

UTMOST INTERNATIONAL ISLE OF MAN LIMITED

**Annual Report and Financial Statements
For the year ended 31 December 2025**

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2025.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY

The principal activity of the Company is the provision of life assurance business, operating within selected international markets.

RESULTS, DIVIDENDS AND TRANSFERS

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £72.1m (2024: £84.2m) which has been transferred to retained earnings. During the year dividends of £100.0m (2024: £97.0m) were paid. The Directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend (2024: £nil).

DIRECTORS

Directors who held office during the year and to the date of this report, except where otherwise indicated, were as follows:

Executive Directors

KS Moore
JSA Hemuss

Non-executive Directors

AP Thompson
IG Maidens
AV Lodge
DM Crellin
A Alexander (Resigned 30 April 2025)
PA Wiseman (Appointed 1 April 2025)

COMPANY SECRETARY

NS Aitken

APPOINTED ACTUARY

E Hough

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLC, being eligible, has indicated its willingness to continue in office in accordance with Section 12(2) of the Isle of Man Companies Act 1982.

By order of the Board



Secretary

18 March 2026
King Edward Bay House
King Edward Road
Onchan
Isle of Man
IM99 1NU

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE ANNUAL REPORT AND THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Annual Report and the Financial Statements in accordance with applicable Isle of Man law and regulation.

Company law requires the Directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. The Directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards.

The financial statements are required by law to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the Directors' are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then applying them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable IFRS Accounting Standards have been followed, 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 Company will continue in business.

The Directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Acts 1931 to 2004. 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.

By Order of the Board



Secretary

18 March 2026

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF UTMOST INTERNATIONAL ISLE OF MAN LIMITED

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our opinion

In our opinion, Utmost International Isle of Man Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2025 and of its profit and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards; and
- have been properly prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Isle of Man Companies Acts 1931 to 2004.

What we have audited

Utmost International Isle of Man Limited's financial statements comprise:

- the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2025;
- the statement of comprehensive income for the year then ended;
- the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended;
- the statement of cash flows for the year then ended; and
- the notes to the financial statements, comprising material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing ("ISAs"). 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 believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards) issued by the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants ("IESBA Code") as applicable to audits of financial statements of public interest entities. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code.

Other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report and Financial Statements other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF UTMOST INTERNATIONAL ISLE OF MAN LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Responsibilities of the Directors for the financial statements

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards and Isle of Man law, 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 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 Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

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 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.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE MEMBER OF UTMOST INTERNATIONAL ISLE OF MAN LIMITED (CONTINUED)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements (continued)

We communicate with the Directors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for and only for the Company's member in accordance with Section 15 of the Isle of Man Companies Act 1982 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving this opinion, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Adequacy of accounting records and information and explanations received

Under the Isle of Man Companies Acts 1931 to 2004 we are required to report to you by exception if, in our opinion:

- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit;
- proper books of account have not been kept, or proper returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us;
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the books of account and returns; and
- certain disclosures of directors' loans and remuneration specified by law have not been complied with.

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



PricewaterhouseCoopers LLC
Chartered Accountants
Douglas, Isle of Man
18 March 2026

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	2025 £m	2024 £m
Insurance revenue	3	5.7	4.6
Insurance service expenses	3	(1.6)	(0.9)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	3	(0.3)	(0.3)
Insurance service result		3.8	3.4
Fees and charges receivable	5	181.7	196.5
Investment return on policyholder investments	7	3,302.6	2,698.2
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	4	(339.7)	(265.8)
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held	4	24.7	10.4
Change in investment contract liabilities	26	(2,988.5)	(2,442.4)
Net financial result	4	(0.9)	0.4
Other income	6	40.2	41.1
Other operating expenses	8	(139.3)	(156.0)
Profit for the year before tax		85.5	85.4
Tax charge	9	(13.4)	(1.2)
Profit and total comprehensive income after taxation		72.1	84.2

All the above amounts in the current and prior year derive from continuing activities. The notes on pages 10 to 73 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Share capital	Retained earnings	Total
	£m	£m	£m
Balance at 1 January 2024	8.6	238.2	246.8
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	84.2	84.2
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Dividends paid*	-	(97.0)	(97.0)
Balance at 31 December 2024	8.6	225.4	234.0
Balance at 1 January 2025	8.6	225.4	234.0
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year	-	72.1	72.1
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:			
Dividends paid*	-	(100.0)	(100.0)
Balance at 31 December 2025	8.6	197.5	206.1

* The dividend per share paid by the Company during the financial year was £11.63 (2024: £11.28).

The notes on pages 10 to 73 form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	2025 £m	2024 £m
Assets			
Investment in subsidiary	10	16.7	16.7
Deferred acquisition costs	11	359.9	400.2
Property, plant and equipment	12	0.2	0.4
Deferred tax asset	21	0.4	0.5
Policyholder loans	24	121.5	140.6
Reinsurance contract assets	28	218.1	203.8
Financial assets at fair value held to cover linked liabilities	25	33,090.2	30,796.0
Other investments	14	17.7	16.2
Long-term loan	15	20.0	20.0
Other receivables	16	68.2	69.9
Deposits		145.9	86.8
Cash and cash equivalents	17	107.4	157.1
TOTAL ASSETS		34,166.2	31,908.2
Liabilities			
Investment contract liabilities	26	30,964.7	28,958.4
Insurance contract liabilities	27	2,487.1	2,168.1
Reinsurance contract liabilities	28	-	1.1
Deferred front-end fees	18	375.1	400.5
Other payables	19	115.5	141.8
Current tax liability	9	13.3	0.2
Provisions	20	4.4	4.1
Total liabilities		33,960.1	31,674.2
Capital and reserves			
Called-up share capital	29	8.6	8.6
Retained earnings		197.5	225.4
Total equity		206.1	234.0
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		34,166.2	31,908.2

These financial statements on pages 6 to 73 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors on 18 March 2026 and were signed on its behalf by:

Director

Joy Hemmings

Director

Kathryn

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2025

	Notes	2025 £m	2024 £m
Net cash flows from operating activities	30	49.7	(24.4)
Tax paid		(0.2)	(1.2)
		49.5	(25.6)
 Cash flows from investing activities			
Loan interest received		1.0	1.0
Net cash flows from investing activities		1.0	1.0
 Cash flows from financing activities			
Dividends paid		(100.0)	(97.0)
Payment of lease liabilities		(0.2)	(0.2)
Net cash flows from financing activities		(100.2)	(97.2)
 Net movement in cash and cash equivalents		(49.7)	(121.8)
 Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the financial year		157.1	278.9
Net foreign exchange gains on cash and cash equivalents		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the financial year		107.4	157.1

The notes on pages 10 to 73 form an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

General Information

The principal activity of Utmost International Isle of Man Limited ('the Company') is the writing of long-term assurance business, the majority of which is classified as investment contracts because of the absence of significant insurance risk. The Company operates within selected international markets, in the United Arab Emirates, Singapore, Latin America, Europe, Hong Kong and the United Kingdom.

Utmost International Isle of Man Limited is a limited company incorporated under the Companies Act 1931 to 2004 and domiciled in the Isle of Man. The address of its registered office is King Edward Bay House, King Edward Road, Onchan, Isle of Man, IM99 1NU.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB").

The financial statements have been prepared under the historic cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of certain assets and liabilities to the extent required or permitted under accounting standards as set out in the relevant accounting policies.

These are separate financial statements as the Company has elected under IFRS 10 paragraph 4 not to prepare consolidated financial statements. In addition, the Company has taken advantage of the exemption in section 4 (2) (b) on the Isle of Man Companies Act 1982 from preparing group financial statements on the basis that the Directors are of the opinion that they would be of no real value to the members of the Company.

The financial statements are presented in Sterling to the nearest million to one decimal place.

The material accounting policies that the Company applied in preparing its financial statements for the financial year ended 31 December 2025 are set out below.

1.1 Foreign currency

The financial statements are presented in Sterling which is the Company's presentational and functional currency. In the assessment of functional currency, management have considered factors including, inter alia, the primary economic environment in which the Company operates and the currency of the Company's external equity.

Foreign currency transactions are accounted for at the exchange rates prevailing at the date of the transactions. Gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions, and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies, are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Translation differences on monetary financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss are included in "Investment return on policyholder investments" in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of preparing and approving the financial statements, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has sufficient resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Company therefore continues to adopt the going concern basis in preparing its financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

1.3 Financial assets and financial liabilities

1.3.1 Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets and liabilities in the following categories: measured at fair value through profit or loss or measured at amortised cost. The classification is determined by the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Financial assets that are held for trading or whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at fair value through profit or loss because this best reflects the way they are managed.

A financial liability is any liability that is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity, to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the entity, or a contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments. Management determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition. All liabilities, other than those designated at fair value through profit or loss, are classified as carried at amortised cost.

1.3.2 Recognition and de-recognition

Purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on the trade date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership.

At initial recognition, financial assets are measured at their fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the purchase of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Financial liabilities, are initially recognised at fair value, being their issue proceeds net of transaction costs incurred.

1.3.3 Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

The Company's interests in policyholder financial investments, policyholder loans and policyholder cash are mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss, as they are part of groups of financial assets which are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis as part of the Company's unit-linked business model. These investments are recognised at fair value initially and subsequently, with changes in fair value recognised in "Investment return on policyholder investments" in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Certain other payables and receivables (note 1.3.6) also form part of the Company's unit-linked business model, however due to their short term nature, the impact of classification of fair value through profit and loss would not be material. Other shareholder investments in equity securities are also classified at fair value through profit or loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

1.3 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

1.3.3 Financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (continued)

Where possible financial assets are valued on the basis of the listed market bid prices for assets and offer prices for liabilities without any deduction for transaction costs.

For equity and debt securities not actively traded in organised markets and where the price cannot be retrieved, the fair value is determined by reference to the latest price provided by independent third parties, such as brokers or pricing services, adjusted for an estimate of market value movement by reference to similar instruments since that price date if it does not correspond with the period end. Priority is given to publicly available prices, when available but overall, the source of pricing and valuation technique is chosen with the objective of arriving at a fair value measurement which reflects the price at which an orderly transaction would take place between market participants on the measurement date.

Discretionary portfolios are valued at the Statement of Financial Position date using the latest valuation from the discretionary fund manager which is available to the Company on that date. Due to the unit linked nature of the portfolios any adjustment to the relevant financial investments values would be offset by a matching adjustment in the financial liabilities under investment contracts balance.

For assets that have been suspended from trading on an active market, management estimate fair value using all known information, including the last published price. Many suspended assets are still regularly priced. The length of suspension of the pricing of the asset is considered a potential indicator of re-measurement being needed, as part of this process.

Where the assets are private company shares the valuation is based on the latest available set of audited financial statements, or if more recent information on the value of underlying assets is available from investment managers or professional valuation experts, that information is used to determine fair value.

Policyholder loans are interest free and are mandatorily at fair value through profit or loss since they are taken from the policyholder's account and thereby linked to underlying investments held at fair value through profit or loss. The Company manages its exposure to credit risk arising from financial assets and liabilities in respect of policyholder loans on the basis of its net exposure. The Company has elected to measure the fair value of this group of financial assets and liabilities on the basis of the price that would be required to transfer a net position for the risk exposure in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date under current market conditions.

At inception, investment contract liabilities for unit linked business are designated as financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss. Their measurement at fair value is described in note 1.8.

1.3.4 Financial assets and financial liabilities at amortised cost

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less any provision. A provision for the impairment of loans and receivables is recognised in line with the Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") method as detailed in note 1.5 below.

Interest income from these financial assets is included in "Other income" in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method. Any gains or losses including foreign exchange gains and losses arising from de-recognition, together with any impairment losses are all included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For financial liabilities measured at amortised cost any difference between initial fair value and redemption value is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest rate method.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

1.3 Financial assets and financial liabilities (continued)

1.3.5 Cash and cash equivalents and deposits

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, money market funds, deposits held at call with banks, and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less.

Cash and deposit balances held within policyholder assets are recognised at fair value through profit or loss and are included within financial assets held to cover linked liabilities. Money market funds within shareholder assets are recognised at fair value through profit or loss and are included in "Cash and cash equivalents". For Money market funds to be classified as cash and cash equivalents, the purpose is to meet short-term cash commitments, the money market funds are convertible into a known amount of cash, and are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

All other cash and cash equivalents are classified as at amortised cost which means they are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method and are subject to the impairment requirements outlined below. Their carrying amount is considered to be the same as their fair value.

Fixed deposits held with banks within shareholder assets with original maturities in excess of three months are included in deposits. These are accounted for at amortised cost less impairment.

1.3.6 Other payables and receivables

Other payables and receivables (excluding prepayments) are non-interest bearing and are stated at their amortised cost, less appropriate allowances for expected credit losses for receivables.

Due to the short-term nature of other payables and receivables, their carrying amount is considered to be the same as their fair value.

1.4 Investment in subsidiary

Subsidiaries are entities controlled by the Company. The Company controls an entity when it is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost less impairment. Investments are reviewed annually to assess whether there are indicators of impairment. Where indicators of impairment exist, the carrying value of the investment in the subsidiary is compared against its recoverable amount, which is the higher of the fair value less cost to sell or the value-in-use, with any resulting impairment recorded in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Dividend income from subsidiaries is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

1.5 Impairments

For financial assets the Company assesses on a forward-looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its debtors and other receivables carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by IFRS 9, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. Impairment losses are recognised within the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written-off are credited against the same line item. Management have considered the expected credit losses and deem that there is no material exposure.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

1.5 Impairments (continued)

For non-financial assets, an impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of, the asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. In respect of non-financial assets, an impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. For the purpose of assessing the impairment, assets are grouped together at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that after the reversal, the asset's carrying amount is no greater than the amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

1.6 Investment return

All gains and losses arising from changes in the fair value of policyholder financial investments, realised or unrealised, are recognised within "Investment return on policyholder investments" in the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the period in which they arise. Unrealised gains and losses represent the difference between the valuation of the investments and their original cost. Realised gains and losses are calculated as net sales proceeds less purchase costs. Purchase costs are calculated on a weighted average basis.

Movements in unrealised gains and losses include the reversal of unrealised gains and losses recognised in earlier accounting periods in respect of investment disposals in the current year.

Income generated from financial investments, including investment income from bank deposits and fixed or floating interest-bearing bonds and stocks, is recognised within "Other income" or "Investment return on policyholder investments" as appropriate in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

Dividends receivable from investments held within unit linked funds managed by the Company are accrued on the ex-dividend date. All other dividends, including distributions from collective investments, are accounted for as received as this is when the income can be measured reliably. The Company has not accrued all dividends on their ex-dividend date due to the lack of consistent and timely information as to the value as at period end. Based on management judgement the impact of adopting this approach is not material.

The attributable investment income and net gains or losses on investments due or payable under the modified coinsurance agreements with AXA China Region Insurance Company (Bermuda) Limited are due or payable simultaneously with the underlying contracts reassured which are recognised at the same point as for the Company's contract.

1.7 Product classification

The Company has issued both insurance contracts and investment contracts. Insurance contracts are contracts under which the Company accepts significant insurance risk from the policyholder by agreeing to compensate the policyholder or other beneficiary on the occurrence of a defined insured event. Investment contracts are financial instruments that do not meet the definition of an insurance contract as they do not transfer significant insurance risk from the policyholder to the Company either individually or as a discrete book of business.

Most standard products sold by the Company have been classified as being investment products and they have been accounted for accordingly with the exception of with-profits bonds being categorised as insurance contracts. Optional additional life cover applies to a small number of contracts and these contracts contain a significant insurance component and have been categorised as insurance contracts.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

1.8 Financial liabilities under investment contracts

Contracts issued by the Company which are unit-linked and do not contain any significant insurance risk are all classified as investment contracts. Investment contracts consist of unit linked contracts written by the Company. Unit-linked liabilities are measured at fair value by reference to the value of the underlying net asset value of the underlying assets at the Statement of Financial Position date and included within "Investment contract liabilities" in the Statement of Financial Position. The decision by the Company to designate its unit-linked liabilities at fair value through profit or loss reflects the fact that the liabilities are calculated with reference to the value of the underlying assets.

Liabilities under unit linked contracts are recognised as and when units are created and are dependent on the value of the underlying financial assets. On existing business, a liability is recognised at the point the premium falls due.

Investment contract premiums are not included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income but are recognised as deposits to investment contracts and are included in financial liabilities in the Statement of Financial Position. Withdrawals from investment contracts and other benefits paid are not included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income but are deducted from financial liabilities under investment contracts in the Statement of Financial Position. Benefits are deducted from financial liabilities and transferred to amounts due to investment contract holders based on when notifications are received, when the benefit falls due for payment or, on the earlier of the date when paid or when the contract ceases to be included within those liabilities.

The Company earns revenue on investment management services provided to holders of investment contracts, as detailed in note 1.12. Revenue is recognised as the services are performed.

1.9 Liabilities under insurance contracts

1.9.1 Scope

When identifying contracts in the scope of IFRS 17 the Company has assessed the significance of any insurance risk accepted from the policyholder and for reinsurance contracts the insurance risk ceded to a reinsurer, whether a number of contracts needs to be treated as a single contract and whether investment components and goods and services are distinct and have to be separated and accounted for under another standard. Contracts under which the transfer of insurance risk to the Company from the policyholder is not significant are classified as investment contracts.

Contracts that have a legal form of insurance but do not transfer significant insurance risk and expose the Company to financial risk are classified as investment contracts and follow financial instruments accounting under IFRS 9. Some investment contracts without discretionary participation features issued by the Company fall under this category.

All references to insurance contracts in these financial statements apply to insurance contracts issued or acquired and reinsurance contracts held, unless specifically stated otherwise.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

1.9 Liabilities under insurance contracts (continued)

1.9.2 Measurement models

The Company issues unit linked insurance contracts that are substantially investment-related service contracts where the return on the underlying items is shared with policyholders. Underlying items comprise specified portfolios of investment assets that determine amounts payable to policyholders. The Company's policy is to hold such investment assets.

The Company's unit linked insurance contracts are insurance contracts with direct participation features, which are defined by the Company as insurance contracts which, at inception, meet the following criteria:

- the contractual terms specify that the policyholder participates in a share of a clearly identified pool of underlying items;
- the Company expects to pay to the policyholder an amount equal to a substantial share of the fair value returns on the underlying items; and
- the Company 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 criteria are assessed at the individual contract level based on the Company's expectations at the contract's inception, and they are not reassessed in subsequent periods, unless the contract is modified. The variability in the cash flows is assessed over the expected duration of a contract. The duration of a contract takes into account all cash flows within the contract boundary (see note 1.9.4).

The General Measurement Model ("GMM") is the general accounting approach for the measurement of insurance and reinsurance contracts under IFRS 17. The GMM is formed of the following building blocks each of which are detailed further below:

- Fulfilment cashflows ("FCF")
- Risk adjustment ("RA")
- Contractual service margin ("CSM")

The Company's reinsurance contracts are accounted for using the GMM.

The Company's unit linked insurance contracts with direct participation features are viewed as creating an obligation to pay policyholders an amount that is equal to the fair value of the underlying items, less a variable fee for service. The variable fee comprises the Company's share of the fair value of the underlying items, which is based on policy fees and management charges (withdrawn from policyholder account values based on the fair value of underlying assets and specified in the contracts with policyholders) less other cashflows that do not vary based on the returns on underlying items. The measurement approach for the Company's insurance contracts with direct participation features is referred to as the Variable Fee Approach ("VFA"). The VFA modifies the GMM to reflect that a significant portion of the consideration an entity receives for the contracts is a variable fee.

1.9.3 Level of aggregation

Insurance contracts are aggregated into groups for measurement purposes. IFRS 17 requires a portfolio of contracts to be divided into annual cohorts. As a result, a group may not include contracts issued more than one year apart. The Company judges that division of products into portfolios according to product type, currency and reinsurance arrangements meets the requirements of grouping products that are managed together and give rise to similar risks. The Company, on initial recognition, further divides the portfolios into insurance groups according to whether the contracts have no significant possibility of becoming onerous, are onerous and all other contracts. Insurance contracts that would have a CSM at initial recognition even after including the risk adjustment are judged to have no significant possibility of becoming onerous. Insurance contracts where at initial recognition the total of the fulfilment cashflows, any previously recognised acquisition cash flows and any cash flows arising from the contract at that date is a net outflow are recognised as onerous. All other contracts are grouped together. Reinsurance contracts are judged to be distinct and are not grouped together.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

1.9 Liabilities under insurance contracts (continued)

1.9.4 Contract boundaries

The Company uses the concept of contract boundaries to determine the cash flows that should be considered in the measurement of groups of insurance contracts and reinsurance contracts. This assessment is reviewed for new contracts issued each reporting period. Cash flows are within the boundary of an insurance contract if they arise from the rights and obligations that exist during the period in which the policyholder is obligated to pay premiums or the Company has a substantive obligation to provide the policyholder with insurance coverage or other services.

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

1.9.5 Insurance acquisition cashflows

The Company includes the following acquisition cash flows within the contract boundary that arise from selling, underwriting and starting a group of insurance contracts and that are:

- (a) costs directly attributable to individual contracts and groups of contracts; and
- (b) costs directly attributable to the portfolio of insurance contracts to which the group belongs, which are allocated on a systematic and rational basis to measure the group of insurance contracts.

1.9.6 Recognition and derecognition

Groups of insurance contracts issued are initially recognised from the earliest of the following:

- the beginning of the coverage period; or
- the date when the first payment from the policyholder is due or actually received, if there is no due date; or
- where a group of contracts is onerous, from when the group becomes onerous.

Insurance contracts acquired in a business combination or a portfolio transfer are accounted for as if they were entered into at the date of acquisition or transfer.

A group of reinsurance contracts held that covers the losses of separate insurance contracts on a proportionate basis (proportionate or quota share reinsurance) is recognised at the later of:

- the beginning of the coverage period of the group; or
- the initial recognition of any underlying insurance contract.

Only contracts that meet the recognition criteria by the end of the reporting period are included in the groups of insurance contracts and measured under IFRS 17. The start and end periods of each insurance group are selected to coincide with the Company's reporting periods. Composition of the insurance groups is not reassessed in subsequent periods.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

1.9 Liabilities under insurance contracts (continued)

1.9.7 Accounting for contract modification and derecognition

An insurance contract is derecognised when it is:

- extinguished (when the obligation specified in the insurance contract expires or is discharged or cancelled); or
- the contract is modified and certain additional criteria are met.

When an insurance contract is modified by the Company as a result of an agreement with the counterparty or due to a change in regulations, the Company treats changes in cash flows caused by the modification as changes in estimates of the FCF, unless the conditions for the derecognition of the original contract, as set out in the IFRS 17 standard, are met. The Company derecognises the original contract and recognises the modified contract as a new contract if the modified terms had been included at contract inception and the Company would have concluded that the modified contract:

- is not in scope of IFRS 17; or
- results in different separable components; or
- results in a different contract boundary; or
- belongs to a different group of contracts.

When an insurance contract is derecognised from within a group of insurance contracts, the Company adjusts the FCF to eliminate the present value of future cash flows and risk adjustment for non-financial risk relating to the rights and obligations removed from the group and adjusts the CSM (unless the decrease in the FCF is allocated to the loss component of the Liability for Remaining Coverage ("LRC") of the group), depending on the reason for the derecognition.

1.9.8 Measurement

Fulfilment cash flows

The FCF are an explicit, unbiased and probability-weighted estimate (i.e. expected value) of the present value of the future cash outflows minus the present value of the future cash inflows that will arise as the entity fulfils insurance contracts, including a risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

The estimates of future cash flows:

- (a) are based on a probability weighted mean of the full range of possible outcomes;
- (b) are determined from the perspective of the Company, provided the estimates are consistent with observable market prices for market variables; and
- (c) reflect conditions existing at the measurement date.

Where the effect of future variations in experience on future cashflows are symmetric a single best estimate is assumed to represent the full range of possible outcomes.

Underlying cashflows, where these arise in multiple currencies, are converted into a single functional currency at the appropriate prevailing foreign exchange rates. In order to discount the FCF the Company uses the bottom-up approach to determine in each applicable currency, a discount rate curve by applying a liquidity adjustment, where appropriate, to a risk-free yield. The risk-free yield curve is estimated from the published yield curve for the relevant currency adjusted to remove the effects of ultimate forward rate adjustments. For the GMM a locked-in discount rate set at inception is used and for the VFA a current rate is used at each reporting period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

1.9 Liabilities under insurance contracts (continued)

1.9.8 Measurement (continued)

Fulfilment cash flows (continued)

The assumptions used to calculate the FCF on reinsurance contract assets are generally consistent with those used to calculate the FCF of the insurance contracts underlying the reinsurance contracts held. Differences in assumptions relate to items that differ between the underlying insurance contracts and reinsurance contract assets, for example reinsurer default risk, reinsurance servicing expenses and liquidity risk. The reinsurance contract assets are modified for the risk of non-performance by the reinsurer. The impact is applied by adjusting the FCF discount rates.

An investment component is the amount that an insurance contract requires the Company to repay to a policyholder even if an insured event does not occur. The Company has not separated any investment components from insurance contracts as the investment components are not considered to be distinct from the underlying contracts. Non-distinct investment components include the unit fund on unit-linked products and with-profit funds for with-profit products. Movements in investment components are not included in insurance revenue and insurance service expenses.

An explicit risk adjustment for non-financial risk is estimated separately from the other estimates and is included in fulfilment cashflows. The risk adjustment is determined as the difference between the fulfilment cashflows under a single, insurance portfolio specific, stress scenario and the base scenario. The risk adjustment is calculated without consideration for any reinsurance in place and represents the compensation the Company requires for bearing the uncertainty about the amount and timing of the cash flows that arises from non-financial risk as the Company fulfils insurance contracts.

The estimates of future cash flows are adjusted using the current discount rates to reflect the time value of money and the financial risks related to those cash flows, to the extent not included in the estimates of cash flows. The discount rates reflect the characteristics of the cash flows arising from the groups of insurance contracts, including timing, currency and liquidity of cash flows. Risk of the Company's non-performance is not included in the measurement of groups of insurance contracts issued.

The Company uses consistent assumptions to measure the estimates of the present value of future cash flows for the group of reinsurance contracts held and such estimates for the groups of underlying insurance contracts. The risk adjustment for reinsurance is determined in the same way as for insurance business but with the stress scenario being determined from a scenario relevant to the underlying insurance portfolio. The risk adjustment for reinsurance represents the risk adjustment transferred to the reinsurer and as such will not exceed the risk adjustment on the underlying insurance contract.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

1.9 Liabilities under insurance contracts (continued)

1.9.8 Measurement (continued)

Contractual service margin

The CSM is a component of the carrying amount of the asset or liability for a group of insurance contracts issued representing the unearned profit that the Company will recognise as it provides insurance services in the future.

At initial recognition, the CSM is an amount that results in no income or expenses (unless a group of contracts is onerous) arising from:

- (a) the initial recognition of the FCF;
- (b) cash flows arising from the contracts in the group at that date; and
- (c) the derecognition at the date of initial recognition of:
 - (i) any asset for insurance acquisition cash flows; and
 - (ii) any other asset or liability previously recognised for cash flows related to the group of contracts

For a group of insurance contracts issued where the CSM would be negative, this means the group of insurance contracts issued is onerous and groups of onerous contracts are recognised when the group becomes onerous. A loss from onerous insurance contracts is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income immediately with no CSM recognised on the Statement of Financial Position.

For groups of reinsurance contracts held, any net gain or loss at initial recognition is recognised as the CSM unless the net cost of purchasing reinsurance relates to past events, in which case the Company recognises the net cost immediately in profit or loss. For reinsurance contracts held, the CSM represents a deferred gain or loss that the Company will recognise as a reinsurance expense as it receives reinsurance coverage in the future.

For insurance contracts acquired in a portfolio transfer or business combination, at initial recognition, the CSM is an amount that results in no income or expenses arising from:

- (a) the initial recognition of the FCF; and
- (b) a proxy for premiums received in the portfolio transfer or business combination.

The premium proxy is either the fair value of assets transferred minus any consideration paid or the fair of liabilities received in insurance portfolio transfers or business combinations respectively. To the extent that amounts cannot be directly attributed to the acquired contracts the premium proxy is allocated to acquired insurance groups using weightings based on risk.

At initial recognition contracts are assessed as to whether they are onerous, profitable or initially profitable but have the potential to become unprofitable and are allocated to different groups depending upon this assessment. The approach taken is to compare at initial recognition, for each insurance contract, the CSM with the Risk Adjustment. If the CSM is greater than the Risk Adjustment the insurance contract is classified as profitable, if the CSM is £nil the contract is classified as onerous. All other contracts are classified as having the potential to become onerous.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

1.9 Liabilities under insurance contracts (continued)

1.9.9 Subsequent measurement

The carrying amount at the end of each reporting period of a group of insurance contracts issued is the sum of:

- (a) the LRC, comprising:
 - (i) the FCF related to future service allocated to the group at that date; and
 - (ii) the CSM of the group at that date; and
- (b) the liability for incurred claims ("LIC"), comprising the FCF related to past service allocated to the group at the reporting date.

The carrying amount at the end of each reporting period of a group of reinsurance contracts held is the sum of:

- (a) the remaining coverage, comprising:
 - (i) the FCF related to future service allocated to the group at that date; and
 - (ii) the CSM of the group at that date; and
- (b) the incurred claims, comprising the FCF related to past service allocated to the group at the reporting date.

1.9.10 Changes in fulfilment cash flows

The FCF are updated by the Company for current assumptions at the end of every reporting period, using the current estimates of the amount, timing and uncertainty of future cash flows and of discount rates.

The way in which the changes in estimates of the FCF are treated depends on which estimate is being updated:

- (a) changes that relate to current or past service are recognised in profit or loss; and
- (b) changes that relate to future service are recognised by adjusting the CSM or the loss component within the LRC as per the policy below.

For insurance contracts under the GMM, the following adjustments relate to future service and thus adjust the CSM:

- (a) 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;
- (b) changes in estimates of the present value of future cash flows in the LRC, except those described in the following paragraph;
- (c) differences between any investment component expected to become payable in the period and the actual investment component that becomes payable in the period; and
- (d) changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk that relate to future service.

Adjustments a, b and d are measured using the locked-in discount rates as described in the section on interest accretion on the CSM below.

For insurance contracts under the GMM, the following adjustments do not relate to future service and thus do not adjust the CSM:

- (a) changes in the FCF for the effect of the time value of money and the effect of financial risk and changes thereon;
- (b) changes in the FCF relating to the LIC; and
- (c) experience adjustments relating to insurance service expenses (excluding insurance acquisition cash flows).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

1.9 Liabilities under insurance contracts (continued)

1.9.10 Changes in fulfilment cash flows (continued)

For insurance contracts measured under the VFA, where the value of the variable fee is material (see simplifications and judgements below), the following adjustments relate to future service and thus adjust the CSM:

- (a) changes in the Company's share of the fair value of the underlying items; and
- (b) changes in the FCF that do not vary based on the returns of underlying items:
 - (i) changes in the effect of the time value of money and financial risks including the effect of financial guarantees;
 - (ii) 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;
 - (iii) changes in estimates of the present value of future cash flows in the LRC, except those described in the following paragraph;
 - (iv) differences between any investment component expected to become payable in the period and the actual investment component that becomes payable in the period; and
 - (v) changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk that relate to future service.

Adjustments ii-v are measured using the current discount rates.

For insurance contracts measured under the VFA, the following adjustments do not relate to future service and thus do not adjust the CSM:

- (a) changes in the obligation to pay the policyholder the amount equal to the fair value of the underlying items;
- (b) changes in the FCF that do not vary based on the returns of underlying items:
 - (i) changes in the FCF relating to the LIC; and
 - (ii) experience adjustments relating to insurance service expenses (excluding insurance acquisition cash flows)

1.9.11 Changes to the contractual service margin

For insurance contracts issued, at the end of each annual reporting period the carrying amount of the CSM is adjusted by the Company to reflect the effect of the following changes:

- (a) The effect of any new contracts added to the group;
- (b) For contracts measured under the GMM, interest accreted on the carrying amount of the CSM;
- (c) Changes in the FCF relating to future service are recognised by adjusting the CSM. Changes in the FCF are recognised in the CSM to the extent the CSM is available. When an increase in the FCF exceeds the carrying amount of the CSM, the CSM is reduced to zero, the excess is recognised in insurance service expenses and a loss component is recognised within the LRC. When the CSM is zero, changes in the FCF adjust the loss component within the LRC with correspondence to insurance service expenses. The excess of any decrease in the FCF over the loss component reduces the loss component to zero and reinstates the CSM;
- (d) The effect of any currency exchange differences;
- (e) The amount recognised as insurance revenue for services provided during the period determined after all other adjustments above.

For a group of reinsurance contracts held, the carrying amount of the CSM at the end of each reporting period is adjusted to reflect changes in the FCF in the same manner as a group of underlying insurance contracts issued, except that when underlying contracts are onerous and thus changes in the underlying FCF related to future service are recognised in insurance service expenses by adjusting the loss component, respective changes in the FCF of reinsurance contracts held are also recognised in the insurance service result.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

1.9 Liabilities under insurance contracts (continued)

1.9.12 Interest accretion on the CSM

Under the GMM, interest is accreted on the CSM using discount rates determined at initial recognition that are applied to nominal cash flows that do not vary based on the returns of underlying items (locked-in discount rates).

1.9.13 Adjusting the CSM for changes on the FCF relating to future service

The CSM is adjusted for changes in the FCF measured applying the discount rates as specified above in the Changes in fulfilment cash flows section.

1.9.14 Release of CSM to profit or loss

The amount of the CSM recognised in profit or loss for services in the period is determined by the allocation of the CSM remaining at the end of the reporting period over the current and remaining expected coverage period of the group of insurance contracts based on coverage units.

For contracts issued, the Company determines the proportion of coverage provided in the period for the purpose of CSM recognition as follows:

- (a) Coverage units in the period, divided by
- (b) The sum of:
 - (i) Coverage units in the period, and
 - (ii) Expected end of period future coverage units forecast.
- (c) Where all amounts included in this calculation are undiscounted.

The Company uses the amount that it expects the policyholder to be able to validly claim in each period if an insured event occurs as the basis for the quantity of benefits.

The coverage units used by the Company are the higher of unit reserves and sum assured.

1.9.15 Onerous contracts – loss components

When adjustments to the CSM exceed the amount of the CSM, the group of contracts becomes onerous and the Company recognises the excess in insurance service expenses and records it as a loss component of the LRC.

When a loss component exists, the Company allocates the following between the loss component and the remaining component of the LRC for the respective group of contracts, based on amortising the loss component in line with the amortisation of the CSM (i.e. based on coverage units remaining).

The Company allocates the amortisation of the loss component to insurance revenue with an equivalent offset in insurance service expenses

Decreases in the FCF in subsequent periods reduce the remaining loss component and reinstate the CSM after the loss component is reduced to zero. Increases in the FCF in subsequent periods increase the loss component.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

1.9 Liabilities under insurance contracts (continued)

1.9.16 Amounts recognised in comprehensive income

Insurance revenue

As the Company provides services under the group of insurance contracts, it reduces the LRC and recognises insurance revenue. The amount of insurance revenue recognised in the reporting period depicts the transfer of promised services at an amount that reflects the portion of consideration the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for those services.

Insurance revenue comprises the following:

Amounts relating to the changes in the LRC:

- (a) insurance claims and expenses incurred in the period measured at the amounts expected at the beginning of the period, excluding:
 - (i) amounts related to the loss component;
 - (ii) repayments of investment components; and
 - (iii) amounts of transaction-based taxes collected in a fiduciary capacity; and
- (b) changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk, excluding:
 - (i) changes included in insurance finance income or expenses;
 - (ii) changes that relate to future coverage (which adjust the CSM); and
 - (iii) amounts allocated to the loss component; and
- (c) amounts of the CSM recognised in profit or loss for the services provided in the period.

Insurance acquisition cash flows recovery is determined by allocating the portion of premiums related to the recovery of those cash flows on the basis of the passage of time over the expected coverage of a group of contracts.

Insurance service expenses

Insurance service expenses include the following:

- (a) incurred claims excluding investment components;
- (b) other incurred directly attributable insurance service expenses;
- (c) changes that relate to past service (i.e. changes in the FCF relating to the LIC); and
- (d) changes that relate to future service (i.e. losses/reversals on onerous groups of contracts from changes in the loss components).

Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows is reflected in insurance service expenses in the same amount as insurance acquisition cash flows recovery reflected within insurance revenue, as described above.

Expenses that do not relate to contracts in the scope of IFRS 17 are presented in other financial statement line items under the relevant accounting standard.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

1.9 Liabilities under insurance contracts (continued)

1.9.16 Amounts recognised in comprehensive income (continued)

Insurance service result from reinsurance contracts held

The Company presents the financial performance of groups of reinsurance contracts held on a net basis in net income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held, comprising the following amounts:

- (a) reinsurance expenses;
- (b) incurred claims recovery;
- (c) other incurred directly attributable insurance service expenses;
- (d) effect of changes in risk of reinsurer non-performance;
- (e) changes that relate to future service (i.e. changes in the FCF that do not adjust the CSM for the group of underlying insurance contracts); and
- (f) changes relating to past service (i.e. adjustments to incurred claims).

Reinsurance expenses are recognised similarly to insurance revenue. The amount of reinsurance expenses recognised in the reporting period depicts the transfer of received services at an amount that reflects the portion of ceding premiums the Company expects to pay in exchange for those services.

Reinsurance expenses comprise the following amounts relating to changes in the remaining coverage:

- (a) insurance claims and other expenses recovery in the period measured at the amounts expected to be incurred at the beginning of the period, excluding repayments of investment components;
- (b) changes in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk, excluding:
 - (i) changes included in finance income/(expenses) from reinsurance contracts held; and
 - (ii) changes that relate to future coverage (which adjust the CSM); and
- (c) amounts of the CSM recognised in profit or loss for the services received in the period.

Ceding commissions that are not contingent on claims of the underlying contracts issued reduce ceding premiums and are accounted for as part of reinsurance expenses.

Insurance finance income or expenses

Insurance finance income or expenses comprise the change in the carrying amount of the group of insurance contracts arising from:

- (a) the effect of the time value of money and changes in the time value of money; and
- (b) the effect of financial risk and changes in financial risk.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

1.9 Liabilities under insurance contracts (continued)

1.9.16 Amounts recognised in comprehensive income (continued)

Insurance finance income or expenses

For contracts measured under the GMM, the main amounts within insurance finance income or expenses are:

- (a) interest accreted on the FCF and the CSM;
- (b) the effect of changes in interest rates and other financial assumptions; and
- (c) foreign exchange differences arising from contracts denominated in a foreign currency.

For contracts measured under the VFA, the main amounts within insurance finance income or expenses are:

- (a) changes in the fair value of underlying items, excluding the shareholders' share of underlying items; and
- (b) foreign exchange differences arising from contracts denominated in a foreign currency.

For the contracts measured under the GMM and the VFA, the Company includes all insurance finance income or expenses for the period in profit or loss.

1.9.17 Transition

The transition balance sheet was prepared using the Fair Value Approach for all in-scope business as it was impracticable to use the Fully Retrospective Approach that applies IFRS 17 from the inception of the pre-existing insurance contracts because it was not possible to determine a Risk Adjustment at historic reporting dates.

The Company had no basis upon which to determine the Risk Adjustment since it had no policy from which a reliable margin for taking on non-financial risk associated with the contracts in scope of IFRS 17 could be determined at the transition date and there was no explicit historical view of the compensation required for non-financial risk on acquired insurance contracts. Consideration was taken to deriving an approach that used margins from historical acquisitions however as the majority of the acquired policies have been investment contracts, with significant reinsurance on insurance contracts, it was not possible to accurately reflect the view of insurance risk at historic reporting dates.

Under the Fair Value Approach, the CSM or loss component at the transition date was calculated as the difference between the fair value of a group of contracts at that date and the FCF at that date. The Company measured the fair value of a group of contracts as the Solvency II best estimate liability of cashflows within the IFRS 17 Contract Boundary, calibrated using a market value adjustment to give a fair value calculated as 90% of:

- (a) Solvency II best estimate liability of cashflows within the IFRS 17 Contract Boundary, plus
- (b) a 50% share of the Company's Solvency II Risk Margin. The Solvency II Risk Margin is allocated to groups of insurance contracts (the level of aggregation of contracts at which CSMs are determined) based on the relative contribution of those cohorts to the aggregated results.

In applying IFRS 17 the Company has used both the GMM and the VFA. The VFA is used for the Company's insurance contracts with direct participation features (excluding reinsurance contracts).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

1.10 Pension obligations

The Company operates a defined contribution plan and pays contributions to publicly or privately administered pension insurance plans on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid.

The contributions are recognised as an employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or reduction in the future payments is available.

1.11 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at historic purchase cost less accumulated depreciation. The costs of property plant and equipment are depreciated over their expected useful lives on a straight-line basis.

The right-of-use assets over the leasehold property are depreciated over the duration of the non-cancellable lease term.

The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised within "Other operating expenses" in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

1.12 Fees and charges and deferred front-end fees

Fees are charged to the contract holders of investment contracts for contract administration services, investment management services, payment of benefits and other services related to the administration of these contracts. Fees are recognised as revenue as the services are provided.

- Initial and other "front-end" fees (fees that are assessed against the policyholder balance as consideration for origination of the contract) are premium based fees taken on receipt of the premium or over an initial period. Front-end fees that relate to the future provision of investment management services are deferred in the Statement of Financial Position and recognised as the Company's performance obligation in respect of these up-front fees is met over the expected remaining duration of the policy on a straight-line basis.
- Fund based fees and premium based fees are regular periodic fees based on the higher of the market valuation of the policy or the initial premium received.
- Fixed fees are periodic fees for a specified amount. Regular fees charged to contracts are recognised on a straight-line basis over the period in which the service is provided. In most cases this revenue is recognised in the same period in which the fees are charged to the policyholder. Fees that are related to services to be provided in future periods are deferred and recognised when the performance obligations are fulfilled.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

1.12 Fees and charges and deferred front-end fees (continued)

- Exit fees are fees received on the surrender of a policy, which are based on the market valuation of the policy or the initial premium. These fees are recognised as income on surrender of the policy as a reduction to the surrender amount returned to policyholders.
- Transactional dealing fees are recorded at the point in time when the required action is complete.
- Other inward commissions and rebates are accounted for on a receipts basis, net of any amounts directly attributable to policies, as this is when the income can be measured reliably and it is highly probable that it will not be subject to significant reversal.

1.13 Renewal commission and advisor fees

Renewal commission charges are charged to the contract holders of investment contracts for services related to administration and investment services. These fees form part of the ongoing fees paid to intermediaries and advisors. The fees charged to the investment contracts and the fees payable to the intermediaries are recognised as revenue and expenses respectively as the services are provided and the fees fall due for payment.

Advisor and investment advisor charges are charged to holders of investment contracts as the fees fall due for payment and are recorded within "Fees and charges deducted including third party charges" within movements in investment contract liabilities in note 26.

1.14 Acquisition costs and deferred acquisition costs

Acquisition costs include commissions, intermediary incentives, and sales and marketing costs. Incremental costs that are directly attributable to securing unit linked investment contracts, and are expected to be recoverable, are deferred and recognised in the Statement of Financial Position as deferred acquisition costs. Acquisition costs that do not meet the criteria for deferral are expensed as incurred.

Deferred acquisition costs are amortised over the expected remaining duration of the underlying policyholder contract. The amortisation of deferred acquisition costs is charged to the Statement of Comprehensive Income within the "Other operating expenses" line.

Formal reviews to assess the recoverability of deferred acquisition costs on investment contracts are carried out at each Statement of Financial Position date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If there is any indication of irrecoverability or impairment, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Impairment losses are reversed through the Statement of Comprehensive Income if there is a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such losses are reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of amortisation where applicable, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

1.15 Commissions receivable

Commissions receivable arising from investments are accounted for on an accruals basis. Other inward commissions and rebates are accounted for on a receipts basis net of any amounts directly attributable to policies as this is when the income can be measured reliably. The difference to accounting on an accrual basis is not material.

1.16 Expenses

All expenses, including investment management expenses, are accounted for on an accruals basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

1.17 Modified coinsurance account

Under the modified coinsurance arrangement (detail provided in note 25) the statutory reserve on the ceded business is the obligation of, and held by the ceding company, and as such the modified coinsurance arrangement does not result in the transfer of significant insurance risk. The modified coinsurance arrangement is therefore a financial asset, accounted for under the requirements of IFRS 9, held at fair value backing the investment contract liabilities on unit linked policies written with the ceding company. The Company remains on risk of loss from lapse and surrenders.

In the event of the cedant's insolvency the liability of the Company is limited as the Company has the right to offset any claims arising under the arrangement against the assets held by the ceding company.

The amounts contractually withheld and legally owned by the cedant in the form of assets equal to the reserve are reflected in the "Modified coinsurance account" within "Financial assets at fair value held to cover linked liabilities" on the Statement of Financial Position. The investment return attributable to the assets held under the Modified Coinsurance arrangement is included within "Investment return on policyholder investments" in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

1.18 Taxation

Current tax payable is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the period adjusted for changes to previous periods and is calculated based on the applicable tax law in the relevant tax jurisdiction. A current tax liability is recognised for the tax payable on the taxable profit of the current and past periods. A current tax asset is recognised in respect of a tax loss that can be carried back to recover tax paid in previous periods. Tax assets and liabilities are only offset when they arise in the same reporting group for tax purposes and where there is both the legal right and intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets are recognised where it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which temporary differences will be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised when there are temporary differences between the carrying value of assets and the tax base.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are only offset when they arise in the same reporting group for tax purposes and where there is both the legal right and intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

1.19 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities.

1.20 Leases

Where the Company acts as a lessee, it recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability, representing the obligation to make lease payments at the lease commencement date.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost which comprises the lease liability, payments made on the lease before the commencement date and any initial direct costs less any lease incentives received. The asset is subsequently measured at cost less depreciation and impairment and is depreciated on a straight-line basis from the commencement date to the earlier of (i) the end of the right-of-use asset's useful life and (ii) the end of the lease term.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

1.20 Leases (continued)

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of future lease payments at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or the lessee's incremental borrowing rate.

Subsequently, the lease liability is measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method. The lease liability may be re-measured where there is a change in future lease payments for instance where the Company reassesses whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option. Where this happens, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset or an amount is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

The Company presents the right-of-use assets in property, plant and equipment on the Statement of Financial Position. The corresponding lease liabilities are presented in other payables.

1.21 Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has an obligation, legal or constructive, as a result of a past event, and it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation. Provisions are estimated as the Directors' best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date, and are discounted to present values where the effect is material.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations of the Company of which the timing and amount are subject to significant uncertainty. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the Statement of Financial Position. They are however disclosed, unless they are considered to be remote. If a contingent liability becomes probable and the amount can be reliably measured it is no longer treated as contingent and recognised as a liability.

1.22 Future standards, amendments to standards, and interpretations not early-adopted in these financial statements

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements there were no new standards, amendments to standards, or interpretations, which are relevant to the Company that have been issued by the International Accounting Standards Board effective for annual periods on or after 1 January 2026 other than as follows:

IFRS 18, 'Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements'

This is the new standard on presentation and disclosure in financial statements, which replaces IAS 1, with a focus on updates to the statement of profit or loss. The key new concepts introduced in IFRS 18 relate to:

- the structure of the statement of profit or loss with defined subtotals;
- requirement to determine the most useful structure summary for presenting expenses in the statement of profit or loss
- required disclosures in a single note within the financial statements for certain profit or loss performance measures that are reported outside an entity's financial statements (that is, management-defined performance measures); and
- enhanced principles on aggregation and disaggregation which apply to the primary financial statements and notes in general.

This will apply to the Company's financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2027.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

1.22 Future standards, amendments to standards, and interpretations not early-adopted in these financial statements (continued)

Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Classification and measurement of financial instruments

These amendments include various new requirements and clarifications, including a clarification of the requirements for the timing of recognition and derecognition of some financial assets and liabilities, with a new exception for some financial liabilities settled through an electronic cash transfer system. The Company is considering the impact of these amendments and intends to adopt them in the year ending 31 December 2026.

2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS Accounting Standards requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed below.

2.1 Critical accounting judgements

2.1.1 Classification of insurance and investment contracts

The Company may issue both insurance contracts and investment contracts. Insurance contracts are contracts under which the Company accepts significant insurance risk from the policyholder by agreeing to compensate the policyholder or other beneficiary on the occurrence of a defined insured event. Investment contracts are financial instruments that do not meet the definition of an insurance contract as they do not transfer significant insurance risk from the policyholder to the Company either individually or as a discrete book of business.

2.1.2 IFRS 17 measurement model

As set out in note 1.9.2, the Company's unit linked insurance contracts are insurance contracts with direct participation features, which are defined by the Company as insurance contracts which, at inception, meet the following criteria:

- the contractual terms specify that the policyholder participates in a share of a clearly identified pool of underlying items;
- the Company expects to pay to the policyholder an amount equal to a substantial share of the fair value returns on the underlying items; and
- the Company 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.

The Company's unit linked insurance contracts are viewed as creating an obligation to pay policyholders an amount that is equal to the fair value of the underlying items, less a variable fee for service. The VFA is used for the Company's insurance contracts with direct participation features (excluding reinsurance contracts).

2.1.3 Recognition of provisions and contingent liabilities

The Company is committed to treating customers fairly and supporting its customers in meeting their lifetime goals. The Company does from time to time receive complaints, claims and have commercial disputes with service providers, in the normal course of business. The costs including legal costs, of these issues as they arise can be significant and where appropriate, provisions have been made.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2. CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS (CONTINUED)

2.2 Critical accounting estimates

2.2.1 Valuation of deferred acquisition costs and deferred front-end fees

Deferred acquisition costs consist of initial commission payable and an element of sales incentives on new investment contract policies and enhanced allocations.

Deferred acquisition costs are tested annually for recoverability by comparing the present value of estimated future profits to the value of deferred acquisition costs.

Deferred front-end fees consist of initial fees and other "front-end" fees (fees that are assessed against the policyholder balance as consideration for the origination of the investment contract).

Deferred acquisition costs and deferred front-end fees are amortised on a straight-line basis, consistent with the transfer of services to customers over the policy term. Each policy is considered separately with whole of life contracts amortised over an expected policy life of 30 years.

2.2.2 Fair value of financial assets and liabilities

Where possible financial assets and liabilities are valued on the basis of listed market prices by reference to quoted market bid prices for assets and offer prices for liabilities, without any deduction for transaction costs. These are categorised as level 1 financial instruments and do not involve estimates. If prices are not readily determinable, fair values are determined using valuation techniques including pricing models, discounted cash flow techniques or broker quotes. Financial instruments valued where valuation techniques are based on observable market data at the period end are categorised as level 2 financial instruments. Financial instruments valued where valuation techniques are based on non-observable inputs are categorised as level 3 financial instruments. Level 3 financial instruments therefore involve the use of estimates.

Where the Directors determine that there is no active market for a particular financial investment, fair value is assessed using valuation techniques based on available relevant information and an appraisal of all associated risks. In some cases the fair value is assessed as being £nil even though a price may be publicly available.

2.2.3 Valuation of insurance contract liabilities

The FCF of insurance contracts are an explicit, unbiased and probability-weighted estimate (i.e. expected value) of the present value of the future cash outflows minus the present value of the future cash inflows that will arise as the entity fulfils insurance contracts, including a risk adjustment for non-financial risk.

The most significant estimates used to calculate the FCF are persistency rates. Further detail is set out in note 22.5.

2.2.4 Valuation of provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has an obligation, legal or constructive, as a result of a past event, and it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation. Assessing the probability of a claim is a critical judgement.

Provisions are then estimated as the Directors' best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the reporting date, and are discounted to present values where the effect is material.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. INSURANCE SERVICE RESULT

	2025	2024
	£m	£m
INSURANCE REVENUE		
<i>Amounts relating to the changes in the LRC</i>		
Expected incurred claims and other expenses after loss component allocation	2.2	1.9
Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired after the risk component allocation	0.4	0.4
CSM recognised in profit or loss for the services provided	2.7	2.0
Insurance acquisition cash flows recovery	0.4	0.3
Total insurance revenue	5.7	4.6
INSURANCE SERVICE EXPENSES		
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	(1.1)	(0.7)
Gains on onerous contracts and reversal of the losses	-	0.1
Insurance acquisition cashflows amortisation	(0.5)	(0.3)
Total insurance service expenses	(1.6)	(0.9)
NET EXPENSES FROM REINSURANCE CONTRACTS HELD		
<i>Reinsurance expenses</i>		
Experience adjustments	(0.3)	(0.3)
Total net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(0.3)	(0.3)
Total insurance service result	3.8	3.4

All of the Company's insurance service result in 2024 and 2025 is considered to be derived from international unit linked insurance contracts and has therefore not been disaggregated.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

4. NET FINANCIAL RESULT

	2025	2024
	£m	£m
<i>Net investment income</i>		
Investment return on policyholder investments (note 7)	3,302.6	2,698.2
Net change in investment contract liabilities (note 26)	(2,988.5)	(2,442.4)
Total net investment income - underlying assets of insurance contract liabilities	314.1	255.8
<i>Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued</i>		
Change in fair value of underlying assets of contracts measured under the VFA and foreign exchange differences	(339.7)	(265.8)
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	(339.7)	(265.8)
<i>Finance income from reinsurance contracts held</i>		
Change in fair value of underlying with-profit assets within reinsurance contracts measured under the GMM	24.7	10.4
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held	24.7	10.4
Net insurance finance expenses	(315.0)	(255.4)
Summary of the amounts recognised in profit or loss		
Net investment return on policyholder investments (note 7)	3,302.6	2,698.2
Net change in investment contract liabilities (note 26)	(2,988.5)	(2,442.4)
Net insurance finance expenses	(315.0)	(255.4)
	(0.9)	0.4

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

5. FEES AND CHARGES RECEIVABLE

Included within fees and charges are:

	2025	2024
	£m	£m
Premium based fees	7.9	6.8
Fund based fees	82.8	91.7
Fixed fees	37.4	37.3
Exit fees	3.9	3.8
Transactional dealing fees	5.9	5.7
Net movement in deferred front-end fees (note 18)	25.4	30.4
Other fee income, including commission and rebate income	18.4	20.8
	181.7	196.5

6. OTHER INCOME

Included within other income attributable to the shareholder are:

	2025	2024
	£m	£m
Bank and deposit interest income	35.0	39.3
Investment return on shareholder assets including foreign exchange gains	3.8	0.4
Loan interest (note 15)	1.0	1.0
Other – including interest charged to policyholders	0.4	0.4
	40.2	41.1

7. INVESTMENT RETURN

Included within investment return is:

	2025	2024
	£m	£m
Interest income on policyholder investments	35.6	46.2
Dividend income on policyholder investments	174.5	168.2
Net gains on realisation of policyholder investments	1,306.4	353.7
Change in fair value of financial assets	1,786.1	2,130.1
	3,302.6	2,698.2

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

8. OTHER OPERATING EXPENSES

	2025	2024
	£m	£m
<i>Commission and other acquisition costs</i>		
Ongoing renewal commission payable	20.4	22.0
Initial commission payable	12.8	9.8
Deferral of acquisition costs (note 11)*	(13.5)	(10.0)
Amortisation of deferred acquisition costs (note 11)	53.8	63.4
	73.5	85.2
Staff costs	2.5	2.7
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	0.2	0.3
Audit fee**	0.7	0.7
Non-audit fees paid to auditors**	0.4	0.3
Professional fees	1.5	3.5
Directors' fees**	-	0.5
Other administrative costs**	60.5	62.8
Total other operating expenses	139.3	156.0

* Deferral of acquisition costs consists of initial commission payable on new investment contract policies and an element of sales incentive costs.

**The Company has entered into contracts with its fellow subsidiaries, Utmost Services Limited and Utmost Administration Limited for the provision of shared services. The Directors' fees and the Auditors' remuneration are paid by these subsidiary companies and are then recovered via service charges to the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9. TAXATION

	2025	2024
	£m	£m
Current taxation charge	(13.3)	(1.6)
Deferred taxation (charge)/credit	(0.1)	0.4
Tax charge for the year	(13.4)	(1.2)

ISLE OF MAN TAXATION

On the Isle of Man, with certain exceptions not relevant to the Company, corporate entities are subject to tax at 0% (2024: 0%). This rate is not expected to change in 2026.

PILLAR TWO TAXATION

Utmost Holdings Isle of Man Limited (Immediate Parent (Note 31)) and its subsidiaries are part of the Utmost Group.

The OECD/G20 Inclusive Framework member countries have agreed Pillar Two model rules introducing a global minimum effective tax rate of 15%. Under these rules, if the Utmost Group's Pillar Two effective tax rate in a jurisdiction is below 15%, a top-up tax is payable to bring the rate up to the minimum. The Utmost Group is within scope from 1 January 2025.

The Company will be subject to Domestic Top-Up Tax in the Isle of Man due to its low local corporate income tax rate, which it will settle on behalf of all Group entities for the jurisdiction. The Utmost Group's combined Pillar Two liability in the Isle of Man is £12.3m (2024: £nil).

The Company's profits which had been generated in Hong Kong were subject to an effective tax rate of 16.5%. As such, there will be no Domestic Top-Up Tax payable in this jurisdiction for 2025 (2024: £nil).

The Company's profits which had been generated in Singapore are not subject to Domestic Top-Up Tax as the Utmost Group benefits from a safe-harbour exemption, in accordance with the Framework.

The Company is applying the mandatory exception from recognising and disclosing deferred tax assets and liabilities related to Pillar Two income taxes.

HONG KONG TAXATION

The Company operates a branch in Hong Kong. The current taxation charge represents the taxation payable on the Hong Kong portion of the assessable profits. Tax is payable on the profits of that branch at 16.5% (2024: 16.5%) of assessable profits.

On 1 July 2024 the Hong Kong Insurance Authority introduced a Risk Based Capital regime. A consequence of this change was that the assessable profits of the Hong Kong branch are now based on the Risk Based Capital surplus. Tax arising from transition is due to be paid in equal instalments over 5 years, with the first instalment paid in late 2024 and early 2025 and the second instalment recognised as current tax of £1.3m, along with a further £0.1m in respect of the increase in adjusted surplus during the year.

During 2025, the Company paid provisional Hong Kong tax for 2025/26 of £0.4m, leaving a remaining current tax liability of £1.0m (2024: £0.2m).

The deferred tax relates to the origin and reversal of temporary differences.

As the assessable profits of the Branch include profits that are yet to emerge under IFRS, a deferred tax asset of £0.4m (2024: £0.4m) has been recognised to offset the temporary differences. The impact of these changes has resulted in a net charge to the Statement of Comprehensive Income of £0.1m (2024: net credit £0.4m).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

9. TAXATION (CONTINUED)

SINGAPORE TAXATION

Singapore tax is payable at 17% (2024: 17%) of assessable profits. The Singapore branch has accumulated tax losses; therefore no provision is made for Singapore tax.

The accumulated tax losses for the Singapore branch of Utmmost International Isle of Man Limited are estimated to be SGD 16.4m (2024: SGD 12.4m, subsequently updated to SGD 13.2m in final calculation). Due to uncertainty of timing this asset is not recognised on the Statement of Financial Position.

	2025	2024
	£m	£m
Profit before tax	85.5	85.4
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of tax in the Isle of Man of 0% (2024: 0%)	-	-
Effects of:		
Pillar Two taxes	12.3	-
Impact of overseas tax rates	1.0	1.6
Re-measurement of deferred tax	0.1	(0.4)
Tax charge for the year	13.4	1.2

	2025	2024
	£m	£m
Current tax liability		
Balance at 1 January	0.2	-
Current tax charge for year	13.3	1.6
Tax paid	(0.2)	(1.2)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	-	(0.2)
Balance at 31 December	13.3	0.2

10. INVESTMENT IN SUBSIDIARY

	2025	2024
	£m	£m
Investment in Subsidiary	16.7	16.7

On 31 January 2023, the Company acquired the entire issued share capital of Douglas Bay Property Company Limited, a company incorporated in the Isle of Man for a total consideration of £16.7m. Douglas Bay Property Company Limited holds the freehold title to King Edward Bay House.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

11. DEFERRED ACQUISITION COSTS

The movement in value over the financial year is summarised below.

	2025	2024
	£m	£m
Balance at 1 January	400.2	453.6
Deferred during the year	13.5	10.0
Amortised during the year, including surrendered policies	(53.8)	(63.4)
Balance at 31 December	359.9	400.2
Current (within 12 months)	23.9	25.7
Non-current (after 12 months)	336.0	374.5
	359.9	400.2

12. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

	Right-of-use assets £m
Year ended 31 December 2024	
Opening net book value	0.7
Depreciation charge	(0.3)
Closing net book value	0.4
At 31 December 2024	
Cost	0.7
Accumulated depreciation	(0.3)
Net book value	0.4
Year ended 31 December 2025	
Opening net book value	0.4
Depreciation charge	(0.2)
Closing net book value	0.2
At 31 December 2025	
Cost	0.7
Accumulated depreciation	(0.5)
Net book value	0.2

During 2025 and 2024, with exception of right-of-use assets derived from the Company's leasehold office properties held in Singapore (see note 13), all assets were fully depreciated. No other categories were of material value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

13. LEASES

13.1 Amounts recognised in the Statement of Financial Position

	2025 £m	2024 £m
Right-of-use asset		
Buildings (note 12)	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.4</u>
Lease liabilities		
At 1 January	0.5	0.7
Lease payments made in the year (exclusive of VAT)	<u>(0.2)</u>	<u>(0.2)</u>
At 31 December	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.5</u>
Current (within 12 months)	0.3	0.5
Non-current (after 12 months)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>0.3</u>	<u>0.5</u>

13.2 Amounts recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income

	2025 £m	2024 £m
Other operating expenses		
Depreciation charge on buildings	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.3</u>
	<u>0.2</u>	<u>0.3</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

14. OTHER INVESTMENTS

	2025	2024
	£m	£m
Investment in Oaktree Fund	15.4	14.4
Sundry other investments	2.3	1.8
	17.7	16.2

The investment in Oaktree Fund comprises the holding in the Oaktree European Senior Loan Fund (Share Class HGBP I) ISIN code LU0823372296, domiciled in Luxembourg. This fund has monthly valuations and is liquid. This investment falls into the Level 2 fair value hierarchy as per note 22.4. Dividends are made quarterly and reinvested in additional units in the fund.

The investment return on the investment is attributable in full to the Company. The security is held subject to prices in the future which are uncertain. The price risk falls to the Company. Sundry other investments include shareholder holdings in OEICs, debt instruments, equities and exchange traded funds.

15. LONG-TERM LOANS

	2025	2024
	£m	£m
Loan note to UPE	20.0	20.0

In June 2018, Utmmost Limited advanced a £20.0m loan note to Utmmost PanEurope dac ("UPE"), a fellow subsidiary of Utmmost Group plc, incorporated in the Republic of Ireland. On 30 November 2022 this loan was transferred to UIIOM as part of a portfolio transfer. The loan note is for a period of 11 years, is unsecured and carries interest at 5% per annum. The fair value of the loan note differs from the carrying amount and is estimated as £18.1m (2024: £17.0m). The fair value is based on discounted cash flows using a current borrowing rate. It is classified as a level 3 fair value in the fair value hierarchy (see note 22.4) due to the use of unobservable inputs.

16. OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2025	2024
	£m	£m
Investment dealing receivables	33.2	27.3
Accrued investment income and commission	23.2	20.7
Other receivables and prepayments	8.6	13.0
Due from related parties (note 31)	3.2	8.9
	68.2	69.9
Current (within 12 months)	68.2	69.9
Non-current (after 12 months)	-	-
	68.2	69.9

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

17. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

	2025	2024
	£m	£m
Cash at bank and with credit institutions	96.2	146.4
Money market funds	11.2	10.7
	107.4	157.1

All cash and cash equivalents are current and available for use by the Company, other than £3.6m (2024: £3.4m) of cash and cash equivalents ring-fenced for regulatory purposes.

18. DEFERRED FRONT-END FEES

The movement in value over the financial year is summarised below.

	2025	2024
	£m	£m
Balance at 1 January	400.5	430.9
Fees received and deferred during the year	29.6	32.4
Amortised during the year, including surrendered policies	(55.0)	(62.8)
Balance at 31 December	375.1	400.5
Current (within 12 months)	29.3	30.8
Non-current (after 12 months)	345.8	369.7
	375.1	400.5

19. OTHER PAYABLES

	2025	2024
	£m	£m
Due to investment contract holders	39.3	43.7
Premiums received in advance of policy issue	4.7	33.6
Investment dealing creditors	17.1	11.8
Commission payable	8.4	6.4
Other creditors and accruals	30.4	41.5
Due to related parties (note 31)	15.3	4.3
Lease liability (note 13)	0.3	0.5
	115.5	141.8

The amounts owed to related parties are unsecured, interest free and are repayable on demand.

All other payables are due within one year.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

20. PROVISIONS

	2025	2024
	£m	£m
Balance at 1 January	4.1	4.1
Provisions made during the year	2.1	1.3
Provisions utilised during the year	(0.5)	-
Provisions released during the year	(1.3)	(1.3)
Balance at 31 December	4.4	4.1

The total provisions balance above consists of four principle elements.

The first relates to litigation costs likely in either defending claims made by policyholders against the Company or pursuing claims against third parties on behalf of customers. The Company expects to be successful in all current cases, however successful recovery of costs from counterparties is always uncertain. Further detail is shown in note 33.

The second relates to the expected costs to correct policyholder accounts, that have experienced a transaction processing error prior to the reporting date, but that have not yet been identified or rectified. The Company's experience is that these issues may emerge from the in-force book up to 2 years after the reporting date. Historic experience is used to estimate the required provision.

The third relates to the expected costs to correct certain historic errors in policyholder tax reporting to the tax authorities in the Isle of Man, Singapore and Republic of Ireland. This provision includes the expected costs of correcting the tax reporting as well as the estimated amount of any financial penalties imposed by the relevant tax authorities. There remains a degree of uncertainty in the amount of this provision, while both the remediation work and discussions with the tax authorities on the final amount of penalties continue.

The fourth relates to sundry other provisions.

All provisions are estimated to be paid within 12 months. Furthermore, the four elements can be quantified into the following numbers:

	2025	2024
	£m	£m
Litigation	1.9	-
Policy amendments	0.7	0.5
Policy tax reporting	1.4	2.8
Other	0.4	0.8
	4.4	4.1

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

21. DEFERRED TAX

	2025	2024
	£m	£m
Deferred tax asset		
Balance at 1 January	0.5	0.1
Deferred tax (charge)/credit for year	(0.1)	0.4
Balance at 31 December	0.4	0.5

The deferred tax asset arose from the transition of the Company's Hong Kong branch to the Risk Based Capital regime on 1 July 2024, together with ongoing timing differences in the emergence of profit between IFRS and Hong Kong Branch taxable profits. This is set out in further detail in note 9.

22. RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk management objectives and risk policies

The Company's objective in the management of risk is to minimise, where practicable, its exposure to such risk, except when necessary to support other objectives. For each category of risk, the Company determines its risk appetite and sets its associated policies accordingly.

Overall responsibility for the management of the Company's exposure to risk is vested in the Board. To support it in this role, a risk management framework is in place comprising risk identification, risk assessment, control and reporting processes. Additionally, the Board is served by a number of committees with defined terms of reference. These are principally the Audit Committee, the Investment Committee and the Risk & Compliance Committee. These committees also serve other Isle of Man entities within the Utmost group.

The Company seeks to manage financial risk through the operation of unit linked business whereby the contract holder bears the financial risk. In addition, shareholder assets are invested in highly rated investments. The more significant financial risks to which the Company are exposed are set out in note 22.1 to 22.3 below.

22.1 Market risk

This is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices, analysed between price, interest rate and currency risk. The Company has a risk averse approach to market risk, with a stated policy of not actively pursuing or accepting market risk except where necessary to support other objectives.

However, the Company accepts the risk that the fall in equity or other asset values, whether as a result of price falls or strengthening of Sterling against the currencies in which contract holder assets are denominated, will reduce the level of annual management charge income derived from such contract holder assets and the risk of lower future profits.

(a) (i) Unit-linked investments price risk

Assets held on behalf of policyholders are subject to market risk, including price and foreign exchange risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and funding risk. Any change in the value of these assets is offset by a corresponding change in the value of the investment contract liabilities and insurance contract liabilities. Other than the impact of changes in fair value of the underlying items of unit-linked insurance contracts, other impacts of changes in market prices on the valuation of insurance contract liabilities are not material. The Company's exposure to market risk on unit linked investments is limited to the extent that income arising from asset management charges in certain investments, and its ability to collect that income, is based on the cash flows arising and the value of the assets. In many cases the asset management charges are based on the higher of premiums paid or fund value, further limiting this risk.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

22. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

22.1 Market risk (continued)

(a) (i) Unit-linked investments price risk (continued)

The impact on the Company if markets were to suffer a permanent fall of 10% would be a reduction in fee income of approximately £8.2m (2024: £9.0m). The impact on the Company's profit would be lower than this as certain expenses are also variable in nature.

(a) (ii) Non unit-linked investments price risk

Shareholder's funds primarily include one investment which is exposed to market price risk, the investment in the Oaktree European Senior Loan Fund (see note 14). If the price of this investment fell permanently by 10% the impact on net assets and profit would be a decrease of £1.5m (2024: £1.4m).

(b) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the Company is exposed to lower returns or loss as a direct or indirect result of fluctuations in the value of, or income from, specific assets arising from changes in underlying interest rates. The Company is primarily exposed to interest rate risk on shareholder's funds that are invested in either cash, fixed interest deposits, money market funds, a loan note with a related party (note 15) and an investment into Oaktree European Senior Loan Fund (note 14) to provide a low level of interest rate risk. The Company manages interest rate risk through the activities of the Investment Committee through regular assessment and monitoring of the investment portfolios.

The Company also holds assets, on behalf of policyholders, which are exposed to interest rate movements. Any change in the value of these assets is offset by a corresponding change in the value of investment contract liabilities and insurance contract liabilities. Other than the impact on the underlying items of unit-linked insurance contracts, other impacts of changes in interest rates on the valuation of insurance contract liabilities are not material.

A change in interest rates will impact the Company's annual investment income and equity. The sensitivity analysis for interest rate risk illustrates how changes in interest income on shareholder assets ("Other income", note 6) and equity will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

	2025	2024
	£m	£m
Increase of 100 bps (2024: 100 bps) in interest rates	8.1	7.8
Decrease of 100 bps (2024: 100 bps) in interest rates	(8.1)	(7.8)

(c) Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the Company is exposed to higher or lower returns as a direct or indirect result of fluctuations in the value of, or income from, specific assets and liabilities arising from changes in underlying exchange rates.

The Company is exposed to currency risk on the foreign currency denominated bank balances, contract fees receivable and other liquid assets that it holds to the extent that they do not match liabilities in those currencies. The impact of currency risk is minimised by frequent repatriation of excess foreign currency funds to Sterling.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

22. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

22.1 Market risk (continued)

(c) Currency risk (continued)

The following table details the impact to the Company if a 20% increase in foreign exchange rates were to occur:

	Investment assets £m	Net insurance/ investment contract liabilities £m	Profit before tax £m	Equity £m
2025	478.4	475.9	2.5	2.5
2024	398.9	395.6	3.3	3.3

The following table details the impact to the Company if a 20% decrease in foreign exchange rates were to occur:

	Investment assets £m	Net insurance/ investment contract liabilities £m	Profit before tax £m	Equity £m
2025	(319.0)	(317.3)	(1.7)	(1.7)
2024	(266.0)	(263.8)	(2.2)	(2.2)

The impacts on profit before tax of a 20% increase or decrease in foreign exchange rates shown in the tables above are the net of the impact on FCF of insurance contract liabilities and the impact absorbed by the available CSM. The impact on CSM would be £4.5m (2024: £3.2m), leaving CSM of £22.8m (2024: £16.2m) remaining after the possible change.

22.2 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the Company is exposed to lower returns or loss if another party fails to perform its financial obligations to the Company. The Company has adopted a risk averse approach to such risk and has a stated policy of not actively pursuing or accepting credit risk except when necessary to support other objectives.

The clearing and custody operations for the Company's security transactions are spread across a number of different brokers and custodians. The Directors do not consider that there is a risk to the Company in respect of assets held supporting the unit-linked investment contracts and as a consequence no quantitative disclosure has been included of this.

The Company has an exposure to credit risk in relation to its deposits with credit institutions. To manage these risks, deposits are made in accordance with an established policy. The Company invests both its own cash and deposit balances, and policyholder uninvested cash balances in accordance with guidelines approved by the Board. All new deposit takers must be approved by the Investment Committee. Existing deposit takers are reviewed on a regular basis including their long-term credit ratings.

The Company has an exposure to credit risk in relation to its long-term loan with Utmost PanEurope dac, a fellow subsidiary company of Utmost Group plc (see notes 15 and 31). Management monitors this risk primarily through monitoring the solvency coverage ratio of the counterparty.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

22. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

22.2 Credit risk (continued)

The maximum exposure to credit risk before any credit enhancements at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 is the carrying amount of the financial assets detailed below.

Analysis as at 31 December 2025	Aaa	Aa2	Aa3	A1	A2	A3	<Ba2	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Cash and cash equivalents	11.2	-	68.1	28.1	-	-	-	107.4
Deposits	-	-	21.6	113.5	-	-	10.8	145.9
Other investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.7	17.7
Long-term loan	-	-	-	20.0	-	-	-	20.0
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	68.2	68.2
	11.2	-	89.7	161.6	-	-	96.7	359.2

Analysis as at 31 December 2024	Aaa	Aa2	Aa3	A1	A2	A3	<Ba2	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Cash and cash equivalents	10.7	98.9	-	24.6	22.9	-	-	157.1
Deposits	-	10.2	21.1	45.2	10.3	-	-	86.8
Other investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.2	16.2
Long-term loan	-	-	-	20.0	-	-	-	20.0
Other receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	69.9	69.9
	10.7	109.1	21.1	89.8	33.2	-	86.1	350.0

Reinsurance

The Company is exposed to credit risk as a result of insurance risk transfer through contracts with reinsurers. This also gives rise to concentration of risk with individual reinsurers, due to the nature of the reinsurance market and the restricted range of reinsurers that have acceptable credit ratings. At both 31 December 2025 and 2024 year-end positions, the Company's material reinsurance counterparties have a credit rating at Moody's of Aa3.

22.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company, though solvent, does not have sufficient financial resources to enable it to meet its obligations as they fall due, or can only secure them at excessive cost. The Company is averse to liquidity risk and seeks to minimise this risk by not actively pursuing it except where necessary to support other objectives.

The Company's objective is to ensure that it has sufficient liquidity over short-term (up to one year) and medium-term time horizons to meet the needs of the business. This includes liquidity to cover, amongst other things, new business costs, planned strategic activities, servicing of equity capital as well as working capital to fund day-to-day cash flow requirements. Liquidity risk is principally managed through the regular preparation of forecasts to predict required liquidity levels over both the short- and medium-term.

The Company's exposure to liquidity risk is considered to be low since it maintains a high level of liquid assets to meet its liabilities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

22. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

22.3 Liquidity risk (continued)

There is no significant difference between the value of the Company's assets on an undiscounted basis and the Statement of Financial Position values. Assets held to cover financial liabilities under investment contracts or insurance contracts are deemed to have a maturity of up to one year since the corresponding unit linked liabilities are repayable and transferable on demand. In certain circumstances the contractual maturities of a portion of the assets may be longer than one year, but the majority of assets held within the unit linked funds are highly liquid.

There are no shareholder liabilities with a contractual maturity greater than 1 year in the current year or prior year.

The maturity analyses of estimated cash flows arising from consolidated insurance contract liabilities below are presented on a present value cashflow basis:

31 December 2025	Total	1	2	3	4	5	>5
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Insurance contract liabilities	2,455.4	316.8	294.6	246.2	222.7	190.4	1,184.7
Reinsurance contract assets	217.9	18.2	16.7	15.5	14.3	13.2	140.0
Reinsurance contract liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

31 December 2024	Total	1	2	3	4	5	>5
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Insurance contract liabilities	2,144.8	240.3	270.8	248.0	198.8	180.8	1,006.1
Reinsurance contract assets	204.0	19.2	17.5	15.9	14.5	13.2	123.7
Reinsurance contract liabilities	(1.6)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(0.1)	(1.0)

The majority of the Company's insurance contract liabilities are unit-linked insurance contracts and these contracts may be surrendered or transferred on demand and therefore have a minimum contractual maturity of 0-1 years.

22.4 Fair value estimation

IFRS 13 requires the Company to classify fair value measurements into a fair value hierarchy by reference to the observability and significance of the inputs used in measuring that fair value. Fair value as defined by IFRS 13 "Fair Value Measurement" is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an ordinary transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The hierarchy is as follows:

- **Level 1:** fair value is determined as the unadjusted quoted price for an identical instrument in an active market;
- **Level 2:** fair value is determined using observable inputs other than unadjusted quoted prices for an identical instrument and that does not use significant unobservable inputs; and
- **Level 3:** fair value is determined using significant unobservable inputs.

The valuation techniques for the investments held under the unit linked contracts will comprise a mix of Level 1 through Level 3.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

22. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

22.4 Fair value estimation (continued)

Level 1 financial instruments are mainly equity securities listed on a recognised stock exchange and collective investment schemes in active markets.

Level 2 financial instruments are mainly listed corporate bonds; medium term notes (MTNs), structured products in inactive markets and collective investment schemes, external life funds, managed portfolios with other than daily dealing frequencies and policyholder loans. These have generally been classified as Level 2 as the prices provided by the third party sources do not meet the definition of Level 1 as they include inputs that are not quoted market prices in active markets.

Level 3 financial instruments include interests in private company shares and other investments in funds that are illiquid, have been suspended or are in liquidation.

The Company closely monitors the valuation of assets in markets that have become less liquid. Determining whether a market is active requires the exercise of judgement and is determined based upon the facts and circumstances of the market for the instrument being measured. Where the Directors determine that there is no active market for a particular financial instrument, fair value is assessed using valuation techniques based on available, relevant, information and an appraisal of all associated risks. This process requires the exercise of significant judgement on the part of the Directors.

The following tables show an analysis of assets measured at fair value across the three levels of the fair value hierarchy.

Analysis as at 31 December 2025:

	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Financial assets at fair value to cover linked liabilities	33,090.2	29,410.7	738.8	2,940.7
Policyholder loans	121.5	-	121.5	-
Other investments	17.7	0.4	15.6	1.7
Money market funds	11.2	-	11.2	-
	33,240.6	29,411.1	887.1	2,942.4
Assets not at fair value	925.4			
Total assets	34,166.0			
Investment contract liabilities*	30,964.7			

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

22. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

22.4 Fair value estimation (continued)

Analysis as at 31 December 2024:

	Total £m	Level 1 £m	Level 2 £m	Level 3 £m
Financial assets at fair value to cover linked liabilities	30,796.0	27,473.3	1,010.3	2,312.4
Policyholder loans	140.6	-	140.6	-
Other investments	16.2	0.4	14.5	1.3
Money market funds	10.7	-	10.7	-
	30,963.5	27,473.7	1,176.1	2,313.7
Assets not at fair value	944.7			
Total assets	31,908.2			
Investment contract liabilities*	28,958.4			

Investments are transferred from Level 1 to Level 2 and vice versa when dealing/pricing frequencies change. The movement between Level's 1 and Level 2 are not material in 2025 and 2024. Transfers into Level 3 occur when an equity or collective investment scheme is suspended or enters liquidation, as notified by its fund administrator or investment manager. Transfers out of Level 3 occur when such suspension is lifted, as notified by the fund administrator or investment manager.

Only a small proportion of the assets are valued at a fair value derived using unobservable level 3 inputs. The majority of these are valued using valuations obtained from external parties which are reviewed internally to ensure they are appropriate. Most of these investments are in private company shares, suspended funds or funds in liquidation.

The level 3 assets shown below are primarily unit linked assets backing policyholder liabilities, and as such there is minimal exposure to the Company of changes in the valuation of these assets.

*All financial liabilities at fair value are classified as Level 2, other than those matched by policyholder financial assets that are classed as Level 3 in the fair value hierarchies set out above.

A reconciliation of the opening to closing financial asset balances in Level 3 fair value hierarchy is shown in the table below:

Financial assets held at fair value through profit or loss:	2025 £m	2024 £m
Balance at 1 January	2,313.7	2,018.6
Transfers into Level 3	170.5	49.5
Transfers out of Level 3	(22.0)	(14.0)
Total gains or losses	273.0	302.7
Purchases	248.7	37.8
Disposals	(41.5)	(80.9)
Balance at 31 December	2,942.4	2,313.7

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

22. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

22.4 Fair value estimation (continued)

Transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy are recognised at the end of the reporting period during which the change occurred. The Company aims to minimise undue exposure to Level 3 assets, and regularly reviews the composition of the portfolio including Level 3 assets through the Investment Committee. The Company has a general policy of no further investment into Level 3 assets.

Investment contract liabilities are matched by policyholder financial assets. As a result of this the Level 3 analysis will correspond to the values in policyholder financial assets and has therefore not been reiterated.

22.5 Insurance risk

Insurance risk arises due to uncertainty in mortality, persistency, expense levels and claim rates, relative to the actuarial assumptions made in the pricing process which may prevent the Company from achieving its profit objectives.

22.5.1 Objectives and policies for mitigating insurance risk

The Company has an insurance risk policy which sets out the practices which are used to manage insurance risk, this includes requirements on management information for monitoring purposes and stress testing requirements. As well as management of persistency, expense levels and claims experience, the insurance risk policy sets requirements and standards on matters such as underwriting and claims, management practices, use of reinsurance to mitigate insurance risk and the exercise of discretion.

Significantly among its reinsurance arrangements, the Company has fully reinsured the insurance risk relating to its with-profits contracts. Whilst the Company is under no obligation to retain this reinsurance arrangement, it is its policy to minimise all insurance risk.

The Company's contracts include the following sources of insurance risk:

Mortality

Mortality risk is the risk that death claims are higher than expected within the Company's pricing assumptions.

Mortality rates are based on published tables, adjusted appropriately to take account of changes in the underlying population mortality since the table was published, group experience and forecast changes in future mortality.

Sensitivity to mortality risk has been calculated and is not material and any mortality benefits are reinsured.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

22. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

22.5 Insurance risk (continued)

22.5.1 Objectives and policies for mitigating insurance risk (continued)

Lapse or persistency risk

Lapse or persistency risk is the risk that the surrender rate is higher than expected within the Company's pricing assumptions.

The risk of increased surrenders is a significant risk for the Company because the unit-linked business relies on persistency of policies to generate future revenues. The risk of increased surrenders is partially mitigated on some product lines through the existence of exit charges.

The following table details the impact to the Company if a 20% mass lapse were to occur:

	Insurance contract Liabilities	Net reinsurance contract assets	Net insurance and reinsurance contract liabilities	Profit before tax	Equity
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
2025	2,372.0	(2,384.6)	(476.5)	(0.4)	(0.4)
2024	2,085.6	(2,102.0)	(419.9)	(0.5)	(0.5)

The impact on profit before tax of a 20% mass lapse shown in the tables above are the net of the impact on FCF and the impact absorbed by the available CSM. The impact on CSM would be £7.8m (2024: £6.9m), leaving CSM of £19.4m (2024: £12.5m) remaining after the possible change. The above excludes impacts on investment contract liabilities.

Expense risk

Expense risk is the risk that actual expenses exceed expense levels assumed in product pricing. This may result in emerging profit falling below the Company's profit objectives.

Expenses are reviewed annually in light of experience.

Sensitivity to expense risk has been calculated and is not material.

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 Company estimates an adjustment for non-financial risk separately from all other estimates. The risk adjustment was calculated at the issuing entity level and then allocated down to each group of contracts in accordance with their risk profiles. The provision for adverse deviation method was used to derive the overall risk adjustment for non-financial risk where a simultaneous stress is applied to non-financial risks and the risk adjustment is equal to the resulting change in the present value of future cashflows. The resulting amount of the calculated risk adjustment corresponds to the confidence level of 76% (2024: 76%).

22.5.2 Policyholder options and guarantees

Some of the Company's products offer capital redemption guarantees, typically offering a guaranteed return after 99 years. The value of these guarantees have been assessed to be immaterial at the date of the Statement of Financial Position. Some with-profits bonds offer guaranteed returns on the 5th and 10th anniversary, however these guarantees are provided for through reinsurance treaties and therefore offers no risk to the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

22. RISK MANAGEMENT (CONTINUED)

22.6 Operational and compliance risk

Operational risk is the risk that failure of people, processes, systems or external events results in financial loss, damage to the brand/reputation of the Company, adverse regulatory intervention or government or regulatory fine.

Operational risk includes all risks resulting from operational activities, excluding risks already described above and excluding strategic risks and risks resulting from being part of a wider group of companies. Operational risk includes the effects of failure of the administration processes, underwriting process, IT maintenance and development processes, investment processes (including settlements with fund managers, fund pricing and matching and dealing), product development and management processes, legal risks (e.g. inadequate legal contracts with third parties), risks relating to the relationship with third party suppliers and the consequences of financial crime and business interruption events.

The Company has taken steps to minimise the impact of external physical events which would interrupt normal business, for example an inability to access or trade from the premises. Business recovery plans are in place for workspace recovery and retrieval of data and IT systems. These procedures would enable the Company's operating businesses to move operations to alternative facilities.

The Company mitigates cyber risk through ongoing internal reviews of internal systems and access controls and ongoing monitoring of regulatory changes including those related to General Data Protection Regulation.

The Company has implemented an Outsourcing Policy which requires appropriate organisational safeguards to be implemented to monitor the performance of outsourcers and management of risks associated with critical and important outsourced activities. A Company Third Party Supplier Management (non-outsourcers) policy is being implemented to manage risks associated with key third parties, particularly where the operating businesses are reliant upon Third Parties to deliver or support important business services.

Regulatory compliance risk primarily arises from a failure or inability to comply fully with the laws, regulations, standards or codes applicable to the business activities, and territories, of the Company. Any non-compliance may result in the Company being subject to regulatory sanctions, material financial loss or damage reputation. Changes in legislation or regulatory interpretation applying to the life assurance industry may adversely affect the Company's capital requirements and, consequently, reported results and financing requirements.

The Company is also exposed to distribution risks through its operating businesses selling products across multiple jurisdictions and territories. The Company Distribution policy sets out the minimum requirements expected to ensure compliance with differing regulations and risk appetite, and associated risks are closely monitored by global sales management.

The Company operates such measures of risk identification, assessment, monitoring and management as are necessary to ensure that operational and compliance risk management is consistent with the approach, aims and strategic goals of the Company and is designed to safeguard the Company's assets while allowing the Company to earn a satisfactory return for the shareholder and policyholders.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

23. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

It is the Company's policy to maintain a strong capital base in order to:

- satisfy the requirements of its contract holders, creditors and regulators;
- maintain financial strength to support new business growth and create shareholder value; and
- match the profile of its assets and liabilities, taking account of the risks inherent in the business.

The Company's capital requirements are regularly monitored by the Board. The Company's policy is to at all times hold the higher of:

- the Company's internal assessment of the capital required; and
- the capital requirement of the relevant supervisory body.

There has been no material change in the Company's management of capital during the year.

The Company is required to maintain a certain margin of solvency by the Isle of Man Financial Services Authority (the "FSA"). This requires the Company to set a Minimum Capital Requirement and a Solvency Capital Requirement. The Company's policy is to maintain a Solvency Coverage Ratio of own funds in excess of its Solvency Capital Requirement of at least 135% at all times, and at least 150% immediately after payment of a dividend. The Company has complied with these requirements throughout the year.

The Company is also required to maintain the capital requirements for the Hong Kong and Singapore Branches throughout the year. These requirements have been met throughout the year.

24. POLICYHOLDER LOANS

	2025	2024
	£m	£m
Policyholder loans	121.5	140.6

Policyholder loans are amounts taken from an individual policyholder's transaction account and loaned to the same policyholder. Policyholder loans are non-interest bearing and are deemed to be risk free from a shareholder perspective as the policyholder retains all associated risk. The loans have no specified repayment schedule and can be repaid at any time at the option of the policyholder or offset against the surrender of the policy. The impact of credit risk on fair value is not considered to be material as they are backed by the value of other policyholder assets.

25. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE HELD TO COVER LINKED LIABILITIES

The financial assets at fair value held to cover financial liabilities under investment and insurance contracts, excluding policyholder loans are set out below.

	2025	2024
	£m	£m
Deposits	349.4	358.0
Ordinary shares and funds	14,882.6	14,126.7
Discretionary managed portfolios	16,226.2	14,590.3
Other investments	57.0	79.3
Modified coinsurance account	243.1	252.1
Policyholder cash	1,331.9	1,389.6
	33,090.2	30,796.0

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

25. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE HELD TO COVER LINKED LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

25.1 Interest in structured entities

A structured entity is an entity that has been designed so that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity, such as when any voting rights relate to administrative tasks only and the relevant activities are directed by means of contractual arrangements.

A structured entity often has some or all of the following features or attributes:

- restricted activities,
- a narrow and well-defined objective, such as to provide investment opportunities for investors by passing on risks and rewards associated with the assets of the structured entity to investors,
- insufficient equity to permit the structured entity to finance its activities without subordinated financial support; and
- financing in the form of multiple contractually linked instruments to investors that create concentrations of credit or other risks (tranches).

The Company considers its investments in internal funds and private company shares to be unconsolidated structured entities, which are recognised within 'Financial assets held to cover linked liabilities' and 'Other investments' on the Statement of Financial Position.

The Company's maximum exposure to unconsolidated structured entities at 31 December 2025 is £4,164.7m (2024: £3,847.0m).

The Company has not sponsored any structured entities in either 2025 or 2024.

The Company has determined that it does not have control over these investment vehicles to the extent that it would require consolidation as a structured entity.

At 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024, all unconsolidated structured entities are policyholder assets that would be offset through liability movements.

25.2 Modified coinsurance account

Following the transfer of the business of Utmost Limited to the Company, it became party to an agreement with AXA Hong Kong (AXA China Region Insurance (Bermuda) Limited) – (CRIB)). Utmost Limited had originally entered into this agreement with CRIB during 2013. Under the agreement, the AXA Hong Kong (ACR) book of business migrated from traditional reinsurance to a modified coinsurance (ModCo) arrangement. The main effect of the ModCo arrangement is that the statutory reserve on the ceded business is the obligation of, and held by the ceding company (CRIB) rather than the reinsurer. The Company remains at risk of loss from lapse and surrenders.

On migration, the underlying unit linked assets relating to the ACR book of business equal to the reserve were provided to and become the property of CRIB as the ceding insurance company. In the event of the cedant's insolvency the liability of the reinsurer (the Company) is limited as the Company has the right to offset any claims arising under the arrangement against the assets held by the ceding company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

25. FINANCIAL ASSETS AT FAIR VALUE HELD TO COVER LINKED LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)**25.2 Modified coinsurance account (continued)**

The modified coinsurance account is categorised as Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy under IFRS 13.

The movement and closing balance on the modified coinsurance account at 31 December comprises:

	2025	2024
	£m	£m
Balance at 1 January	252.1	235.2
Deposits to investment contracts	0.4	-
Withdrawals from investment contracts	(70.3)	(27.0)
Attributable investment income	0.4	1.2
Change in investment contract liabilities	61.4	43.7
Policy charges	(0.9)	(1.0)
Balance at 31 December	243.1	252.1

26. INVESTMENT CONTRACT LIABILITIES

	2025	2024
	£m	£m
Deposits to investment contracts	1,440.3	1,126.7
Withdrawals from investment contracts	(2,201.1)	(2,143.5)
Fees and charges deducted including third party charges	(221.7)	(228.7)
Change in investment contract liabilities	2,988.5	2,442.4
Policyholder mismatch position	0.3	(0.3)
Change in the year	2,006.3	1,196.6
Balance at 1 January	28,958.4	27,761.8
	30,964.7	28,958.4

Any policy can be surrendered at any time and therefore any investment contract liabilities may be immediately available for liquidation. In practice, immediate surrender of investment contract liabilities is extremely unlikely, given that these products are long-term investment contracts. Furthermore, the timing of settlement of investment contract liabilities will be informed by the time required to liquidate any assets to which the policies are linked.

For unit-linked investment contracts, movements in asset values are offset by corresponding changes in liabilities, limiting the net impact on profit. The benefits offered under unit-linked investment contracts are based on the risk appetite of the policyholders and the return on their selected investments which include collective fund investments, whose underlying investments include equities, debt securities, property and derivatives. The maturity value of these financial liabilities is determined by the fair value of the linked assets at the date of surrender or maturity so there would be no difference between the carrying amount and the amount contractually required to pay on surrender or maturity. The impact of credit risk on fair value is not considered material.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

27. INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES

All of the Company's insurance contract liabilities and reinsurance contract assets relate to unit linked insurance contracts with participation features and have therefore not been disaggregated.

27.1 Composition of the balance sheet

	Current portion	Non-current portion	Total
2025	£m	£m	£m
Insurance contract liabilities	316.8	2,170.3	2,487.1
Net reinsurance contract assets	18.2	199.9	218.1
2024			
Insurance contract liabilities	242.9	1,925.2	2,168.1
Net reinsurance contract assets	19.1	183.6	202.7

27.2 Amounts determined on transition to IFRS17

	2025	2024
	£m	£m
<i>Insurance contracts issued</i>		
Insurance revenue		
New contracts	1.9	1.7
Contracts measured under the fair value approach at transition	3.8	2.9
	5.7	4.6
CSM		
New contracts	8.8	7.0
Contracts measured under the fair value approach at transition	18.5	12.4
	27.3	19.4

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

27. INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

27.3 Expected recognition of contractual service margin

An analysis of the expected recognition of the CSM remaining at the end of the reporting year in profit or loss is provided in the following table:

Number of years until expected to be recognised	2025 CSM for Insurance contracts issued	2024 CSM for Insurance contracts issued
1	3.1	2.3
2	2.7	2.1
3	2.5	1.9
4	2.2	1.6
5	2.0	1.5
6 – 10	6.9	5.1
> 10	7.9	4.9
	27.3	19.4

The tables below set out the yield curves used to discount the cash flows of insurance contracts for major currencies:

	2025				
	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	15 Years	20 Years
GBP	3.54%	3.67%	4.05%	4.38%	4.55%
EUR	2.08%	2.48%	2.86%	3.11%	3.21%
USD	3.43%	3.47%	3.84%	4.14%	4.28%
	2024				
	1 Year	5 Years	10 Years	15 Years	20 Years
GBP	4.46%	4.04%	4.07%	4.23%	4.30%
EUR	2.24%	2.14%	2.27%	2.33%	2.26%
USD	4.18%	4.02%	4.07%	4.13%	4.10%

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

27. INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

27.4 Reconciliation of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims

	LRC		LIC	Total
	Excluding loss component	Loss component		
Year end 31 December 2025	£m	£m	£m	£m
Opening Insurance contract liabilities	2,167.8	0.3	-	2,168.1
Insurance revenue	(5.7)	-	-	(5.7)
Insurance service expenses:				
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	-	-	1.1	1.1
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	-	-	-
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	0.5	-	-	0.5
Insurance service expenses	0.5	-	1.1	1.6
Insurance service result	(5.2)	-	1.1	(4.1)
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	339.7	-	-	339.7
Total amounts recognised in profit or loss	334.5	-	1.1	335.6
Investment components	(46.7)	-	46.7	-
Cashflows				
Premiums received	32.7	-	-	32.7
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	(47.8)	(47.8)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(1.5)	-	-	(1.5)
Total cash flows	31.2	-	(47.8)	(16.6)
Net balance at 31 December	2,486.8	0.3	-	2,487.1
Closing insurance contract liabilities	2,486.8	0.3	-	2,487.1

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

27. INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

27.4 Reconciliation of the liability for remaining coverage and the liability for incurred claims (continued)

	LRC		LIC	Total
	Excluding loss component	Loss component		
Year end 31 December 2024	£m	£m	£m	£m
Opening Insurance contract liabilities	1,942.4	0.4	-	1,942.8
Insurance revenue	(4.6)	-	-	(4.6)
Insurance service expenses:				
Incurred claims and other directly attributable expenses	-	-	0.7	0.7
Losses on onerous contracts and reversal of those losses	-	(0.1)	-	(0.1)
Insurance acquisition cash flows amortisation	0.3	-	-	0.3
Insurance service expenses	0.3	(0.1)	0.7	0.9
Insurance service result	(4.3)	(0.1)	0.7	(3.7)
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	265.8	-	-	265.8
Total amounts recognised in profit or loss	261.5	(0.1)	0.7	262.1
Investment components	(54.8)	-	54.8	-
Cashflows				
Premiums received	20.0	-	-	20.0
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	-	-	(55.5)	(55.5)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(1.3)	-	-	(1.3)
Total cash flows	18.7	-	(55.5)	(36.8)
Net balance at 31 December	2,167.8	0.3	-	2,168.1
Closing insurance contract liabilities	2,167.8	0.3	-	2,168.1

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

27. INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

27.5 Reconciliation of the measurement components of insurance contract balances

	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non- financial risk	CSM	Total
Year end 31 December 2025	£m	£m	£m	£m
Opening Insurance contract liabilities	2,144.8	3.9	19.4	2,168.1
Changes that relate to current service				
CSM recognised in profit or loss for the services provided	-	-	(2.7)	(2.7)
Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired	-	(0.4)	-	(0.4)
Experience adjustment	(0.9)	-	-	(0.9)
	(0.9)	(0.4)	(2.7)	(4.0)
Changes that relate to future service				
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(10.5)	1.0	9.5	-
Contracts initially recognised in the year	(0.8)	-	0.7	(0.1)
	(11.3)	1.0	10.2	(0.1)
Insurance service result	(12.2)	0.6	7.5	(4.1)
Finance expense from insurance contracts issued	339.4	(0.1)	0.4	339.7
Total amounts recognised in profit or loss	327.2	0.5	7.9	335.6
Cashflows				
Premiums received	32.7	-	-	32.7
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	(47.8)	-	-	(47.8)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(1.5)	-	-	(1.5)
Total cash flows	(16.6)	-	-	(16.6)
Net balance at 31 December	2,455.4	4.4	27.3	2,487.1
Closing insurance contract liabilities	2,455.4	4.4	27.3	2,487.1

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

27. INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

27.5 Reconciliation of the measurement components of insurance contract balances (continued)

	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non- financial risk	CSM	Total
Year end 31 December 2024	£m	£m	£m	£m
Opening Insurance contract liabilities	1,924.7	3.6	14.5	1,942.8
Changes that relate to current service				
CSM recognised in profit or loss for the services provided	-	-	(2.0)	(2.0)
Change in the risk adjustment for non-financial risk for the risk expired	-	(0.4)	-	(0.4)
Experience adjustment	(1.3)	-	-	(1.3)
	(1.3)	(0.4)	(2.0)	(3.7)
Changes that relate to future service				
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	(5.2)	0.5	4.7	-
Contracts initially recognised in the year	(0.7)	-	0.7	-
	(5.9)	0.5	5.4	-
Insurance service result	(7.2)	0.1	3.4	(3.7)
Finance expense from insurance contracts issued	264.1	0.2	1.5	265.8
Total amounts recognised in profit or loss	256.9	0.3	4.9	262.1
Cashflows				
Premiums received	20.0	-	-	20.0
Claims and other directly attributable expenses paid	(55.5)	-	-	(55.5)
Insurance acquisition cash flows	(1.3)	-	-	(1.3)
Total cash flows	(36.8)	-	-	(36.8)
Net balance at 31 December	2,144.8	3.9	19.4	2,168.1
Closing insurance contract liabilities	2,144.8	3.9	19.4	2,168.1

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

27. INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

27.6 Impact of contracts recognised in the year

Insurance contracts issued	Non-onerous contracts originated	
	2025 £m	2024 £m
<i>Estimates of present value of future cash outflows</i>		
- Insurance acquisition cash flows	(1.5)	(1.3)
- Claims and other directly attributable expenses	(0.8)	0.2
Estimates of present value of future cash outflows	(2.3)	(1.1)
Estimates of present value of future cash inflows	3.1	1.8
Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	(0.1)	-
CSM	(0.7)	(0.7)
Increase in insurance contract liabilities from contracts recognised in the year	-	-

27.7 Amounts determined on transition to IFRS17

	New contracts	Contracts measured under the fair value approach at transition	Total
Year end 31 December 2025	£m	£m	£m
Insurance revenue	(1.9)	(3.8)	(5.7)
CSM as at 1 January	7.0	12.4	19.4
Changes that relate to current service			
CSM recognised in the profit or loss for the services provided	(0.7)	(2.0)	(2.7)
Changes that relate to future service			
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	1.8	7.7	9.5
Contracts initially recognised in the year	0.7	-	0.7
	2.5	7.7	10.2
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	-	0.4	0.4
Total amounts recognised in profit or loss	1.8	6.1	7.9
CSM as at 31 December	8.8	18.5	27.3

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

27. INSURANCE CONTRACT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

27.7 Amounts determined on transition to IFRS17 (continued)

	New contracts	Contracts measured under the fair value approach at transition	Total
Year end 31 December 2024			
	£m	£m	£m
Insurance revenue	(1.7)	(2.9)	(4.6)
CSM as at 1 January	6.1	8.4	14.5
Changes that relate to current service			
CSM recognised in the profit or loss for the services provided	(0.6)	(1.4)	(2.0)
Changes that relate to future service			
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	0.5	4.2	4.7
Contracts initially recognised in the year	0.6	0.1	0.7
	1.1	4.3	5.4
Finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	0.4	1.1	1.5
Total amounts recognised in profit or loss	0.9	4.0	4.9
CSM as at 31 December	7.0	12.4	19.4

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

28. REINSURANCE CONTRACTS HELD

28.1 Reinsurance contracts held

	Remaining coverage	Incurred claims	Total
Year end 31 December 2025	£m	£m	£m
Opening reinsurance contract asset	203.8	-	203.8
Opening reinsurance contract liability	(1.1)	-	(1.1)
	202.7	-	202.7
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held			
Reinsurance expenses	(0.3)	-	(0.3)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(0.3)	-	(0.3)
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held	24.7	-	24.7
Total amounts recognised in profit or loss	24.4	-	24.4
Investment components	(9.3)	9.3	-
Cashflows			
Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	0.3	-	0.3
Recoveries from reinsurance	-	(9.3)	(9.3)
Total cash flows	0.3	(9.3)	(9.0)
Net balance at 31 December	218.1	-	218.1
Closing reinsurance contract asset	218.1	-	218.1
Closing reinsurance contract liability	-	-	-
	218.1	-	218.1

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

28. REINSURANCE CONTRACTS HELD (CONTINUED)

28.1 Reinsurance contracts held (continued)

	Remaining coverage	Incurred claims	Total
Year end 31 December 2024	£m	£m	£m
Opening reinsurance contract asset	206.6	-	206.6
Opening reinsurance contract liabilities	(1.1)	-	(1.1)
	205.5	-	205.5
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held			
Reinsurance expenses	(0.3)	-	(0.3)
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	(0.3)	-	(0.3)
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held	10.4	-	10.4
Total amounts recognised in profit or loss	10.1	-	10.1
Investment components	(13.2)	13.2	-
Cashflows			
Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	0.3	-	0.3
Recoveries from reinsurance	-	(13.2)	(13.2)
Total cash flows	0.3	(13.2)	(12.9)
Net balance at 31 December	202.7	-	202.7
Closing reinsurance contract asset	203.8	-	203.8
Closing reinsurance contract liability	(1.1)	-	(1.1)
	202.7	-	202.7

There was no material loss-recovery component within remaining coverage in either 2025 or 2024.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

28. REINSURANCE CONTRACTS HELD (CONTINUED)

28.2 Reconciliation of the measurement components of reinsurance contract balances

	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non- financial risk	CSM	Total
Year end 31 December 2025	£m	£m	£m	£m
Opening reinsurance contract assets	204.0	-	(0.2)	203.8
Opening reinsurance contract liability	(1.6)	0.3	0.2	(1.1)
Net balance as at 1 January	202.4	0.3	-	202.7
Changes that relate to current service				
Experience adjustment	(0.3)	-	-	(0.3)
	(0.3)	-	-	(0.3)
Changes that relate to future service				
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	-	-	-	-
Contracts initially recognised in the year	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Insurance service result	(0.3)	-	-	(0.3)
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held	24.8	(0.1)	-	24.7
Total amounts recognised in profit or loss	24.5	(0.1)	-	24.4
Investment components	-	-	-	-
Cashflows				
Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	0.3	-	-	0.3
Recoveries from reinsurance	(9.3)	-	-	(9.3)
Total cash flows	(9.0)	-	-	(9.0)
Net balance at 31 December	217.9	0.2	-	218.1
Closing reinsurance contract assets	218.3	-	(0.2)	218.1
Closing reinsurance contract liability	(0.4)	0.2	0.2	-
Net balance at 31 December	217.9	0.2	-	218.1

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

28. REINSURANCE CONTRACTS HELD (CONTINUED)

28.2 Reconciliation of the measurement components of reinsurance contract balances (continued)

	Present value of future cash flows	Risk adjustment for non- financial risk	CSM	Total
Year end 31 December 2024	£m	£m	£m	£m
Opening reinsurance contract assets	206.8	-	(0.2)	206.6
Opening reinsurance contract liability	(1.6)	0.3	0.2	(1.1)
Net balance as at 1 January	205.2	0.3	-	205.5
Changes that relate to current service				
Experience adjustment	(0.3)	-	-	(0.3)
	(0.3)	-	-	(0.3)
Changes that relate to future service				
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM	-	-	-	-
Contracts initially recognised in the year	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
Insurance service result	(0.3)	-	-	(0.3)
Finance income from reinsurance contracts held	10.4	-	-	10.4
Total amounts recognised in profit or loss	10.1	-	-	10.1
Investment components	-	-	-	-
Cashflows				
Premiums paid net of ceding commissions and other directly attributable expenses paid	0.3	-	-	0.3
Recoveries from reinsurance	(13.2)	-	-	(13.2)
Total cash flows	(12.9)	-	-	(12.9)
Net balance at 31 December	202.4	0.3	-	202.7
Closing reinsurance contract assets	204.0	-	(0.2)	203.8
Closing reinsurance contract liability	(1.6)	0.3	0.2	(1.1)
Net balance at 31 December	202.4	0.3	-	202.7

Reinsurance contracts recognised in the year and amounts determined on transition to IFRS 17 were not material.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

29. CALLED-UP SHARE CAPITAL

	Number '000	2025 £m	Number '000	2024 £m
Authorised				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	50,000	50.0	50,000	50.0
Redeemable preference shares of £1 each	15,000	15.0	15,000	15.0
Allotted, issued and fully paid				
Ordinary shares of £1 each	8,600	8.6	8,600	8.6

Holders of the ordinary class of shares are entitled to dividends as declared by the Company and are permitted to vote at general meetings.

30. NET CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES

Cash generated from operations:

	2025 £m	2024 £m
Profit before taxation	85.5	85.4
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	0.2	0.3
Change in deferred acquisition costs	40.3	53.4
Change in deferred front-end fees	(25.4)	(30.4)
Net disposal of financial investments	798.5	1,026.5
Net fair value gains on financial investments	(3,092.5)	(2,483.8)
Change in investment contract liabilities	2,006.3	1,196.6
Change in insurance contract liabilities	319.0	225.3
Change in net reinsurance contract assets	(15.4)	2.8
Change in operating receivables	0.2	6.1
Change in policyholder loans	19.1	10.3
Change in deposits	(59.1)	(86.4)
Change in operating payables	(26.3)	(29.5)
Change in provisions	0.3	-
Loan interest	(1.0)	(1.0)
Net cash flows from operating activities	49.7	(24.4)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

31. IMMEDIATE PARENT, ULTIMATE CONTROLLING PARTY AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**Immediate parent and ultimate controlling party**

The Company is incorporated in the Isle of Man and is a direct wholly owned subsidiary of Utmost Holdings Isle of Man Limited, a company incorporated in the Isle of Man. The ultimate parent company which maintains a majority controlling interest in the Company is recognised by the Directors as OCM Utmost Holdings Limited, a Cayman incorporated entity. OCM Utmost Holdings Limited is an investment vehicle owned by funds which are managed and advised by Oaktree Capital Management, L.P., a subsidiary of the ultimate controlling party Oaktree Capital Holdings LLC.

The smallest group which includes the Company and for which group financial statements are prepared is Utmost Group plc, a company incorporated in the United Kingdom. The financial statements for Utmost Group Plc as well as these financial statements are available from www.utmostgroup.com.

Related partiesTransactions with key management personnel

Key management personnel comprise persons who, at any time during the financial year ended 31 December 2025, were members of the Board of Directors and certain members of management. Key management compensation for the year, that is included within group recharges, includes salaries and short-term benefits of £0.6m (2024: £0.7m), Non-Executive Directors' fees of £0.1m (2024: £0.1m) and post-employment benefits of £0.1m (2024: £0.1m).

Transactions and balances with related parties

	Amounts owed from/(to) related parties		Revenue/(expenses) with related parties	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Fellow subsidiaries of Utmost Group plc	23.2	28.9	1.0	1.0
	(15.3)	(4.3)	(58.7)	(62.7)

The table above includes a £20.0m (2024: £20.0m) loan note to Utmost Pan Europe Dac ("UPE") a fellow subsidiary of Utmost Group plc, see further details in note 15.

Other receivables and revenue from related parties arise from the provision of third party administration and sales support services. The receivables are unsecured, interest free and normally settled monthly in arrears. No provisions are held against the amounts due.

Unit-linked investment contract liabilities also include £5.9m (2024: £4.9m) due to UPE as a reinsurance policyholder per the legal form of the contract, relating to unit-linked investment contract business of Athlumney Kappa (Ireland) dac that was transferred to UPE on 30 September 2022, pursuant to an Insurance Portfolio Transfer that was approved by the Irish Courts. UPE reinsures 100% of the assets for a specified group of legacy investment contract products into the Company, therefore the assets are held in the statement of financial position of the Company, with a corresponding investment contract liability due to UPE under the reinsurance agreement.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

32. DIRECTORS' AND SECRETARY'S INTERESTS

As at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024 the Secretary had no beneficial interest in the shares of the Company or any related parties. The Directors' interests in the Company's parent company held directly, through personal investment vehicles and family trusts are detailed below:

31 December 2025	A P Thompson	I G Maidens
Utmost Topco Limited - C ordinary shares of £1 each	2,530	2,530
Utmost Topco Limited - D ordinary shares of £1 each	5,000	5,000
Utmost Topco Limited - Non-voting S ordinary shares of £1 each	50	50
Utmost Topco Limited - Non-voting GBP preference shares of £1 each	14,090,945	14,090,945
31 December 2024	A P Thompson	I G Maidens
Utmost Topco Limited - C ordinary shares of £1 each	2,530	2,530
Utmost Topco Limited - D ordinary shares of £1 each	5,000	5,000
Utmost Topco Limited - Non-voting S ordinary shares of £1 each	50	50
Utmost Topco Limited - Non-voting GBP preference shares of £1 each	16,081,049	16,081,049

33. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Company is a member of the Isle of Man Policyholders' Compensation Scheme governed by the Life Assurance (Compensation of Policyholders) Regulations 1991. The objective of the Scheme is to provide a compensation scheme for policyholders should an authorised insurer be unable to satisfy its liabilities. In the event of a levy being charged on Scheme members the Company would be obliged to satisfy the liability arising at that time. The maximum levy payable under the Scheme in respect of the insolvency of any Insurer is 2% of the long-term business liabilities. The majority of the products issued by the Company include a clause permitting the Company to recover any monies paid out under the Scheme from policyholders.

The Company is committed to treating customers fairly and supporting its customers in meeting their lifetime goals. The Company does not offer investment advice to its policyholders. All investment decisions are made either by the policyholders directly or by advisers appointed by the policyholders, and all of the investment performance risk lies with policyholders. The Company does from time to time receive complaints, claims and have commercial disputes with service providers, in the normal course of business. In addition, occasionally policyholders may seek to take action against the Company when the investments selected by either themselves or their advisers do not perform to their expectations, or if such claims were made and substantiated, it is possible that an adverse resolution could have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

33. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

The Company is involved in defending two legal cases on which further disclosure is considered appropriate.

Dickinson and others

The first of these was served in the Isle of Man Court in July 2020 under which a number of claimants are seeking to recover investment losses relating to a limited number of specified funds which they had requested their insurance policies to be linked to. The claims have been jointly issued against another insurer. The claims are broadly based on allegations that: (a) the Group made a series of implied representations about the level of investment risk to which the claimants were exposed; and (b) the Group had a duty of care to perform due diligence in respect of the investments in question. The proceedings concern claims being brought by over 400 individuals and corporate entities. The total value of the claims pursued is understood to be approximately £65m including interest. Four test claims were the subject of a preliminary trial of 8 weeks finishing in May 2024. The remainder of the claims against the Group are still pending the outcome of the trial which is awaited. Depending on the outcome of the preliminary trial a further trial hearing (or hearings) could be required before the outcome of the test cases is settled. All legal costs incurred by the Group in order to defend these test claims have been expensed. As the Group believes that the claims are without merit and that it has strong prospects of success in defending them, no provision for the value of the claims has been included in the financial statements. The Group does have the benefit of professional indemnity insurance and continues to keep its insurers up to date with development in the claims. The outcome of the preliminary trial has been delayed on account of the illness of the judge, however based on feedback from the Isle of Man Court it is anticipated in the second quarter of 2026.

Morrison and others

The second legal case being defended along with fellow group company Utmost PanEurope DAC and another insurer was served in the Isle of Man Courts in May 2023. The Morrison case and the related Pankovas and Parry cases are now being managed together by the Court since they involve the same underlying legal allegations and share the same litigation funder and legal team. The claimants are seeking to recover investment losses in respect of insurance policies issued by each defendant. 12 Utmost test claimants, 6 for each Utmost company, have now been confirmed and a disclosure exercise is underway. A test claimant trial is not anticipated to begin until March 2027 at the earliest. Under the Morrison claim as issued, there are a total of 314 policies included in the action and the claimants appear to be claiming £82m against the Company excluding costs and interest. The additional claims (Pankovas and Parry) add a further 22 policies and a sum claimed of approximately £5m excluding costs and interest (although the claim form acknowledges that these figure do not take account of the actual retained value of the investments which are linked to the claimants' policies, the value of which will vary). The majority of these claims relate to policies held by professional corporate trustee companies. The costs of this case are being expensed as incurred. Other than a provision recorded for the costs to complete the Court-mandated disclosure exercise which is underway, no allowance for future spend is included in these financial statements. The Group believes that these claims are without merit and it has strong prospects of successfully defending the claims against it. No provision for the value of the claims has been included in the financial statements. The Company does have the benefit of professional indemnity insurance and continues to keep its insurers up to date with developments in the claims.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**33. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)***Fairfield*

Pursuant to the Isle of Man insurance business transfer scheme between Utmost Limited and the Company, effective 30 November 2022, ("the Scheme"), all liabilities in respect of Utmost Limited's previous long-term business, whether actual or contingent, were transferred to the Company. Utmost Limited also agreed to indemnify the Company against any charges, costs and claims arising in respect of this business that may arise that were not capable of being transferred under the Insurance Portfolio Transfer.

The Company is a defendant in litigation known as the Fairfield claim, relating to the liquidator of a failed fund seeking to recover historic redemption payments made. The Company has prevailed in all court proceedings to date however the case continues to appeal. Utmost Limited benefits from an indemnity from Sun Life SMC Limited ("SLSL") granted when Utmost Limited was sold on 21 October 2016, via its parent Utmost Holdings Isle of Man Limited. Utmost Holdings Isle of Man Limited has been indemnified by SLSL in respect of all losses incurred in Utmost Limited arising out of or in connection with the Fairfield claim.

Pursuant to the Scheme, effective 30 November 2022 the Company became the successor in interest to the Fairfield claim. In order to ensure neither the Company nor Utmost Limited's financial position was adversely affected following the scheme, Utmost Limited under deed, undertook to indemnify the Company in respect of any losses relating to the Fairfield claim.

The costs, including legal costs, of these issues as they arise can be significant and where appropriate, provisions have been made under IAS 37, see note 20.

34. POST BALANCE SHEET EVENTS

No material post balance sheet events.