
- (5) 1 Bartholomew Lane, London, EC2N 2AX
- (6) RL360 House, Cooil Road, Douglas, Isle of Man, IM2 2SP
- (7) Corporation Service Company, 251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington, DE 19805, United States
- (8) 1, Avenue du Bois, L-1251, Luxembourg
- (9) SAB Formalities, 23 Rue de Roule, Paris, 75001, France
- (10) Hoogoorddreef, 151101BA, Amsterdam, Netherlands
- (11) Trinity Road, Halifax, West Yorkshire, HX1 2RG
- (12) 8 Avenue Hoche, 75008, Paris, France
- (13) 25 Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7HN

The table overleaf lists collective investment vehicles and limited partnerships ("investment vehicles") which are considered to be related undertakings due to the Group holding of 20 per cent or more. The basis to determine whether these investment vehicles are consolidated, in part through the Group's long-term funds, is set out in policy 1(b). The carrying value of the investment vehicles which are not consolidated is presented in investments at fair value through profit and loss (note 26).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**18. Investment in subsidiaries (continued)**

Name Of Umbrella And Undertaking	% Held	Name Of Umbrella And Undertaking	% Held
abrdn OEIC I (i)		International Growth Fund	55.37%
abrdn European Real Estate Share Fund	44.44%	Japanese Fund	94.66%
abrdn Sterling Bond Fund	90.28%	North American Fund	94.97%
abrdn OEIC IV (i)		HBOS Property Investment Funds ICVC (vii)	
abrdn Global Corporate Bond Tracker Fund	92.79%	UK Property Fund	49.79%
abrdn OEIC VI (i)		HBOS Specialised Investment Funds ICVC (vii)	
abrdn Emerging Markets Equity Enhanced Index Fund	62.84%	Cautious Managed Fund	50.26%
Absolute Insight Funds p.l.c. (ii)		Ethical Fund	81.86%
Insight Broad Opportunities Fund	22.33%	Fund of Investment Trusts	38.55%
ACS Pooled Property (iii)		Smaller Companies Fund	65.73%
Scottish Widows Pooled Property ACS Fund 1	99.80%	Special Situations Fund	49.73%
Scottish Widows Pooled Property ACS Fund 2	99.57%	HBOS UK Investment Funds ICVC (vii)	
Artemis Institutional Funds (iv)		UK Equity Income Fund	58.93%
Artemis SmartGARP Paris-Aligned Global Equity Fund	47.97%	UK Equity Tracker Fund	59.19%
BlackRock Authorised Contractual Scheme I (v)		UK Growth Fund	59.41%
ACS 60:40 Global Equity Tracker Fund	45.67%	HLE Active Managed Portfolio Ausgewogen (viii)	49.55%
ACS Climate Transition World Equity Fund	98.80%	HLE Active Managed Portfolio Dynamisch (viii)	37.38%
ACS Japan Equity Tracker Fund	77.29%	HLE Active Managed Portfolio Konservativ (viii)	36.56%
ACS UK Equity Tracker Fund	61.74%	Invesco American Investment Series (xi)	
ACS World Multifactor Equity Tracker Fund	65.19%	Invesco US Equity Fund	31.16%
BlackRock ACS US Equity Tracker Fund	74.49%	Invesco Fund Managers Limited (x)	
BlackRock Collective Investment Funds (v)		Invesco Global Bond Fund	20.59%
BlackRock Global Corporate ESG Insights Bond Fund	87.93%	Lazard Investment Funds (xi)	
iShares Global Property Securities Equity Index Fund	37.65%	Lazard Developing Markets Fund	99.82%
BlackRock Fixed Income Dublin Funds (v)		Legg Mason Global Funds (xii)	
iShares Emerging Markets Government Bond Index Fund (IE)	50.74%	Legg Mason Western Asset Multi-Asset Credit Fund	37.83%
iShares Emerging Markets Local Government Bond Index Fund (IE)	84.26%	Liontrust Sustainable Future ICVC (xiii)	
BNY Mellon Investment Funds (vi)		Liontrust Sustainable Future UK Growth Fund	53.32%
BNY Mellon Global Absolute Return Fund	74.92%	MGI Funds plc (xiv)	
BNY Mellon Global Dynamic Bond Fund	24.50%	Mercer Diversified Retirement Fund	72.92%
BNY Mellon Global Equity Fund	31.87%	Mercer Multi Asset Defensive Fund	33.57%
BNY Mellon Global Multi-Strategy Fund	42.54%	Mercer Multi Asset Growth Fund	55.60%
BNY Mellon Multi Asset Growth Fund	20.21%	Mercer Multi Asset High Growth Fund	60.43%
BNY Mellon Sustainable UK Opportunities Fund	68.03%	Mercer Multi Asset Moderate Growth Fund	63.73%
BNY Mellon UK Income Fund	20.93%	Mercer Passive Sustainable Global Equity Feeder Fund	67.11%
BNY Mellon US Opportunities Fund	38.68%	Morgan Stanley Investment Funds (xv)	
HBOS International Investment Funds ICVC (vii)		Global Credit Fund	34.54%
European Fund	93.60%	Nordea 1, SICAV (xvi)	
Far Eastern Fund	79.03%	Nordea 1 – GBP Diversified Return Fund	25.31%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**18. Investment in subsidiaries (continued)**

Name Of Umbrella And Undertaking	% Held	Name Of Umbrella And Undertaking	% Held
Retail Authorised Unit Trusts (v)		Scottish Widows Investment Solutions Funds ICVC (iii)	
BlackRock Balanced Growth Portfolio Fund	41.26%	Japan Equity Fund	93.54%
Royal London Equity Funds ICVC (xvii)		Managed Growth Fund 3	100.00%
Royal London UK Equity Income Fund	20.10%	Managed Growth Fund 5	100.00%
Schroder Funds ICAV (xviii)		Strategic Income Fund	66.76%
Schroder Sterling Liquidity Fund	78.49%	UK Climate Transition Index Equity Tracker Fund	89.65%
Schroder Sterling Short Duration Bond Fund	78.68%	US Equity Fund	91.05%
Schroder International Selection Fund (xix)		Scottish Widows Managed Investment Funds ICVC (iii)	
Emerging Market Bond	75.43%	International Equity Tracker Fund	56.83%
Multi Asset Total Return	24.64%	Balanced Growth Portfolio	24.97%
Sustainable Emerging Markets Synergy	95.98%	Cash Fund	99.59%
Schroder Matching Plus (xix)		Progressive Growth Portfolio 1	44.68%
Schroder Matching Plus Bespoke Investment Fund 10	100.00%	Scottish Widows Overseas Growth Investment Funds ICVC (iii)	
Scottish Widows Income and Growth Funds ICVC (iii)		American Growth Fund	78.45%
Adventurous Growth Fund	46.16%	European Growth Fund	86.71%
Balanced Growth Fund	30.48%	Global Growth Fund	61.30%
Corporate Bond 1 Fund	85.11%	Global Select Growth Fund	55.37%
Corporate Bond PPF Fund	100.00%	Japan Growth Fund	97.68%
ESG Sterling Corporate Bond Tracker Fund	100.00%	Pacific Growth Fund	69.68%
Global Tactical Asset Allocation 1 Fund	85.34%	Scottish Widows Tracker and Specialist Investment Funds ICVC (iii)	
Progressive Growth Fund	44.69%	Emerging Markets Fund	81.40%
UK Index Linked Gilt Fund	100.00%	UK Equity Tracker Fund	89.40%
Scottish Widows Investment Solutions Funds ICVC (iii)		UK Fixed Interest Tracker Fund	98.30%
Corporate Bond Fund	71.73%	UK Index-Linked Tracker Fund	99.26%
Developed Asia Pacific (ex Japan ex Korea) Equity Tracker Fund	98.37%	UK Tracker Fund	44.63%
Developed Europe (ex UK) Equity Tracker Fund	95.17%	Scottish Widows UK and Income (iii)	
Developed World Paris-Aligned Index Equity Tracker Fund	97.68%	Environmental Investor Fund	78.22%
Emerging Markets Paris-Aligned Index Equity Tracker Fund	93.58%	Ethical Fund	85.35%
Fundamental Index Emerging Markets Equity Fund	90.66%	UK Equity Income Fund	24.78%
Fundamental Index Global Equity Fund	94.16%	UK Growth Fund	59.73%
Gilt Fund	95.91%	SEI Global Assets Fund plc (xx)	
Global Environmental Solutions Fund	94.71%	The SEI Core Fund	20.92%
High Income Bond Fund	62.31%	The SEI Moderate Fund	26.48%
International Bond Fund	76.98%	The SEI Factor Allocation Global Equity Fund	63.05%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**18. Investment in subsidiaries (continued)**

Name Of Umbrella And Undertaking	% Held	Name Of Umbrella And Undertaking	% Held
SPW Investment Portfolio ICVC (xviii)		Universe, The CMI Global Network Fund (xxiv)	
Schroders Personal Wealth IPS Growth Portfolio	46.56%	CMI Continental European Equity	97.89%
Schroders Personal Wealth IPS Income Portfolio	45.41%	CMI Pacific Basin Enhanced Equity	78.73%
SSgA (xxi)		CMI UK Equity	81.92%
State Street AUT Emerging Market Screened Index Equity Fund	100.00%	CMI US Enhanced Equity	92.84%
State Street AUT Europe ex UK Screened Index Equity Fund	97.06%	CMI US Equity Index Tracking	39.83%
State Street AUT Asia Pacific Ex-Japan Screened Index Equity Fund	97.83%	CMIG Access 70% Flexible	100.00%
The SVS Levitas Funds (xxiii)		CMIG Access 80%	100.00%
SVS Levitas A Fund	80.83%	CMIG Access 80% Flexible	100.00%
SVS Levitas B Fund	77.63%	CMIG Access 90% Flexible	100.00%
		CMIG Focus Euro Bond	100.00%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**18. Investment in subsidiaries (continued)****Principal Place of Business:**

- (i) abrdn Fund Managers Limited, 280 Bishopsgate, London, EC2M 4AG
- (ii) Absolute Insight Funds Plc Riverside Two Sir John Rogerson's Quay Dublin 2 D02 KV60 Ireland
- (iii) 69 Morrison Street, Edinburgh, United Kingdom, EH3 8BW
- (iv) Cassini House, 57 St James's Street, London SW1A 1LD
- (v) BlackRock Fund Managers Limited, 12 Throgmorton Avenue, London EC2N 2DL
- (vi) BNY Mellon Investment Funds, BNY Mellon Centre, 160 Queen Victoria Street, London EC4V 4LA
- (vii) Trinity Road, Halifax, West Yorkshire, HX1 2RG
- (viii) Oppenheim Asset Management, Services S.à r.l., 2, Boulevard Konrad Adenauer, L-1115 Luxembourg
- (ix) Invesco Fund Managers Limited, Perpetual Park, Perpetual Park Drive, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire RG9 1HH, UK
- (x) Perpetual Park Perpetual Park Drive Henley on Thames Oxfordshire RG9 1HH United Kingdom
- (xi) 50 Stratton Street, London W1J 8LL
- (xii) Riverside Two Sir John Rogerson's Quay Grand Canal Dock Dublin 2, Ireland
- (xiii) 2 Savoy Court, London, WC2R 0EZ
- (xiv) 70 Sir John Rogerson's Quay, Dublin 2, Ireland
- (xv) MSIM Fund Management (Ireland) Limited, The Observatory, 7-11 Sir John Rogerson's Quay, Dublin 2, D02 VC42, Ireland
- (xvi) Nordea 1, SICAV, 562, Rue de Neudorf, L-2220 Luxembourg
- (xvii) 80 Fenchurch Street, London, EC3M 4BY
- (xviii) Schroder Investment Management (Ireland) Limited, Georges Court, 54-62 Townsend Street, Dublin 2, D02 R156
- (xix) 5, Rue Höhenhof, L-1736, Senningerberg, Luxembourg
- (xx) Styne House Upper Hatch Street Dublin 2 Ireland
- (xxi) Schroders Personal Wealth (ACD), 25 Gresham Street London EC2V 7HN
- (xxii) 20 Churchill Place, Canary Wharf, London E14 5HJ
- (xxiii) St Vincent St Fund Administration, 45 Gresham Street, London, EC2V 7BG
- (xxiv) Lemanik Asset Management S.A. 106, route d'Arlon, L-8210 Mamer, Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**19. Investment properties**

	2023		2022	
	£m	£m	£m	£m
	<i>Group</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Company</i>
At 1 January	2,468	67	3,588	118
Additions – new properties	—	—	19	1
Additions – subsequent expenditure on existing properties	24	—	50	
Disposals	(41)	(18)	(680)	(49)
Net (loss)/gain from change in fair values	(71)	(2)	(509)	(3)
At 31 December	2,380	48	2,468	67

Rental income arising from investment properties during the year, included in investment income, amounted to: Group £144 million (2022: £144 million) and Company £6 million (2022: £4 million). The total future minimum rental payments receivable under non-cancellable leases, including subleases, are as follows:

	2023		2022- Restated*	
	£m	£m	£m	£m
	<i>Group</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Company</i>
Within one year	136	6	131	7
Between one and two years	132	6	130	7
Between two and three years	125	6	124	7
Between three and four years	114	6	116	7
Between four and five years	102	6	103	6
Beyond five years	805	129	825	140
Total	1,416	159	1,429	174

*2022 comparative positions have been restated to better reflect the total future minimum rental payments receivable under non-cancellable leases.

Direct operating expenses (included within operating expenses) arising in respect of such investment properties during the year amounted to: Group £16 million (2022: £31 million) and Company nil (2022: £1 million).

Expenditure on investment properties which did not generate rental income was: Group £1 million (2022: nil) and Company nil (2022: nil). The carrying value of land held for development in Group is £17 million (2022: £1 million) and Company is nil (2022: nil). The carrying value of investment property under development in Group is nil (2022: £75 million) and Company is nil (2022: nil).

Due to the nature of the above assets, there is no fixed term associated with these investments. The investment properties are independently valued by Coldwell Banker Richard Ellis (CBRE), on at least a quarterly basis for the purpose of determining the open market value of the properties. Commercial investment property is measured at fair value by independent property valuers having appropriate recognised professional qualifications and recent experiences in the location and category of the property being valued.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**20. Reconciliation of reinsurance balances by remaining coverage and incurred claims**

Group	2023			
	Asset for remaining coverage		Asset for incurred claims	Total
	Excluding loss-recovery component	Loss-recovery component		
	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January				
Reinsurance contract assets	35	239	86	360
Reinsurance contract liabilities	(8)	—	—	(8)
	27	239	86	352
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid				
Contracts under the fair value transition approach	(107)	—	—	(107)
Other contracts	(291)	—	—	(291)
	(398)	—	—	(398)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers				
Recoveries of incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	—	(18)	397	379
Recoveries and reversals of recoveries of losses on onerous underlying contracts	—	39	—	39
Adjustments to assets for incurred claims	—	—	3	3
	—	21	400	421
Effect of changes in non-performance risk of reinsurers	—	—	—	—
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(398)	21	400	23
Net finance income/(expense) from reinsurance contracts held	63	(4)	(7)	52
Exchange differences	—	—	—	—
Total change in profit or loss	(335)	17	393	75
Investment components	—	—	—	—
Cash flows				
Premiums paid	368	—	—	368
Amounts received	—	—	(374)	(374)
	368	—	(374)	(6)
Net asset (liability)	60	256	105	421
At 31 December				
Reinsurance contract assets	71	256	105	432
Reinsurance contract liabilities	(11)	—	—	(11)
Net asset (liability)	60	256	105	421

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**20. Reconciliation of reinsurance balances by remaining coverage and incurred claims (continued)***Company*

	2023			
	Asset for remaining coverage		Asset for incurred claims	Total
	Excluding loss-recovery component	Loss-recovery component		
	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January				
Reinsurance contract assets	35	239	86	360
Reinsurance contract liabilities	(4)	—	—	(4)
	31	239	86	356
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid				
Contracts under the fair value transition approach	(107)	—	—	(107)
Other contracts	(291)	—	—	(291)
	(398)	—	—	(398)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers				
Recoveries of incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	—	(18)	360	342
Recoveries and reversals of recoveries of losses on onerous underlying contracts	—	39	—	39
Adjustments to assets for incurred claims	—	—	3	3
	—	21	363	384
Effect of changes in non-performance risk of reinsurers	—	—	—	—
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(398)	21	363	(14)
Net finance income/(expense) from reinsurance contracts held	63	(4)	(7)	52
Exchange differences	—	—	—	—
Total change in profit or loss	(335)	17	356	38
Investment components	—	—	—	—
Cash flows				
Premiums paid	367	—	—	367
Amounts received	—	—	(337)	(337)
	367	—	(337)	30
Net asset (liability)	63	256	105	424
At 31 December				
Reinsurance contract assets	68	256	105	429
Reinsurance contract liabilities	(5)	—	—	(5)
Net asset (liability)	63	256	105	424

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**20. Reconciliation of reinsurance balances by remaining coverage and incurred claims (continued)***Group*

	2022			
	Asset for remaining coverage	Asset for incurred claims	Total	
	Excluding loss-recovery component	Loss-recovery component		
	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January				
Reinsurance contract assets	126	141	71	338
Reinsurance contract liabilities	(37)	—	—	(37)
	89	141	71	301
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid				
Contracts under the fair value transition approach	(107)	—	—	(107)
Other contracts	(289)	—	(2)	(291)
	(396)	—	(2)	(398)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers				
Recoveries of incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	—	(7)	367	360
Recoveries and reversals of recoveries of losses on onerous underlying contracts	—	101	—	101
Adjustments to assets for incurred claims	—	—	(5)	(5)
	—	94	362	456
Effect of changes in non-performance risk of reinsurers	—	—	—	—
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(396)	94	360	58
Net finance income/(expense) from reinsurance contracts held	(32)	4	6	(22)
Exchange differences	—	—	—	—
Total change in profit or loss	(428)	98	366	36
Investment components	—	—	—	—
Cash flows				
Premiums paid	366	—	—	366
Amounts received	—	—	(351)	(351)
	366	—	(351)	15
Net asset (liability)	27	239	86	352
At 31 December				
Reinsurance contract assets	35	239	86	360
Reinsurance contract liabilities	(8)	—	—	(8)
Net asset (liability)	27	239	86	352

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**20. Reconciliation of reinsurance balances by remaining coverage and incurred claims (continued)***Company*

	2022			
	Asset for remaining coverage		Asset for incurred claims	Total
	Excluding loss-recovery component	Loss-recovery component		
	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January				
Reinsurance contract assets	126	141	71	338
Reinsurance contract liabilities	(31)	—	—	(31)
	95	141	71	307
Allocation of reinsurance premiums paid				
Contracts under the fair value transition approach	(107)	—	—	(107)
Other contracts	(289)	—	(2)	(291)
	(396)	—	(2)	(398)
Amounts recoverable from reinsurers				
Recoveries of incurred claims and other insurance service expenses	—	(7)	367	360
Recoveries and reversals of recoveries of losses on onerous underlying contracts	—	101	—	101
Adjustments to assets for incurred claims	—	—	(5)	(5)
	—	94	362	456
Effect of changes in non-performance risk of reinsurers	—	—	—	—
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(396)	94	360	58
Net finance income/(expense) from reinsurance contracts held	(34)	4	6	(24)
Exchange differences	—	—	—	—
Total change in profit or loss	(430)	98	366	34
Investment components	—	—	—	—
Cash flows				
Premiums paid	366	—	—	366
Amounts received	—	—	(351)	(351)
	366	—	(351)	15
Net asset (liability)	31	239	86	356
At 31 December				
Reinsurance contract assets	35	239	86	360
Reinsurance contract liabilities	(4)	—	—	(4)
Net asset (liability)	31	239	86	356

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)

21. Reconciliation of the measurement components of reinsurance contract balances

Group	2023						Total
	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contractual service margin				
			Contracts measured under the modified retrospective approach	Contracts measured under the fair value approach	Other contracts	Total	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January							
Reinsurance contract assets	120	67	—	(3)	176	173	360
Reinsurance contract liabilities	(69)	8	—	1	52	53	(8)
	51	75	—	(2)	228	226	352
Relating to current services							
Contractual service margin recognised for services received	—	—	—	(3)	(17)	(20)	(20)
Changes in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	—	(5)	—	—	—	—	(5)
Experience adjustments	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Relating to future services							
Contracts initially recognised in the year	30	4	—	—	23	23	57
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	37	(10)	—	9	(36)	(27)	—
Changes in estimates that relate to losses and reversals of losses on onerous underlying contracts	(18)	—	—	—	—	—	(18)
Relating to past services							
Changes to assets for incurred claims	2	1	—	—	—	—	3
Effect of changes in non-performance risk of reinsurers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	57	(10)	—	6	(30)	(24)	23
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts held	45	—	—	—	7	7	52
Exchange differences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total change in profit or loss	102	(10)	—	6	(23)	(17)	75
Investment components	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cash flows							
Premiums paid	368	—	—	—	—	—	368
Amounts received	(374)	—	—	—	—	—	(374)
	(6)	—	—	—	—	—	(6)
Net asset (liability)	147	65	—	4	205	209	421
At 31 December							
Reinsurance contract assets	165	70	—	—	197	197	432
Reinsurance contract liabilities	(18)	(5)	—	4	8	12	(11)
Net asset (liability)	147	65	—	4	205	209	421

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)

21. Reconciliation of the measurement components of reinsurance contract balances (continued)

Company	2023						Total
	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contractual service margin			Total	
			Contracts measured under the modified retrospective approach	Contracts measured under the fair value approach	Other contracts		
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January							
Reinsurance contract assets	120	67	—	(3)	176	173	360
Reinsurance contract liabilities	(64)	8	—	—	52	52	(4)
	56	75	—	(3)	228	225	356
Relating to current services							
Contractual service margin recognised for services received	—	—	—	(3)	(16)	(19)	(19)
Changes in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	—	(5)	—	—	—	—	(5)
Experience adjustments	(32)	—	—	—	—	—	(32)
Relating to future services							
Contracts initially recognised in the year	30	4	—	—	23	23	57
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	39	(10)	—	7	(36)	(29)	—
Changes in estimates that relate to losses and reversals of losses on onerous underlying contracts	(18)	—	—	—	—	—	(18)
Relating to past services							
Changes to assets for incurred claims	2	1	—	—	—	—	3
Effect of changes in non-performance risk of reinsurers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	21	(10)	—	4	(29)	(25)	(14)
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts held	46	—	—	—	6	6	52
Exchange differences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total change in profit or loss	67	(10)	—	4	(23)	(19)	38
Investment components	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cash flows							
Premiums paid	367	—	—	—	—	—	367
Amounts received	(337)	—	—	—	—	—	(337)
	30	—	—	—	—	—	30
Net asset (liability)	153	65	—	1	205	206	424
At 31 December							
Reinsurance contract assets	161	70	—	1	197	198	429
Reinsurance contract liabilities	(8)	(5)	—	—	8	8	(5)
Net asset (liability)	153	65	—	1	205	206	424

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)

21. Reconciliation of the measurement components of reinsurance contract balances (continued)

Group	2022						Total
	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contractual service margin				
			Contracts measured under the modified retrospective approach	Contracts measured under the fair value approach	Other contracts	Total	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January							
Reinsurance contract assets	236	17	—	(2)	87	85	338
Reinsurance contract liabilities	(212)	161	—	—	14	14	(37)
	24	178	—	(2)	101	99	301
Relating to current services							
Contractual service margin recognised for services received	—	—	—	(1)	(21)	(22)	(22)
Changes in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	—	(15)	—	—	—	—	(15)
Experience adjustments	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	(1)
Relating to future services							
Contracts initially recognised in the year	16	3	—	—	25	25	44
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	(33)	(92)	—	3	122	125	—
Changes in estimates that relate to losses and reversals of losses on onerous underlying contracts	57	—	—	—	—	—	57
Relating to past services							
Changes to assets for incurred claims	(6)	1	—	—	—	—	(5)
Effect of changes in non-performance risk of reinsurers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	33	(103)	—	2	126	128	58
Net finance expense from reinsurance contracts held	(21)	—	—	(2)	1	(1)	(22)
Exchange differences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total change in profit or loss	12	(103)	—	—	127	127	36
Investment components	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cash flows							
Premiums paid	366	—	—	—	—	—	366
Amounts received	(351)	—	—	—	—	—	(351)
	15	—	—	—	—	—	15
Transfer to other items in the balance sheet	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net asset (liability)	51	75	—	(2)	228	226	352
At 31 December							
Reinsurance contract assets	120	67	—	(3)	176	173	360
Reinsurance contract liabilities	(69)	8	—	1	52	53	(8)
Net asset (liability)	51	75	—	(2)	228	226	352

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)

21. Reconciliation of the measurement components of reinsurance contract balances (continued)

Company	2022						Total
	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contractual service margin				
			Contracts measured under the modified retrospective approach	Contracts measured under the fair value approach	Other contracts	Total	
At 1 January	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Reinsurance contract assets	237	17	—	(3)	87	84	338
Reinsurance contract liabilities	(206)	161	—	—	14	14	(31)
	31	178	—	(3)	101	98	307
Relating to current services							
Contractual service margin recognised for services received	—	—	—	(1)	(21)	(22)	(22)
Changes in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	—	(15)	—	—	—	—	(15)
Experience adjustments	(1)	—	—	—	—	—	(1)
Relating to future services							
Contracts initially recognised in the year	16	3	—	—	25	25	44
Changes in estimates that adjust the contractual service margin	(33)	(92)	—	3	122	125	—
Changes in estimates that relate to losses and reversals of losses on onerous underlying contracts	57	—	—	—	—	—	57
Relating to past services							
Changes to assets for incurred claims	(6)	1	—	—	—	—	(5)
Effect of changes in non-performance risk of reinsurers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	33	(103)	—	2	126	128	58
Net finance expense from reinsurance contracts held	(23)	—	—	(2)	1	(1)	(24)
Exchange differences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total change in profit or loss	10	(103)	—	—	127	127	34
Investment components	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cash flows							
Premiums paid	366	—	—	—	—	—	366
Amounts received	(351)	—	—	—	—	—	(351)
	15	—	—	—	—	—	15
Net asset (liability)	56	75	—	(3)	228	225	356
At 31 December							
Reinsurance contract assets	120	67	—	(3)	176	173	360
Reinsurance contract liabilities	(64)	8	—	—	52	52	(4)
Net asset (liability)	56	75	—	(3)	228	225	356

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**22. Contracts with reinsurers at fair value through profit and loss**

	2023		2022	
	Group £m	Company £m	Group £m	Company £m
At 1 January	10,906	10,906	12,371	12,371
Movement recognised through the statement of comprehensive income	1,097	1,097	(1,237)	(1,237)
Other movements recognised directly through the balance sheet	(579)	(579)	(228)	(228)
At 31 December	11,424	11,424	10,906	10,906
Amounts in respect of liabilities arising from insurance and participating investment contracts	4,125	4,125	4,003	4,003
Amounts in respect of liabilities arising from non-participating investment contracts	7,299	7,299	6,903	6,903
Total	11,424	11,424	10,906	10,906

Contracts with reinsurers at fair value include £10,879 million for Group and Company (2022: £10,114 million for Group and Company) that is expected to be settled more than one-year after the reporting date.

23. Other assets

	2023		2022	
	£m	£m	£m	£m
	<u>Group</u>	<u>Company</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Company</u>
Prepayments	36	35	32	32
Other receivables	101	82	126	97
Total	137	117	158	129

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**24. Derivative financial instruments**

In the normal course of business, the Group and Company enter into swap contracts, option contracts, index futures contracts and forward foreign exchange contracts. All such contracts are undertaken either for efficient portfolio management purposes or for the purpose of matching contractual liabilities. In addition, the Company has entered into a swap for the specific purpose of hedging movements in the fair value of certain subordinated debt, as described in note 38.

Swap contracts include currency, interest and inflation rate swaps. Currency swaps generally involve the exchange of interest payment obligations denominated in different currencies; the exchange of principal can be notional or actual. An interest or inflation rate swap is an agreement between two parties to exchange fixed and variable rate interest payments, based upon interest or inflation rates defined in the contract, without the exchange of the underlying principal amount.

Option contracts include index and single equity options. Such options represent a contract sold by one party to another party offering the right, but not the obligation, to buy or sell a financial asset at an agreed price on a specified future date or within a specified period of time.

Index futures contracts are used to hedge the investment portfolio against adverse movements in underlying markets or effecting policy switches between markets without the need to trade the underlying securities. Futures may also be used for the purposes of efficient portfolio management provided that their substance would otherwise be permitted as a series of direct transactions. Forward foreign exchange contracts are an agreement to buy or sell a specified amount of foreign currency on a specified future date at an agreed rate.

Details regarding derivative financial instruments are given in the following tables:

<i>Group</i>	2023			2022		
	Contract Amount £m	Fair value assets £m	Fair value liabilities £m	Contract Amount £m	Fair value assets £m	Fair value liabilities £m
Derivative financial instruments held for trading:						
Swap contracts	32,045	1,570	(2,743)	32,201	1,554	(2,984)
Option contracts	1,034	13	(11)	2,389	26	(17)
Index futures contracts	5,203	63	(106)	6,952	78	(39)
Forward foreign exchange contracts	19,439	229	(69)	23,301	210	(219)
Derivative financial instruments designated as fair value hedges	650	—	(49)	1,500	13	(66)
Total	58,371	1,875	(2,978)	66,343	1,881	(3,325)

<i>Company</i>	2023			2022		
	Contract Amount £m	Fair value assets £m	Fair value liabilities £m	Contract Amount £m	Fair value assets £m	Fair value liabilities £m
Derivative financial instruments held for trading:						
Swap contracts	29,809	1,470	(2,483)	29,534	1,474	(2,725)
Option contracts	910	13	(11)	935	23	(15)
Index futures contracts	3,153	22	(80)	4,134	55	(12)
Forward foreign exchange contracts	15,474	168	(64)	18,993	119	(199)
Derivative financial instruments designated as fair value hedges	650	—	(49)	1,500	13	(66)
Total	49,997	1,673	(2,687)	55,096	1,684	(3,017)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**24. Derivative financial instruments (continued)**

Derivative financial instrument fair value assets include £1,533 million for Group and £1,435 million for Company (2022: £1,539 million for Group and £1,459 million for Company) that is expected to be recovered more than one year after the reporting date.

Derivative financial instrument fair value liabilities include £2,802 million for Group and £2,541 million for Company (2022: £3,039 million for Group and £2,780 million for Company) that is expected to be settled more than one year after the reporting date.

The fair value hedges included in the above tables represent interest rate swaps in respect of the interest payments relating to subordinated debt issued by the Group. These instruments form part of hedge relationships with the subordinated debt issued.

Details of collateral accepted and pledged in respect of derivative financial instruments are given in note 44.

The following tables provide information about the designated fair value hedge, which hedges against interest rate risk, for the Group and Company. The hedged item is presented in the statement of financial position in subordinated debt. The hedging instrument is presented in the statement of financial position in derivative financial instruments.

<i>Group and Company</i>	2023		2022	
	Hedged item	Hedging instrument	Hedged item	Hedging instrument
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Notional amount of hedging instrument	—	650	—	1,500
Carrying amount:				
Assets	—	—	—	13
Liabilities	—	(49)	—	(66)
Change in fair value used for calculating hedge ineffectiveness	(25)	27	331	(331)
Accumulated amount of fair value hedge adjustments on the hedged item included in the carrying amount of the hedged item:				
Assets	59	—	85	—
Liabilities	—	—	—	—

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**25. Loans and receivables at amortised cost**

	2023		2022 - Restated	
	£m	£m	£m	£m
	<i>Group</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Company</i>
Accrued income, dividend and rent	210	40	200	37
Loans to related parties	18	11	377	363
Other amounts due from related parties	32	32	28	9
Amounts receivable from direct insurance business	17	11	93 *	87 *
Other	318	175	298	197
Total	595	269	996	693

* The 2022 comparative figures have been restated for the impact of IFRS 17. See note 49 for further details.

Of the above total, £10 million for Group and Company (2022: £357 million for Group and Company) is expected to be recovered more than one year after the reporting date. The carrying amount of loans to related parties is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Within loans and receivables at amortised cost, the largest credit concentration is with SWG of £10 million (2022: SWG of £357 million). Further information in respect of credit risk, including credit concentration risk and collateral held against loans to related parties, is given in note 44.

26. Investments at fair value through profit or loss

	2023		2022 - Restated	
	£m	£m	£m	£m
	<i>Group</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Company</i>
Shares and other variable yield securities	117,508	132,911	105,495	120,215
Debt and other fixed/variable income securities	36,626	12,297	34,119	10,808
Loans and advances to customers	8,497	7,901	8,648	7,972
Loans and advances to banks	3,505	895	3,792	1,030
Deposits with cedants	—	—	—	— *
Total investments at fair value	166,137	154,004	152,054	140,025

* Restated

Debt securities of £27,716 million for Group and £11,749 million for Company (2022: £25,149 million for Group and £10,285 million for Company) is expected to be recovered more than one year after the reporting date. Loans and Advances to Customers of £7,595 million for Group and £7,257 million for Company (2022: £7,299 million for Group and £6,938 million for Company) is expected to be recovered more than one year after the reporting date. Loans and advances to banks are short-term in nature. Due to the nature of shares and other variable yield securities there is no fixed term associated with these securities. Included within the Company's shares and other variable yield securities are shares in subsidiary undertakings of £55,356 million (2022: £51,218 million), which are held at fair value through profit or loss.

During 2023, the Group acquired illiquid credit assets from, or issued by, parties within Lloyds Banking Group totalling £18 million (2022: £74 million). The Group also originated loans during the year totalling £31 million (2022: £60 million) and committed to lend a further £6 million (2022: £234 million). The Group has arranged an external third party funding arrangement with Liverpool Victoria Equity Release to acquire Lifetime Mortgages, starting from December 2023. The total loans acquired during the year is £0.1 million. These credit assets are secured on Social Housing, Infrastructure, Lifetime Mortgages and Commercial Real Estate portfolios. Further details on the credit risk and fair value measurement of these assets can be found in note 44.

All assets acquired from Lloyds Banking Group were acquired at their fair value and further details on the credit risk and fair value measurement of these assets can be found in note 44.

Deposits with cedants represented funds withheld for reinsurance premiums due to the Company under the reinsurance agreement with SWE. Under IFRS 17 this balance is presented within Insurance contract and participating investment contract liabilities which can be found in notes 29 to 31.

Of the total Loans and advances to customers above, £4,748 million for Group (2022: £4,648 million) and £4,410 million for Company (2022: £4,287 million) is secured on real estate. Of the Loans and advances to customers above, £4,934 million (2022: £5,073 million) for Group and £4,596 million (2022: £4,712 million) for Company was acquired from a related party. All transactions were completed at arm's length.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**26. Investments at fair value through profit or loss (continued)**

Within shares and other variable yield securities are cash funds of £170 million for Group and £108 million for Company (2022: £133 million for Group and £66 million for Company) representing collateral received and reinvested in relation to derivatives contracts and stocklending programmes, further details are given in note 44.

Interests in unconsolidated structured entities

Included within investments at fair value through profit or loss are investments in unconsolidated structured entities for Group of £76,426 million (2022: £68,913 million) arising from investments in collective investment vehicles and limited partnerships. Refer to note 18 for the list of these collective investment vehicles and limited partnerships.

The collective investment vehicles and limited partnerships are primarily financed by investments from investors in the vehicles. The investments are carried at fair value and the Group's maximum exposure to loss is equal to the carrying value of the investment.

However, investments in collective investment vehicles and limited partnerships are primarily held to match policyholder liabilities and the majority of the risk from a change in the value of the Group's investment is matched by a change in policyholder liabilities. At 31 December 2023, the total net assets of unconsolidated collective investment vehicles and limited partnerships in which the Group held a beneficial interest were £2,184 billion (2022: £2,176 billion). During the year the Group has not provided any non-contractual financial or other support to these unconsolidated collective investment vehicles and limited partnerships (2022: none).

The Group sponsors a range of collective investment vehicles and limited partnerships where it acts as the decision maker over the investment activities and markets the funds under one of Lloyds Banking Group's brands. The Group earns fees from managing the investments of these funds. The investment management fees that the Group earned from these sponsored unconsolidated collective investment vehicles and limited partnerships, including those in which the Group held no interest at 31 December 2023 was £24 million (2022: £27 million).

Interests in consolidated structured entities

The Group consolidates a number of structured entities, in accordance with the consolidation policy set out in note 1(b).

In 2015 the Company fully assumed a guarantee granted by SW Funding plc. The guarantee concerns a contractual arrangement with State Street Trustees Limited (SSTL), which acts as the Depositary of a consolidated structured entity, the Scottish Widows Property Authorised Contractual Scheme (SWACS). Under the terms of the contractual arrangement, the Company has indemnified SSTL against all losses suffered or incurred by SSTL arising out of or in relation to the scheme property of the SWACS, which consists of real property and for which SSTL is the legal owner. During the year, no losses have arisen and the Company has made no payment under this contractual arrangement (2022: none).

During the year, the Group has not provided any non-contractual financial support to consolidated structured entities and has no current intention of providing such support (2022: none).

27. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of the statement of cash flows include the following:

	2023		2022	
	£m	£m	£m	£m
	<u>Group</u>	<u>Company</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Company</u>
Cash at bank	237	188	143	94
Less: bank overdrafts note 41	(143)	(143)	(50)	(50)
Total	94	45	93	44

Overdrafts above represent gross balances on accounts within a cash pooling arrangement, see note 41 for details.

28. Share capital

	2023		2022	
	£m	£m	£m	£m
	<u>Group</u>	<u>Company</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Company</u>
Authorised, issued and fully paid share capital:				
70,000,000 (2022: 70,000,000) ordinary shares of £1 each	70	70	70	70
Total	70	70	70	70

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)

29. Summary of insurance assets and liabilities

Group		2023				2022			
	Note	Annuities £m	Pensions and Investments £m	Protection and Other £m	Total £m	Annuities £m	Pensions and Investments £m	Protection and Other £m	Total £m
Insurance contracts									
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities									
- Present value of future cash flows	30, 31	15,800	98,157	853	114,810	14,166	90,135	774	105,075
- Risk Adjustment	30, 31	289	783	79	1,151	234	793	108	1,135
- Contractual Service Margin	30, 31	1,485	2,409	128	4,022	1,327	2,314	88	3,729
- Assets for insurance acquisition cash flows	35	(9)	—	—	(9)	(7)	—	—	(7)
		17,565	101,349	1,060	119,974	15,720	93,242	970	109,932
Insurance contract assets									
- Present value of future cash flows	30, 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- Risk Adjustment	30, 31	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
- Contractual Service Margin	30, 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- Assets for insurance acquisition cash flows	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Reinsurance contracts									
Reinsurance contract assets									
- Present value of future cash flows	20, 21	(153)	5	313	165	(163)	—	283	120
- Risk Adjustment	20, 21	40	—	30	70	39	—	28	67
- Contractual Service Margin	20, 21	155	—	42	197	131	—	42	173
		42	5	385	432	7	—	353	360
Reinsurance contract liabilities									
- Present value of future cash flows	20, 21	(35)	(10)	27	(18)	(62)	(5)	(2)	(69)
- Risk Adjustment	20, 21	4	—	(9)	(5)	8	—	—	8
- Contractual Service Margin	20, 21	28	4	(20)	12	50	1	2	53
		(3)	(6)	(2)	(11)	(4)	(4)	—	(8)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)

29. Summary of insurance assets and liabilities (continued)

Company

	2023				2022			
	Annuities	Pensions and Investments	Protection and Other	Total	Annuities	Pensions and Investments	Protection and Other	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Insurance contracts								
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities								
- Present value of future cash flows	15,781	96,622	853	113,256	14,151	88,610	774	103,535
- Risk Adjustment	289	756	79	1,124	234	766	108	1,108
- Contractual Service Margin	1,485	2,311	128	3,924	1,327	2,219	88	3,634
- Assets for insurance acquisition cash flows	(9)	—	—	(9)	(7)	—	—	(7)
	17,546	99,689	1,060	118,295	15,705	91,595	970	108,270
Insurance contract assets								
- Present value of future cash flows	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- Risk Adjustment	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
- Contractual Service Margin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- Assets for insurance acquisition cash flows	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Reinsurance contracts								
Reinsurance contract assets								
- Present value of future cash flows	(153)	1	313	161	(163)	—	283	120
- Risk Adjustment	40	—	30	70	39	—	28	67
- Contractual Service Margin	155	1	42	198	131	—	42	173
	42	2	385	429	7	—	353	360
Reinsurance contract liabilities								
- Present value of future cash flows	(35)	—	27	(8)	(62)	—	(2)	(64)
- Risk Adjustment	4	—	(9)	(5)	8	—	—	8
- Contractual Service Margin	28	—	(20)	8	50	—	2	52
	(3)	—	(2)	(5)	(4)	—	—	(4)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**30. Reconciliation of insurance balances for remaining coverage and liability for incurred claims**

Group	2023			
Total	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims	Total
	Excluding loss component	Loss component		
	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January				
Insurance contract assets	—	—	—	—
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(108,838)	(431)	(670)	(109,939)
	(108,838)	(431)	(670)	(109,939)
Insurance revenue				
Contracts under the fair value transition approach	1,369	—	—	1,369
Other contracts	1,083	—	—	1,083
	2,452	—	—	2,452
Insurance service expenses				
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	—	36	(1,960)	(1,924)
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	—	—	—	—
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	—	(109)	—	(109)
Losses arising from drawdown contract modification	—	—	—	—
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(93)	—	—	(93)
	(93)	(73)	(1,960)	(2,126)
Insurance service result	2,359	(73)	(1,960)	326
Net finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts	(11,756)	(12)	(3)	(11,771)
Exchange differences	34	—	—	34
Total change in profit or loss	(9,363)	(85)	(1,963)	(11,411)
Investment components	8,793	—	(8,793)	—
Cash flows				
Premiums received including investment components	(9,714)	—	—	(9,714)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	—	—	10,830	10,830
Insurance acquisition cash flows	252	—	—	252
	(9,462)	—	10,830	1,368
Transfer to other items in the balance sheet	—	—	—	—
Net asset (liability)	(118,870)	(516)	(596)	(119,982)
At 31 December				
Insurance contract assets	1	—	—	1
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(118,871)	(516)	(596)	(119,983)
Net asset (liability)	(118,870)	(516)	(596)	(119,982)

As at 31 December 2023, £56 million of the Liability for incurred claims balance would be subject to development profile that extends beyond one year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**30. Reconciliation of insurance balances for remaining coverage and liability for incurred claims (continued)**

Company Total	2023			
	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims	Total
	Excluding loss component	Loss component		
	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January				
Insurance contract assets	—	—	—	—
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(107,194)	(431)	(652)	(108,277)
	(107,194)	(431)	(652)	(108,277)
Insurance revenue				
Contracts under the modified retrospective transition approach	—	—	—	—
Contracts under the fair value transition approach	1,368	—	—	1,368
Other contracts	1,083	—	—	1,083
	2,451	—	—	2,451
Insurance service expenses				
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	—	36	(1,914)	(1,878)
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	—	—	—	—
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	—	(109)	—	(109)
Losses arising from drawdown contract modification	—	—	—	—
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(92)	—	—	(92)
	(92)	(73)	(1,914)	(2,079)
Insurance service result	2,359	(73)	(1,914)	372
Net finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts	(11,590)	(12)	(3)	(11,605)
Exchange differences	—	—	—	—
Total change in profit or loss	(9,231)	(85)	(1,917)	(11,233)
Investment components	8,669	—	(8,669)	—
Cash flows				
Premiums received including investment components	(9,701)	—	—	(9,701)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	—	—	10,659	10,659
Insurance acquisition cash flows	249	—	—	249
	(9,452)	—	10,659	1,207
Transfer to other items in the balance sheet	—	—	—	—
Net asset (liability)	(117,208)	(516)	(579)	(118,303)
At 31 December				
Insurance contract assets	1	—	—	1
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(117,209)	(516)	(579)	(118,304)
Net asset (liability)	(117,208)	(516)	(579)	(118,303)

As at 31 December 2023, £56 million of the Liability for incurred claims balance would be subject to development profile that extends beyond one year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**30. Reconciliation of insurance balances for remaining coverage and liability for incurred claims (continued)**

Group	2022			
Total	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims	Total
	Excluding loss component	Loss component		
	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January				
Insurance contract assets	6	—	—	6
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(123,903)	(356)	(653)	(124,912)
	(123,897)	(356)	(653)	(124,906)
Insurance revenue				
Contracts under the modified retrospective transition approach	—	—	—	—
Contracts under the fair value transition approach	1,268	—	—	1,268
Other contracts	724	—	—	724
	1,992	—	—	1,992
Insurance service expenses				
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	—	35	(1,719)	(1,684)
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	—	—	(1)	(1)
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	—	(142)	—	(142)
Losses arising from drawdown contract modification	(1,254)	16	—	(1,238)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(92)	—	—	(92)
	(1,346)	(91)	(1,720)	(3,157)
Insurance service result	646	(91)	(1,720)	(1,165)
Net finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts	15,901	16	(3)	15,914
Exchange differences	(94)	—	(1)	(95)
Total change in profit or loss	16,453	(75)	(1,724)	14,654
Investment components	7,370	—	(7,370)	—
Cash flows				
Premiums received including investment components	(9,045)	—	—	(9,045)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	—	—	9,077	9,077
Insurance acquisition cash flows	281	—	—	281
	(8,764)	—	9,077	313
Transfer to other items in the balance sheet	—	—	—	—
Net asset (liability)	(108,838)	(431)	(670)	(109,939)
At 31 December				
Insurance contract assets	—	—	—	—
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(108,838)	(431)	(670)	(109,939)
Net asset (liability)	(108,838)	(431)	(670)	(109,939)

As at 31 December 2022, £68 million of the Liability for incurred claims balance would be subject to development profile that extends beyond one year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**30. Reconciliation of insurance balances for remaining coverage and liability for incurred claims (continued)**

Company Total	2022			
	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims	Total
	Excluding loss component	Loss component		
	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January				
Insurance contract assets	6	—	—	6
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(122,008)	(356)	(631)	(122,995)
	(122,002)	(356)	(631)	(122,989)
Insurance revenue				
Contracts under the modified retrospective transition approach	—	—	—	—
Contracts under the fair value transition approach	1,244	—	—	1,244
Other contracts	687	—	—	687
	1,931	—	—	1,931
Insurance service expenses				
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	—	36	(1,671)	(1,635)
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	—	—	(1)	(1)
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	—	(142)	—	(142)
Losses arising from drawdown contract modification	(1,254)	16	—	(1,238)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(92)	—	—	(92)
	(1,346)	(90)	(1,672)	(3,108)
Insurance service result	585	(90)	(1,672)	(1,177)
Net finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts	15,692	15	(2)	15,705
Exchange differences	—	—	—	—
Total change in profit or loss	16,277	(75)	(1,674)	14,528
Investment components	7,250	—	(7,250)	—
Cash flows				
Premiums received including investment components	(8,998)	—	—	(8,998)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	—	—	8,903	8,903
Insurance acquisition cash flows	279	—	—	279
	(8,719)	—	8,903	184
Transfer to other items in the balance sheet	—	—	—	—
Net asset (liability)	(107,194)	(431)	(652)	(108,277)
At 31 December				
Insurance contract assets	—	—	—	—
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(107,194)	(431)	(652)	(108,277)
Net asset (liability)	(107,194)	(431)	(652)	(108,277)

As at 31 December 2022, £68 million of the Liability for incurred claims balance would be subject to development profile that extends beyond one year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**30. Reconciliation of insurance balances for remaining coverage and liability for incurred claims (continued)**

Group	2023			
Annuities	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims	Total
	Excluding loss component	Loss component		
	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January				
Insurance contract assets	—	—	—	—
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(15,659)	(15)	(53)	(15,727)
	(15,659)	(15)	(53)	(15,727)
Insurance revenue				
Contracts under the fair value transition approach	783	—	—	783
Other contracts	508	—	—	508
	1,291	—	—	1,291
Insurance service expenses				
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	—	2	(1,193)	(1,191)
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	—	—	—	—
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	—	(2)	—	(2)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(6)	—	—	(6)
	(6)	—	(1,193)	(1,199)
Insurance service result	1,285	—	(1,193)	92
Net finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts	(1,454)	(4)	—	(1,458)
Exchange differences	—	—	—	—
Total change in profit or loss	(169)	(4)	(1,193)	(1,366)
Investment components	186	—	(186)	—
Cash flows				
Premiums received including investment components	(1,885)	—	—	(1,885)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	—	—	1,391	1,391
Insurance acquisition cash flows	13	—	—	13
	(1,872)	—	1,391	(481)
Transfer to other items in the balance sheet	—	—	—	—
Net asset (liability)	(17,514)	(19)	(41)	(17,574)
At 31 December				
Insurance contract assets	—	—	—	—
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(17,514)	(19)	(41)	(17,574)
Net asset (liability)	(17,514)	(19)	(41)	(17,574)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**30. Reconciliation of insurance balances for remaining coverage and liability for incurred claims (continued)**

Company	2023			
Annuities	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims	Total
	Excluding loss component	Loss component		
	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January				
Insurance contract assets	—	—	—	—
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(15,644)	(15)	(53)	(15,712)
	(15,644)	(15)	(53)	(15,712)
Insurance revenue				
Contracts under the fair value transition approach	789	—	—	789
Other contracts	508	—	—	508
	1,297	—	—	1,297
Insurance service expenses				
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	—	2	(1,192)	(1,190)
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	—	—	—	—
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	—	(2)	—	(2)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(6)	—	—	(6)
	(6)	—	(1,192)	(1,198)
Insurance service result	1,291	—	(1,192)	99
Net finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts	(1,455)	(4)	—	(1,459)
Exchange differences	—	—	—	—
Total change in profit or loss	(164)	(4)	(1,192)	(1,360)
Investment components	184	—	(184)	—
Cash flows				
Premiums received including investment components	(1,885)	—	—	(1,885)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	—	—	1,389	1,389
Insurance acquisition cash flows	13	—	—	13
	(1,872)	—	1,389	(483)
Transfer to other items in the balance sheet	—	—	—	—
Net asset (liability)	(17,496)	(19)	(40)	(17,555)
At 31 December				
Insurance contract assets	—	—	—	—
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(17,496)	(19)	(40)	(17,555)
Net asset (liability)	(17,496)	(19)	(40)	(17,555)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**30. Reconciliation of insurance balances for remaining coverage and liability for incurred claims (continued)***Group*

Group	2023			
Pensions and Investments	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims	Total
	Excluding loss component	Loss component		
	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January				
Insurance contract assets	—	—	—	—
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(92,695)	(52)	(495)	(93,242)
	(92,695)	(52)	(495)	(93,242)
Insurance revenue				
Contracts under the fair value transition approach	386	—	—	386
Other contracts	441	—	—	441
	827	—	—	827
Insurance service expenses				
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	—	6	(469)	(463)
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	—	—	—	—
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	—	(14)	—	(14)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(25)	—	—	(25)
	(25)	(8)	(469)	(502)
Insurance service result	802	(8)	(469)	325
Net finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts	(10,210)	4	(1)	(10,207)
Exchange differences	34	—	—	34
Total change in profit or loss	(9,374)	(4)	(470)	(9,848)
Investment components	8,555	—	(8,555)	—
Cash flows				
Premiums received including investment components	(7,427)	—	—	(7,427)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	—	—	9,079	9,079
Insurance acquisition cash flows	89	—	—	89
	(7,338)	—	9,079	1,741
Transfer to other items in the balance sheet	—	—	—	—
Net asset (liability)	(100,852)	(56)	(441)	(101,349)
At 31 December				
Insurance contract assets	—	—	—	—
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(100,852)	(56)	(441)	(101,349)
Net asset (liability)	(100,852)	(56)	(441)	(101,349)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**30. Reconciliation of insurance balances for remaining coverage and liability for incurred claims (continued)**

<i>Company</i>	2023			
	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims	Total
	Excluding loss component	Loss component		
	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January				
Insurance contract assets	—	—	—	—
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(91,066)	(52)	(477)	(91,595)
	(91,066)	(52)	(477)	(91,595)
Insurance revenue				
Contracts under the fair value transition approach	379	—	—	379
Other contracts	441	—	—	441
	820	—	—	820
Insurance service expenses				
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	—	6	(424)	(418)
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	—	—	—	—
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	—	(14)	—	(14)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(24)	—	—	(24)
	(24)	(8)	(424)	(456)
Insurance service result	796	(8)	(424)	364
Net finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts	(10,043)	4	(1)	(10,040)
Exchange differences	—	—	—	—
Total change in profit or loss	(9,247)	(4)	(425)	(9,676)
Investment components	8,433	—	(8,433)	—
Cash flows				
Premiums received including investment components	(7,414)	—	—	(7,414)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	—	—	8,910	8,910
Insurance acquisition cash flows	86	—	—	86
	(7,328)	—	8,910	1,582
Transfer to other items in the balance sheet	—	—	—	—
Net asset (liability)	(99,208)	(56)	(425)	(99,689)
At 31 December				
Insurance contract assets	—	—	—	—
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(99,208)	(56)	(425)	(99,689)
Net asset (liability)	(99,208)	(56)	(425)	(99,689)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**30. Reconciliation of insurance balances for remaining coverage and liability for incurred claims (continued)**

<i>Group</i>	2023			
	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims	Total
	Excluding loss component	Loss component		
	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January				
Insurance contract assets	—	—	—	—
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(484)	(364)	(122)	(970)
	(484)	(364)	(122)	(970)
Insurance revenue				
Contracts under the fair value transition approach	200	—	—	200
Other contracts	134	—	—	134
	334	—	—	334
Insurance service expenses				
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	—	28	(298)	(270)
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	—	—	—	—
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	—	(93)	—	(93)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(62)	—	—	(62)
	(62)	(65)	(298)	(425)
Insurance service result	272	(65)	(298)	(91)
Net finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts	(92)	(12)	(2)	(106)
Exchange differences	—	—	—	—
Total change in profit or loss	180	(77)	(300)	(197)
Investment components	52	—	(52)	—
Cash flows				
Premiums received including investment components	(402)	—	—	(402)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	—	—	360	360
Insurance acquisition cash flows	150	—	—	150
	(252)	—	360	108
Transfer to other items in the balance sheet	—	—	—	—
Net asset (liability)	(504)	(441)	(114)	(1,059)
At 31 December				
Insurance contract assets	1	—	—	1
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(505)	(441)	(114)	(1,060)
Net asset (liability)	(504)	(441)	(114)	(1,059)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**30. Reconciliation of insurance balances for remaining coverage and liability for incurred claims (continued)***Company*

Protection and Other	2023			
	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims	Total
	Excluding loss component	Loss component		
	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January				
Insurance contract assets	—	—	—	—
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(484)	(364)	(122)	(970)
	(484)	(364)	(122)	(970)
Insurance revenue				
Contracts under the fair value transition approach	200	—	—	200
Other contracts	134	—	—	134
	334	—	—	334
Insurance service expenses				
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	—	28	(298)	(270)
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	—	—	—	—
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	—	(93)	—	(93)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(62)	—	—	(62)
	(62)	(65)	(298)	(425)
Insurance service result	272	(65)	(298)	(91)
Net finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts	(92)	(12)	(2)	(106)
Exchange differences	—	—	—	—
Total change in profit or loss	180	(77)	(300)	(197)
Investment components	52	—	(52)	—
Cash flows				
Premiums received including investment components	(402)	—	—	(402)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	—	—	360	360
Insurance acquisition cash flows	150	—	—	150
	(252)	—	360	108
Transfer to other items in the balance sheet	—	—	—	—
Net asset (liability)	(504)	(441)	(114)	(1,059)
At 31 December				
Insurance contract assets	1	—	—	1
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(505)	(441)	(114)	(1,060)
Net asset (liability)	(504)	(441)	(114)	(1,059)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**30. Reconciliation of insurance balances for remaining coverage and liability for incurred claims (continued)**

<i>Group</i> Annuities	2022			
	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims	Total
	Excluding loss component	Loss component		
	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January				
Insurance contract assets	—	—	—	—
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(20,039)	(58)	(47)	(20,144)
	(20,039)	(58)	(47)	(20,144)
Insurance revenue				
Contracts under the fair value transition approach	819	—	—	819
Other contracts	434	—	—	434
	1,253	—	—	1,253
Insurance service expenses				
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	—	4	(1,128)	(1,124)
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	—	—	—	—
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	—	38	—	38
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(5)	—	—	(5)
	(5)	42	(1,128)	(1,091)
Insurance service result	1,248	42	(1,128)	162
Net finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts	4,381	1	—	4,382
Exchange differences	—	—	—	—
Total change in profit or loss	5,629	43	(1,128)	4,544
Investment components	208	—	(208)	—
Cash flows				
Premiums received including investment components	(1,482)	—	—	(1,482)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	—	—	1,330	1,330
Insurance acquisition cash flows	25	—	—	25
	(1,457)	—	1,330	(127)
Transfer to other items in the balance sheet	—	—	—	—
Net asset (liability)	(15,659)	(15)	(53)	(15,727)
At 31 December				
Insurance contract assets	—	—	—	—
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(15,659)	(15)	(53)	(15,727)
Net asset (liability)	(15,659)	(15)	(53)	(15,727)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**30. Reconciliation of insurance balances for remaining coverage and liability for incurred claims (continued)**

<i>Company</i> Annuities	2022			
	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims	Total
	Excluding loss component	Loss component		
	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January				
Insurance contract assets	—	—	—	—
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(20,024)	(58)	(47)	(20,129)
	(20,024)	(58)	(47)	(20,129)
Insurance revenue				
Contracts under the fair value transition approach	819	—	—	819
Other contracts	434	—	—	434
	1,253	—	—	1,253
Insurance service expenses				
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	—	4	(1,128)	(1,124)
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	—	—	—	—
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	—	38	—	38
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(5)	—	—	(5)
	(5)	42	(1,128)	(1,091)
Insurance service result	1,248	42	(1,128)	162
Net finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts	4,381	1	—	4,382
Exchange differences	—	—	—	—
Total change in profit or loss	5,629	43	(1,128)	4,544
Investment components	208	—	(208)	—
Cash flows				
Premiums received including investment components	(1,482)	—	—	(1,482)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	—	—	1,330	1,330
Insurance acquisition cash flows	25	—	—	25
	(1,457)	—	1,330	(127)
Transfer to other items in the balance sheet	—	—	—	—
Net asset (liability)	(15,644)	(15)	(53)	(15,712)
At 31 December				
Insurance contract assets	—	—	—	—
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(15,644)	(15)	(53)	(15,712)
Net asset (liability)	(15,644)	(15)	(53)	(15,712)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**30. Reconciliation of insurance balances for remaining coverage and liability for incurred claims (continued)**

<i>Group</i>	2022			
	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims	Total
	Excluding loss component	Loss component		
Pensions and Investments	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January				
Insurance contract assets	—	—	—	—
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(102,865)	(104)	(478)	(103,447)
	(102,865)	(104)	(478)	(103,447)
Insurance revenue				
Contracts under the fair value transition approach	261	—	—	261
Other contracts	169	—	—	169
	430	—	—	430
Insurance service expenses				
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	—	19	(459)	(440)
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	—	—	—	—
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	—	2	—	2
Losses arising from drawdown contract modification	(1,254)	16	—	(1,238)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(37)	—	—	(37)
	(1,291)	37	(459)	(1,713)
Insurance service result	(861)	37	(459)	(1,283)
Net finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts	11,221	15	(2)	11,234
Exchange differences	(94)	—	(1)	(95)
Total change in profit or loss	10,266	52	(462)	9,856
Investment components	6,959	—	(6,959)	—
Cash flows				
Premiums received including investment components	(7,161)	—	—	(7,161)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	—	—	7,404	7,404
Insurance acquisition cash flows	106	—	—	106
	(7,055)	—	7,404	349
Transfer to other items in the balance sheet	—	—	—	—
Net asset (liability)	(92,695)	(52)	(495)	(93,242)
At 31 December				
Insurance contract assets	—	—	—	—
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(92,695)	(52)	(495)	(93,242)
Net asset (liability)	(92,695)	(52)	(495)	(93,242)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**30. Reconciliation of insurance balances for remaining coverage and liability for incurred claims (continued)***Company*

Pensions and Investments	2022			
	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims	Total
	Excluding loss component	Loss component		
	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January				
Insurance contract assets	—	—	—	—
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(100,985)	(104)	(456)	(101,545)
	(100,985)	(104)	(456)	(101,545)
Insurance revenue				
Contracts under the fair value transition approach	237	—	—	237
Other contracts	132	—	—	132
	369	—	—	369
Insurance service expenses				
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	—	20	(411)	(391)
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	—	—	—	—
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	—	2	—	2
Losses arising from drawdown contract modification	(1,254)	16	—	(1,238)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(37)	—	—	(37)
	(1,291)	38	(411)	(1,664)
Insurance service result	(922)	38	(411)	(1,295)
Net finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts	11,012	14	(1)	11,025
Exchange differences	—	—	—	—
Total change in profit or loss	10,090	52	(412)	9,730
Investment components	6,839	—	(6,839)	—
Cash flows				
Premiums received including investment components	(7,114)	—	—	(7,114)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	—	—	7,230	7,230
Insurance acquisition cash flows	104	—	—	104
	(7,010)	—	7,230	220
Transfer to other items in the balance sheet	—	—	—	—
Net asset (liability)	(91,066)	(52)	(477)	(91,595)
At 31 December				
Insurance contract assets	—	—	—	—
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(91,066)	(52)	(477)	(91,595)
Net asset (liability)	(91,066)	(52)	(477)	(91,595)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**30. Reconciliation of insurance balances for remaining coverage and liability for incurred claims (continued)**

<i>Group</i>	2022			
	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims	Total
	Excluding loss component	Loss component		
	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January				
Insurance contract assets	6	—	—	6
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(999)	(194)	(128)	(1,321)
	(993)	(194)	(128)	(1,315)
Insurance revenue				
Contracts under the fair value transition approach	188	—	—	188
Other contracts	121	—	—	121
	309	—	—	309
Insurance service expenses				
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	—	12	(132)	(120)
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	—	—	(1)	(1)
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	—	(182)	—	(182)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(50)	—	—	(50)
	(50)	(170)	(133)	(353)
Insurance service result	259	(170)	(133)	(44)
Net finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts	299	—	(1)	298
Exchange differences	—	—	—	—
Total change in profit or loss	558	(170)	(134)	254
Investment components	203	—	(203)	—
Cash flows				
Premiums received including investment components	(402)	—	—	(402)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	—	—	343	343
Insurance acquisition cash flows	150	—	—	150
	(252)	—	343	91
Transfer to other items in the balance sheet	—	—	—	—
Net asset (liability)	(484)	(364)	(122)	(970)
At 31 December				
Insurance contract assets	—	—	—	—
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(484)	(364)	(122)	(970)
Net asset (liability)	(484)	(364)	(122)	(970)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**30. Reconciliation of insurance balances for remaining coverage and liability for incurred claims (continued)***Company*

Protection and Other	2022			
	Liabilities for remaining coverage		Liability for incurred claims	Total
	Excluding loss component	Loss component		
	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January				
Insurance contract assets	6	—	—	6
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(999)	(194)	(128)	(1,321)
	(993)	(194)	(128)	(1,315)
Insurance revenue				
Contracts under the fair value transition approach	188	—	—	188
Other contracts	121	—	—	121
	309	—	—	309
Insurance service expenses				
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	—	12	(132)	(120)
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	—	—	(1)	(1)
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	—	(182)	—	(182)
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows	(50)	—	—	(50)
	(50)	(170)	(133)	(353)
Insurance service result	259	(170)	(133)	(44)
Net finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts	299	—	(1)	298
Exchange differences	—	—	—	—
Total change in profit or loss	558	(170)	(134)	254
Investment components	203	—	(203)	—
Cash flows				
Premiums received including investment components	(402)	—	—	(402)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	—	—	343	343
Insurance acquisition cash flows	150	—	—	150
	(252)	—	343	91
Transfer to other items in the balance sheet	—	—	—	—
Net asset (liability)	(484)	(364)	(122)	(970)
At 31 December				
Insurance contract assets	—	—	—	—
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(484)	(364)	(122)	(970)
Net asset (liability)	(484)	(364)	(122)	(970)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)

31. Reconciliation of the measurement components of insurance contract balances

Group	2023					
Total	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contractual service margin			Total
			Contracts measured under the fair value approach	Other contracts	Total	
			£m	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January						
Insurance contract assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(105,075)	(1,135)	(1,068)	(2,661)	(3,729)	(109,939)
	(105,075)	(1,135)	(1,068)	(2,661)	(3,729)	(109,939)
Relating to current services						
CSM recognised for services provided	—	—	102	197	299	299
Changes in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	—	83	—	—	—	83
Experience adjustments	53	—	—	—	—	53
	53	83	102	197	299	435
Relating to future services						
Contracts initially recognised in the year (note 32)	77	(86)	—	(71)	(71)	(80)
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	496	(8)	(173)	(315)	(488)	—
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	(61)	32	—	—	—	(29)
	512	(62)	(173)	(386)	(559)	(109)
Relating to past services						
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	2	(2)	—	—	—	—
Insurance service result	567	19	(71)	(189)	(260)	326
Net finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts	(11,700)	(34)	22	(59)	(37)	(11,771)
Exchange differences	29	—	5	—	5	34
Total change in profit or loss	(11,104)	(15)	(44)	(248)	(292)	(11,411)
Investment components	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cash flows						
Premiums received including investment components	(9,714)	—	—	—	—	(9,714)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	10,830	—	—	—	—	10,830
Insurance acquisition cash flows	252	—	—	—	—	252
	1,368	—	—	—	—	1,368
Transfer to other items in the balance sheet						
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net asset (liability)	(114,811)	(1,150)	(1,112)	(2,909)	(4,021)	(119,982)
At 31 December						
Insurance contract assets	—	1	—	—	—	1
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(114,810)	(1,152)	(1,112)	(2,909)	(4,021)	(119,983)
Net asset (liability)	(114,810)	(1,151)	(1,112)	(2,909)	(4,021)	(119,982)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)

31. Reconciliation of the measurement components of insurance contract balances (continued)

Company	2023					
Total	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non- financial risk	Contractual service margin			Total
			Contracts measured under the fair value approach	Other contracts	Total	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January						
Insurance contract assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(103,535)	(1,108)	(972)	(2,662)	(3,634)	(108,277)
	(103,535)	(1,108)	(972)	(2,662)	(3,634)	(108,277)
Relating to current services						
CSM recognised for services provided	—	—	93	199	292	292
Changes in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	—	82	—	—	—	82
Experience adjustments	107	—	—	—	—	107
	107	82	93	199	292	481
Relating to future services						
Contracts initially recognised in the year (note 32)	77	(86)	—	(71)	(71)	(80)
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	477	(6)	(155)	(316)	(471)	—
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	(60)	31	—	—	—	(29)
	494	(61)	(155)	(387)	(542)	(109)
Relating to past services						
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	2	(2)	—	—	—	—
Insurance service result	603	19	(62)	(188)	(250)	372
Net finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts	(11,531)	(34)	19	(59)	(40)	(11,605)
Exchange differences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total change in profit or loss	(10,928)	(15)	(43)	(247)	(290)	(11,233)
Investment components	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cash flows						
Premiums received including investment components	(9,701)	—	—	—	—	(9,701)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	10,659	—	—	—	—	10,659
Insurance acquisition cash flows	249	—	—	—	—	249
	1,207	—	—	—	—	1,207
Transfer to other items in the balance sheet						
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net asset (liability)	(113,256)	(1,123)	(1,015)	(2,909)	(3,924)	(118,303)
At 31 December						
Insurance contract assets	—	1	—	—	—	1
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(113,256)	(1,124)	(1,015)	(2,909)	(3,924)	(118,304)
Net asset (liability)	(113,256)	(1,123)	(1,015)	(2,909)	(3,924)	(118,303)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)

31. Reconciliation of the measurement components of insurance contract balances (continued)

Group	2022					
Total	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contractual service margin			Total
			Contracts measured under the fair value approach	Other contracts	Total	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January						
Insurance contract assets	6	1	—	(1)	(1)	6
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(121,678)	(1,652)	(1,006)	(576)	(1,582)	(124,912)
	(121,672)	(1,651)	(1,006)	(577)	(1,583)	(124,906)
Relating to current services						
CSM recognised for services provided	—	—	89	110	199	199
Changes in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	—	116	—	—	—	116
Experience adjustments	(97)	—	(2)	—	(2)	(99)
	(97)	116	87	110	197	216
Relating to future services						
Contracts initially recognised in the year (note 32)	2,400	(673)	—	(1,802)	(1,802)	(75)
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(233)	619	(112)	(274)	(386)	—
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	(1,722)	417	—	—	—	(1,305)
	445	363	(112)	(2,076)	(2,188)	(1,380)
Relating to past services						
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	(5)	4	—	—	—	(1)
Insurance service result	343	483	(25)	(1,966)	(1,991)	(1,165)
Net finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts	16,030	34	(32)	(118)	(150)	15,914
Exchange differences	(89)	(1)	(5)	—	(5)	(95)
Total change in profit or loss	16,284	516	(62)	(2,084)	(2,146)	14,654
Investment components	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cash flows						
Premiums received including investment components	(9,045)	—	—	—	—	(9,045)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	9,077	—	—	—	—	9,077
Insurance acquisition cash flows	281	—	—	—	—	281
	313	—	—	—	—	313
Transfer to other items in the balance sheet						
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net asset (liability)	(105,075)	(1,135)	(1,068)	(2,661)	(3,729)	(109,939)
At 31 December						
Insurance contract assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(105,075)	(1,135)	(1,068)	(2,661)	(3,729)	(109,939)
Net asset (liability)	(105,075)	(1,135)	(1,068)	(2,661)	(3,729)	(109,939)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**31. Reconciliation of the measurement components of insurance contract balances (continued)**

Company	2022					
Total	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contractual service margin			Total
			Contracts measured under the fair value approach	Other contracts	Total	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January						
Insurance contract assets	6	1	—	(1)	(1)	6
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(119,865)	(1,626)	(928)	(576)	(1,504)	(122,995)
	(119,859)	(1,625)	(928)	(577)	(1,505)	(122,989)
Relating to current services						
CSM recognised for services provided	—	—	80	110	190	190
Changes in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	—	115	—	—	—	115
Experience adjustments	(99)	—	(2)	—	(2)	(101)
	(99)	115	78	110	188	204
Relating to future services						
Contracts initially recognised in the year (note 32)	2,400	(673)	—	(1,802)	(1,802)	(75)
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(254)	620	(90)	(276)	(366)	—
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	(1,722)	417	—	—	—	(1,305)
	424	364	(90)	(2,078)	(2,168)	(1,380)
Relating to past services						
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	(5)	4	—	—	—	(1)
Insurance service result	320	483	(12)	(1,968)	(1,980)	(1,177)
Net finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts	15,820	34	(32)	(117)	(149)	15,705
Exchange differences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total change in profit or loss	16,140	517	(44)	(2,085)	(2,129)	14,528
Investment components	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cash flows						
Premiums received including investment components	(8,998)	—	—	—	—	(8,998)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	8,903	—	—	—	—	8,903
Insurance acquisition cash flows	279	—	—	—	—	279
	184	—	—	—	—	184
Transfer to other items in the balance sheet						
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net asset (liability)	(103,535)	(1,108)	(972)	(2,662)	(3,634)	(108,277)
At 31 December						
Insurance contract assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(103,535)	(1,108)	(972)	(2,662)	(3,634)	(108,277)
Net asset (liability)	(103,535)	(1,108)	(972)	(2,662)	(3,634)	(108,277)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)

31. Reconciliation of the measurement components of insurance contract balances (continued)

Group	2023					
Annuities	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contractual Service Margin			Total
			Contracts measured under the fair value approach	Other contracts	Total	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January						
Insurance contract assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(14,166)	(234)	(736)	(591)	(1,327)	(15,727)
	(14,166)	(234)	(736)	(591)	(1,327)	(15,727)
Relating to current services						
CSM recognised for services provided	—	—	70	38	108	108
Changes in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	—	16	—	—	—	16
Experience adjustments	(30)	—	—	—	—	(30)
	(30)	16	70	38	108	94
Relating to future services						
Contracts initially recognised in the year (note 32)	95	(30)	—	(65)	(65)	—
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	191	(8)	(191)	8	(183)	—
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	(3)	1	—	—	—	(2)
	283	(37)	(191)	(57)	(248)	(2)
Relating to past services						
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance service result	253	(21)	(121)	(19)	(140)	92
Net finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts	(1,407)	(34)	(16)	(1)	(17)	(1,458)
Exchange differences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total change in profit or loss	(1,154)	(55)	(137)	(20)	(157)	(1,366)
Investment components	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cash flows						
Premiums received including investment components	(1,885)	—	—	—	—	(1,885)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	1,391	—	—	—	—	1,391
Insurance acquisition cash flows	13	—	—	—	—	13
	(481)	—	—	—	—	(481)
Transfer to other items in the balance sheet	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net asset (liability)	(15,801)	(289)	(873)	(611)	(1,484)	(17,574)
At 31 December						
Insurance contract assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(15,800)	(289)	(873)	(612)	(1,485)	(17,574)
Net asset (liability)	(15,800)	(289)	(873)	(612)	(1,485)	(17,574)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**31. Reconciliation of the measurement components of insurance contract balances (continued)**

Company	2023					
Annuities	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non- financial risk	Contractual Service Margin			Total
			Contracts measured under the fair value approach	Other contracts	Total	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January						
Insurance contract assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(14,151)	(234)	(736)	(591)	(1,327)	(15,712)
	(14,151)	(234)	(736)	(591)	(1,327)	(15,712)
Relating to current services						
CSM recognised for services provided	—	—	69	39	108	108
Changes in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	—	16	—	—	—	16
Experience adjustments	(23)	—	—	—	—	(23)
	(23)	16	69	39	108	101
Relating to future services						
Contracts initially recognised in the year (note 32)	95	(30)	—	(65)	(65)	—
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	191	(8)	(190)	7	(183)	—
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	(3)	1	—	—	—	(2)
	283	(37)	(190)	(58)	(248)	(2)
Relating to past services						
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance service result	260	(21)	(121)	(19)	(140)	99
Net finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts	(1,408)	(34)	(16)	(1)	(17)	(1,459)
Exchange differences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total change in profit or loss	(1,148)	(55)	(137)	(20)	(157)	(1,360)
Investment components	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cash flows						
Premiums received including investment components	(1,885)	—	—	—	—	(1,885)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	1,389	—	—	—	—	1,389
Insurance acquisition cash flows	13	—	—	—	—	13
	(483)	—	—	—	—	(483)
Transfer to other items in the balance sheet						
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net asset (liability)	(15,782)	(289)	(873)	(611)	(1,484)	(17,555)
At 31 December						
Insurance contract assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(15,781)	(289)	(873)	(612)	(1,485)	(17,555)
Net asset (liability)	(15,781)	(289)	(873)	(612)	(1,485)	(17,555)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)

31. Reconciliation of the measurement components of insurance contract balances (continued)

Group	2023					
Pensions and Investments	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non- financial risk	Contractual Service Margin			Total
			Contracts measured under the fair value approach	Other contracts	Total	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January						
Insurance contract assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(90,135)	(793)	(251)	(2,063)	(2,314)	(93,242)
	(90,135)	(793)	(251)	(2,063)	(2,314)	(93,242)
Relating to current services						
CSM recognised for services provided	—	—	15	149	164	164
Changes in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	—	60	—	—	—	60
Experience adjustments	115	—	—	—	—	115
	115	60	15	149	164	339
Relating to future services						
Contracts initially recognised in the year (note 32)	34	(49)	—	(3)	(3)	(18)
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	250	(7)	72	(315)	(243)	—
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	(2)	6	—	—	—	4
	282	(50)	72	(318)	(246)	(14)
Relating to past services						
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance service result	397	10	87	(169)	(82)	325
Net finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts	(10,189)	—	39	(57)	(18)	(10,207)
Exchange differences	29	—	5	—	5	34
Total change in profit or loss	(9,763)	10	131	(226)	(95)	(9,848)
Investment components	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cash flows						
Premiums received including investment components	(7,427)	—	—	—	—	(7,427)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	9,079	—	—	—	—	9,079
Insurance acquisition cash flows	89	—	—	—	—	89
	1,741	—	—	—	—	1,741
Transfer to other items in the balance sheet	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net asset (liability)	(98,157)	(783)	(120)	(2,289)	(2,409)	(101,349)
At 31 December						
Insurance contract assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(98,157)	(784)	(120)	(2,288)	(2,408)	(101,349)
Net asset (liability)	(98,157)	(784)	(120)	(2,288)	(2,408)	(101,349)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)

31. Reconciliation of the measurement components of insurance contract balances (continued)

Company	2023					
Pensions and Investments	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non- financial risk	Contractual Service Margin			Total
			Contracts measured under the fair value approach	Other contracts	Total	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January						
Insurance contract assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(88,610)	(766)	(155)	(2,064)	(2,219)	(91,595)
	(88,610)	(766)	(155)	(2,064)	(2,219)	(91,595)
Relating to current services						
CSM recognised for services provided	—	—	7	150	157	157
Changes in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	—	59	—	—	—	59
Experience adjustments	162	—	—	—	—	162
	162	59	7	150	157	378
Relating to future services						
Contracts initially recognised in the year (note 32)	34	(49)	—	(3)	(3)	(18)
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	231	(5)	89	(315)	(226)	—
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	(1)	5	—	—	—	4
	264	(49)	89	(318)	(229)	(14)
Relating to past services						
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance service result	426	10	96	(168)	(72)	364
Net finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts	(10,019)	—	36	(57)	(21)	(10,040)
Exchange differences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total change in profit or loss	(9,593)	10	132	(225)	(93)	(9,676)
Investment components	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cash flows						
Premiums received including investment components	(7,414)	—	—	—	—	(7,414)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	8,910	—	—	—	—	8,910
Insurance acquisition cash flows	86	—	—	—	—	86
	1,582	—	—	—	—	1,582
Transfer to other items in the balance sheet						
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net asset (liability)	(96,621)	(756)	(23)	(2,289)	(2,312)	(99,689)
At 31 December						
Insurance contract assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(96,622)	(756)	(23)	(2,288)	(2,311)	(99,689)
Net asset (liability)	(96,622)	(756)	(23)	(2,288)	(2,311)	(99,689)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)

31. Reconciliation of the measurement components of insurance contract balances (continued)

Group	2023					
Protection and Other	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non- financial risk	Contractual Service Margin			Total
			Contracts measured under the fair value approach	Other contracts	Total	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January						
Insurance contract assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(774)	(108)	(81)	(7)	(88)	(970)
	(774)	(108)	(81)	(7)	(88)	(970)
Relating to current services						
CSM recognised for services provided	—	—	17	10	27	27
Changes in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	—	7	—	—	—	7
Experience adjustments	(32)	—	—	—	—	(32)
	(32)	7	17	10	27	2
Relating to future services						
Contracts initially recognised in the year (note 32)	(52)	(7)	—	(3)	(3)	(62)
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	55	7	(54)	(8)	(62)	—
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	(56)	25	—	—	—	(31)
	(53)	25	(54)	(11)	(65)	(93)
Relating to past services						
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	2	(2)	—	—	—	—
Insurance service result	(83)	30	(37)	(1)	(38)	(91)
Net finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts	(104)	—	(1)	(1)	(2)	(106)
Exchange differences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total change in profit or loss	(187)	30	(38)	(2)	(40)	(197)
Investment components	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cash flows						
Premiums received including investment components	(402)	—	—	—	—	(402)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	360	—	—	—	—	360
Insurance acquisition cash flows	150	—	—	—	—	150
	108	—	—	—	—	108
Transfer to other items in the balance sheet						
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net asset (liability)	(853)	(78)	(119)	(9)	(128)	(1,059)
At 31 December						
Insurance contract assets	—	1	—	—	—	1
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(853)	(79)	(119)	(9)	(128)	(1,060)
Net asset (liability)	(853)	(78)	(119)	(9)	(128)	(1,059)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**31. Reconciliation of the measurement components of insurance contract balances (continued)**

Company	2023					
Protection and Other	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non- financial risk	Contractual Service Margin			Total
			Contracts measured under the fair value approach	Other contracts	Total	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January						
Insurance contract assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(774)	(108)	(81)	(7)	(88)	(970)
	(774)	(108)	(81)	(7)	(88)	(970)
Relating to current services						
CSM recognised for services provided	—	—	17	10	27	27
Changes in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	—	7	—	—	—	7
Experience adjustments	(32)	—	—	—	—	(32)
	(32)	7	17	10	27	2
Relating to future services						
Contracts initially recognised in the year (note 32)	(52)	(7)	—	(3)	(3)	(62)
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	55	7	(54)	(8)	(62)	—
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	(56)	25	—	—	—	(31)
	(53)	25	(54)	(11)	(65)	(93)
Relating to past services						
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	2	(2)	—	—	—	—
Insurance service result	(83)	30	(37)	(1)	(38)	(91)
Net finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts	(104)	—	(1)	(1)	(2)	(106)
Exchange differences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total change in profit or loss	(187)	30	(38)	(2)	(40)	(197)
Investment components	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cash flows						
Premiums received including investment components	(402)	—	—	—	—	(402)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	360	—	—	—	—	360
Insurance acquisition cash flows	150	—	—	—	—	150
	108	—	—	—	—	108
Transfer to other items in the balance sheet						
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net asset (liability)	(853)	(78)	(119)	(9)	(128)	(1,059)
At 31 December						
Insurance contract assets	—	1	—	—	—	1
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(853)	(79)	(119)	(9)	(128)	(1,060)
Net asset (liability)	(853)	(78)	(119)	(9)	(128)	(1,059)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**31. Reconciliation of the measurement components of insurance contract balances (continued)**

Group	2022					
Annuities	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contractual Service Margin			Total
			Contracts measured under the fair value approach	Other contracts	Total	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January						
Insurance contract assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(18,657)	(756)	(432)	(299)	(731)	(20,144)
	(18,657)	(756)	(432)	(299)	(731)	(20,144)
Relating to current services						
CSM recognised for services provided	—	—	61	31	92	92
Changes in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	—	44	—	—	—	44
Experience adjustments	(10)	—	(2)	—	(2)	(12)
	(10)	44	59	31	90	124
Relating to future services						
Contracts initially recognised in the year (note 32)	66	(43)	—	(34)	(34)	(11)
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	168	457	(375)	(250)	(625)	—
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	19	30	—	—	—	49
	253	444	(375)	(284)	(659)	38
Relating to past services						
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance service result	243	488	(316)	(253)	(569)	162
Net finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts	4,375	34	12	(39)	(27)	4,382
Exchange differences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total change in profit or loss	4,618	522	(304)	(292)	(596)	4,544
Investment components	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cash flows						
Premiums received including investment components	(1,482)	—	—	—	—	(1,482)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	1,330	—	—	—	—	1,330
Insurance acquisition cash flows	25	—	—	—	—	25
	(127)	—	—	—	—	(127)
Transfer to other items in the balance sheet						
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net asset (liability)	(14,166)	(234)	(736)	(591)	(1,327)	(15,727)
At 31 December						
Insurance contract assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(14,166)	(234)	(736)	(591)	(1,327)	(15,727)
Net asset (liability)	(14,166)	(234)	(736)	(591)	(1,327)	(15,727)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**31. Reconciliation of the measurement components of insurance contract balances (continued)**

Company	2022					
Annuities	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non- financial risk	Contractual Service Margin			Total
			Contracts measured under the fair value approach	Other contracts	Total	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January						
Insurance contract assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(18,642)	(756)	(432)	(299)	(731)	(20,129)
	(18,642)	(756)	(432)	(299)	(731)	(20,129)
Relating to current services						
CSM recognised for services provided	—	—	61	31	92	92
Changes in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	—	44	—	—	—	44
Experience adjustments	(10)	—	(2)	—	(2)	(12)
	(10)	44	59	31	90	124
Relating to future services						
Contracts initially recognised in the year (note 32)	66	(43)	—	(34)	(34)	(11)
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	168	457	(375)	(250)	(625)	—
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	19	30	—	—	—	49
	253	444	(375)	(284)	(659)	38
Relating to past services						
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance service result	243	488	(316)	(253)	(569)	162
Net finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts	4,375	34	12	(39)	(27)	4,382
Exchange differences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total change in profit or loss	4,618	522	(304)	(292)	(596)	4,544
Investment components	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cash flows						
Premiums received including investment components	(1,482)	—	—	—	—	(1,482)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	1,330	—	—	—	—	1,330
Insurance acquisition cash flows	25	—	—	—	—	25
	(127)	—	—	—	—	(127)
Transfer to other items in the balance sheet						
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net asset (liability)	(14,151)	(234)	(736)	(591)	(1,327)	(15,712)
At 31 December						
Insurance contract assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(14,151)	(234)	(736)	(591)	(1,327)	(15,712)
Net asset (liability)	(14,151)	(234)	(736)	(591)	(1,327)	(15,712)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)

31. Reconciliation of the measurement components of insurance contract balances (continued)

Group	2022					
Pensions and Investments	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	Contractual Service Margin			Total
			Contracts measured under the fair value approach	Other contracts	Total	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January						
Insurance contract assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(101,915)	(795)	(465)	(272)	(737)	(103,447)
	(101,915)	(795)	(465)	(272)	(737)	(103,447)
Relating to current services						
CSM recognised for services provided	—	—	25	78	103	103
Changes in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	—	64	—	—	—	64
Experience adjustments	(214)	—	—	—	—	(214)
	(214)	64	25	78	103	(47)
Relating to future services						
Contracts initially recognised in the year ¹ (note 32)	2,364	(624)	—	(1,767)	(1,767)	(27)
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM ²	(371)	157	237	(23)	214	—
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts ²	(1,615)	406	—	—	—	(1,209)
	378	(61)	237	(1,790)	(1,553)	(1,236)
Relating to past services						
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance service result	164	3	262	(1,712)	(1,450)	(1,283)
Net finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts	11,356	—	(43)	(79)	(122)	11,234
Exchange differences	(89)	(1)	(5)	—	(5)	(95)
Total change in profit or loss	11,431	2	214	(1,791)	(1,577)	9,856
Investment components	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cash flows						
Premiums received including investment components	(7,161)	—	—	—	—	(7,161)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	7,404	—	—	—	—	7,404
Insurance acquisition cash flows	106	—	—	—	—	106
	349	—	—	—	—	349
Transfer to other items in the balance sheet						
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net asset (liability)	(90,135)	(793)	(251)	(2,063)	(2,314)	(93,242)
At 31 December						
Insurance contract assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(90,135)	(793)	(251)	(2,063)	(2,314)	(93,242)
Net asset (liability)	(90,135)	(793)	(251)	(2,063)	(2,314)	(93,242)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**31. Reconciliation of the measurement components of insurance contract balances (continued)**

¹ Contracts initially recognised in the year, include present value of future cashflows of £2,328 million, risk adjustment of £(581) million and CSM of £(1,748) million relating to contracts that were modified to add a drawdown feature and recognised as new contracts.

² The Group derecognised present value of future cashflows of £2,239 million, risk adjustment of £(563) million and CSM of £(413) million relating to contracts that were derecognised due to a contract modification to add a drawdown feature. The amounts derecognised are included within changes in estimates that adjust the CSM and changes that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts. A loss on contract modification of £1,238 million arose and was recognised in insurance service expense. Further details are provided in Note 4.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)

31. Reconciliation of the measurement components of insurance contract balances (continued)						
Company						
Pensions and Investments	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	2022			Total
			Contractual Service Margin			
			Contracts measured under the fair value approach	Other contracts	Total	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January						
Insurance contract assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(100,117)	(769)	(387)	(272)	(659)	(101,545)
	(100,117)	(769)	(387)	(272)	(659)	(101,545)
Relating to current services						
CSM recognised for services provided	—	—	16	78	94	94
Changes in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	—	63	—	—	—	63
Experience adjustments	(216)	—	—	—	—	(216)
	(216)	63	16	78	94	(59)
Relating to future services						
Contracts initially recognised in the year ¹ (note 32)	2,364	(624)	—	(1,767)	(1,767)	(27)
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM ²	(392)	158	259	(25)	234	—
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts ²	(1,615)	406	—	—	—	(1,209)
	357	(60)	259	(1,792)	(1,533)	(1,236)
Relating to past services						
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance service result	141	3	275	(1,714)	(1,439)	(1,295)
Net finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts	11,146	—	(43)	(78)	(121)	11,025
Exchange differences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total change in profit or loss	11,287	3	232	(1,792)	(1,560)	9,730
Investment components	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cash flows						
Premiums received including investment components	(7,114)	—	—	—	—	(7,114)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	7,230	—	—	—	—	7,230
Insurance acquisition cash flows	104	—	—	—	—	104
	220	—	—	—	—	220
Transfer to other items in the balance sheet						
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net asset (liability)	(88,610)	(766)	(155)	(2,064)	(2,219)	(91,595)
At 31 December						
Insurance contract assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(88,610)	(766)	(155)	(2,064)	(2,219)	(91,595)
Net asset (liability)	(88,610)	(766)	(155)	(2,064)	(2,219)	(91,595)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**31. Reconciliation of the measurement components of insurance contract balances (continued)**

¹ Contracts initially recognised in the year, include present value of future cashflows of £2,328 million, risk adjustment of £(581) million and CSM of £(1,748) million relating to contracts that were modified to add a drawdown feature and recognised as new contracts.

² The Company derecognised present value of future cashflows of £2,239 million, risk adjustment of £(563) million and CSM of £(413) million relating to contracts that were derecognised due to a contract modification to add a drawdown feature. The amounts derecognised are included within changes in estimates that adjust the CSM and changes that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts. A loss on contract modification of £1,238 million arose and was recognised in insurance service expense. Further details are provided in Note 4.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**31. Reconciliation of the measurement components of insurance contract balances (continued)**

Group	2022					
Protection and Other	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non- financial risk	Contractual Service Margin			Total
			Contracts measured under the fair value approach	Other contracts	Total	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January						
Insurance contract assets	6	1	—	(1)	(1)	6
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(1,106)	(101)	(109)	(5)	(114)	(1,321)
	(1,100)	(100)	(109)	(6)	(115)	(1,315)
Relating to current services						
CSM recognised for services provided	—	—	3	1	4	4
Changes in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	—	8	—	—	—	8
Experience adjustments	127	—	—	—	—	127
	127	8	3	1	4	139
Relating to future services						
Contracts initially recognised in the year (note 32)	(30)	(6)	—	(1)	(1)	(37)
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(30)	5	26	(1)	25	—
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	(126)	(19)	—	—	—	(145)
	(186)	(20)	26	(2)	24	(182)
Relating to past services						
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	(5)	4	—	—	—	(1)
Insurance service result	(64)	(8)	29	(1)	28	(44)
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts	299	—	(1)	—	(1)	298
Exchange differences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total change in profit or loss	235	(8)	28	(1)	27	254
Investment components	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cash flows						
Premiums received including investment components	(402)	—	—	—	—	(402)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	343	—	—	—	—	343
Insurance acquisition cash flows	150	—	—	—	—	150
	91	—	—	—	—	91
Transfer to other items in the balance sheet	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net asset (liability)	(774)	(108)	(81)	(7)	(88)	(970)
At 31 December						
Insurance contract assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(774)	(108)	(81)	(7)	(88)	(970)
Net asset (liability)	(774)	(108)	(81)	(7)	(88)	(970)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)

31. Reconciliation of the measurement components of insurance contract balances (continued)

Company	2022					
Protection and Other	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non- financial risk	Contractual Service Margin			Total
			Contracts measured under the fair value approach	Other contracts	Total	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January						
Insurance contract assets	6	1	—	(1)	(1)	6
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(1,106)	(101)	(109)	(5)	(114)	(1,321)
	(1,100)	(100)	(109)	(6)	(115)	(1,315)
Relating to current services						
CSM recognised for services provided	—	—	3	1	4	4
Changes in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired	—	8	—	—	—	8
Experience adjustments	127	—	—	—	—	127
	127	8	3	1	4	139
Relating to future services						
Contracts initially recognised in the year (note 32)	(30)	(6)	—	(1)	(1)	(37)
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(30)	5	26	(1)	25	—
Changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts	(126)	(19)	—	—	—	(145)
	(186)	(20)	26	(2)	24	(182)
Relating to past services						
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims	(5)	4	—	—	—	(1)
Insurance service result	(64)	(8)	29	(1)	28	(44)
Net finance income/(expenses) from insurance contracts	299	—	(1)	—	(1)	298
Exchange differences	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total change in profit or loss	235	(8)	28	(1)	27	254
Investment components	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cash flows						
Premiums received including investment components	(402)	—	—	—	—	(402)
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid, including investment components	343	—	—	—	—	343
Insurance acquisition cash flows	150	—	—	—	—	150
	91	—	—	—	—	91
Transfer to other items in the balance sheet						
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net asset (liability)	(774)	(108)	(81)	(7)	(88)	(970)
At 31 December						
Insurance contract assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	(774)	(108)	(81)	(7)	(88)	(970)
Net asset (liability)	(774)	(108)	(81)	(7)	(88)	(970)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)

32. Impact of contracts recognised in the year

<i>Group</i>	2023			2022		
Annuities	Profitable contracts issued	Onerous contracts issued	Total	Profitable contracts issued	Onerous contracts issued	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Insurance contracts						
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(36)	—	(36)	(5)	(16)	(21)
Claims and other directly attributable expenses	(1,653)	—	(1,653)	(895)	(477)	(1,372)
Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows	(1,688)	—	(1,688)	(900)	(493)	(1,393)
Estimates of the present value of future cash inflows	1,783	—	1,783	965	494	1,459
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	(30)	—	(30)	(31)	(12)	(43)
Contractual service margin	(65)	—	(65)	(34)	—	(34)
Losses recognised on initial recognition	—	—	—	—	(11)	(11)

<i>Company</i>	2023			2022		
Annuities	Profitable contracts issued	Onerous contracts issued	Total	Profitable contracts issued	Onerous contracts issued	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Insurance contracts						
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(36)	—	(36)	(5)	(16)	(21)
Claims and other directly attributable expenses	(1,653)	—	(1,653)	(895)	(477)	(1,372)
Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows	(1,688)	—	(1,688)	(900)	(493)	(1,393)
Estimates of the present value of future cash inflows	1,783	—	1,783	965	494	1,459
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	(30)	—	(30)	(31)	(12)	(43)
Contractual service margin	(65)	—	(65)	(34)	—	(34)
Losses recognised on initial recognition	—	—	—	—	(11)	(11)

<i>Group</i>	2023			2022		
Pensions and Investments	Profitable contracts issued	Onerous contracts issued	Total	Profitable contracts issued¹	Onerous contracts issued	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Insurance contracts						
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(59)	(27)	(86)	(63)	(36)	(99)
Claims and other directly attributable expenses	(3,831)	(256)	(4,087)	(81,326)	(426)	(81,752)
Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows	(3,890)	(284)	(4,174)	(81,389)	(462)	(81,851)
Estimates of the present value of future cash inflows	3,942	265	4,207	83,780	435	84,215
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	(49)	—	(49)	(624)	—	(624)
Contractual service margin	(3)	—	(3)	(1,767)	—	(1,767)
Losses recognised on initial recognition	—	(19)	(19)	—	(27)	(27)

¹ Impact of drawdown contract modification see note 4 for further details. The drawdown contract modification contributed (£76,952m) to estimates of the present value of future cash outflows, £79,280m to estimates of present value of future cash inflows, (£581m) to risk adjustment for non-financial risk and (£1,748m) to contractual service margin.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)

32. Impact of contracts recognised in the year (continued)

<i>Company</i>	2023			2022		
Pensions and Investments	Profitable contracts issued	Onerous contracts issued	Total	Profitable contracts issued ¹	Onerous contracts issued	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Insurance contracts						
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(59)	(27)	(86)	(63)	(36)	(99)
Claims and other directly attributable expenses	(3,831)	(256)	(4,087)	(81,326)	(426)	(81,752)
Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows	(3,890)	(284)	(4,174)	(81,389)	(462)	(81,851)
Estimates of the present value of future cash inflows	3,942	265	4,207	83,780	435	84,215
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	(49)	—	(49)	(624)	—	(624)
Contractual service margin	(3)	—	(3)	(1,767)	—	(1,767)
Losses recognised on initial recognition	—	(19)	(19)	—	(27)	(27)

¹ Impact of drawdown contract modification see note 4 for further details.

<i>Group</i>	2023			2022		
Protection and Other	Profitable contracts issued	Onerous contracts issued	Total	Profitable contracts issued	Onerous contracts issued	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Insurance contracts						
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(1)	(124)	(125)	(23)	(114)	(137)
Claims and other directly attributable expenses	—	(234)	(234)	(39)	(236)	(275)
Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows	(1)	(358)	(359)	(62)	(350)	(412)
Estimates of the present value of future cash inflows	4	303	307	65	317	382
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	—	(7)	(7)	(2)	(4)	(6)
Contractual service margin	(3)	—	(3)	(1)	—	(1)
Losses recognised on initial recognition	—	(62)	(62)	—	(37)	(37)

<i>Company</i>	2023			2022		
Protection and Other	Profitable contracts issued	Onerous contracts issued	Total	Profitable contracts issued	Onerous contracts issued	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Insurance contracts						
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(1)	(124)	(125)	(23)	(114)	(137)
Claims and other directly attributable expenses	—	(234)	(234)	(39)	(236)	(275)
Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows	(1)	(358)	(359)	(62)	(350)	(412)
Estimates of the present value of future cash inflows	4	303	307	65	317	382
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	—	(7)	(7)	(2)	(4)	(6)
Contractual service margin	(3)	—	(3)	(1)	—	(1)
Losses recognised on initial recognition	—	(62)	(62)	—	(37)	(37)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)

32. Impact of contracts recognised in the year (continued)

<i>Group</i>	2023			2022		
	Contracts initiated without loss-recovery component	Contracts initiated with loss-recovery component	Total	Contracts initiated without loss-recovery component	Contracts initiated with loss-recovery component	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Reinsurance contracts held						
Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows	(2)	(162)	(164)	(22)	(195)	(217)
Estimates of the present value of future cash inflows	—	194	194	25	208	233
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	1	3	4	1	2	3
Income recognised on initial recognition	—	(57)	(57)	—	(44)	(44)
Contractual service margin	(1)	(22)	(23)	4	(29)	(25)

<i>Company</i>	2023			2022		
	Contracts initiated without loss-recovery component	Contracts initiated with loss-recovery component	Total	Contracts initiated without loss-recovery component	Contracts initiated with loss-recovery component	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Reinsurance contracts held						
Estimates of the present value of future cash outflows	(2)	(162)	(164)	(22)	(195)	(217)
Estimates of the present value of future cash inflows	—	194	194	25	208	233
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	1	3	4	1	2	3
Income recognised on initial recognition	—	(57)	(57)	—	(44)	(44)
Contractual service margin	(1)	(22)	(23)	4	(29)	(25)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**33. Contractual service margin****Group as at 31 December 2023**

	Less than 1 year £m	1 to 2 years £m	2 to 3 years £m	3 to 4 years £m	4 to 5 years £m	5 to 10 years £m	Over 10 years £m	Total £m
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities								
Annuities	(103)	(96)	(90)	(84)	(79)	(331)	(701)	(1,485)
Pensions and Investments	(185)	(175)	(166)	(156)	(132)	(531)	(1,064)	(2,408)
Protection and Other	(11)	(10)	(9)	(8)	(8)	(29)	(53)	(128)
Total	(299)	(281)	(265)	(248)	(219)	(890)	(1,818)	(4,020)

Reinsurance contracts

Annuities	13	12	11	11	10	41	85	183
Pensions and Investments	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	4
Protection and Other	4	3	2	2	2	4	5	22
Total	17	15	13	13	12	46	93	209

Group as at 31 December 2022

	Less than 1 year £m	1 to 2 years £m	2 to 3 years £m	3 to 4 years £m	4 to 5 years £m	5 to 10 years £m	Over 10 £m	Total £m
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities								
Annuities	(93)	(87)	(81)	(77)	(72)	(305)	(612)	(1,327)
Pensions and Investments	(167)	(155)	(146)	(137)	(129)	(540)	(1,040)	(2,314)
Protection and Other	(9)	(8)	(7)	(6)	(5)	(20)	(33)	(88)
Total	(269)	(250)	(234)	(220)	(206)	(865)	(1,685)	(3,729)

Reinsurance contracts

Annuities	13	12	11	10	10	40	85	181
Pensions and Investments	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Protection and Other	5	5	4	4	3	11	12	44
Total	18	17	15	14	13	51	98	226

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**33. Contractual service margin (continued)****Company as at 31 December 2023**

	Less than 1 year £m	1 to 2 years £m	2 to 3 years £m	3 to 4 years £m	4 to 5 years £m	5 to 10 years £m	Over 10 £m	Total £m
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities								
Annuities	(103)	(96)	(90)	(84)	(79)	(332)	(700)	(1,485)
Pensions and Investments	(177)	(168)	(159)	(149)	(126)	(508)	(1,025)	(2,311)
Protection and Other	(11)	(10)	(9)	(8)	(8)	(29)	(53)	(128)
Total	(291)	(274)	(258)	(241)	(213)	(869)	(1,778)	(3,924)
Reinsurance contracts								
Annuities	13	12	11	11	10	41	85	183
Pensions and Investments	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Protection and Other	4	3	2	2	2	4	5	22
Total	17	15	13	13	12	45	91	206

Company as at 31 December 2022

	Less than 1 year £m	1 to 2 years £m	2 to 3 years £m	3 to 4 years £m	4 to 5 years £m	5 to 10 years £m	Over 10 £m	Total £m
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities								
Annuities	(93)	(87)	(81)	(77)	(72)	(305)	(612)	(1,327)
Pensions and Investments	(159)	(148)	(139)	(131)	(123)	(518)	(1,001)	(2,219)
Protection and Other	(9)	(8)	(7)	(6)	(5)	(20)	(33)	(88)
Total	(261)	(243)	(227)	(214)	(200)	(843)	(1,646)	(3,634)
Reinsurance contracts								
Annuities	13	12	11	10	10	40	85	181
Pensions and Investments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protection and Other	5	5	4	4	3	11	12	44
Total	18	17	15	14	13	51	97	225

The Group determines the amount of CSM recognised in the Income Statement for the reporting periods shown in the above tables based on future coverage units and does not allow for interest accretion.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**34. Underlying items backing contracts with direct participation features**

The following table shows the composition and the fair value of underlying items of the Group's and Company's direct participating contracts.

	2023		2022	
	£m	£m	£m	£m
	<u>Group</u>	<u>Company</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Company</u>
Fair value of underlying items				
Investment properties	37	37	47	47
Derivative financial instruments	(1,337)	(1,337)	(1,022)	(1,022)
Loans and receivables at amortised cost	5	7	70	4
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	103,022	101,567	92,037	90,605
Cash and cash equivalents	2	1	2	1
Other assets	117	125	214	212
Other liabilities	(416)	(412)	(422)	(409)
Total	101,429	99,987	90,927	89,438

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)

35. Assets for acquisition cash flows

<i>Group</i>	2023				2022			
	Annuities	Pensions and Investments	Protection and Other	Total	Annuities	Pensions and Investments	Protection and Other	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Balance at 1 January	7	—	—	7	14	—	—	14
Amounts incurred during the year	17	—	—	17	13	—	—	13
Amounts derecognised and included in the measurement of insurance contracts								
(Present value of future cash flows and Contractual Service Margin)	(8)	—	—	(8)	(6)	—	—	(6)
Impairment losses and reversals (note 4)	(7)	—	—	(7)	(14)	—	—	(14)
Exchange differences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balance at 31 December	9	—	—	9	7	—	—	7

<i>Company</i>	2023				2022			
	Annuities	Pensions and Investments	Protection and Other	Total	Annuities	Pensions and Investments	Protection and Other	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Balance at 1 January	7	—	—	7	14	—	—	14
Amounts incurred during the year	17	—	—	17	13	—	—	13
Amounts derecognised and included in the measurement of insurance contracts								
(Present value of future cash flows and Contractual Service Margin)	(8)	—	—	(8)	(6)	—	—	(6)
Impairment losses and reversals (note 4)	(7)	—	—	(7)	(14)	—	—	(14)
Exchange differences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Balance at 31 December	9	—	—	9	7	—	—	7

The above amounts for Group and Company are expected to be derecognised within one year of the reporting date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**36. Provisions for other liabilities and charges**

<i>Group</i>	2023			2022		
	German insurance business litigation	Other	Total	German insurance business litigation	Other	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January	88	33	121	84	22	106
Increase in the year	—	28	28	13	41 *	54 *
Amount utilised in the period	(13)	(39)	(52)	(9)	(30)	(39)
At 31 December	75	22	97	88	33 *	121 *

<i>Company</i>	2023			2022		
	German insurance business litigation	Other	Total	German insurance business litigation	Other	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January	24	35	59	24	23	47
Increase in the year	1	30	31	4	42 *	46 *
Amount utilised in the period	(3)	(42)	(45)	(4)	(30)	(34)
At 31 December	22	23	45	24	35 *	59 *

Of the above total, provisions for other liabilities and charges include £74 million for Group and £21 million for Company (2022: £64 million for Group and £19 million for Company) expected to be settled more than one year after the reporting date.

* The 2022 comparative figures have been restated for the impact of IFRS 17. See note 49 for further details.

Customer claims in relation to insurance business in Germany and Austria

The Group continues to receive claims in Germany and Austria from customers relating to policies issued by the Company, under its former name of Clerical Medical Investment Group Limited. The total provision made to 31 December 2023 is £709 million (2022: £709 million). Utilisation has increased to £13 million in the year ended 31 December 2023 (2022: £9 million); the remaining unutilised provision as at 31 December 2023 is £75 million (2022: £88 million).

The validity of the claims facing the Group depends upon the facts and circumstances in respect of each claim. As a result the ultimate financial effect, which could be significantly different from the current provision, will only be known once all relevant claims have been resolved. Claims received to date represent 13 per cent of the relevant total policy population. Key metrics and sensitivities are highlighted in the table below:

Sensitivities	Actuals to date	Anticipated Future	Sensitivity
Number of claims	19,400	1,400	1000 = £13m
Average uphold rate per claim	64 %	46 %	10% = £5m
Average redress per upheld claim	£38,000	£21,000	£1,000 = £1m
Administrative expenses	£194 million	£26 million	1 case = £3,100

The actuals to date include claims that have been received and provided for but not yet resolved. For future claims the anticipated average uphold rate, redress per upheld claim and administrative and legal expenses are consistent with the actual experience seen over the 12-24 months prior to the reporting date. This recent experience is more favourable compared with previous years due to time barring of more onerous types of claim, however the administrative expenses per case have increased as a result of an element of relatively fixed operational expense.

The Company has provided a 90 percent indemnity to SWE in respect of costs arising on these matters in relation to business transferred to SWE in March 2019.

Other provisions

Other provisions include amounts for customer remediation costs, restructuring and third-party contractual compensation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**36. Provisions for other liabilities and charges (continued)****Contingent liabilities***Tax authorities*

Lloyds Banking Group has an open matter in relation to a claim for group relief of losses incurred in its former Irish banking subsidiary, which ceased trading on 31 December 2010. In 2013 HMRC informed Lloyds Banking Group that its interpretation of the UK rules means that the group relief is not available. In 2020, HMRC concluded their enquiry into the matter and issued a closure notice. Lloyds Banking Group's interpretation of the UK rules has not changed and, following an appeal to the First Tier Tax Tribunal, a hearing was held in May 2023 with judgement awaited. If the final determination of the matter by the judicial process is that HMRC's position is correct, management estimate that this would result in an increase in current tax liabilities for the Group of approximately £23.5 million (including interest) (Company: increase in current tax liabilities of £nil). Lloyds Banking Group, having taken appropriate advice, does not consider that this is a case where additional tax will ultimately fall due.

Other legal actions and regulatory matters

In addition, in the course of its business the Group is subject to other complaints and threatened or actual legal proceedings (including class or group action claims) brought by or on behalf of current or former employees, customers (including their appointed representatives), investors or other third parties, as well as legal and regulatory reviews, enquiries and examinations, requests for information, audits, challenges, investigations and enforcement actions, which could relate to a number of issues. This includes matters in relation to compliance with applicable laws and regulations, such as those relating to prudential regulation, consumer protection, investment advice, business conduct, systems and controls, environmental, competition/anti-trust, tax, anti-bribery, anti-money laundering and sanctions, some of which may be beyond the Group's control, both in the UK and overseas. Where material, such matters are periodically reassessed, with the assistance of external professional advisers where appropriate, to determine the likelihood of the Group incurring a liability. The Group does not currently expect the final outcome of any such case to have a material adverse effect on its financial position, operations or cash flows.

Guarantees

The Group and Company have entered into arrangements with Trustees of bulk annuity schemes for which the Group and Company holds insurance contract liabilities, whereby Lloyds Bank Plc provided a loan to the bulk annuity scheme and the Group and Company provided an intra-group guarantee to Lloyds Bank Plc covering the full amount of the loan. The guarantee is backed by provisions in the relevant bulk annuity contracts which allow the Group and Company to terminate or reduce the benefits under those contracts and use cashflows avoided in this circumstance to meet its obligations under the guarantee. The total value of loan guarantees at 31 December 2023 is £238 million, and there is no indication that these will be called upon at that date.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**37. Accruals and deferred income**

	2023		2022	
	£m	£m	£m	£m
	<u>Group</u>	<u>Company</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Company</u>
Accrued expenses	17	3	20	15
Deferred income	9	9	11	9
Total	26	12	31	24

Of the above total, £7 million for Group and £6 million for Company (2022: £9 million for Group and £8 million for Company) is expected to be settled more than one year after the reporting date.

38. Subordinated debt

The carrying value shown in the balance sheet is as follows:

	2023		2022	
	£m	£m	£m	£m
	<u>Group</u>	<u>Company</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Company</u>
Subordinated debt	626	650	1,473	1,500
Issue costs	(8)	(8)	(9)	(9)
	617	642	1,464	1,491
Accrued interest on subordinated debt	24	24	50	50
Fair value hedge adjustment	(59)	(59)	(85)	(85)
Total	582	607	1,429	1,456

Movements in the carrying value are as follows:

	£m	£m
	<u>Group</u>	<u>Company</u>
At 1 January 2023	1,429	1,456
Changes in fair value	25	25
Other non-cash movements	70	68
Interest settlement	(93)	(93)
Redemption of subordinated debt	(850)	(850)
At 31 December 2023	582	607

£1,500 million of fixed rate subordinated notes were issued by the Company in April 2013, at a discount of £13 million. On 16 June 2023, the Company redeemed £850 million of the subordinated notes in issue, at their par value. Redemption is due in 2043 for the remaining £650 million. Interest was payable on an annual basis at a rate of 5.5 per cent on the former and is payable at 7 per cent on the latter. Repayment of the notes is subordinate to the claims of the Company's senior creditors, including all policyholders.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**38. Subordinated debt (continued)**

The interest rate risk of the notes is managed using a derivative which is accounted for using hedge accounting, as set out in note 1(n).

The fair values of the subordinated debt of the Group and Company are as follows:

<i>Group</i>	2023		2022	
	£m	£m	£m	£m
	<i>Carrying value</i>	<i>Fair value</i>	<i>Carrying value</i>	<i>Fair value</i>
Dated subordinated debt	582	708	1,429	1,548
Total	582	708	1,429	1,548

<i>Company</i>	2023		2022	
	£m	£m	£m	£m
	<i>Carrying value</i>	<i>Fair value</i>	<i>Carrying value</i>	<i>Fair value</i>
Dated subordinated debt	607	732	1,456	1,575
Total	607	732	1,456	1,575

The fair value of dated subordinated debt has been assessed by management with reference to published prices.

39. Non-participating investment contract liabilities

An analysis of the change in net liabilities arising from non-participating investment contracts is as follows:

<i>Group</i>	2023			2022- Restated		
	Gross	Contracts with reinsurers	Net	Gross	Contracts with reinsurers	Net
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January	39,473	(6,903)	32,570	40,906 *	(7,805)	33,101 *
New business	2,966	—	2,966	3,140 *	—	3,140 *
Changes in existing business	2,539	(394)	2,145	(4,573)*	902	(3,671)*
At 31 December	44,978	(7,297)	37,681	39,473 *	(6,903)	32,570 *

<i>Company</i>	2023			2022- Restated		
	Gross	Contracts with reinsurers	Net	Gross	Contracts with reinsurers	Net
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
At 1 January	39,466	(6,903)	32,563	40,888 *	(7,805)	33,083 *
New business	2,966	—	2,966	3,140 *	—	3,140 *
Changes in existing business	2,528	(394)	2,134	(4,562)*	902	(3,660)*
At 31 December	44,960	(7,297)	37,663	39,466 *	(6,903)	32,563 *

An analysis of the contractual and expected maturities of liabilities arising from non-participating investment contracts is given in note 44.

* The 2022 comparative figures have been restated for the impact of IFRS 17. See note 49 for further details.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**40. Other financial liabilities**

	2023		2022 - Restated	
	£m	£m	£m	£m
	<u>Group</u>	<u>Company</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Company</u>
Amounts payable in respect of direct insurance business	230	197	288 *	286 *
Amounts payable on reinsurance contracts	—	—	— *	— *
Due to related parties	172	207	130	175
Due to brokers	707	74	491	75
Collateral liability	171	108	132	66
Other	368	301	304	202
Total	1,648	888	1,345 *	804 *

* The 2022 comparative figures have been restated for the impact of IFRS 17. See note 49 for further details.

Of the above total, £nil for Group and £nil for Company (2022: £nil for Group and £nil for Company) is expected to be settled more than one year after the reporting date.

41. Borrowings

	2023		2022	
	£m	£m	£m	£m
	<u>Group</u>	<u>Company</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Company</u>
Bank overdrafts	143	143	50	50
Total	143	143	50	50

Bank overdrafts above represent gross balances on accounts within a cash pooling arrangement maintained for operational reasons. These balances are presented separately from cash and cash equivalents, as they do not meet the requirements for offsetting under IAS 32. Accounts within this cash pooling arrangement are in a net cash position of £6 million as at 31 December 2023 (2022: net cash position of £9 million).

The fair value of the balances set out above is not materially different to the carrying value due to the short-term nature of these balances.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**42. Net (increase)/decrease in operating assets and liabilities**

	2023		2022 - Restated*	
	£m	£m	£m	£m
	<i>Group</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Company</i>
Net decrease/(increase) in operating assets				
Deferred origination costs	14	13	12 *	10 *
Investment properties	88	19	1,120	51
Reinsurance contract assets	(72)	(69)	(22)*	(22)*
Other Assets	21	12	(3)	(8)
Insurance contract assets	(1)	(1)	6 *	6 *
Financial assets:				
Contracts with reinsurers at fair value through profit or loss	(518)	(518)	1,465	1,465
Derivative financial instruments	6	11	962	1,036
Loans and receivables at amortised cost	401	424	(61)*	(137)*
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	(14,083)	(13,979)	17,013	16,176
Net decrease/(increase) in operating assets	(14,144)	(14,088)	20,492 *	18,577 *
Net (decrease)/increase in operating liabilities				
Insurance and participating investment contract liabilities	10,042	10,025	(14,966)*	(14,711)*
Reinsurance contract liabilities	3	1	(29)*	(27)*
Provisions for other liabilities and charges	(24)	(14)	15	12
Accruals and deferred income	(5)	(12)	2	2
Financial liabilities:				
Subordinated debt	(847)	(849)	(324)	(330)
Non-participating investment contract liabilities	5,505	5,494	(1,433)*	(1,422)*
Derivative financial instruments	(347)	(330)	817	587
Other financial liabilities	303	84	127 *	(222)*
External interest in collective investment vehicles	(98)	—	(2,239)	—
Lease liabilities	—	—	—	—
Net (decrease)/increase in operating liabilities	14,532	14,399	(18,030)*	(16,111)*
Net decrease in operating assets and liabilities	388	311	2,462 *	2,466 *

* The 2022 comparative figures have been restated for the impact of IFRS 17. See note 49 for further details.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**43. Liabilities arising from insurance and investment contracts - assumptions, change in assumptions and sensitivities**

Policyholder liabilities can be separated into non-participating fund liabilities and With Profits Fund liabilities. Non-participating liabilities in scope of IFRS 17, which comprise IFRS 17 measurement components, are accounted for using prospective actuarial discounted cash flow methods. The IFRS 17 measurement components of With Profits Funds are accounted for on a realistic basis using stochastic modelling methods.

(1) Processes used to determine key assumptions in respect of insurance and investment contracts**(a) Liabilities of the non-participating funds****(i) Insurance contracts and participating investment contracts**

The measurement components of liabilities of the Group and Company are determined on the basis of recognised actuarial methods. The methods used involve estimating future policy cash flows over the duration of the in-force book of policies, and discounting these cash flows back to the valuation date allowing for probabilities of occurrence.

The liabilities will vary with movements in interest rates (this applies in particular to the cost of guaranteed benefits payable in the future) and with movements in the cost of life assurance and annuity benefits for which future mortality is uncertain.

Assumptions are made in respect of all material factors affecting future cash flows, including future interest rates, persistency, mortality, costs and credit default. Generally, assumptions used to value the liabilities are on a realistic best estimate basis. A Risk Adjustment is held reflecting the compensation the entity requires for bearing the uncertainty within the future cashflows, due to non-financial risk. The assumptions to which the liabilities are most sensitive are the interest rates used to discount the cash flows and the mortality assumptions, particularly those for annuitants. The persistency assumption has the most significant impact on protection products due its sensitivity to changes in the lapse rate.

The key assumptions used in the measurement of the non-participating fund liabilities are:

Interest rates

Discount rates used to value the liabilities for annuity business are set with reference to the risk-adjusted yields on the underlying assets and for non-annuity business with reference to cash yields.

Mortality and morbidity

The mortality and morbidity assumptions, including allowances for improvements in longevity for annuitants, are set with regard to the Group's actual experience where this provides a reliable basis, and relevant industry data otherwise.

Current annuitant mortality rates remain higher than pre-pandemic levels. We have seen excess deaths relative to pre-pandemic expectations. We expect the level of mortality to remain elevated due to endemic effects of Covid-19, while other pandemic effects will wear off over time and have made an allowance for this in our basis. Improvements in annuitant mortality are modelled based on population data and are assumed to follow the CMI_2022 mortality projection model from the Actuarial profession's Continuous Mortality Investigation. While we have placed some weight on 2022 experience to reduce future expected mortality improvements, the assumed weighting was lower than the CMI's assumed default level, reflecting some allowance being made for endemic Covid-19 effects in base mortality.

Non-annuitant mortality rates are also expected to be higher than previous levels due to the longer-term endemic impacts of Covid-19 and we have made allowance for this in our basis where appropriate.

Maintenance expenses

Allowance is explicitly made for future attributable policy costs. Expense loadings are determined by reference to an internal analysis of current and expected future expense levels. Explicit allowance is made for future expense inflation from the valuation date. There are some allowances made for any expected reductions in expense levels arising from existing initiatives.

Since 1 May 2018, to comply with Ring-Fenced Bank regulations, a mark-up of 4.5 per cent on certain cost recharges from Lloyds Banking Group has been included.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**43. Liabilities arising from insurance and investment contracts - assumptions, change in assumptions and sensitivities (continued)****(1) Processes used to determine key assumptions in respect of insurance and investment contracts (continued)****(a) Liabilities of the non-participating funds (continued)****(i) Insurance contracts and participating investment contracts (continued)***Persistency rates*

Realistic lapse rate assumptions have been used for term assurance business and other business categories.

Premium Increments

Allowance is made for incremental increases in regular premiums for workplace pensions business. The assumed rate of increase is based upon expected salary increases over the term of the business.

(ii) Non-participating investment contracts

These contracts are unit-linked, and the liability is determined as the value of the units allocated to the contracts.

(b) Liabilities of the With Profits Funds calculated on a realistic basis

The Group and Company has With Profits Funds containing both insurance and participating investment contracts. The main components reflected in the measurement of fulfilment cashflows are: with profits benefit reserves (i.e. the total asset shares for with profits policies); the costs of options and guarantees; and deductions levied against asset shares and the impact of smoothing policy.

The calculation of fulfilment cashflows is carried out using a stochastic simulation model which values liabilities on a market consistent basis and uses best estimate assumptions of e.g. mortality, persistency and expenses.

The processes for determining the key assumptions are set out below, and unless otherwise stated, remain unchanged from the prior year:

Investment returns and discount rates

A stochastic economic scenario generator, which uses recognised asset models, provides future asset value and yield scenarios; these determine investment returns for each scenario. The economic scenario generator is calibrated to observable yield curves and option prices where possible. Nominal interest rates are modelled using a standard interest rate model, calibrated to risk-free yields. The risk-free yield is defined as the PRA risk free rate with no adjustment for credit risk. The liabilities are valued by discounting projected future cash flows using the risk-free yield.

Investment volatility

The volatility of future equity returns in excess of nominal interest rates has been calibrated to at-the-money forward options of up to 10 years term on appropriate indices. The indices used are the FTSE-100, the EuroStoxx-50, and the S&P 500. For property, no observable prices exist and so volatility has been derived from analysis of historic data.

Mortality and morbidity

The mortality and morbidity assumptions, including allowances for improvements in longevity for annuitants, are based on recent actual experience, industry and internal tables and projection models, internal research and reinsurance terms.

Persistency

Persistency is a function of both the rate of policy termination and the rate at which policyholders stop paying regular premiums. The assumed levels of these rates are based on a combination of historical experience and management's views on future experience taking into consideration potential changes that may result from guarantees and options becoming more valuable under adverse market conditions.

Maintenance expenses

Allowance is made for the charges applied to the With Profits Funds and these are, for conventional with profits business, governed by the relevant Schemes of Transfer.

Guaranteed annuity option take-up rates

The guaranteed annuity option take-up rates are set with regard to the Company's recent actual experience, increased to reflect future uncertainties where the exercise of options by policyholders might increase liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**43. Liabilities arising from insurance and investment contracts - assumptions, change in assumptions and sensitivities (continued)****(1) Processes used to determine key assumptions in respect of insurance and investment contracts (continued)****(c) Risk Adjustment**

The Risk Adjustment for non-financial risk represents the compensation an entity requires for bearing the uncertainty inherent within the fulfilment cashflows. The Risk Adjustment is calculated for both non-participating business and participating business by applying explicit margins to the best estimate assumptions used to calculate the realistic liabilities.

Under the Group's explicit margins approach, a confidence level scenario is derived using a stochastic simulation model producing a loss distribution from one million simulations. The scenario at the specified confidence level (averaged over the 3000 surrounding simulations) is used to determine the appropriate explicit margins to be applied to the best estimate assumptions used to calculate the best estimate liabilities. .

The confidence level chosen reflects Lloyds Banking Group's required compensation for bearing the uncertainty within insurance business cashflows arising from non-financial risk. Lloyds Banking Group calibrates its Risk Adjustment by targeting a 90 per cent (2022: 90 per cent) one-year Value at Risk confidence level. The disclosed 70 per cent (2022: 70 per cent) confidence level is an approximation to this, representing the Value at Risk over the lifetime of the insurance contracts. The one year Value at Risk confidence level is translated into an equivalent confidence level over the lifetime of the contracts using recognised statistical approximations (a "mean sum of squares" approach) assuming that the spread of losses during a year are normally distributed and each year's risk distributions are independent.

The calibration used to determine the confidence level scenario considers diversification across all Life Insurance Business including business accounted for under both IFRS17 and IFRS9. There is no allowance for diversification benefits between Life and General Insurance business due to the low materiality of benefit this would provide. The single scenario applies across all portfolios of the Life Insurance business and includes allowance for reinsurance in determining the scenario.

The risks included within the calibration are aligned to those included within the internal model used for regulatory reporting with two exceptions:

- Operational risk is excluded from the Risk Adjustment calibration
- Premium escalation assumption risk is included within the Risk adjustment, however escalating premiums are not allowed for within the internal model used for regulatory reporting.

(2) Key assumptions**(a) Non-participating funds**

The principal assumptions underlying the calculation of each of the businesses transferred in from Group companies in respect of non-participating fund liabilities are given below.

(i) Investment returns and discount rates

Discount rate assumptions by class of business are shown in note 2.

(ii) Mortality assumptions

The initial rate of improvement and smoothing parameter used are both higher than the core values in CMI 2022 but the weighting assumed for 2022 data is lower than the CMI default level.

The mortality assumptions for the main classes of business are shown below. Products with similar terms and conditions and risk characteristics arising from different heritage entities are managed consistently and subject to the same approach for reviewing and updating assumptions. In some cases the assumptions are based on different underlying mortality tables only due to their origination in different heritage entities:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)

43. Liabilities arising from insurance and investment contracts - assumptions, change in assumptions and sensitivities (continued)

(2) Key assumptions (continued)

(a) Non-participating funds (continued)

(ii) Mortality assumptions (continued)

Proposition	Product Type	Heritage	2023 Assumption	2022 Assumption
Annuities				
Purchased Annuities	Purchased (whole life)	Scottish Widows and Clerical Medical	Bespoke base tables CMI2022_{M/F}_ (7.25) {2.0/1.8%} 0.5A (15%w22)	Bespoke base tables CMI2021_{M/F}_ (7.25) {2.0/1.8%} {0/0.2}A
Pension Annuities	Self-employed / personal pensions	Scottish Widows and Clerical Medical	Bespoke base tables CMI2022_{M/F}_ (7.25) {2.0/1.8%} 0.5A (15%w22)	Bespoke base tables CMI2021_{M/F}_ (7.25) {2.0/1.8%} {0/0.2}A
	Executive Pensions and Pension Annuities	Scottish Widows, Clerical Medical and Halifax Life	Bespoke base tables CMI2022_{M/F}_ (7.25) {2.0/1.8%} 0.5A (15%w22)	Bespoke base tables CMI2021_{M/F}_ (7.25) {2.0/1.8%} {0/0.2}A

Proposition	Product Type	Heritage	2023 Assumption	2022 Assumption
Annuities				
Other Annuities	Group Scheme Annuities / Transferred from LTSB	Scottish Widows	Bespoke base tables CMI2022_{M/F}_ (7.25) {2.0/1.8%} 0.5A (15%w22)	Bespoke base tables CMI2021_{M/F}_ (7.25) {2.0/1.8%} {0/0.2}A
	Deferred	Scottish Widows	85%-87% TxCL08 CMI2022_{M/F}_ (7.25) {2.0/1.8%} 0.5A (15%w22)	85%-87% TxCL08 CMI2021_{M/F}_ (7.25) {2.0/1.8%} {0/0.2}A
		Clerical Medical and Halifax Life	Bespoke base tables CMI2022_{M/F}_ (7.25) {2.0/1.8%} 0.5A (15%w22)	Bespoke base tables CMI2021_{M/F}_ (7.25) {2.0/1.8%} {0/0.2}A
	Other Annuities in payment	Scottish Widows, Clerical Medical and Halifax Life	Bespoke base tables CMI2022_{M/F}_ (7.25) {2.0/1.8%} 0.5A (15%w22)	Bespoke base tables CMI2021_{M/F}_ (7.25) {2.0/1.8%} {0/0.2}A

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)

43. Liabilities arising from insurance and investment contracts - assumptions, change in assumptions and sensitivities (continued)

(2) Key assumptions (continued)

(a) Non-participating funds (continued)

(ii) Mortality assumptions (continued)

Proposition	Product Type	Heritage	2023 Assumption	2022 Assumption
Protection				
Whole of Life	Protection for Life	Scottish Widows	90%-105% Bespoke base tables CMI2022_{M/F}_ (7.25) {2.0/1.8%} 0.5A (15%w22)	85% - 97% Bespoke base tables CMI2021_{M/F}_ (7.25) {2.0/1.8%} {0/0.2}A
Term Assurance	Protection for Life	Scottish Widows	86%-104% TxyL08 Select	80%-101%% TxyL08 Select
	Plan and Protect	Scottish Widows	Bespoke table	Bespoke table
	SW Protect	Scottish Widows	99%-103% TxyL16 Select	100% TxyL08 Select
	Longstanding	Scottish Widows	78%-100% TxyL08 Ultimate	
		St Andrews Life	94%-125% TxyL08 Ultimate	78%-100% TxyL08 Ultimate
				94%-125% TxyL08 Ultimate

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**43. Liabilities arising from insurance and investment contracts - assumptions, change in assumptions and sensitivities (continued)****(2) Key assumptions (continued)****(a) Non-participating funds (continued)****(ii) Mortality assumptions (continued)**

Proposition	Product Type	Heritage	2023 Assumption	2022 Assumption
Pensions				
Pensions	Unitised Pensions (Solutions, Stakeholder)	Scottish Widows	79%-90% TxCL08 Ultimate	75%-85% TxCL08 Ultimate
	Retirement Account		71%-76% TxCL08 Ultimate	71%-76% TxCL08 Ultimate
	UL Individual Pensions Regular Premium	Halifax Life	56%-59% AxC00 Ultimate	56%-59% AxC00 Ultimate
	UL Individual Pensions Single Premium		56%-59% AxC00 Ultimate	56%-59% AxC00 Ultimate
	UL Group Pension		72%-86% AxC00 Ultimate	72%-86% AxC00 Ultimate
	Black Horse Life Pensions	Scottish Widows	71%-112% TxyL08/ TxyL08 Ultimate	71%-112% TxyL08/ TxyL08 Ultimate
	UL SP Investment Bonds	St Andrews Life	67%-79% TxCL08 Ultimate	69%-82% TxCL08 Ultimate

(iii) Persistency

Persistency assumptions are set by analysing recent experience and using judgement to adjust this where there is reason to believe that future experience will differ. For our main pensions business we set assumptions for lapse rates, rates of becoming paid-up and assumptions regarding policy behaviour relating to pension freedoms. The assumptions vary by policy duration, age, pot size and premium paying status. Protection lapse assumptions can vary by policy duration, policy type, sales channel and smoker status.

The table below shows the range of lapse assumptions for our more significant portfolios of business.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)

43. Liabilities arising from insurance and investment contracts - assumptions, change in assumptions and sensitivities (continued)

(2) Key assumptions (continued)

(a) Non-participating funds (continued)

(iii) Persistency

Product Type		2023 assumptions	2022 assumptions
		Range	
Workplace Pensions	Active	1.5% - 8.6%	1.7% - 9.4%
	Inactive	2.2% - 14.6%	2.3% - 15.7%
Individual pensions	Active	1% - 7.8%	1% - 7.8%
	Inactive	1.1% - 13.5%	1.1% - 13.3%
Bonds	Onshore	2.7% - 3.2%	2.8% - 3.1%
	Offshore	3.7% - 9.6%	4% - 15.1%
Protection	Decreasing Term - Bancassurance	6.1% - 10.5%	6.1% - 10.5%
	Level and Increasing Term – Bancassurance	3.6% - 8.6%	3.6% - 10.2%
	Decreasing Term – IFA	6% - 8.6%	6.5% - 9.3%
	Level & Increasing Term - IFA	2.1% - 8.6%	2.2% - 9.3%
	Guaranteed Acceptance Whole of Life	0.5% - 4.2%	0.5% - 6.5%

(b) With Profits Funds

Assumptions are set for the realistic valuation of the Company's With Profits Funds. In addition, liabilities in respect of non-participating policies in the Scottish Widows With Profits Fund are accounted for under the same realistic valuation basis.

(i) Investment returns and discount rates

In the realistic valuation of liabilities in calibrating the economic scenario generator, the risk-free yield curve is defined as the PRA risk free rate with no adjustment for credit risk. For more information about discount rates, see note 2.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)

43. Liabilities arising from insurance and investment contracts - assumptions, change in assumptions and sensitivities (continued)

(2) Key assumptions (continued)

(ii) Mortality assumptions

The mortality assumptions for the main classes of business are set with regard to recent Group experience and general industry trends, all of which are adjusted for smoker status and age / sex specific factors. The mortality tables used in the valuation are summarised below. The approach to reviewing and updating assumptions is consistent across both the Scottish Widows and Clerical Medical business but in some cases based on different mortality tables due to originating in different heritage entities.

With Profits Fund

Proposition	Product Type	Heritage	2023 Assumption	2022 Assumption
Annuities				
Purchased Annuities	Purchased (whole life)	Scottish Widows	Bespoke base tables CMI2022_{M/F}_(7.25) {2.0/1.8%} 0.5A (15%w22)	Bespoke base tables CMI2021_{M/F}_(7.25) {2.0/1.8%} {0/0.2}A
Pension Annuities	Self-employed / personal pensions	Scottish Widows and Clerical Medical	Bespoke base tables CMI2022_{M/F}_(7.25) {2.0/1.8%} 0.5A (15%w22)	Bespoke base tables CMI2021_{M/F}_(7.25) {2.0/1.8%} {0/0.2}A
Other Annuities	Deferred Annuities	Scottish Widows	85%-87% TxCL08 CMI2022_{M/F}_(7.25) {2.0/1.8%} 0.5A (15%w22)	85%-87% TxCL08 CMI2021_{M/F}_(7.25) {2.0/1.8%} {0/0.2}A
	Other Annuities in payment	Scottish Widows	Bespoke base tables CMI2022_{M/F}_(7.25) {2.0/1.8%} 0.5A (15%w22)	Bespoke base tables CMI2021_{M/F}_(7.25) {2.0/1.8%} {0/0.2}A
Assurances				
Assurances	Conventional With Profits	Scottish Widows	77%-85% TxyL08/ TxyL08 Ultimate	77%-85% TxyL08/ TxyL08 Ultimate
		Clerical Medical	35%-50% AMC00/ AFC00 Ultimate	35%-50% AMC00/ AFC00 Ultimate
	Unitised Assurances	Scottish Widows	42%-66% TMCL08/ TFCL08 Ultimate	42%-66% TMCL08/ TFCL08 Ultimate
		Clerical Medical	79%-83% AMC00/ AFC00 Ultimate	79%-83% AMC00/ AFC00 Ultimate

With regard to the above and subsequent tables, the initial rate of improvement and smoothing parameter used are both higher than the core values in CMI_2022. Additionally, for with-profit annuities business, the long term rate of mortality improvements in the CMI mortality projections model begins to taper linearly to zero from a lower age than the core value in CMI_2022.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**43. Liabilities arising from insurance and investment contracts - assumptions, change in assumptions and sensitivities (continued)****(3) The effect of changes in key assumptions****(i) Non-participating fund**

Changes in certain key assumptions were made during the year and the impacts shown within Note 31 as changes in estimates that adjust the CSM or changes in estimates that result in losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts. The changes to key assumptions impact proposition results in the following ways:

Variable	Annuities	Protection and Other	Pensions and Investments
Mortality	Changes in mortality rates lead to changes in fulfilment cashflows. These impacts are partially offset by changes in the CSM to the extent that locked in discount rates are aligned to current discount rates.	Changes in mortality rates lead to changes in fulfilment cashflows. These impacts are partially offset by changes in the CSM to the extent that locked in discount rates are aligned to current discount rates	Changes in mortality rates lead to changes in fulfilment cashflows. These impacts are offset by corresponding changes in the CSM
Expenses	Changes in expenses lead to changes in fulfilment cashflows. These impacts are partially offset by changes in the CSM to the extent that locked in discount rates are aligned to current discount rates.	Changes in expenses lead to changes in fulfilment cashflows. These impacts are partially offset by changes in the CSM to the extent that locked in discount rates are aligned to current discount rates	Changes in expenses lead to changes in fulfilment cashflows. These impacts are offset by corresponding changes in the CSM
Lapses	Not applicable for annuity business.	Changes in lapses lead to changes in fulfilment cashflows. These impacts are partially offset by changes in the CSM to the extent that locked in discount rates are aligned to current discount rates	Changes in lapses lead to changes in fulfilment cashflows. These impacts are offset by corresponding changes in the CSM
Interest Rates	Changes in interest rates lead to changes in fulfilment cashflows that are not offset within the CSM and so directly impact the P&L	Changes in interest rates lead to changes in fulfilment cashflows that are not offset within the CSM and so directly impact the P&L	Changes in discount rates lead to changes in fulfilment cashflows. These impacts are offset by corresponding changes in the CSM

In the case of onerous contracts, there is no corresponding CSM and so the impact of changes on fulfilment cashflows directly impacts the Statement of comprehensive income.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**43. Liabilities arising from insurance and investment contracts - assumptions, change in assumptions and sensitivities (continued)****(3) The effect of changes in key assumptions (continued)****(ii) With Profits Funds**

There is no net impact on profit before tax of the changes in key assumptions within the With Profits Funds as the total policyholder liabilities are determined by the size of the assets so will not change as a result of the change in assumptions.

(4) Sensitivity analysis (in respect of insurance and participating investment contracts only)**(i) Non-participating funds**

The following table demonstrates the effect of changes in key assumptions on profit after tax assuming that the other assumptions remain unchanged. In practice this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some assumptions may be correlated. These impacts are partially offset by changes in the CSM to the extent that future locked in inflation rates align to current rates with the remaining impact flowing through the income statement.

Group As at 31 December 2023

Variable	Change in variable	CSM Increase/ (decrease) Gross of	CSM Increase/ (decrease) Net of	PBT Increase/ (decrease) Gross of	PBT Increase/ (decrease) Net of	Equity Increase/ (decrease) Gross of	Equity Increase/ (decrease) Net of
		Reinsurance	Reinsurance	Reinsurance	Reinsurance	Reinsurance	Reinsurance
		£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Annuitant mortality	5% increase	334	270	(75)	(59)	(56)	(44)
Annuitant mortality	5% decrease	(344)	(276)	70	52	52	39
Non-annuitant mortality and morbidity	5% increase	(53)	(6)	(62)	(14)	(47)	(11)
Non-annuitant mortality and morbidity	5% decrease	53	6	63	14	47	11
Lapse rates	10% increase	(119)	(116)	9	(6)	7	(4)
Lapse rates	10% decrease	130	127	(12)	5	(9)	4
Future maintenance and investment expenses	10% increase	(312)	(321)	(29)	(19)	(21)	(15)
Future maintenance and investment expenses	10% decrease	312	321	29	19	21	15

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**43. Liabilities arising from insurance and investment contracts - assumptions, change in assumptions and sensitivities (continued)****(4) Sensitivity analysis (in respect of insurance and participating investment contracts only) (continued)****(i) Non-participating funds (continued)****Company As at 31 December 2023**

Variable	Change in variable	CSM Increase/ (decrease) Gross of Reinsurance £m	CSM Increase/ (decrease) Net of Reinsurance £m	PBT Increase/ (decrease) Gross of Reinsurance £m	PBT Increase/ (decrease) Net of Reinsurance £m	Equity Increase/ (decrease) Gross of Reinsurance £m	Equity Increase/ (decrease) Net of Reinsurance £m
Annuitant mortality	5% increase	334	270	(75)	(59)	(56)	(44)
Annuitant mortality	5% decrease	(344)	(276)	70	52	52	39
Non-annuitant mortality and morbidity	5% increase	(52)	(6)	(63)	(14)	(47)	(10)
Non-annuitant mortality and morbidity	5% decrease	52	6	63	14	47	11
Lapse rates	10% increase	(119)	(117)	9	(6)	7	(5)
Lapse rates	10% decrease	130	127	(11)	5	(8)	4
Future maintenance and investment expenses	10% increase	(286)	(295)	(26)	(17)	(20)	(13)
Future maintenance and investment expenses	10% decrease	286	295	26	17	20	13

Group As at 31 December 2022

Variable	Change in variable	CSM Increase/ (decrease) Gross of Reinsurance £m	CSM Increase/ (decrease) Net of Reinsurance £m	PBT Increase/ (decrease) Gross of Reinsurance £m	PBT Increase/ (decrease) Net of Reinsurance £m	Equity Increase/ (decrease) Gross of Reinsurance £m	Equity Increase/ (decrease) Net of Reinsurance £m
Annuitant mortality	5% increase	329	264	(85)	(65)	(69)	(53)
Annuitant mortality	5% decrease	(329)	(260)	108	86	88	70
Non-annuitant mortality and morbidity	5% increase	(104)	(4)	(16)	(28)	(13)	(22)
Non-annuitant mortality and morbidity	5% decrease	105	4	15	27	12	22
Lapse rates	10%	(107)	(120)	2	5	1	4
Lapse rates	10%	115	129	(1)	(5)	(1)	(4)
Future maintenance and investment expenses	10% increase	(319)	(319)	(34)	(34)	(27)	(27)
Future maintenance and investment expenses	10% decrease	319	319	34	34	27	27

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**43. Liabilities arising from insurance and investment contracts - assumptions, change in assumptions and sensitivities (continued)****(4) Sensitivity analysis (in respect of insurance and participating investment contracts only) (continued)****(i) Non-participating funds (continued)****Company As at 31 December 2022**

Variable	Change in variable	CSM Increase/ (decrease) Gross of Reinsurance £m	CSM Increase/ (decrease) Net of Reinsurance £m	PBT Increase/ (decrease) Gross of Reinsurance £m	PBT Increase/ (decrease) Net of Reinsurance £m	Equity Increase/ (decrease) Gross of Reinsurance £m	Equity Increase/ (decrease) Net of Reinsurance £m
Annuitant mortality	5% increase	329	264	(85)	(65)	(69)	(53)
Annuitant mortality	5% decrease	(329)	(260)	108	86	88	70
Non-annuitant mortality and morbidity	5% increase	(103)	(4)	(16)	(27)	(13)	(22)
Non-annuitant mortality and morbidity	5% decrease	104	3	15	27	12	22
Lapse rates	10% increase	(107)	(120)	1	5	1	4
Lapse rates	10% decrease	115	130	(1)	(5)	(1)	(4)
Future maintenance and investment expenses	10% increase	(294)	(293)	(31)	(31)	(25)	(25)
Future maintenance and investment expenses	10% decrease	294	293	31	31	25	25

(b) With Profits Funds

There is no net impact on profit before tax of the changes in key assumptions within the With Profits Funds as the total policyholder liabilities are determined by the size of the assets so will not change as a result of the change in assumptions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**44. Risk management**

The Group is a part of Lloyds Banking Group. The principal activity is the undertaking of ordinary long-term insurance and savings business and associated activities in the United Kingdom. The Group offers a wide range of life insurance products such as annuities, pensions, term life and investment type products through independent financial advisors, the Lloyds Banking Group network and direct sales. The Company also reinsures business with insurance entities external to the Group.

This note summarises the financial risks and the way in which they are managed.

The Group writes a variety of insurance and investment contracts which are subject to a variety of financial risks, as set out below. Contracts can be either single or regular premium and conventional (non-profit), With Profits or unit-linked in nature.

The Group is exposed to a range of financial risks through its financial assets, financial liabilities, assets arising from reinsurance contracts and liabilities arising from insurance and investment contracts. In particular, the key financial risk is that long-term investment proceeds are not sufficient to fund the obligations arising from its insurance and investment contracts. The most important components of financial risk are market, insurance underwriting, credit, capital and liquidity risk.

The Group manages these risks in a number of ways, including risk appetite assessment and monitoring of capital resource requirements. In addition, the Principles and Practices of Financial Management (PPFMs) set out the way in which the With Profits business is managed. The Group also uses financial instruments (including derivatives) as part of its business activities and to reduce its own exposure to market risk and credit risk.

For With Profits business, subject to minimum guarantees, policyholders' benefits are influenced by the smoothed investment returns on assets held in the With Profits Funds. The smoothing cushions policyholders from daily fluctuations in investment markets. This process is managed in accordance with the published PPFMs.

The financial risks arising from providing minimum guaranteed benefits are borne in the With Profits Funds, but the Group bears financial risk in relation to the possibility that in extreme market conditions the With Profits Funds might be unable to bear the full costs of the guarantees. The amount of the guaranteed benefits increases as additional benefits are declared and allocated to policies.

For unit-linked business, policyholders' benefits are closely linked to the investment returns on the underlying funds. In the short-term, profit and equity are therefore largely unaffected by investment returns on assets in internal unit-linked funds as any gains or losses will be largely offset by changes in the corresponding insurance and investment contract liabilities, provided that there is appropriate matching of assets and liabilities within these funds. However, any change in the market value of these funds will have an indirect impact on the Group and Company through the collection of annual management and other fund related charges. As markets rise or fall, the value of these charges rises or falls correspondingly.

For non-participating business, the principal market risk is interest rate risk, which arises because assets and liabilities may exhibit differing changes in market value as a result of changes in interest rates. Asset and liability matching is used to mitigate the impact of changes in interest rates where the difference is material.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are measured on an on-going basis either at fair value or at amortised cost. The summary of significant accounting policies (note 1) describes how the classes of financial instruments are measured and how income and expenses, including fair value gains and losses, are recognised.

The timing of the unwind of the deferred tax assets and liabilities is dependent on the timing of the unwind of the temporary timing differences, arising between the tax bases of the assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes, to which these balances relate.

The sensitivity analyses given throughout this note are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur as changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated, for example changes in interest rates and changes in market values. The sensitivity analysis presented also represents management's assessment of a reasonably possible alternative in respect of each sensitivity, rather than worst case scenario positions.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**44. Risk management (continued)****(a) Market risk**

Market risk is defined as the risk that our capital or earnings profile is affected by adverse market movements, in particular equity, credit default spreads, interest rates and inflation in Insurance business.

Investment holdings within the Group are diversified across markets and, within markets, across sectors. Holdings of individual assets are diversified to minimise specific risk and large individual exposures are monitored closely. For assets held with unit-linked funds, investments are only permitted in countries and markets which are sufficiently regulated and liquid.

Market risk policy is dependent on the nature of the funds in question, and can be broadly summarised as follows:

- Assets held in shareholder funds are invested in money-market funds, gilts, loans and investment grade bonds to match regulatory capital requirements. The balance of the shareholder fund assets is managed in line with the policies of Lloyds Banking Group to optimise shareholder risk and return. This includes suitable use of derivatives to minimise shareholder risk
- Unit-linked assets are invested in accordance with the nature of the fund mandates. "Unit matching" is adopted on a significant proportion of unit-linked business, under which sufficient units are created to cover Solvency II technical provisions. An equity hedging programme has also been established in respect of the unit-linked business that is not subject to unit matching. This is an economic hedge designed to mitigate the effects of the equity market on capital
- Conventional non-profit liabilities are 'close matched' as far as possible in relation to currency, nature and duration
- With Profits Funds are managed in line with the published PPFMs. Benchmarks and minimum and maximum holdings in asset classes are specified to allow limited investment management discretion whilst ensuring adequate diversification. Swaps and swaptions provide significant protection to the With Profits Funds from the effects of interest rate falls in respect of the cost of guaranteed annuity rates (as annuity rates are determined by interest rates)

Below is an analysis of the carrying values of assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss and assets and liabilities for which a fair value is required to be disclosed, according to their fair value hierarchy (as defined in note 1 (d)).

Group As at 31 December 2023

	Fair value hierarchy			Total £m
	Level 1 £m	Level 2 £m	Level 3 £m	
Investment properties	—	—	2,380	2,380
Contracts with reinsurers at fair value through profit or loss	—	11,424	—	11,424
Shares and other variable yield securities	117,194	1	313	117,508
Debt and other fixed/variable income securities	8,005	28,351	270	36,626
Loans and advances to customers	—	876	7,621	8,497
Loans and advances to banks	—	3,506	—	3,506
Derivative financial assets	63	1,772	40	1,875
Total assets	125,262	45,930	10,624	181,816
Derivative financial liabilities	106	2,872	—	2,978
Liabilities arising from non-participating investment contracts	—	44,978	—	44,978
Subordinated debt	—	582	—	582
Total liabilities	106	48,432	—	48,538

For all financial assets held at amortised cost by the Group and Company, carrying value is a reasonable approximation of fair value. The fair value of subordinated debt is presented in note 38.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**44. Risk management (continued)****(a) Market risk (continued)****Company As at 31 December 2023**

	Fair value hierarchy			
	Level 1 £m	Level 2 £m	Level 3 £m	Total £m
Investment properties	—	—	48	48
Contracts with reinsurers at fair value through profit or loss	—	11,424	—	11,424
Shares and other variable yield securities	132,549	—	362	132,911
Debt and other fixed/variable income securities	4,636	6,943	718	12,297
Loans and advances to customers	—	618	7,283	7,901
Loans and advances to banks	—	895	—	895
Derivative financial assets	22	1,611	40	1,673
Total assets	137,207	21,491	8,451	167,149
Derivative financial liabilities	80	2,607	—	2,687
Liabilities arising from non-participating investment contracts	—	44,960	—	44,960
Subordinated debt	—	607	—	607
Total liabilities	80	48,174	—	48,254

For all financial instruments held at amortised cost by the Group and Company, carrying value is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Group As at 31 December 2022

	Fair value hierarchy			
	Level 1 £m	Level 2 - £m	Level 3 £m	Total £m
Investment properties	—	—	2,468	2,468
Contracts with reinsurers at fair value through profit or loss	—	10,906	—	10,906
Shares and other variable yield securities	105,053	2	440	105,495
Debt and other fixed/variable income securities	7,961	26,011	147	34,119
Loans and advances to customers	—	1,058	7,590	8,648
Loans and advances to banks	—	3,792	—	3,792
Derivative financial assets	78	1,760	43	1,881
Total assets	113,092	43,529	10,688	167,309
Derivative financial liabilities	39	3,286	—	3,325
Liabilities arising from non-participating investment contracts	—	39,473 *	—	39,473 *
Subordinated debt	—	1,429	—	1,429
Total liabilities	39	44,188	—	44,227

* The 2022 comparative figures have been restated for the impact of IFRS 17. See note 49 for further details.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**44. Risk management (continued)****(a) Market risk (continued)****Company As at 31 December 2022**

	Fair value hierarchy			
	Level 1 £m	Level 2 - £m - Restated	Level 3 £m	Total £m
Investment properties	—	—	67	67
Contracts with reinsurers at fair value through profit or loss	—	10,906	—	10,906
Shares and other variable yield securities	119,737	—	478	120,215
Debt and other fixed/variable income securities	4,542	5,650	616	10,808
Loans and advances to customers	—	743	7,229	7,972
Loans and advances to banks	—	1,030	—	1,030
Deposits with cedants	—	— *	—	— *
Derivative financial assets	55	1,586	43	1,684
Total assets	124,334	19,915	8,433	152,682
Derivative financial liabilities	12	3,005	—	3,017
Liabilities arising from non-participating investment contracts	—	39,466 *	—	39,466 *
Subordinated debt	—	1,456	—	1,456
Total liabilities	12	43,927	—	43,939

* The 2022 comparative figures have been restated for the impact of IFRS 17. See note 49 for further details.

Contracts with reinsurers held at fair value through profit and loss are valued using the published price for the funds invested in.

The derivative securities classified as Level 2 above have been valued using a tri-party pricing model as determined by the Pricing Source Agreement between Investment Manager(s) and the Third-Party Administrator (State Street). Further detail on valuation is given in note 1(n).

Assets classified as Level 3 include portfolios of illiquid loans and advances to customers, investments in private debt funds and private equity assets, investment properties, investments in asset-backed securities, derivatives and corporate debt instruments. Private equity investments are valued using the financial statements of the underlying companies prepared by the general partners, adjusted for known cash flows since valuation and subject to a fair value review to take account of other relevant information. Investment property is independently valued as described in the Property section of this note below.

Sterling risk free rates rose during the first half of the year before falling in the second half across all tenors. Gilts prices fell during the first 6 months before rallying in the latter part of the year. Year on Year credit spreads have slightly tightened, UK Inflation has gradually fallen during the year from double digits in the first quarter to 4% by the end of the year. These movements have increased the value of the portfolio's holdings in both liquid and illiquid credit assets.

There have been no re-classifications between Fair Value levels during the year (2022: no reclassifications) and Level 3 assets should remain at around 5% of total portfolio value (2022: 5% of total portfolio).

The following valuation methods and sensitivity of valuation assumptions are applied to both the Group and the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**44. Risk management (continued)****(a) Market risk (continued)***Loan assets*

Loans classified as Level 3 within debt securities are valued using a discounted cash flow model. The discount rate comprises market observable interest rates, a risk margin that reflect loan credit ratings and calibrated to weighted average life on borrower level using sector bond spread curves for each rating, and an incremental illiquidity premium that is estimated by reference to historical spreads at origination on similar loans where available and established measures of market liquidity. Prepayment options are valued using a monthly time step binomial lattice approach.

The base valuation of loans is £7.1 billion (2022: £7.1 billion). The unobservable inputs in the valuation model include the credit spread and specifically the illiquidity premium of loans compared to bonds and the spread adjustments due to the specific credit characteristics of the borrower. The impact of current economic conditions on the valuation of the loan portfolio has been taken into account in the year end valuation. The impact of applying reasonably possible alternative assumptions to the value of these loans would be to decrease the fair value by £299 million (2022: £335 million) or increase it by £334 million (2022: £314 million). The impact of alternative assumptions, mainly related to credit spread and illiquidity premium sensitivities would be -4.2 per cent (2022: -4.7 per cent) to base in adverse scenario and +4.7 per cent (2022: +4.4 per cent) to base in the favourable scenario. The skew observed in 2023 is on the favourable side as compared to 2022 due to decrease in the base spreads for education sector loans driven by stability in real estate sector and increase in recovery estimate for distressed debt based on updated legal advice.

Agricultural Loans – Agriculture SPV

A portfolio of agricultural loans is securitised through a Special Purpose Vehicle into a Senior Note (A Note) and a Junior Note (E Note). These notes are classified as Level 3 within debt securities. The underlying agricultural loans are valued using a discounted cash flow approach. The discount rate comprises market observable interest rates, a risk margin that reflect underlying loan credit ratings, a spread to represent the risks associated with the Agricultural sector and an incremental illiquidity premium including additional spread for prepayment uncertainty.

The unobservable input in the valuation model is principally the credit spread including the illiquidity premium of loans compared to mortgages, the spread adjustments relevant to the Agricultural sector and the credit profile of the borrowers and the notes issued from the securitisation.

The base valuation of Agricultural loans is £215 million (2022: £234 million). The impact of applying reasonably possible alternative assumptions to the valuation of the loans and senior note would be to decrease the fair value of the SPV by £13 million (2022: £15 million) or increase it by £8 million (2022: £9 million). The year on year change is due to lower base valuation. The impact of alternative assumptions on credit spread, illiquidity premium and prepayment assumptions is -5.6 per cent (2022: -6.2 per cent) to base in the adverse scenario and +3.6 per cent (2022: +3.9 per cent) to base in the favourable scenario.

Securitised Lifetime Mortgages (backbook)

A portfolio of historical Lifetime Mortgages is securitised through a Special Purpose Vehicle into a Senior Note and a Junior Note. The value of the Junior Note is determined using a discounted cashflow approach. The Junior Note spread is derived using expert judgement, supported by spreads in comparable LTM Mortgages against changes in the expected performance of the underlying mortgage portfolio. The value of the Senior Note is derived as a balancing item from the value of the underlying portfolio less the value of the Junior Note and expenses. These notes are classified as Level 3 within debt securities due to the unobservable parameters required in the valuation of the Senior Note, Junior Note and in the valuation of the portfolio of mortgages.

These lifetime mortgages are valued using a discounted cash flow approach. Decrements (mortality, voluntary early repayment, entry into long-term care) are used to determine the incidence of cash flows. The discount rate is based on the sum of 6-year A rated UK corporate bond yield and 220bps based on expert judgement. In the assessment of the value of the risks, the No Negative Equity Guarantee (NNEG) for Lifetime Mortgages is valued using a time-dependent Black-Scholes model. The value of NNEG is £6 million (2022: £5 million).

Inputs in the valuation model include the gross interest rate applicable to a notional portfolio of comparable Lifetime Mortgages, risk free rates, residential property volatilities, property valuation haircuts and settlement lags as well as decrement assumptions on mortality, voluntary early repayment and entry into long-term care.

The base valuation of Securitised Lifetime Mortgages is £126 million (2022: £130 million). The decrease in the loan valuation year on year is largely driven by redemptions, partially offset by lower Notional Interest Rates. December 2023 Valuation Uncertainty calculations reflects uncertainty in the market rates for comparable notional portfolios and their impacts on the value of the Senior Note and Junior Note.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**44. Risk management (continued)****(a) Market risk (continued)***Securitised Lifetime Mortgages (backbook) (continued)*

The effect of applying the aforementioned reasonably possible alternative assumptions in line with the ranges disclosed above on the Senior and Junior Notes would be to decrease the fair value by £8 million (2022: £6 million) or increase it by £8 million (2022: £3 million). The Notional Interest Rate (NIR) as of December 2023 for the Favourable scenario was 5.86 per cent (2022: 6.46 per cent) and for the Adverse Scenario was 7.45 per cent (2022: +7.86 per cent) compared to Base run rate of 6.2 per cent (2022: 7.0 per cent). The increase in the Adverse scenario and decrease in the Favourable scenario year on year is mainly due to market based NIR movements.

Originated Lifetime Mortgages

New Lifetime Mortgage Loans have been originated by Lloyds Bank plc since April 2020 on behalf of the Company. The first phase of loans, with a fair value of £109 million were transferred into the Otium SPV following the initial securitisation in October 2023. There are still loans being warehoused with the intention to securitise in future date. Alongside this, Lloyds Banking Group launched a new lifetime mortgage product in December 2023, which are written with an external third party Liverpool Victoria as the servicer and the Company as funder. The Company's investment involves the direct acquisition and warehousing of the Lifetime mortgages with the intention to securitise at a future date.

The valuation methodology for the originated loans uses the same principles as that for the securitised historical mortgages. The mortgages are valued using a discounted cash flow approach. Decrements (mortality, voluntary early repayment, entry into long-term care) are used to determine the incidence of cash flows. The discount rate includes an illiquidity spread by reference to the market for new Lifetime Mortgages, after adjusting for the relative risks associated with this portfolio of mortgages and those of a notional portfolio of new mortgages. The model for originated mortgages utilises a Jarrow-Yildirim model, which is a variant of the Black-Scholes mechanism, and an Economic Scenario generator in determining the No Negative Equity Guarantee. The model also includes additional features and factors that are pertinent to recently originated mortgages as compared to those that are more mature. The valuation methodology also accounts for product specification differences between loans originated by Lloyds Banking Group Retail and those written externally, which are: early repayment charges, servicing fees, and interest compounding.

The base valuation of Originated Lifetime Mortgage is £137 million (2022: £119 million). As at 31 December 2023, Valuation Uncertainty calculations principally reflect uncertainty in the market rates and acquisition costs of comparable notional portfolios and their corresponding impact on the loan portfolio values. The effect of applying the aforementioned reasonable possible alternative assumptions in line with the ranges disclosed above on the loans would be to decrease the fair value by £11 million (2022: £5 million) or increase it by £5 million (2022: £4 million). The range of Notional Interest Rates as at December 2023 for the Favourable scenario was 5.42 per cent to 7.13 per cent (2022: 6.00 per cent to 7.03 per cent) and for the Adverse Scenario was 6.56 per cent to 8.25 per cent (2022: 6.90 per cent to 8.01 per cent) compared to Base case range of 5.57 per cent to 6.81 per cent (2022: 6.15 per cent to 7.33 per cent).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**44. Risk management (continued)****(a) Market risk (continued)***ERM Public Securitisation*

In November 2021 and May 2023 the Company purchased a new public securitisation of UK Lifetime Mortgages. The assets purchased are £65 million of the Class A1 notes, £44 million of the Class A2 notes and £33 million for Class A3. The assets are classified as Level 3 and are included within Debt and other fixed/variable income securities.

The valuation for the Class A1 notes was £62 million (2022: £17 million), the Class A2 notes valuation is £43 million (2022: £5 million) and the Class A3 notes valuations is £36 million (2022: nil). The valuation sources are based on the valuation price source agreement.

For the assessment of valuation uncertainty alternative assumptions of valuations are applied, resulting in a decrease by £7 million to base in the adverse scenario and an increase by £5 million to base in favourable scenario.

Private Credit Funds

The Company holds investments in two private credit funds that hold portfolios to European medium sized enterprises. The assets are classified as level 3 and are included within equity securities. The underlying loan values, on which the investment values are based, are assessed by the fund manager on a discounted cash flows approach using spreads determined from the credit quality and illiquidity of the loans as compared to other credit assets. Our valuation uncertainty on these investments is assessed based on the valuation uncertainty characteristics of the underlying illiquid loans.

The fair value of Private Credit Funds is £279 million (2022: £370 million) including £275 million (2022: £355 million) in Pemberton European Mid-Market Debt Fund II (E) (Pemberton) and only £4 million (2022: £15 million) in AgFe UK Real Estate Senior Debt Fund LP (AgFe), with valuations provided by fund managers. The effect of applying reasonably possible alternative assumptions to the value of these assets would be to decrease the fair value by £0 million (2022: £24 million) or increase it by £7 million (2022: £1 million). The significant change in valuation uncertainty skewness year on year is due to over-stated credit spreads used in base as of Dec 2023 but under-stated credit spreads as of Dec 2022 for Pemberton, arising from a methodology change in credit spreads used in base valuation as notified by Pemberton in 2023.

Derivatives with Unobservable inputs

Derivatives are used to hedge interest rate and inflation risks. Where complex risks arise in other assets or liabilities, these hedging derivatives can be complex and have unobservable inputs such as volatilities, correlations and basis differences to vanilla derivatives. In these cases, the complex derivatives are classified as level 3.

Favourable and adverse scenarios are determined by stressing unobservable inputs into the valuation models, with reference to the valuations of the instruments they hedge where appropriate, in order to generate a plausible range of fair values that different market participants might apply.

The base valuation of Derivatives (excluding the MA Hedge) is £(1.10) billion (2022: £(1.44) billion). The effect of applying reasonably possible alternative assumptions to the value of those derivatives with unobservable inputs would be to decrease the fair value by £41 million (2022: £74 million) or increase it by £13 million (2022: £24 million). The impact of alternative assumptions is -3.8 per cent (2022: -5.2 per cent) to base in the adverse scenario and +1.2 per cent (2022: +1.7 per cent) to base in the favourable scenario.

Property

Property investments are held directly and within SPVs. Investment properties are valued by external valuer Coldwell Banker Richard Ellis (CBRE) using industry standard techniques and expert-based judgement. Methodology will include an assessment of general market conditions and sector level transactions and take account of expectations of rental income and growth along with occupancy/vacancy rates.

The effect of applying reasonably possible alternative assumptions to the value of these assets would be to decrease the fair value by £5 million (2022: £9 million) or increase it by £0.3 million (2022: £0.5 million). The reduction in downside valuation is in part because of a 17% reduction in the size of the Property portfolio due to sales in the year, and the valuer's view that there is more stability in the property market than in 2022.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**44. Risk management (continued)****(a) Market risk (continued)**

The table below shows movements in the assets and liabilities measured at fair value based on valuation techniques for which any significant input is not based on observable market data (Level 3 only).

Group

	2023		2022	
	£m	£m	£m	£m
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Liabilities</u>	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Liabilities</u>
Balance at 1 January	10,688	—	13,990	—
Transfers in	136	—	197	—
Transfers out	(83)	—	(282)	—
Purchases	379	—	593	—
Disposals	(729)	—	(1,282)	—
Net gains recognised within net gains on assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income	233	—	(2,528)	—
Balance at 31 December	10,624	—	10,688	—
Total unrealised gains for the period included in the statement of comprehensive income for assets and liabilities held at 31 December	205	—	(2,745)	—

Company

	2023		2022	
	£m	£m	£m	£m
	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Liabilities</u>	<u>Assets</u>	<u>Liabilities</u>
Balance at 1 January	8,433	—	10,675	—
Transfers in	46	—	42	—
Transfers out	(1)	—	(239)	—
Purchases	354	—	503	—
Disposals	(671)	—	(629)	—
Net gains recognised within net gains on assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss in the statement of comprehensive income	290	—	(1,919)	—
Balance at 31 December	8,451	—	8,433	—
Total unrealised gains for the period included in the statement of comprehensive income for assets and liabilities held at 31 December	284	—	(1,951)	—

Total gains or losses for the period included in the statement of comprehensive income, as well as total gains or losses relating to assets and liabilities held at the reporting date, are presented in the statement of comprehensive income, through net gains/losses on assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**44. Risk management (continued)****(a) Market risk (continued)****(i) Equity and property risk**

The exposure of the Group's insurance and investment contract business to equity risk relates to financial assets and financial liabilities whose values will fluctuate as a result of changes in market prices other than from interest and foreign exchange fluctuations. This is due to factors specific to individual instruments, their issuers or factors affecting all instruments traded in the market. Accordingly, the Group monitors exposure limits both to any one counterparty and any one market.

From 2018, exposure to market risk has been managed by the implementation of unit matching and equity hedging to reduce the sensitivity of future dividend payments to market movements. Unit matching involves more effectively matching unit linked liabilities on a best-estimate view (as defined by Solvency regulations). This best-estimate view incorporates an allowance for expected future income and expenses, which are not fully allowed for under IFRS. As a result, this leads to a mismatch between IFRS statutory assets and liabilities in respect of market movements. For example, in the event of rising markets, a loss would now be recognised in the accounts as a result of this mismatch, which would be offset in the future due to higher income as fees are received.

The effect on the Group of changes in the value of investment property held in respect of investment contract liabilities due to fluctuations in property prices is negligible as any changes will be offset by movements in the corresponding liability.

The sensitivity analysis below illustrates how the fair value of future cash flows in respect of equities and properties and the corresponding offsetting movements in insurance contract and participating investment contract liabilities, will fluctuate because of changes in market prices at the reporting date. This sensitivity analysis only presents impacts on financial statement line items for which the shareholder is exposed to fluctuations in value; where the impact is borne by policyholders, values are excluded. The equity sensitivity includes the impact of unit matching and equity hedging which leads to a statutory profit or loss, mainly due to the hedging result under falling and rising markets respectively.

Group as at 31 December 2023

	CSM Increase £m	CSM Decrease £m	PBT Increase £m	PBT Decrease £m	Equity Increase £m	Equity Decrease £m
10% change in equity prices:						
Insurance contract and participating investment contract liabilities	76	(76)	136	(113)	102	(85)
Reinsurance contract assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net	76	(76)	136	(113)	102	(85)
Financial instruments	—	—	(234)	234	(176)	176
	76	(76)	(98)	121	(74)	91
10% change in property prices:						
Insurance contract and participating Reinsurance contract assets	6	(5)	6	(6)	4	(5)
Net	6	(5)	6	(6)	4	(5)
Financial instruments	—	—	1	(3)	1	(2)
	6	(5)	7	(9)	5	(7)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**44. Risk management (continued)****(a) Market risk (continued)****(i) Equity and property risk (continued)****Company as at 31 December 2023**

	CSM Increase £m	CSM Decrease £m	PBT Increase £m	PBT Decrease £m	Equity Increase £m	Equity Decrease £m
10% change in equity prices:						
Insurance contract and participating investment contract liabilities	72	(71)	136	(113)	102	(85)
Reinsurance contract assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net	72	(71)	136	(113)	102	(85)
Financial instruments	—	—	(234)	234	(176)	176
	72	(71)	(98)	121	(74)	91
10% change in property prices:						
Insurance contract and participating Reinsurance contract assets	6	(5)	6	(6)	4	(5)
Net	6	(5)	6	(6)	4	(4)
Financial instruments	—	—	1	(3)	1	(2)
	6	(5)	7	(9)	5	(6)

Group as at 31 December 2022

	CSM Increase £m	CSM Decrease £m	PBT Increase £m	PBT Decrease £m	Equity Increase £m	Equity Decrease £m
10% change in equity prices:						
Insurance contract and participating investment contract liabilities	66	(68)	184	(149)	149	(121)
Reinsurance contract assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net	66	(68)	184	(149)	149	(121)
Financial instruments	—	—	(238)	238	(193)	193
	66	(68)	184	(149)	149	(121)
10% change in property prices:						
Insurance contract and participating Reinsurance contract assets	8	(8)	5	(2)	4	(2)
Net	8	(8)	5	(2)	4	(2)
Financial instruments	—	—	2	(4)	1	(3)
	8	(8)	7	(6)	5	(5)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**44. Risk management (continued)****(a) Market risk (continued)****(i) Equity and property risk (continued)****Company as at 31 December 2022**

	CSM Increase £m	CSM Decrease £m	PBT Increase £m	PBT Decrease £m	Equity Increase £m	Equity Decrease £m
10% change in equity prices:						
Insurance contract and participating investment contract liabilities	62	(64)	184	(149)	149	(121)
Reinsurance contract assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net	62	(64)	184	(149)	149	(121)
Financial instruments	—	—	(238)	238	(193)	193
	62	(64)	(54)	89	(44)	72
10% change in property prices:						
Insurance contract and participating	8	(8)	5	(2)	4	(2)
Reinsurance contract assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net	8	(8)	5	(2)	4	(2)
Financial instruments	—	—	2	(4)	1	(3)
	8	(8)	7	(6)	5	(5)

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in interest rates and the shape of the yield curve. Interest rate risk in respect of the Group's insurance and investment contracts arises when there is a mismatch in duration or yield between liabilities and the assets backing those liabilities.

The Group's interest rate risk policy requires that the maturity profile of interest-bearing financial assets is appropriately matched to the guaranteed elements of the financial liabilities.

A fall in market interest rates will result in a lower yield on the assets supporting guaranteed investment returns payable to policyholders. This investment return guarantee risk is managed by matching assets to liabilities as closely as possible. An increase in market interest rates will result in a reduction in the value of assets subject to fixed rates of interest which may result in losses, as a result of an increase in the level of surrenders, the corresponding fixed income securities have to be sold.

The effect of changes in interest rates in respect of financial assets which back insurance and participating investment contract liabilities is given in note 43. The effect on the Group of changes in the value of investments held in respect of investment contract liabilities due to fluctuations in market interest rates is negligible as any changes will be offset by movements in the corresponding liability.

The sensitivity analysis below illustrates how the fair value of future cash flows in respect of interest-bearing financial assets and the corresponding offsetting movements in insurance contract and participating investment contract liabilities, will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates at the reporting date. This sensitivity analysis only presents impacts on financial statement line items for which the shareholder is exposed to fluctuations in value; where the impact is borne by policyholders, values are excluded.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**44. Risk management (continued)****(a) Market risk (continued)****(ii) Interest rate risk (continued)****Group as at 31 December 2023**

	CSM Increase £m	CSM Decrease £m	PBT Increase £m	PBT Decrease £m	Equity Increase £m	Equity Decrease £m
Interest rates - 100 basis points						
Insurance contract and participating investment contract liabilities	79	(108)	1,372	(1,620)	1,029	(1,215)
Reinsurance contract assets	(4)	5	(10)	12	(8)	9
Net	75	(103)	1,361	(1,608)	1,021	(1,206)
Financial instruments	—	—	(1,683)	1,989	(1,262)	1,492
	75	(103)	(322)	381	(241)	286

Company as at 31 December 2023

	CSM Increase £m	CSM Decrease £m	PBT Increase £m	PBT Decrease £m	Equity Increase £m	Equity Decrease £m
Interest rates - 100 basis points						
Insurance contract and participating investment contract liabilities	53	(74)	1,369	(1,617)	1,027	(1,213)
Reinsurance contract assets	(4)	5	(12)	14	(9)	11
Net	49	(69)	1,357	(1,603)	1,018	(1,202)
Financial instruments	—	—	(1,646)	1,943	(1,235)	1,457
	49	(69)	(289)	340	(217)	255

Group as at 31 December 2022

	CSM Increase £m	CSM Decrease £m	PBT Increase £m	PBT Decrease £m	Equity Increase £m	Equity Decrease £m
Interest rates - 100 basis points						
Insurance contract and participating investment contract liabilities	101	(148)	1,165	(1,378)	944	(1,116)
Reinsurance contract assets	(6)	8	(7)	7	(6)	5
Net	95	(140)	1,158	(1,371)	938	(1,111)
Financial instruments	—	—	(1,460)	1,709	(1,182)	1,384
	95	(140)	(302)	338	(244)	273

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**44. Risk management (continued)****(a) Market risk (continued)****(ii) Interest rate risk (continued)****Company as at 31 December 2022**

	CSM Increase £m	CSM Decrease £m	PBT Increase £m	PBT Decrease £m	Equity Increase £m	Equity Decrease £m
Interest rates - 100 basis points						
Insurance contract and participating investment contract liabilities	72	(113)	1,162	(1,370)	941	(1,110)
Reinsurance contract assets	(6)	9	(8)	7	(6)	6
Net	66	(104)	1,154	(1,363)	935	(1,104)
Financial instruments	—	—	(1,423)	1,662	(1,153)	1,347
	66	(104)	(269)	299	(218)	243

(iii) Inflation risk

The Company's exposure to inflation risk on its liabilities arises primarily from annuity contracts, where the benefit payments are linked to an inflation index, and from the element of all policyholder liabilities relating to the future expenses of administering the in-force policies which are expected to increase with higher inflation. This exposure is hedged through holding appropriate assets, generally RPI linked swaps, such that the change in value of the assets is broadly offsetting to the change in value of the liabilities.

Within the Group, Scottish Widows Europe also hedges its exposure to inflation from the liability to future expenses.

Residual risk remains after the hedges. For example due to caps and floors to payments on some of the annuity liabilities and differences in inflation measures between assets and liabilities (e.g. RPI, CPI and salary growth).

The sensitivity below shows the expected impact of a 0.5 per cent increase to inflation in all future years. This is a multiple of the impact of one year's inflation increasing. This sensitivity analysis only presents impacts on financial statement line items for which the shareholder is exposed to fluctuations in value; where the impact is borne by policyholders, values are excluded.

Group as at 31 December 2023

	CSM Increase £m	CSM Decrease £m	PBT Increase £m	PBT Decrease £m	Equity Increase £m	Equity Decrease £m
RPI - 50 basis points						
Insurance contract and participating investment contract liabilities	(100)	100	(245)	245	(184)	184
Reinsurance contract assets	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	(1)
Net	(100)	100	(244)	244	(183)	183
Financial instruments	—	—	374	(374)	281	(281)
	(100)	100	130	(130)	98	(98)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**44. Risk management (continued)****(a) Market risk (continued)****(iii) Inflation risk****Company as at 31 December 2023**

	CSM Increase £m	CSM Decrease £m	PBT Increase £m	PBT Decrease £m	Equity Increase £m	Equity Decrease £m
RPI - 50 basis points						
Insurance contract and participating investment contract liabilities	(82)	82	(244)	244	(183)	183
Reinsurance contract assets	1	(1)	1	(1)	1	(1)
Net	(82)	82	(243)	243	(182)	182
Financial instruments	—	—	346	(346)	259	(259)
	(82)	82	103	(103)	77	(77)

Group as at 31 December 2022

	CSM Increase £m	CSM Decrease £m	PBT Increase £m	PBT Decrease £m	Equity Increase £m	Equity Decrease £m
RPI - 50 basis points						
Insurance contract and participating investment contract liabilities	(110)	110	(197)	197	(159)	159
Reinsurance contract assets	2	(2)	(2)	2	(1)	1
Net	(108)	108	(199)	199	(160)	160
Financial instruments	—	—	325	(325)	263	(263)
	(108)	108	126	(126)	103	(103)

Company as at 31 December 2022

	CSM Increase £m	CSM Decrease £m	PBT Increase £m	PBT Decrease £m	Equity Increase £m	Equity Decrease £m
RPI - 50 basis points						
Insurance contract and participating investment contract liabilities	(91)	91	(195)	195	(158)	158
Reinsurance contract assets	2	(2)	(2)	2	(1)	1
Net	(89)	89	(197)	197	(159)	159
Financial instruments	—	—	298	(298)	241	(241)
	(89)	89	101	(101)	82	(82)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**44. Risk management (continued)****(a) Market risk (continued)****(iv) Foreign exchange risk**

Foreign exchange risk relates to the effects of movements in exchange markets including changes in exchange rates.

The Group's foreign currency exposure is driven by holding financial instruments to hedge changes in future investment management fees resulting from exchange rate movements. These investment management fees are based on charges to policyholder funds invested in overseas equities. The hedges are placed by the Company to reduce foreign exchange exposure in the SII capital position.

Sensitivity analysis for the impact of a 10 per cent depreciation of sterling against foreign currency shows a £(75) million impact for 2023 on profit after tax and equity (2022: £(75) million restated).

With the exception of these holdings, the overall risk to the Group is minimal due to the following:

- The Group's principal transactions are carried out in pounds sterling
- The Group's financial assets are primarily denominated in the same currencies as its insurance and investment contract liabilities
- Other than shareholder funds, all non-linked investments of the non-profit funds are in sterling or are currency matched. The effect on the Group of changes in the value of investments held in respect of investment contract liabilities due to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates is negligible as any changes will be offset by movements in the corresponding liability

(b) Insurance underwriting risk

Insurance underwriting risk is defined as the risk of adverse developments in the timing, frequency and severity of claims for insured/underwritten events and in customer behaviour, leading to reductions in earnings and/or value.

The principal risk the Group faces under insurance contracts is that the actual claims and benefit payments exceed the amounts expected at the time of determining the insurance liabilities.

The nature of the Group's business involves the accepting of insurance underwriting risks which primarily relate to mortality, longevity, morbidity, persistency and expenses. When transacting new business, the Group underwrites policies to ensure an appropriate premium is charged, considering both the risk and the Group's strategic aims, or that the risk is declined.

The Group principally writes the following types of life insurance contracts:

- Life assurance – where the life of the policyholder is insured against death or permanent disability, usually for pre-determined amounts
- Annuity products – where typically the policyholder is entitled to payments which cease upon death
- Morbidity products – where the policyholder is insured against the risk of contracting a defined illness

For contracts where death is the insured risk, the most significant factors that could increase the overall level of claims are epidemics or widespread changes in lifestyle, such as eating, smoking and exercise habits, resulting in earlier or more claims than expected. The occurrence of a pandemic, such as the one arising from COVID-19 in 2020 and 2021, is regarded as a potentially significant mortality risk. For contracts where survival is the insured risk, the most significant factor is continued improvement in medical science and social conditions that would increase longevity.

Current annuitant mortality rates remain higher than pre-pandemic levels. We have seen excess deaths relative to pre-pandemic expectations. We expect the level of mortality to remain elevated due to endemic effects of Covid-19, while other pandemic effects will wear off over time and have made an allowance for this in our basis. Improvements in annuitant mortality are modelled based on population data and are assumed to follow the CMI_2022 mortality projection model from the Actuarial profession's Continuous Mortality Investigation. While we have placed some weight on 2022 experience to reduce future expected mortality improvements, the assumed weighting was lower than the CMI's assumed default level, reflecting some allowance being made for endemic Covid-19 effects in base mortality.

Non-annuitant mortality rates are also expected to be higher than previous levels due to the longer-term endemic impacts of Covid-19 and we have made allowance for this in our basis where appropriate.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**44. Risk management (continued)****(b) Insurance underwriting risk (continued)**

For contracts with fixed and guaranteed benefits and fixed future premiums, there are no mitigating terms and conditions that significantly reduce the insurance underwriting risk accepted. For participating investment contracts, the participating nature of these contracts results in a significant portion of the insurance underwriting risk being shared with the policyholder.

Insurance underwriting risk is also affected by the policyholders' right to pay reduced or no future premiums, to terminate the contract completely, to exercise a guaranteed annuity option or, for bulk annuity business, for pensioners to exercise options following retirement. As a result, the amount of insurance underwriting risk is also subject to policyholder behaviour. On the assumption that policyholders will make decisions that are in their best interests, overall insurance underwriting risk will generally be aggravated by policyholder behaviour. For example, it is likely that policyholders whose health has deteriorated significantly will be less inclined to terminate contracts insuring death benefits than those policyholders who remain in good health.

The Group has taken account of the expected impact of policyholder behaviour in setting the assumptions used to measure insurance and investment contract liabilities.

The principal methods available to the Group to control or mitigate longevity, mortality and morbidity risk are through the following processes:

- Underwriting (the process to ensure that new insurance proposals are properly assessed)
- Pricing-to-risk (new insurance proposals would usually be priced in accordance with the underwriting assessment)
- Demographics to accurately assess mortality risk
- Claims management
- Product design
- Policy wording
- The use of reinsurance and other risk mitigation techniques

Rates of mortality and morbidity are investigated annually based on the Group's recent experience. Future mortality improvement assumptions are set using the latest population data available. In addition, bulk annuity business pricing and valuation assumptions also consider underlying experience of the scheme where available. Where they exist, the reinsurance arrangements of each company in the Group are reviewed at least annually.

Persistency risk is the risk associated with the ability to retain long-term business. The Group aims to reduce its exposure to persistency risk by undertaking various initiatives to promote customer loyalty. These initiatives are aimed both at the point of sale and through direct contact with existing policyholders, for example through annual statement information packs.

Further information on assumptions, changes in assumptions and sensitivities in respect of insurance and participating investment contracts is given in note 43.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**44. Risk management (continued)****(c) Credit risk**

The risk that parties with whom we have contracted, fail to meet their financial obligations (both on and off balance sheet).

The Group accepts credit risk with a variety of counterparties through invested assets which are primarily used to back annuity business, cash in liquidity funds and bank accounts, derivatives and reinsurance. These are managed through a credit control framework which uses a tiered approach to set credit limits:

- Tier 1: Credit limits are set by the Insurance Board as part of the overall Insurance Risk Appetite
- Tier 2: IP&I Asset and Liability Committee (IP&IALCO) assists the Chief Investment Officer to set additional controls, sub limits and guidelines. These operate within the boundaries of the Board's Tier 1 Risk Appetite statements and are designed to assist the business with more efficient utilisation of higher level Board Risk Appetite statements in delivery of Insurance's investment strategy
- Tier 3: Insurance Credit approvers have individual personal delegated authorities from the Insurance Board to approve exposures to individual counterparties. Amounts above these delegated authorities require approval by the Insurance Board

Group exposure limits are set for the maximum single name concentration, industry sector, country of risk and portfolio quality. In addition, each individual counterparty exposure requires a counterparty limit or is within the criteria of an approved sanction matrix.

Group exposures are reported on a monthly basis to the IP&I Insurance Investment Committee and semi-annually to IP&IALCO, and other senior committees. Any exceptions to limits must be approved in advance by the relevant authority that owns that limit, and any unapproved excesses notified to that authority as a breach.

A core part of the invested asset portfolio which backs the annuity business is invested in loan assets. These have predominately been purchased from Lloyds Banking Group although the Group has also started originating new business. All loan assets are assessed and monitored using established robust processes and controls.

Reinsurance is primarily used to reduce insurance risk. However, it is also sought for other reasons such as improving profitability, reducing capital requirements and obtaining technical support. In addition, reinsurance is also used to offer policyholders access to third-party funds via Investment Fund Links which we are unable to provide through other means. The Group's reinsurance strategy is to reduce the volatility of profits through the use of reinsurance whilst managing the insurance and credit risk within the constraints of the risk appetite limits.

The Group has reinsurance on all significant lines of business where mortality, morbidity or property risks exceed set retention limits. This does not, however, discharge the Group's liability as primary insurer. If a reinsurer fails to pay a claim for any reason, the Group remains liable for the payment to the policyholder. All new material reinsurance treaties are subject to Board approval and reinsurance arrangements are reviewed annually to ensure that the reinsurance strategy is being achieved. Reinsurance for Investment Fund Links is not assessed as a counterparty exposure for the Group since with invested assets matching liabilities, any loss to the Group would only be the result of operational failures of internal controls and as such it is outside of the credit control framework described above.

Shareholder funds are managed in line with the Insurance Credit Risk Policy and the wider Lloyds Banking Group Credit Risk Policy which set out the principles of the credit control framework outlined above.

Credit risk in respect of unit-linked funds and With Profits Funds is largely borne by the policyholders. Consequently, the Group has no significant exposure to credit risk for those funds.

The tables below analyse financial assets and reinsurance assets subject to credit risk exposure using S&P Global Ratings' rating or equivalent. For certain classes of assets, internally generated ratings have been used where external ratings are not available. This includes credit assets held in both shareholder and policyholder funds. No account is taken of any collateral held to mitigate the risk.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)

44. Risk management (continued)

(c) Credit risk (continued)

Group As at 31 December 2023

	Total £m	AAA £m	AA £m	A £m	BBB or lower £m	Not rated £m
Stage 1 assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	94	—	13	81	—	—
Loans and receivables at amortised cost	359	—	—	27	—	332
Loss allowance	(21)	—	—	—	—	(21)
Exposure to credit risk	432	—	13	108	—	311
Simplified approach assets						
Loans and receivables at amortised cost	266	—	—	14	—	252
Loss allowance	(9)	—	—	—	—	(9)
Exposure to credit risk	257	—	—	14	—	243
Assets at FVTPL						
Contracts with reinsurers at fair value through profit or loss	11,424	—	11,382	—	42	—
Debt and other fixed/variable income securities	36,626	2,422	11,554	12,491	10,125	34
Derivative financial instruments	1,875	—	347	1,518	—	10
Loans and advances to customers	8,497	50	234	5,132	1,950	1,131
Loans and advances to banks	3,506	—	—	3,067	364	75
Other						
Reinsurance contracts	432	—	325	107	—	—
Total	63,049	2,472	23,855	22,437	12,481	1,804

Cash at bank, included with Stage 1 assets, is considered to have low credit risk.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)

44. Risk management (continued)

(c) Credit risk (continued)

Group As at 31 December 2022

	Total £m	AAA £m	AA £m	A £m	BBB or lower - Restated £m	Not rated £m
Stage 1 assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	143	1	—	142	—	—
Loans and receivables at amortised cost	697	—	—	410	—	287
Loss allowance	(23)	—	—	(1)	—	(22)
Exposure to credit risk	817	1	—	551	—	288
Simplified approach assets						
Loans and receivables at amortised cost	340	—	—	44	—	296
Loss allowance	(18)	—	—	(10)	—	(8)
Exposure to credit risk	322	—	—	34	—	357
Assets at FVTPL						
Contracts with reinsurers at fair value through profit or loss	10,906	—	10,868	—	38	—
Debt and other fixed/variable income securities	34,119	2,599	11,721	10,014	9,769	16
Derivative financial instruments	1,881	—	249	1,533	—	99
Loans and advances to customers	8,648	53	229	5,284	1,814	1,268
Loans and advances to banks	3,792	—	22	3,208	463	99
Other						
Reinsurance contracts	360 *	—	303 *	57 *	—	— *
Total	60,845	2,653	23,392	20,681	12,084	2,127

* The 2022 comparative figures have been restated for the impact of IFRS 17. See note 49 for further details.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**44. Risk management (continued)****(c) Credit risk (continued)****Company As at 31 December 2023**

	Total £m	AAA £m	AA £m	A £m	BBB or lower £m	Not rated £m
Stage 1 assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	45	—	9	36	—	—
Loans and receivables at amortised cost	27	—	—	27	—	—
Loss allowance	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exposure to credit risk	72	—	9	63	—	—
Simplified approach assets						
Loans and receivables at amortised cost	251	—	—	14	—	237
Loss allowance	(9)	—	—	—	—	(9)
Exposure to credit risk	242	—	—	14	—	228
Assets at FVTPL						
Contracts with reinsurers at fair value through profit or loss	11,424	—	11,382	—	42	—
Debt and other fixed/variable income securities	12,297	388	5,761	3,302	2,744	102
Derivative financial instruments	1,673	—	291	1,382	—	—
Loans and advances to customers	7,901	50	234	4,874	1,950	793
Loans and advances to banks	895	—	—	523	345	27
Deposits with cedants	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other						
Reinsurance contracts	429	—	322	107	—	—
Total	34,933	438	17,999	10,265	5,081	1,149

Cash at bank, included with Stage 1 assets, is considered to have low credit risk.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**44. Risk management (continued)****(c) Credit risk (continued)****Company As at 31 December 2022**

	Total £m	AAA £m	AA £m	A £m	BBB or lower - Restated £m	Not rated - Restated £m
Stage 1 assets						
Cash and cash equivalents	94	—	—	94	—	—
Loans and receivables at amortised cost	390	—	—	370	—	20
Loss allowance	—	—	—	—	—	—
Exposure to credit risk	484	—	—	464	—	20
Simplified approach assets						
Loans and receivables at amortised cost	317	—	—	34	—	283
Loss allowance	(14)	—	—	—	—	(14)
Exposure to credit risk	303	—	—	34	—	338
Assets at FVTPL						
Contracts with reinsurers at fair value through profit or loss	10,906	—	10,868	—	38	—
Debt and other fixed/variable income securities	10,808	295	5,520	2,095	2,798	100
Derivative financial instruments	1,684	—	228	1,390	—	66
Loans and advances to customers	7,972	53	229	4,969	1,814	907
Loans and advances to banks	1,030	—	—	566	423	41
Deposits with cedants	— *	—	—	—	—	— *
Other						
Reinsurance contracts	360 *	—	303 *	57 *	—	—
Total	33,547	348	17,148	9,575	5,073	1,472

* The 2022 comparative figures have been restated for the impact of IFRS 17. See note 49 for further details.

Expected credit losses are calculated using three key input parameters: the probability of default (PD) (except for lifetime expected credit losses), the expected loss given default (LGD) and the exposure at default (EAD). The probability of default and expected loss given default are determined using internally generated credit ratings. For lease receivables, the past due information is used to determine the expected loss given default.

Expected credit losses are measured on a collective basis for certain Groups of financial assets, such as control accounts, trade receivables and intercompany receivables, which are considered to be homogenous in terms of their risk of default.

Maximum credit exposure

The maximum credit risk exposure of the Group in the event of other parties failing to perform their obligations is detailed below. No account is taken of any collateral held and the maximum exposure to loss, which includes amounts held to cover unit-linked and With Profits Funds liabilities, is considered to be the balance sheet carrying amount.

Net credit exposure represents the exposure net of offsetting, as defined in section 44(c)(iii).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**44. Risk management (continued)****(c) Credit risk (continued)**

<u>Group</u>	2023		2022	
	Maximum exposure	Net exposure	Maximum exposure	Net exposure
	£m	£m	- Restated	- Restated
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Loans and receivables at amortised cost	595	595	996	996
Investments at fair value through profit or loss:				
Contracts with reinsurers at fair value through profit or loss	11,424	11,424	10,906	10,906
Debt securities	36,626	36,626	34,119	34,119
Derivative Financial Instruments	1,875	1,875	1,881	1,881
Loans and advances to customers	8,497	8,497	8,648	8,648
Loans and advances to banks	3,506	3,506	3,792	3,792
Reinsurance contracts	432	432	360 *	360 *
Cash and cash equivalents	237	237	143	143
At 31 December	63,192	63,192	60,845	60,845

<u>Company</u>	2023		2022	
	Maximum exposure	Net exposure	Maximum exposure	Net exposure
	£m	£m	- Restated	- Restated
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Loans and receivables at amortised cost	269	269	693	693
Investments at fair value through profit or loss:				
Contracts with reinsurers at fair value through profit or loss	11,424	11,424	10,906	10,906
Debt securities	12,297	12,297	10,808	10,808
Derivative Financial Instruments	1,673	1,673	1,684	1,684
Loans and advances to customers	7,901	7,901	7,972	7,972
Loans and advances to banks	895	895	1,030	1,030
Reinsurance contracts	429	429	360 *	360 *
Cash and cash equivalents	188	188	94	94
At 31 December	35,076	35,076	33,547	33,547

* The 2022 comparative figures have been restated for the impact of IFRS 17. See note 49 for further details.

Shareholder asset credit experience

The Group invests in a non-cyclical and high quality portfolio of assets, and regarding shareholder assets, the majority of these are used to match against long term annuity liabilities. The bonds, loans and gilts in which the Group invests have an average rating of A and are well diversified. In 2023 there are no downgrades to sub-investment grade from investment grade (2022: no downgrades). A total of 0.8 per cent of shareholder assets are currently rated sub-investment grade (2022: 0.5 per cent).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**44. Risk management (continued)****(c) Credit risk (continued)****(i) Concentration risk***Credit concentration risk*

Credit concentration risk relates to the inadequate diversification of credit risk.

Credit risk is managed through the setting and regular review of counterparty credit and concentration limits on asset types which are considered more likely to lead to a concentration of credit risk. For other asset types, such as UK government securities or investments in funds falling under the Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (UCITS) Directive, no limits are prescribed as the risk of credit concentration is deemed to be immaterial. This policy supports the approach mandated by the PRA for regulatory reporting.

At 31 December 2023 and 31 December 2022, the Group did not have any significant concentration of credit risk with a single counterparty or Group of counterparties where limits applied. Regarding shareholder assets, the largest aggregated counterparty exposure is 0.1 per cent (2022: 0.2 per cent) of the Group's total assets.

The following table shows where the Group and Company has concentrations of credit risk with counterparties sharing similar features, specifically type of counterparty:

	2023		2022	
	£m	£m	£m	£m
	<u>Group</u>	<u>Company</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Company</u>
Trade and other receivables:				
Amounts due from brokers	99	60	154	34
Amounts due from Group undertakings	50	38	405	372
Other receivables	447	170	437 *	286 *
Cash and cash equivalents with financial institutions	237	45	143	94
Total	833	313	1,139	786

* The 2022 comparative figures have been restated for the impact of IFRS 17. See note 49 for further details.

For other receivables, the largest single counterparty balance is with the immediate parent company, which totals £10 million for Group (2022: £357 million) and £10 million for Company (2022: £357 million).

Liquidity concentration risk

Liquidity concentration risk arises where the Group is unable to meet its obligations as they fall due or do so only at an excessive cost, due to over-concentration of investments in particular financial assets or classes of financial asset.

As most of the Group's invested assets are diversified across a range of marketable equity and debt securities in line with the investment options offered to policyholders it is unlikely that a material concentration of liquidity concentration could arise.

This is supplemented by active liquidity management in the Group, to ensure that even under stress conditions the Group has sufficient liquidity as required to meet its obligations. This is delegated by the Board to and monitored through the IP&IALCO, the Insurance, Pensions & Investments Risk Committee (IP&IRC), ISIM and Banking and Liquidity Operating Committee (BLOC).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**44. Risk management (continued)****(c) Credit risk (continued)****(ii) Collateral management***Collateral in respect of derivatives*

The requirement for collateralisation of OTC derivatives, including the levels at which collateral is required and the types of asset that are deemed to be acceptable collateral, are set out in a Credit Support Annex (CSA), which forms part of the International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) agreement between the Company and the counterparty.

The CSA will require collateralisation where any net exposure to a counterparty exceeds the OTC counterparty limit, which must be established in accordance with the Derivatives Risk Policy (DRP). The aggregate uncollateralised exposure to any one counterparty must not exceed limits specified in the DRP. Where derivative counterparties are related, the aggregate net exposure is considered for the purposes of applying these limits.

Acceptable collateral is defined in each instance and must take into account the quality and appropriateness of the proposed collateral as well as being acceptable to the entity receiving the collateral. Collateral may include cash, corporate bonds, supranational debt and government debt.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**44. Risk management (continued)****(c) Credit risk (continued)****(ii) Collateral management (continued)***Collateral in respect of derivatives (continued)*

Assets with the following carrying amounts have been pledged in accordance with the terms of the relevant CSAs entered into in respect of various OTC and other derivative contracts:

	2023		2022- Restated	
	£m	£m	£m	£m
	<i>Group</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Company</i>
Financial assets:				
Investments at fair value through profit or loss	1,376	1,376	1,402 *	1,402 *
Cash and cash equivalents	914	622	1,080	745
Total	2,290	1,998	2,482	2,147

*2022 comparative positions have been restated to better reflect collateral pledged in respect of reinsurance arrangements.

Collateral pledged in form of financial assets, is continued to be recognised in the balance sheet as the Group and Company retains all risks and rewards of the transferred assets. The Group and the Company has the right to recall any collateral pledged provided that this is replaced with alternative acceptable assets. The counterparty has right to repledge or sell the collateral in the absence of default by the Group and Company.

Cash collateral pledged where the counterparty retains the risks and rewards is derecognised from the balance sheet and a corresponding receivable is recognised for its return.

Where the Group and Company receives collateral in form of financial instruments for which the counterparty retains all risks and rewards, it is not recognised in the balance sheet. The fair value of financial assets accepted as collateral for OTC derivatives but not recognised in the balance sheet amounts to £611 million (2022: £548 million) by the Group and £611 million (2022: £548 million) by the Company, all of which is permitted to be sold or repledged in the absence of default. At 31 December 2023, the fair value of collateral repledged by the Group and Company was £111 million (2022: no collateral was sold or repledged by the Group or Company during the year). The majority of non-cash collateral received during the year was made up of high quality national government bonds such as UK Gilts and Treasury Bills, the remaining non-cash collateral consisting of regional government, supranational, or corporate bonds.

Where the Group and Company receives collateral in form of cash, it is recognised in the balance sheet along with a corresponding liability to repay the amount of collateral received within other financial liabilities. The amount of cash collateral received by the Group and Company amounts to £170 million (2022: £132 million) and £108 million (2022: £66 million) respectively.

Collateral in respect of Bulk Annuity Business

Acceptable collateral is defined in each instance and must take into account the quality and appropriateness of the proposed collateral as well as being acceptable to the entity receiving the collateral. Collateral may include cash, corporate bonds, supranational debt and government debt.

During 2023, the Company purchased Bulk Annuity contracts which provide buy in and buy-out solutions to defined benefit pension schemes. To enter into the transaction some trustees may seek collateral to cover the counterparty default scenario. Collateral pledged cumulatively in respect of Bulk Annuity business was £862 million (2022: £889 million) for Group and Company.

Collateral in respect of reinsurance

Acceptable collateral is defined in each instance and must take into account the quality and appropriateness of the proposed collateral as well as being acceptable to the entity receiving the collateral. Collateral may include cash, corporate bonds, supranational debt and government debt.

The group has entered into reinsurance agreements in respect of portions of its bulk annuities portfolio. To enter into these reinsurance agreements some reinsurers may seek collateral to cover the counterparty default scenario. Collateral pledged in respect of reinsurance was £42 million for Group and Company (2022: £24 million for Group and Company).

During 2023, the Company entered into a reinsurance agreement with Scottish Widows Europe S.A to provide Annuity payments. To enter into the transaction the counterparty required collateral to cover the default scenario. Collateral pledged cumulatively in respect of Annuity business was £20 million (2022: £0 million) for Company only.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**44. Risk management (continued)****(c) Credit risk (continued)****(iii) Offsetting**

The Group and Company are not offsetting under master netting arrangements. Financial assets and liabilities are offset in the statement of financial position when the Group and/or Company has a legally enforceable right to offset and has the intention to settle the asset and liability on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

a) Derivatives

The derivative assets and liabilities in the tables below consist of OTC and exchange traded (ET) derivatives. The value of gross/net amounts for derivatives in the table below comprises those that are subject to master netting arrangements. The right to set off balances under these master netting agreements or to set off cash and securities collateral only arises in the event of non payment or default and, as a result, these arrangements do not qualify for offsetting under IAS 32. As a result no amount has been set off in the balance sheet (2022: nil). Total derivatives presented in the balance sheet are shown in note 24.

The 'financial instruments' amounts in the tables below show the values that can be set off against the relevant derivatives asset and liabilities in the event of default under master netting agreements. In addition, the Group and the Company holds and provides cash and securities collateral in respect of derivative transactions to mitigate credit risks.

In the tables below, the amounts of derivative assets or liabilities presented are offset first by financial instruments that have the right of offset under master netting with any remaining amount reduced by the amount collateral.

b) Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Arrangements

The Group and the Company participates in repurchase (repo) and reverse repurchase arrangements (reverse repo). The gross/net amount in the table shows the relevant assets that the Group and the Company has transferred to counterparties under these arrangements. Cash and non cash collateral is received by the Group and the Company for securities transferred. Cash collateral may be reinvested by the Group and Company through reverse repo against non cash collateral.

In the tables below, the amounts that are subject to repo and reverse repo are set off against the amount of collateral received according to the relevant legal agreements, showing the potential net amounts.

The actual fair value of collateral may be greater than amounts presented in the tables below in the case of over collateralisation.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)

44. Risk management (continued)

(c) Credit risk (continued)

(iii) Offsetting (continued)

b) Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Arrangements (continued)

Group as at 31 December 2023

				Related amounts where set off not permitted in the balance sheet (sub note 2)		
	Gross amounts of assets / liabilities	Amounts set off in the balance sheet	Net amounts presented in the balance sheet (sub note 1)	Financial instruments	Collateral	Potential net amounts if offset of related amounts permitted
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Financial assets						
OTC Derivatives	1,812	—	1,812	(710)	(746)	356
ET Derivatives	63	—	63	(16)	(47)	—
Total Derivative Assets	1,875	—	1,875	(726)	(793)	356
Financial liabilities						
OTC Derivatives	(2,873)	—	(2,873)	710	2,158	(5)
ET Derivatives	(105)	—	(105)	16	89	—
Total Derivative Liabilities	(2,978)	—	(2,978)	726	2,247	(5)

Group as at 31 December 2022

				Related amounts where set off not permitted in the balance sheet (sub note 2)		
	Gross amounts of assets / liabilities	Amounts set off in the balance sheet	Net amounts presented in the balance sheet (sub note 1)	Financial instruments	Collateral	Potential net amounts if offset of related amounts permitted
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Financial assets						
OTC Derivatives	1,803	—	1,803	(779)	(643)	381
ET Derivatives	78	—	78	(18)	(60)	—
Total Derivative Assets	1,881	—	1,881	(797)	(703)	381
Financial liabilities						
OTC Derivatives	(3,287)	—	(3,287)	778	2,215	(294)
ET Derivatives	(38)	—	(38)	18	20	—
Total Derivative Liabilities	(3,325)	—	(3,325)	796	2,235	(294)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**44. Risk management (continued)****(c) Credit risk (continued)****(iii) Offsetting (continued)****b) Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Arrangements (continued)**

Company as at 31 December 2023

				Related amounts where set off not permitted in the balance sheet (sub note 2)		Potential net amounts if offset of related amounts permitted
	Gross amounts of assets / liabilities	Amounts set off in the balance sheet	Net amounts presented in the balance sheet (sub note 1)	Financial instruments	Collateral	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Financial assets						
OTC Derivatives	1,651	—	1,651	(673)	(677)	301
ET Derivatives	22	—	22	(1)	(21)	—
Total Derivative Assets	1,673	—	1,673	(674)	(698)	301
Financial liabilities						
OTC Derivatives	(2,607)	—	(2,607)	673	1,923	(10)
ET Derivatives	(80)	—	(80)	1	80	1
Total Derivative Liabilities	(2,687)	—	(2,687)	674	2,003	(9)

Company as at 31 December 2022

				Related amounts where set off not permitted in the balance sheet (sub note 2)		Potential net amounts if offset of related amounts permitted
	Gross amounts of assets / liabilities	Amounts set off in the balance sheet	Net amounts presented in the balance sheet (sub note 1)	Financial instruments	Collateral	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Financial assets						
OTC Derivatives	1,629	—	1,629	(762)	(580)	287
ET Derivatives	55	—	55	(2)	(53)	—
Total Derivative Assets	1,684	—	1,684	(764)	(633)	287
Financial liabilities						
OTC Derivatives	(3,006)	—	(3,006)	762	2,068	(176)
ET Derivatives	(11)	—	(11)	2	8	(1)
Total Derivative Liabilities	(3,017)	—	(3,017)	764	2,076	(177)

The following sub notes are relevant to the tables on this and the preceding page:

1. The value of net amounts presented in the balance sheet for derivatives comprises those derivatives held by the Group and the Company that are subject to master netting arrangements. Total derivatives presented in the balance sheet are shown in note 24.
2. The Group and the Company enters into derivative transactions with various counterparties which are governed by industry standard master netting agreements. The Group and the Company holds and provides cash and securities collateral in respect of derivative transactions covered by these agreements. The right to set off balances under these master netting agreements or to set off cash and securities collateral only arises in the event of non-payment or default and, as a result, these arrangements do not qualify for offsetting under IAS 32.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**44. Risk management (continued)****(d) Capital Risk**

Capital risk is defined as the risk that an insufficient quantity or quality of capital is held to meet regulatory requirements or to support business strategy, an inefficient level of capital is held, or that capital is inefficiently deployed across the Group.

The business of several of the companies within the Group is regulated by the PRA and the FCA. The PRA rules, which incorporate all Solvency II requirements, specify the minimum amount of capital that must be held by the regulated companies within the Group in addition to their insurance liabilities. Under the Solvency II rules, each insurance company within the Group must hold assets in excess of this minimum amount, which is derived from an economic capital assessment undertaken by each regulated company and the quality of capital held must also satisfy Solvency II tiering rules.

The Solvency II minimum required capital must be maintained at all times throughout the year. These capital requirements and the capital available to meet them are regularly estimated in order to ensure that capital maintenance requirements are being met.

The Group's objectives when managing capital are:

- to have sufficient capital to safeguard the Group's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for the shareholder and benefits for other stakeholders
- to comply with the insurance capital requirements set out by the PRA in the UK
- when capital is needed, to require an adequate return to the shareholder by pricing insurance and investment contracts according to the level of risk associated with the business written
- to meet the requirements of the Schemes of Transfer

The capital management strategy is such that the integrated insurance business (comprising SWG and its subsidiaries, including the Group) will hold capital in line with the stated risk appetite for the business, which is to be able to withstand high-severity stress events without breaching the capital requirements. At SWG level it is intended that all surplus capital above that required to absorb a one in ten year stress event will be distributed to Lloyds Banking Group.

Capital support arrangements are in place for SWUTM and SWAS, which are provided by the Company. These irrevocable guarantees will come into effect on the occurrence of a material operational risk event impacting their respective capital positions. In addition for SWAS only, these arrangements will also come into effect on the occurrence of a material reinsured fund default event impacting its capital position. The Company has made these arrangements to provide sufficient capital to meet the regulatory capital adequacy and internal capital surplus requirements of these subsidiaries if such events occur.

The Company's capital comprises all components of equity, movements in which are set out in the statement of changes in equity and includes subordinated debt (note 38).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**44. Risk management (continued)****(d) Capital Risk (continued)**

The table below sets out the regulatory capital held (specifically, eligible own funds, allowing for any year-end foreseeable dividend, available to cover the solvency capital requirement) at 31 December in each year for the Company on a Solvency II basis.

Company	2023	2022
	£m	£m
Regulatory Capital held	5,490	5,858
SCR (unaudited)	3,428	3,339
Net Regulatory Surplus	2,062	2,519
Solvency II Ratio (unaudited)	160 %	192 %

The solvency ratio decreased over 2023 primarily due to the £850 million sub debt redemption and dividends paid, offset by earnings from in-force business and the positive impact of regulatory changes. The position is expected to remain above risk appetite at 31 December 2023. Exposure of the solvency position to market volatility continues to be actively monitored, in particular relating to interest rates and credit assets. The credit portfolio is average 'A' rated, well diversified and non-cyclical, with less than 1 per cent invested in sub investment grade or unrated assets.

All minimum regulatory requirements were met during the year.

(e) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Group does not have sufficient financial resources to meet its commitments as they fall due, or can only secure them at excessive cost.

Liquidity risk may result from either the inability to sell financial assets quickly at their fair values; or from an insurance liability falling due for payment earlier than expected; or from the inability to generate cash inflows as anticipated.

Liquidity risk has been analysed as arising from payments to policyholders (including those where payment is at the discretion of the policyholder) and non policyholder related activity (such as investment purchases and the payment of shareholder expenses).

In order to measure liquidity risk exposure the Group's liquidity is assessed in a stress scenario. Liquidity risk is actively managed and monitored to ensure that, even under stress conditions, the Company and Group has sufficient liquidity to meet its obligations and remains within approved risk appetite. Liquidity risk appetite considers two time periods; three month stressed outflows are required to be covered by primary liquid assets; and one-year stressed outflows are required to be covered by primary and secondary liquid assets. Primary liquid assets are gilts or cash, and secondary liquid assets are corporate bonds. The stressed outflows also make allowance for the increased collateral that needs to be posted under derivative contracts in stressed conditions. Liquidity risk is actively managed and monitored to ensure that, even under stress conditions, the Group has sufficient liquidity to meet its obligations and remains within approved risk appetite.

Liquidity risk is managed in line with the Insurance Liquidity Risk Policy and the wider Lloyds Banking Group Funding and Liquidity Policy. Liquidity risk in respect of each of the major product areas is primarily mitigated as follows:

Annuity contracts

Assets are held which are specifically chosen to correspond to the expectation of timing of annuity payments. Gilts, corporate bonds, loans and, where required, derivatives are selected to reflect the expected annuity payments as closely as possible and are regularly rebalanced to ensure that this remains the case in future.

With Profits contracts

For With Profits business, a portfolio of assets is held in line with investment mandates which will reflect policyholders' reasonable expectations.

Liquidity is maintained within the portfolio via the holding of cash balances and a substantial number of highly liquid assets, principally gilts, bonds and listed equities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**44. Risk management (continued)****(e) Liquidity risk (continued)***Non-participating contracts*

For unit-linked products, portfolios are managed through mandates which ensure that they are run within defined tolerances, maintaining sufficient liquidity to carry out operations of the portfolio without material disruption. Deferral clauses are included in policyholder contracts to give time, when necessary, to realise linked assets without being a forced seller.

For non-linked products other than annuity contracts, backing investments are mostly held in gilts with minimal liquidity risk. Investments are arranged to minimise the possibility of being a distressed seller whilst at the same time investing to meet policyholder obligations. This is achieved by anticipating policyholder behaviour and sales of underlying assets within funds.

Shareholder funds

For shareholder funds, liquidity is maintained within the portfolio via the holding of cash balances and a substantial number of highly liquid assets, principally gilts and bonds.

The following tables indicate the timing of the contractual cash flows arising from the Group and Company's financial liabilities, as required by IFRS 7. The table is based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Group and Company are obliged to pay, regardless of the surrender penalties that might apply and has not been adjusted to take account of such penalties. The table includes both interest and principal cash flows.

Liquidity risk in respect of liabilities arising from insurance contracts and participating investment contracts has been analysed based on the expected pattern of maturities rather than by contractual maturity. A maturity analysis of liabilities arising from non-participating investment contracts based on expected contract maturities is also given as it is considered that this analysis provides additional useful information in respect of the liquidity risk relating to contracts written by the Group and Company.

Group As at 31 December 2023**Contractual cash flows**

Liabilities	Carrying amount £m	No stated maturity £m	Less than 1 month £m	1-3 months £m	3-12 months £m	1-5 years £m	More than 5 years £m
Non-participating investment contract liabilities	44,978	—	44,978	—	—	—	—
External interests in collective investment vehicles	12,011	12,011	—	—	—	—	—
Derivatives financial instruments	2,978	—	67	166	413	514	3,367
Subordinated debt	582	—	—	—	46	176	1,308
Borrowings	143	—	143	—	—	—	—
Lease liabilities	5	—	—	—	—	1	69
Other financial liabilities	1,648	471	1,168	—	9	—	—
Total	62,345	12,482	46,356	166	468	691	4,744

Company As at 31 December 2023**Contractual cash flows**

Liabilities	Carrying amount £m	No stated maturity £m	Less than 1 month £m	1-3 months £m	3-12 months £m	1-5 years £m	More than 5 years £m
Borrowings	143	—	143	—	—	—	—
Non-participating investment contract liabilities	44,960	—	44,960	—	—	—	—
Derivatives financial instruments	2,687	—	62	129	394	437	3,090
Subordinated debt	607	—	—	—	46	182	1,333
Other financial liabilities	888	451	437	—	—	—	—
Total	49,285	451	45,602	129	440	619	4,423

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**44. Risk management (continued)****(e) Liquidity risk (continued)**

Group As at 31 December 2022 - Restated		Contractual cash flows					
Liabilities	Carrying amount	No stated maturity	Less than 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	More than 5 years
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Non-participating investment contract liabilities - Restated	39,473 *	—	39,473 *	—	—	—	—
External interests in collective investment vehicles	12,109	12,109	—	—	—	—	—
Derivatives financial instruments	3,325	—	170	133	154	975	3,422
Subordinated debt	1,429	—	—	—	942	176	1,353
Borrowings	50	—	50	—	—	—	—
Lease liabilities	5	—	—	—	—	1	71
Other financial liabilities	1,345 *	395 *	950 *	4	9	—	—
Total	57,736	12,504	40,643	137	1,105	1,152	4,846

Company as at 31 December 2022 - Restated		Contractual cash flows					
Liabilities	Carrying amount	No stated maturity	Less than 1 month	1-3 months	3-12 months	1-5 years	More than 5 years
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Borrowings	50	—	50	—	—	—	—
Non-participating investment contract liabilities - Restated	39,466 *	—	39,466 *	—	—	—	—
Derivative financial	3,017	—	162	89	139	863	3,177
Subordinated debt	1,456	—	—	—	942	182	1,378
Other financial liabilities	804 *	362 *	442 *	—	—	—	—
Total	44,793	362	40,120	89	1,081	1,045	4,555

* The 2022 comparative figures have been restated for the impact of IFRS 17. See note 49 for further details.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**44. Risk management****(e) Liquidity risk (continued)**

An analysis of the contractual cash flows in respect of insurance and participating investment contract liabilities by expected contract maturity, on a discounted basis, is shown below:

Group as at 31 December 2023

	Estimates of present value of future cash flows						Total
	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	More than 5 years	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Insurance and participating investment contracts							
Liabilities	(666)	(2,105)	(3,063)	(3,543)	(3,674)	(101,759)	(114,810)
Total	(666)	(2,105)	(3,063)	(3,543)	(3,674)	(101,759)	(114,810)
Reinsurance contracts							
Liabilities	—	—	—	—	(1)	(17)	(18)
Total	—	—	—	—	(1)	(17)	(18)

Company as at 31 December 2023

	Estimates of present value of future cash flows						Total
	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	More than 5 years	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Insurance and participating investment contracts							
Liabilities	(595)	(2,034)	(3,003)	(3,480)	(3,616)	(100,528)	(113,256)
Total	(595)	(2,034)	(3,003)	(3,480)	(3,616)	(100,528)	(113,256)
Reinsurance contracts							
Liabilities	—	—	—	—	—	(8)	(8)
Total	—	—	—	—	—	(8)	(8)

Group as at 31 December 2022

	Estimates of present value of future cash flows						Total
	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	More than 5 years	
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Insurance and participating investment contracts							
Liabilities	(916)	(863)	(1,891)	(2,636)	(3,161)	(95,608)	(105,075)
Total	(916)	(863)	(1,891)	(2,636)	(3,161)	(95,608)	(105,075)
Reinsurance contracts							
Liabilities	—	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(57)	(69)
Total	—	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(57)	(69)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**44. Risk management (continued)****(e) Liquidity risk (continued)****Company as at 31 December 2022**

	Estimates of present value of future cash flows						
	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	3 to 4 years	4 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Insurance and participating investment contracts							
Liabilities	(895)	(813)	(1,862)	(2,599)	(3,117)	(94,249)	(103,535)
Total	(895)	(813)	(1,862)	(2,599)	(3,117)	(94,249)	(103,535)
Reinsurance contracts							
Liabilities	—	(3)	(3)	(3)	(2)	(53)	(64)
Total	—	(3)	(3)	(3)	(2)	(53)	(64)

An analysis of liabilities arising from insurance and participating investment contracts that are payable on demand, is shown below:

<i>Group</i>	2023		2022	
	Amounts payable on demand	Carrying amount	Amounts payable on demand	Carrying amount
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Annuities	(614)	(1,761)	(369)	(930)
Pensions and Investments	(101,170)	(98,160)	(92,743)	(90,135)
Protection and Other	(316)	(374)	(328)	(379)
Total	(102,100)	(100,295)	(93,440)	(91,444)
<i>Company</i>				
	2023		2022	
	Amounts payable on demand	Carrying amount	Amounts payable on demand	Carrying amount
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Annuities	(614)	(1,761)	(354)	(916)
Pensions and Investments	(99,639)	(96,552)	(91,258)	(88,544)
Protection and Other	(317)	(374)	(328)	(379)
Total	(100,570)	(98,687)	(91,940)	(89,839)

The amounts payable on demand represent contract surrender values (such as policyholder units) and incurred claims.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**45. Related party transactions****(a) Ultimate parent and shareholding**

The Group's immediate parent undertaking is SWG, a Company registered in the United Kingdom. SWG has taken advantage of the provisions of the Companies Act 2006 and has not produced consolidated financial statements.

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Lloyds Banking Group which is the parent undertaking of the only group to consolidate these financial statements. Copies of the consolidated Annual Report and Accounts of Lloyds Banking Group may be obtained from Lloyds Banking Group's head office at 25 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7HN or downloaded via www.lloydsbankinggroup.com.

(b) Transactions with other Lloyds Banking Group companies

In accordance with IAS 24 'Related Party Disclosures', transactions and balances between Group companies have been eliminated on consolidation and have not been reported as part of the consolidated financial statements.

The Group has entered into transactions with related parties in the normal course of business during the year.

Group as at 31 December 2023

	2023			
	Income during period	Expenses during period	Payable at period end	Receivable at period end
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Relationship				
Parent	11	(100)	—	10
Other related parties	246	(1,137)	(2,614)	2,439

Group as at 31 December 2022

	2022			
	Income during period	Expenses during period	Payable at period end	Receivable at period end
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Relationship				
Parent	17	(600)	—	362
Other related parties	225	(1,609)	(2,021)	1,660

The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in the normal course of business during the year. Holdings by the Group, including consolidated OEIC investments, give rise to £193 million (2022: £159 million) of shares in the ultimate parent undertaking on the balance sheet, with associated transactions of £28 million (2022: £(28) million) during the year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**45. Related party transactions (continued)****(b) Transactions with other Lloyds Banking Group companies (continued)****Company as at 31 December 2023**

Relationship	2023			
	Income during period	Expenses during period	Payable at period end	Receivable at period end
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Parent	11	(100)	—	10
Subsidiary	129	(71)	(192)	575
Other related parties	244	(1,021)	(2,594)	2,341

Company as at 31 December 2022

Relationship	2022			
	Income during period	Expenses during period	Payable at period end	Receivable at period end
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Parent	17	(600)	—	362
Subsidiary	15 *	(168)*	(148)*	477 *
Other related parties	217	(1,458)	(1,992)	1,555

Amounts of £55,271 million due from the company's investments in consolidated OEICs were outstanding at 31 December 2023 (2022: £51,371 million). The above balances are unsecured in nature and are expected to be settled in cash.

The company recognised income during the period of £4,366 million from consolidated OEICs (2022: expenses during the period of £(4,545) million).

Further, amounts of £1,911 million due from investments in unconsolidated OEICs managed by related parties were outstanding at 31 December 2023 (2022: £1,950 million). The above balances are unsecured in nature and are expected to be settled in cash.

Included within the consolidated statement of comprehensive income were net income/(expense) amounts related to other parties of £118 million (2022: £(185) million) from unconsolidated OEIC investments.

Parent undertaking transactions relate to all reported transactions and balances with SWG, the Group's immediate parent. Such transactions with the parent Company are primarily financing (through capital and subordinated debt), provision of loans and payment of dividends.

Transactions with other related parties (which includes Subsidiary and Other categories above) are primarily in relation to operating and employee expenses.

There are no loss allowances on intercompany balances as the risk of default is minimal.

* The 2022 comparative figures have been restated for the impact of IFRS 17. See note 49 for further details.

(c) Transactions between the Group and entity employing key management

Key management personnel are those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the Company which, for the Company, are all Directors and IP&IExCo members. Key management personnel, as defined by IAS 24, are employed by a management entity, transactions with this entity are as follows:

Key management compensation:

	2023	2023	2022	2022
	£m	£m	£m	£m
	<u>Group</u>	<u>Company</u>	<u>Group</u>	<u>Company</u>
Short-term employee benefits	10	9	6	6
Share-based payments	2	2	1	1
Total	12	11	7	7

Included in short-term employee benefits is the aggregate amount of emoluments paid to or receivable by Directors in respect of qualifying services of £5 million (2022: £3 million).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**45. Related party transactions (continued)****(c) Transactions between the Group and entity employing key management (continued)****Key management compensation (continued)**

There were no retirement benefits accruing to Directors (2022: nil) under defined benefit pension schemes. Null Directors (2022: null Directors) are paying into a defined contribution scheme. There were no contributions paid to a pension scheme for qualifying services (2022: nil) for Group and Company.

Certain members of key management in the Group, including the highest paid Director, provide services to other companies within Lloyds Banking Group. In such cases, for the purposes of this note, figures have been included based on an apportionment to the Group of the total compensation earned.

The aggregate amount of money receivable and the net value of assets received/receivable under Lloyds Banking Group share-based incentive schemes in respect of Directors' qualifying services was £1 million (2022: £1 million). During the year, no Director exercised share options (2022: no Directors) and zero Director received qualifying service shares under long-term incentive schemes (2022: one Directors). Movements in share options are as follows:

	2023 million Options	2022 million Options
Outstanding at 1 January	25	25
Outstanding balance of directors newly appointed in 2022	3	—
Granted	14	10
Exercised / Vested	(7)	(5)
Forfeited	(9)	(3)
Outstanding balance of directors resigned in 2022	(6)	(2)
Outstanding at 31 December	20	25

We have undertaken a review of the presentation of the Directors' share options. Accordingly, we have changed the prior year disclosure to better reflect leavers and joiners such that the closing balance of outstanding share options reflects active Directors at each reporting date.

Detail regarding the highest paid Director is as follows:

	2023 £m	2023 £m	2022 £m	2022 £m
	<i>Group</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Company</i>
Apportioned aggregate emoluments	2	2	1	1
Apportioned share-based payments	—	—	1	1

The highest paid Director did not exercise share options during the year. (2022: The highest paid Director did exercise share options during the year).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**46. Lease liabilities**

The Group has lease liabilities arising from ground rent commitments on its investment properties. The lease liabilities and related right-of-use assets are included in the balance sheet as follows:

	2023 £m	2023 £m	2022 £m	2022 £m
	<i>Group</i>	<i>Company</i>	<i>Group</i>	<i>Company</i>
Lease liabilities:				
Current	—	—	—	—
Non-current	5	—	5	—
Total	5	—	5	—

A maturity analysis of lease liabilities is provided in note 44 (e) Liquidity Risk.

Operating lease receipts and payments represent rental receivable and payable by the Group for certain of its properties. Generally the Group's operating leases are for terms of 15 years or more.

47. Dividends paid

	2023 £m	2022 £m
Total dividends paid on equity shares	100	600

The Company paid interim dividends of £100 million in February 2023 (2022: £300 million in February 2022, and a further £300 million in July 2022). The dividend paid in the year amounted to £1.43 per share (2022: £8.57 per share).

48. Capital commitments

The Group and Company has given an undertaking to provide up to £1,058 million (2022: £1,101 million) of capital to Private Credit Funds and at 31 December 2023, £1,037 million had been drawn down (2022: £1,084 million). The Group has also agreed £6 million of undrawn loan commitments in 2023 (2022: £234 million). £4 million of this undrawn balance is to be drawn within one year (2022: £68 million).

The Group has total undrawn lending commitments of £194 million (2022: £287 million). £104 million of this undrawn balance is to be drawn within one year (2022: £98 million). The commitments are irrevocable if the borrowers meet the terms of the agreements.

The Group has contracted for, but not paid for, £15 million (2022: £12 million) of development expenses for investment property. Of this amount, the Company has contracted for, but not paid for, £nil (2022: £nil).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**49. Adoption of IFRS 17**

The Group has adopted IFRS 17 from 1 January 2023. As a result, the Group has restated certain comparative amounts and presented a third statement of financial position as at 1 January 2022. The nature and effects of the key changes in the Group's accounting policies resulting from its adoption of IFRS 17 are summarised below.

(i) Recognition, measurement and presentation of insurance contracts

Under IFRS 17, Insurance and participating contract liabilities are no longer measured using traditional and historic regulatory methods. IFRS 17 requires insurance contracts, including reinsurance contracts, and investment contracts with discretionary participation features to be recognised on the balance sheet as the total of the fulfilment cash flows and the contractual service margin:

- The fulfilment cash flows consist of the present value of future cash flows calculated using best estimate assumptions, together with an explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk and are required to be remeasured at each reporting date
- The CSM represents the unearned profit on the insurance contracts and investment contracts with discretionary participation features

Changes to estimates of fulfilment cash flows which relate to future service are taken to the CSM, except where onerous contracts are identified or where the Group takes advantage of the risk mitigation option available under IFRS 17 (see note 2b). The Group calculates the risk adjustment by applying margins to best estimate cash flows relating to non-financial risks (such as mortality or persistency). The risk adjustment will be released to the income statement as risk expires. For reinsurance contracts held, the CSM represents the net cost or net gain of purchasing reinsurance and the risk adjustment represents the amount of risk transferred from the underlying contracts held.

Premiums are no longer presented as insurance revenue. Under IFRS 17, insurance revenue in each reporting period represents the changes in the liabilities for remaining coverage that relate to services for which the Group expects to receive consideration and an allocation of premiums that relate to recovering insurance acquisition cash flows. In addition, investment components are no longer included in insurance revenue and insurance service expenses.

Previously, all acquisition costs were recognised and presented as separate assets from the related insurance and participating investment contracts (deferred acquisition costs). Under IFRS 17, only insurance acquisition cash flows that arise before the recognition of the related insurance contracts are recognised as separate assets and are tested for recoverability. These assets are presented in the carrying amount of the related portfolio of contracts and are derecognised once the related contracts have been recognised.

The acquired value in-force asset for insurance contracts recognised by the Group at 31 December 2021 is not recognised under IFRS 17 and has been derecognised on transition.

Income and expenses from reinsurance contracts other than insurance finance income and expenses are now presented as a single net amount in profit or loss. Previously, amounts recovered from reinsurers and reinsurance expenses were presented separately.

For more detail on the Group's accounting policies under IFRS 17, see notes 1 (c), (e), (g) and (u).

(ii) Transition

IFRS 17 requires a Full Retrospective Approach, unless impracticable. For insurance and participating investment contracts for which the Group cannot identify a group retrospectively, and for groups of insurance and participating investment contracts for which full retrospective application is impracticable, a choice is permitted between a Modified Retrospective Approach or a Fair Value Approach. Full retrospective application implies having full and granular data on assumptions and cash flows so that at the point of contract inception, the IFRS 17 contract value and CSM can be calculated and re-based up to the point of transition. The modified retrospective approach is retrospective but with prescribed simplifications while the fair value approach involves a comparison between fulfilment value and fair value. Different approaches can be applied to different groups of insurance contracts. The table below sets out which approach applied to which groups of insurance contracts at the transition date of 1 January 2022.

Year of Issue	Transition Approach	CSM at Transition Date	
		£m	%
Insurance contracts initially recognised prior to 1 January 2016	Fair Value Approach	1,006	64 %
Insurance contracts initially recognised after 1 January 2016	Full Retrospective Approach	577	36 %

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**49. Adoption of IFRS 17 (continued)***(ii) Transition (continued)*

The Full Retrospective Approach was deemed impracticable for contracts initially recognised prior to 2016. This was the date when Solvency II models, required to calculate the Risk Adjustment, became available and were used within the Group. Prior to this date, the models required to calculate the Risk Adjustment were not in use within the business and hindsight would be required to retrospectively calculate the Risk Adjustment prior to that point. The Group decided to use the Fair Value approach for business initially recognised prior to 2016.

(iii) Fair Value Approach

Under this approach, the CSM (or the loss component) at 1 January 2022 was determined as the difference between the fair value of a group of contracts at that date and the fulfilment cash flows at that date. Fair value was determined using an economic value creation model. The model considered the expected profit arising in each future period as the value of the realistic cash flow less the release of required capital. The stream of profits derived was then discounted at a required rate of return.

The key assumptions underlying the fair value calculation of the liabilities are:

- The market participant in the transaction is assumed to share the same characteristics as the Group since a third party purchasing the portfolio of contracts would be expected to be of similar structure and scale;
- Consequently, the assumptions used in the fair value calculation are aligned to the best estimate assumptions applying to the Group's regulatory calculations as at 1 January 2022;
- The required capital assumed in the fair value calculation is the regulatory capital requirement of the portfolio of contracts at 1 January 2022 plus the additional internal capital buffer.

For all contracts measured using the fair value approach, the Group used reasonable and supportable information available at 1 January 2022 to determine:

- How to identify groups of contracts;
- Whether a contract meets the definition of a direct participating contract;
- How to identify discretionary cash flows for insurance contracts without direct participation features, and
- Whether an investment contract meets the definition of an investment contract with discretionary participation features.

In applying this approach, the Group did not split groups of contracts into annual cohorts but instead took the optional exemption in IFRS 17, which allows groups of contracts to include contracts issued more than one year apart. The discount rates on initial recognition were determined at 1 January 2022 instead of the date of initial recognition.

(iv) Restatement of prior period information

The following tables summarise the adjustments arising on the adoption of IFRS 17 to the Group's consolidated statement of comprehensive income and consolidated balance sheet at 31 December 2022:

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)

49. Adoption of IFRS 17 (continued)

(iv) Restatement of prior period information (continued)

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the year ended 31 December 2022	Note	As previously reported		Other changes	Restated* 2022
		2022 £m	Impact of IFRS 17 £m		
Revenue					
Gross earned premiums	A	9,092	(9,156)	64	—
Premiums ceded to reinsurers	A	(369)	369	—	—
Premiums net of reinsurance	A	8,723	(8,787)	64	—
Insurance revenue	B	—	1,992	—	1,992
Insurance service expenses	B	—	(3,171)	—	(3,171)
Net income from reinsurance contracts held	B	—	58	—	58
Insurance service result	B	—	(1,121)	—	(1,121)
Investment income		3,872	—	—	3,872
Net gain/(loss) on assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss		(23,764)	—	—	(23,764)
Investment return		(19,892)	—	—	(19,892)
Gross claims and expenses paid	A	(8,285)	8,285	—	—
Claims recoveries from reinsurers	A	367	(367)	—	—
	A	(7,918)	7,918	—	—
Change in liabilities arising from insurance contracts and participating investment contracts	C	16,661	(16,661)	—	—
Change in unallocated surplus	D	57	(57)	—	—
Change in reinsurance assets	E	(139)	139	—	—
Net finance (expense)/income from insurance and participating investment contracts	F	—	15,914	—	15,914
Net finance expense from reinsurance contracts held	F	—	(22)	—	(22)
Change in contracts with reinsurers at fair value through profit and loss		(1,237)	—	—	(1,237)
Change in non-participating investment contract	G	4,168	(207)	—	3,961
Net (profit)/loss attributable to external interests in collective investment vehicles		1,011	—	—	1,011
Net financial result		—	—	—	(265)
Fee and commission income	H	195	(39)	—	156
Other operating income	I	87	32	—	119
Other operating expenses	J	(1,221)	640	(64)	(645)
Expenses for asset management services received	K	(165)	165	—	—
Other finance costs		(70)	—	—	(70)
Loss before tax		260	(2,086)	—	(1,826)
Taxation credit	L	(52)	489	—	437
Loss for the year		208	(1,597)	—	(1,389)
Other comprehensive income					
Items that may subsequently be reclassified to					
Currency translation differences		8	—	—	8
Other comprehensive income, net of tax		8	—	—	8
Total comprehensive loss for the year		216	(1,597)	—	(1,381)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)

49. Adoption of IFRS 17 (continued)

(iv) Restatement of prior period information (continued)

	Note	As previously reported At 31 December 2022	Remove IFRS 4 as at 1 January 2022	Add IFRS 17 as at 1 January 2022	IFRS 17 2022 Movements	Restated At 31 Dec 2022
Consolidated balance sheet						
Assets						
Intangible assets	M	118	(34)	—	4	88
Deferred origination costs	N	1,411	(1,362)	—	14	63
Deferred tax assets	L	19	—	(8)	40	51
Current tax recoverable	L	17	—	—	—	17
Investment in subsidiaries		—	—	—	—	—
Investment properties		2,468	—	—	—	2,468
Insurance contract assets	O	—	—	6	(6)	—
Reinsurance contract assets	P	590	(729)	338	161	360
Contracts with reinsurers at fair value through profit or loss		10,906	—	—	—	10,906
Other assets		158	—	—	—	158
Derivative financial instruments		1,881	—	—	—	1,881
Loans and receivables at amortised cost	Q	1,066	(28)	—	(42)	996
Investments at fair value through profit or loss		152,054	—	—	—	152,054
Cash and cash equivalents		143	—	—	—	143
Total assets		170,831	(2,152)	336	171	169,185
Equity						
Share Capital		70	—	—	—	70
Share Premium		1	—	—	—	1
Retained Earnings		1,726	93,285	(92,143)	(1,597)	1,272
Total Equity		1,797	93,285	(92,143)	(1,597)	1,343
Liabilities						
Insurance contract and participating investment contract liabilities	R	106,761	(123,348)	124,898	1,621	109,932
Unallocated surplus	D	251	(308)	—	57	—
Future profits on non-participating business in the With Profits Funds	S	(16)	47	—	(31)	—
Reinsurance contract liabilities	T	—	—	37	(29)	8
Current tax liabilities	L	14	—	—	—	14
Deferred tax liabilities	L	110	28,670	(28,327)	(453)	—
Provisions for other liabilities and accruals and deferred income		111	—	—	10	121
Subordinated debt		1,429	—	—	—	1,429
Non-participating investment contract	G	42,970	—	(4,129)	632	39,473
Derivative financial instruments		3,325	—	—	—	3,325
Other financial liabilities	U	1,884	(500)	—	(39)	1,345
External interests in collective investment vehicles		12,109	—	—	—	12,109
Borrowings		50	—	—	—	50
Lease Liabilities		5	—	—	—	5
Total liabilities		169,034	(95,439)	92,479	1,768	167,842

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**49. Adoption of IFRS 17 (continued)***(iv) Restatement of prior period information (continued)*

Notes:

- A. Insurance premium income received and claims and expenses paid are no longer presented on the income statement under IFRS 17. In other changes, £64m of commissions paid on behalf of policyholders were re-presented as premiums (see note 11).
- B. The insurance service result depicts profit earned from providing insurance coverage and comprises insurance revenue and insurance service expenses. Insurance revenue includes the CSM released to the income statement and changes in the risk adjustment related to current service (for more details on IFRS 17 measurement see note 1). Insurance services expense includes incurred claims excluding any investment components, attributable service expenses and losses as a result of contract modifications.
- C. The change in insurance and participating investment contract liabilities is no longer presented on the income statement.
- D. Unallocated surplus relating to the With-Profit funds, along with the change in unallocated surplus, is no longer separately presented under IFRS 17 and is instead incorporated into the best estimate liabilities.
- E. Change in reinsurance assets is no longer presented on the income statement.
- F. Finance income and expenses related to the carrying value of insurance, participating investment and reinsurance contracts are separately presented under IFRS 17.
- G. Non-participating investment contract liabilities that are now accounted for under IFRS 17 are re-classified. For certain hybrid Unit-Linked/With-Profit contracts, applying IFRS 4 the deposit component was unbundled from the host contract and included within the scope of IFRS 9. Applying IFRS 17, the investment component has been assessed as non-distinct and so has not been separated and the entire contract is classified within insurance and participating investment contracts within the scope of IFRS 17.
- H. Reduction in fee and commission income is related to reclassification of certain annual management charge income (variable fees received that adjust CSM) under IFRS 17.
- I. Other operating income now includes transaction price differences due to timing on purchases and sales of policyholder units, which were reported within premiums under IFRS 4.
- J. Other operating expenses are adjusted to remove maintenance expenses from this line item (now included as part of insurance service expenses) and acquisition expenses are deferred to CSM.
- K. Expenses for asset management services received are now included as maintenance expenses, which are included within insurance service expense and as acquisition expenses, which are deferred within the CSM under IFRS 17.
- L. Current tax is recalculated in respect of the IFRS 17 impact on retained earnings. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recalculated in respect of differences in retained earnings between IFRS 4 and IFRS 17. This has resulted in the recognition of a transitional deferred tax asset of £48m as well as the removal of deferred tax balances for items no longer recognised under IFRS 17, such as deferred acquisition costs. The transitional deferred tax asset will run off over 10 years in line with UK tax legislation.
- M. Acquired VIF in respect of insurance and participating investment contracts recognised under IFRS 4 is removed.
- N. Deferred acquisition costs recognised under IFRS 4 are not recognised under IFRS 17.
- O. Under IFRS 17, portfolios of insurance contracts that are in an asset position are recognised.
- P. Reinsurance assets on an IFRS 4 basis are derecognised and reinsurance contract assets are recognised on an IFRS 17 basis.
- Q. Premium receivables on an IFRS 4 basis are derecognised as these are now recognised as part of insurance contract and participating investment contract liabilities on an IFRS 17 basis.
- R. The IFRS 4 value of insurance contract and participating investment contract liabilities is removed. Insurance contract and participating investment contract liabilities on an IFRS 17 basis are recognised.
- S. Future profits on non-participating business in the With Profits Fund is no longer presented under IFRS 17.
- T. Portfolios of reinsurance contracts which are in a liability position under IFRS 17 are recognised.
- U. Claims payables on an IFRS 4 basis are derecognised as these are now recognised as part of insurance contract and participating investment contract liabilities on an IFRS 17 basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2023 (continued)**50. Future accounting developments**

The following pronouncements are not applicable for the year ending 31 December 2023 and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. Save as disclosed below, the full impact of these accounting changes is being assessed by the Group, and reliable estimates cannot be made at this stage.

The IASB has issued a number of minor amendments to IFRS effective 1 January 2024, including IFRS 16 Lease liability in a sale and leaseback, IAS 1 Non-current liabilities with covenants, and IAS 1 Classification of liabilities as current or non-current. These amendments are not expected to have a significant impact on the Group and, apart from the amendments relating to IFRS 16 Lease liability in a sale and leaseback, have not been endorsed for use in the UK.

There are no other standards or interpretations that are not yet effective and that would be expected to have a material impact on the Group or Company.

51. Post balance sheet events**Dividend**

An interim dividend of £350 million (£5.00 per share) was declared on 8 February 2024 and paid to Scottish Widows Group Limited on 12 February 2024.

Bulk Annuity portfolio transfer

On 13 March 2024 the Group entered into a Business Transfer Agreement ('BTA') with Rothesay Life Plc which agrees to the sale of the Group's bulk annuity business and to pursue the transfer of associated business assets and assumed liabilities under Part VII of the Financial Services Markets Act 2000. It is intended that a separate Reinsurance Agreement will be entered into with Rothesay Life Plc, so that the Group fully de-risks its bulk annuity portfolio. The Part VII process has not commenced and is subject to approval by the High Court, through a process in which regulators and policyholders are given the opportunity to object.

Consequently, the financial effects of this transaction and subsequent Reinsurance Agreement cannot be estimated, given that the change in value of insurance contract liabilities and associated assets up to the date of the Part VII is uncertain and any reinsurance premium will be set under the Reinsurance Agreement. As at 31 December 2023, the present value of future cashflows and risk adjustment associated with the bulk annuity insurance contract liabilities in scope of this transaction was £6.3bn (net of existing associated reinsurance with third parties).