

Registered No: 15454

THE PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

**Annual Report and Financial Statements for the Year Ended
31 December 2017**

THE PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Incorporated and registered in England and Wales. Registered no. 15454

Registered office: Laurence Pountney Hill, London EC4R 0HH

CONTENTS	Page
Directors and officers	1
Strategic report	2-9
Directors' report	10-13
Statement of directors' responsibilities	14
Independent auditor's report	15-20
Profit and loss account	21-22
Statement of comprehensive income	23
Statement of changes in equity	23
Balance sheet	24-25
Notes on the financial statements	26-85

THE PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Directors

Mr P Spencer - Chairman
Mr J S Deeks (resigned 31 October 2017)
Mr N A Nicandrou (resigned 17 July 2017)
Mr M J Yardley (resigned 31 December 2017)
Ms J Dawson
Mr R Bennison
Mr C P Adamson
Mr J W Foley
Ms C J Bousfield
Mr M T FitzPatrick (appointed 17 July 2017)

Company Secretary

Mr G R S Dunlop (resigned 31 March 2017)
Mr S C Mitchley (appointed 31 March 2017, resigned 30 September 2017)
Ms J A Owens (appointed 30 September 2017)

Auditor

KPMG LLP, London

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

Principal activity

The principal activity of The Prudential Assurance Company Limited ('the Company') in the course of 2017 was transacting long-term insurance business in the United Kingdom. Throughout 2017 the Company also owned several insurance subsidiary undertakings including Prudential International Assurance plc (PIA) and Prudential Hong Kong Limited (PHKL) and a branch in Poland. These transacted insurance business in the United Kingdom and overseas. These activities are expected to continue in 2018. On 14 March 2018 it was announced that the legal ownership of the Hong Kong insurance subsidiaries is intended to be transferred from The Prudential Assurance Company Limited to Prudential Corporation Asia Limited (PCAL). This is expected to complete by the end of 2019.

The Company itself is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of another company registered in England and Wales and therefore group financial statements and a group business review are not prepared. Accordingly, the financial statements and the following business review present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and are not consolidated.

Business review

Market review and strategy

The fundamentals underpinning the UK's retirement market are changing. Risk and responsibility for retirement provision continues to transfer away from the state and employers to individuals. The new flexible arrangements introduced by pensions freedom in 2015 allow individuals to take control over their own pensions but have introduced significant additional complexity for savers. The burden of mitigating investment risk, longevity risk and inflation risk in respect of retirement income increasingly falls on today's saver.

Over 70 per cent of liquid assets in the UK are owned and controlled by the over 50s. This demographic is expected to grow by over 2.2m between 2017 and 2030 and more people, with more savings, are expected to live longer. This provides significant new opportunities for the Company as the demand for risk-managed investments to fund retirement is predicted to rise accordingly. Increased life expectancy in retirement also puts increased demands on long-term product performance, and technology is revolutionising the ways in which company and customer interact.

The Company's brand benefits from a heritage that stretches back 169 years and a franchise that is based on long-term thinking, longevity experience, market-leading multi asset investment capability and financial strength. Such attributes continue to be highly sought after by customers adjusting to pension freedoms and by financial advisers who require a brand they can trust to help secure dependable incomes in retirement for their clients.

To support its customers in the changing environment, the Company's product and distribution profile has evolved by increasing the range of product options to mirror the flexibilities of the pensions freedom era. The Company has withdrawn from annuity business to a focus on a range of tax efficient solutions such as flexible bond, ISA, pension and income drawdown products.

In particular the Company has launched the Prudential Retirement Account - an online account based plan, that provides customers with the flexibility to save for their retirement, benefit from an income in retirement and facilitate access to their fund as they save. The Retirement Account allows customers to invest in PruFund, the Company's unique customer proposition managed by Prudential Portfolio Management Group, the Company's award-winning and market leading multi-asset management team. In 2017 Prufund reached £36bn (2016: £25bn) in customer assets under management, up by 46% including the Prudential Retirement Account, which experienced a successful first year accumulating assets under management of £7.2bn.

The Company continues to focus on deepening its already strong relationships with independent financial advisers. An important part of the Company's service offering is the ongoing hands-on support for intermediary advisers from its regional sales units, technical helpline and business development and consultancy team. The Company also distributes products via other group companies. Prudential Financial Planning Limited provides restricted advice services and Prudential Distribution Limited intermediates non-advised sales.

The Company is focused on maintaining the growth momentum created by the structural changes to retirement provision in the UK and on delivering a growth strategy underpinned by investment in product, service and distribution capabilities to meet the evolving needs of customers.

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017 (continued)

In support of this, M&G Prudential announced a major investment programme in the new combined business's infrastructure to improve customer service, accelerate product development, and widen customer choice. A substantial investment will be made over the next five years in transforming the business's operations, including building the digital distribution capability.

Investment in technology is enabling customers to engage more flexibly with the Company digitally and online. Easier access to product information for customers is provided by the My Pru App, while the Company's Retirement Ready Guide App was created to provide clear and easy-to-understand information for those coming up to retirement. Technology has also helped the Company to improve online services for advisers and enhance its teleunderwriting service for the Prudential Investment Plan, reducing the amount of time advisers spend on administration and freeing up time to spend with their clients.

The Company's roll out of business in Poland continued in 2017 with sales increasing by 82 per cent in local currency terms. Prudential Poland has now over 700 tied agents operating from 18 branches and access to a large network of multi-agent consultants.

Strategic Direction

In August 2017, Prudential plc, the parent of the Company, brought together M&G, the investment management business, with Prudential's UK and European life insurance business, of which the Company forms the major part, to create M&G Prudential.

In March 2018 Prudential plc announced its intention to demerge M&G Prudential from Prudential plc, resulting in two separately-listed companies, with different investment characteristics and opportunities. M&G Prudential is one of the leading retirement and savings businesses in the UK and Europe. M&G Prudential as a standalone group will continue to drive its transformation into a more capital-efficient and customer-focused business, targeting growing customer demand for comprehensive financial solutions in these markets. In line with this strategy the Company agreed in March 2018 to the partial sale of its shareholder annuity portfolio. As with other changes to the business, the Company's priority is to ensure these customers are treated fairly.

The Company sees significant opportunities for continued revenue growth, including from synergies available from the combination of the investment management business with the life insurance business. As part of M&G Prudential the Company has the opportunity to offer its customers in the legacy book of traditional savings products a new set of propositions as their needs evolve.

Thematic Review of Annuity Sales Practices

The Company continues to engage proactively with its respective Regulators. Specifically, in response to the findings of the FCA's thematic review of non-advised annuity sales practices, the Company is reviewing internally vested annuities sold without advice by the Company and its subsidiaries after 1 July 2008. Reflecting this, the Company's 2017 balance sheet includes a provision of £400m excluding any utilisation during the year, for the cost of this review and related potential redress. This is an uplift of £225m on the year. The provision does not include potential insurance recoveries of up to £175m.

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017 (continued)

Key performance indicators and measurement

Key Performance Indicators	2017 £m	2016 as restated * £m
New business profit	9	41
Core operating profit ^{note (i)}	571	261
Non-core operating profit:		
Effect on operating profit caused by the initial increase in the PRIL reinsurance quota share arrangement on 1 January 2016	—	1,443
Effect of longevity reinsurance transactions	31	197
Other management actions to improve solvency ^{note (ii)}	245	135
Changes in longevity assumption basis ^{note (iii)}	204	—
FCA thematic review provision	(225)	(175)
Total operating profit before restructuring and other similar expenditure	835	1,902
Restructuring and other similar expenditure ^{note (iv)}	(38)	(36)
Total operating profit ^{note (v)}	797	1,866
Non-operating profit items	1,795	(1,503)
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	2,592	363
Shareholders' funds	15,611	13,623
APE sales ^{note (vi)}	1,473	1,145
Estimated Solvency II capital surplus:		
Policyholders' capital surplus	4,803	3,719
Shareholders' capital surplus	6,115	4,642

*The 2016 comparative total for operating profit has been restated to include £36m as shown above for restructuring and other similar expenditure. In the 2016 financial statements, the operating profit was disclosed prior to restructuring as £1,902m. There is no impact on the other KPIs or the financial statements.

Notes

- (i) Core refers to the underlying profit of the insurance business excluding the effect of, for example, management actions to improve solvency and material assumption changes. It includes the expected benefits and the majority of the associated costs of the new strategic partnership with TCS.
- (ii) Other management actions include the effect of repositioning the fixed income portfolio to improve the trade-off between yield and credit risk.
- (iii) Changes in longevity assumption basis relate to changes to annuitant mortality assumptions primarily reflecting the adoption of the Continuous Mortality Investigation (CMI) 2015 model.
- (iv) Restructuring and other similar expenditure include restructuring, Solvency II and IFRS17 costs all of which were in non-operating profit for 2016 but have now been reclassified to operating profit. This includes the restructuring expenses incurred in setting up the new strategic partnership with TCS.
- (v) Operating profit is the underlying operating result based on longer term investment returns and excludes non-operating items such as the revaluation of the Company's subsidiaries and dividends received from them.
- (vi) Annual premium equivalent (APE) sales comprise regular premium sales plus one-tenth of single premium insurance sales.

Operating Profit

The operating profit from core in-force business of £571m is comprised of £288m (2016: £269m) from the with-profits fund and £283m (2016: loss £8m) from the shareholder fund. The with-profits shareholder transfer is £19m higher than 2016 due to growth of the with-profits funds under management.

The increase in profits on shareholder-backed business of £291m from a loss of £8m in 2016 to a profit of £283m in 2017 includes an increase in the annuity business profits of £325m. Most of this is caused by a change in which statutory entity the annuity results are reported in. The majority of the shareholder annuity business on the Company balance sheet was originally underwritten in Prudential Retirement Income Limited ('PRIL', a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company) and was reassured into PAC via a quota share agreement. This quota share reinsurance arrangement from PRIL to PAC was increased from 20% to 100% on 1 January 2016, and was followed by a Part

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017 (continued)

VII transfer of all of the business to the Company on 1 October 2016. The 2016 results of the Company therefore included the result of the former PRIL business only for the three month period from 1 October 2016 to 31 December 2016, in contrast to the 2017 results when all of the annuity results were included in PAC throughout the period.

The 2017 results also include the expected benefits of the new strategic partnership with TCS (£74m) and associated costs (£31m). This is partially offset by other operating losses, comprising of net increases in technical provisions and increased losses on the partial equity hedge of the shareholder transfer.

In response to the findings of the FCA's thematic review of non-advised annuity sales practices, the Company is reviewing internally vested annuities sold without advice by the Company and its subsidiaries after 1 July 2008. Reflecting this, the Company has provided a further £225m for the cost of this review (2016: £175m) and related potential redress. The provision does not include a potential insurance recovery of up to £175m.

Non-operating profit (loss)

Non-operating items comprise mainly of the revaluation gain on shareholder subsidiaries reported in the non-technical account. This has increased by £2,672m from a loss of £1,005m in 2016 to a profit of £1,667m in 2017. The current period revaluation gains on subsidiaries are driven by an increase in value of Prudential Hong Kong Ltd. The 2016 loss was caused primarily by the reduction in value of PRIL following the Part VII transfer of its business into the Company.

Also included in non-operating results are gains of £40m as a result of short-term fluctuations (2016: loss of £586m). This comprises capital gains on surplus assets of £124m (2016: loss £146m) together with favourable credit experience of £87m (2016: £79m) and £46m (2016: loss £36m) of unrealised gains on certain equity release mortgages partially offset by losses on the partial hedge of the shareholder transfers in respect of future years £124m (2016: £252m), losses on surplus assets from credit events £60m (2016: £39m) and losses on swaption contracts £33m (2016: £9m).

During the year, the assumptions used within the discounted cash flow model used to value equity release mortgage loans were refined to reflect developing market practice, including consideration of the Prudential Regulation Authority's industry wide review in this area and resulting guidance. This refinement contributed £46m to non-operating profit as detailed above. In 2016 there was a loss of £173m on the transfer of the lifetime mortgages from the Company to PRIL on 1 January 2016 as part of the annuity business restructure. The Lifetime mortgages were subsequently moved back into the Company as part of the Part VII transfer referred to above.

Profit on ordinary activities before tax

The results of the Company for the year as set out on pages 21 to 22 show a profit on ordinary activities before tax of £2,592m (2016: £363m profit), £2,229m higher than in 2016.

Shareholders' Funds

The shareholders' funds of the Company total £15,611m (2016: £13,623m). The increase of £1,988m, after taking account of dividends paid to Prudential plc of £438m, is due to profit after tax of £2,426m.

APE Sales

Sales on an APE basis (Regular Premiums plus 1/10th Single Premiums) are £1,473m, 29 per cent higher than 2016 sales of £1,145m.

Following the decision in 2016 to withdraw from the annuity market, the Company and its subsidiaries have successfully replaced the reduction in annuity sales with APE sales up 29 per cent on 2016 to £1,473m, driven by the continued, growing demand for its savings and retirement products, including the PruFund range.

APE sales of individual annuities have decreased by 59 per cent to £22m compared with 2016. There has been a significant decline in this business since 2014 and it now represents only 2 per cent of retail sales. The Company has taken steps to curtail retail sales by establishing an annuity panel arrangement with a number of other firms to provide annuities to its customers. This new service has been phased-in over the course of 2017.

On-going demand for the Company's PruFund multi-asset funds remains strong as customers continue to be attracted by its performance track record, the benefits of a smoothed return in managing market volatility and its

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017 (continued)

ability to reduce customer investment risk in the current market conditions. The PruFund range of investment funds within an ISA wrapper generated APE sales of £133m. In total across all products, PruFund APE sales of £1,184m increased by 36 per cent from 2016, with total assets under management having increased 46 per cent since the start of the year to £36bn.

Reflecting increased demand for the Company's wider range of investment propositions post-pension reforms, income drawdown APE sales have increased by 35 per cent to £222m and individual pensions APE sales have increased by 110 per cent to £607m compared to 2016. The Prudential Retirement Account product has generated £487m APE (within Individual Pensions) and £185m APE (within Income Drawdown). The Company's strong sales performance demonstrates its success in diversifying its product portfolio in response to the expanding market for flexible retirement income and pensions products. Onshore bonds APE sales of £258m decreased by 10 per cent and offshore bonds APE sales of £78m decreased by 7 per cent compared to 2016.

Corporate pensions APE sales were 6 per cent higher than 2016. The Company remains the largest provider of Additional Voluntary Contribution plans within the public sector, where the Company provides schemes for 74 of the 99 public sector authorities in the UK (2016: 74 of the 99 schemes).

In Poland, the Company's life business continues to grow steadily. The business continues in its development of new distribution channels and enhancement of existing channels. Brand awareness is improving, demonstrating the Company's ability to effectively enter new markets.

The with-profits sub-fund earned a return of 10.3 per cent before tax in 2017. The with-profits fund is invested across a broad range of assets and aims to provide steady returns to customers. It is the largest fund of its kind in the UK and its financial strength has enabled the Company to add approximately £23.7bn to policy values in the last 10 years. Over the same period the fund has delivered a cumulative investment return of 89.5 per cent, compared with the FTSE-All Share (total return) index return of 84.6 per cent.

Available Capital

With effect from 1 January 2016, the Company adopted Solvency II as its consolidated capital regime. This was developed by the European Union ('EU') in order to harmonise the various regimes previously applied across EU member states. Both policyholder and shareholder Solvency II surplus are on a recalculated transitional measure basis as at 31 December 2017 following approval from the Prudential Regulatory Authority (PRA). The Solvency II numbers include the results of PHKL, PIA and Prudential General Insurance Hong Kong Limited (PGHKL), which are subsidiaries of the Company at the balance sheet date.

The high quality and recurring nature of the Company's operating capital generation and its disciplined approach to managing balance sheet risk provide meaningful protection against significant adverse market-driven effects on this metric. The Company's shareholder Solvency II capital surplus was estimated at £6.1bn at 31 December 2017 (2016: £4.6bn), equivalent to a cover ratio of 178 per cent (2016: 163 per cent).

While the surplus position of the Company's with-profits funds remain strong on a Solvency II basis, it is ring-fenced from the shareholder balance sheet and is therefore excluded from the Company's estimated shareholder Solvency II surplus results. The Company's estimated with-profits funds Solvency II surplus at 31 December 2017 was £4.8bn (2016: £3.7bn), equivalent to a cover ratio of 201 per cent (2016: 179 per cent).

The Company's available capital position is covered further in note 30 on page 74.

Principal Risks & uncertainties

As a provider of savings and retirement solutions, the Company's business is the managed acceptance of risk. The Company is subject to the Group's internal control and risk management processes as detailed in the Group Governance Manual (GGM) and Group Risk Framework (GRF). The control procedures and systems established within the Group are designed to manage, rather than eliminate, the risk of failure to meet business objectives. As such they can only provide reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss, and focus on optimising the levels of risk and reward within a clearly defined risk appetite, with the aim of achieving the business objectives.

The Group Risk Framework requires all business units and functions within the Group, including the Company, to establish processes for identifying, evaluating and managing key risks. The risk management framework for the

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017 (continued)

Company is approved by the Board and operates based on the concept of three lines of defence: risk management, risk oversight and independent assurance.

The Company's results and financial condition are exposed to both financial and non-financial risks from its core activities and from those of a number of subsidiary companies. The key risk factors, mentioned below, should not be regarded as a complete and comprehensive statement of all potential risks and uncertainties.

As at the date of signing the accounts, the Company's Financial Strength is rated Aa3 by Moody's (stable outlook), A+ by Standard & Poor's (stable outlook) and AA- by Fitch (stable outlook).

Financial and Insurance risk

The Company is exposed to financial and insurance risk through its financial assets, financial liabilities, and policyholder liabilities. The financial risk factors affecting the Company include market risk, credit risk, insurance risk and liquidity risk. Further information on the financial and insurance risk management objectives and policies of the Company and the exposure of the Company to the related risk factors is given in note 29 (C) - (F) on pages 67 - 73.

A significant part of the Company's profit is related to bonuses for policyholders declared on its with-profits products, which are broadly based on historic and current rates of return on equity, property and fixed income securities, as well as the Company's expectations of future investment returns. Any adverse impact on the current and expected future asset returns may impact the current and future levels of with-profits bonuses and is therefore likely to impact the Company's profitability.

(a) Market risk

Market Risk is the risk of loss, or of adverse changes in the financial situation resulting, directly and indirectly, from fluctuations in the prices of financial instruments. Market risk includes but is not limited to interest rate risk, inflation risk, equity risk, currency risk, property risk, basis risk and other assets / alternative investments risk.

The key areas of the business impacted by market risk is the non-profit annuity business, assets held by the with-profits fund, the equity release mortgage book and the carrying value of the business in the Hong Kong subsidiary. See note 29 (C) for further details.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of loss for the Company's business, or of adverse change in the financial situation, resulting from fluctuations in the credit standing of issuers of securities, counterparties and debtors in the form of defaults, or other significant credit event (e.g. downgrades or spread widening).

The Company is exposed to significant levels of credit risk. The credit risk arises mainly from the corporate bond holdings in the non-profit annuity and with-profits business. See note 29 (D) for further details.

The Company, in the normal course of business enters into a variety of transactions with counterparties, including cash deposit, reinsurance and derivative transactions. Failure of any of these counterparties to discharge their obligations, or where adequate collateral is not in place (in case of reinsurance counterparties), could have an adverse impact on the Company's results.

(c) Insurance Risk

Insurance risk is the risk of loss for the Company's business, or of adverse change in the value of insurance liabilities, resulting from changes in the level, trend or volatility of a number of insurance risk drivers.

Insurance risk arises mainly from the annuity business in the form of longevity risk. The other insurance risks run by the Company are expense risk, persistency risk and mortality/morbidity risk. See note 29 (E) for further details.

- Longevity risk: This is the risk that the Company's (current and deferred) annuity customers live longer than expected in the Company's current pricing and reserving assumptions, and as a result future reserving and capital assumptions are changed.

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017 (continued)

- Expense risk: This is the risk of actual expenses exceeding the assumptions in pricing and reserving bases and is relevant to all lines of business.
- Persistency risk: This is the risk of actual persistency or customer retention levels being different to the Company's expectations. It is relevant to all non-annuity business, but the most material exposure is the impact on the fair value of the Hong Kong subsidiary. This risk can materialise if more or (for some lines of business) fewer customers opt for early termination of its products than anticipated. This would impact the fair value of subsidiaries. The Company's persistency assumptions reflect the recent past experience for each relevant line of business including any expected trends in future persistency rates. If the actual levels of future persistency are significantly different than assumed in reserving and capital calculations, the Company's operating results could be adversely affected.
- Mortality and morbidity risks: These relate to assumptions around the expected number of deaths or illnesses used in pricing and calculating reserves. These are relevant for those lines of business where the customer pay-out is dependent on a death or illness.

(d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of the Company being unable to generate sufficient cash resources to meet financial obligations as they fall due in business as usual and stress scenarios.

Liquidity risk arises mainly as a result of unplanned policyholder withdrawals and collateral requirements in its with-profit business, surrenders and processing delays in its unit-linked business and cash outflows from the shareholder business due to tax. See Note 29 (F) for further details.

Non-financial risk

The Company is exposed to business environment, strategic, conduct, operational and group risk.

(a) Business environment risk

Business environment risk is the risk of exposures to forces in the external environment that could significantly change the fundamentals that drive the business's overall objectives and strategy.

Key dimensions to business environment risk pertaining to the Company are regulatory, political, macroeconomic, technology and market competition.

- Regulatory: Changes in UK government policy, legislation (including tax), regulation or regulatory interpretation applying to insurance companies may adversely affect the Company's product range, distribution channels, capital requirements and, consequently, reported results and financing requirements. Regulators in other jurisdictions in which the Company operates may also introduce changes in the regulatory framework for long-term savings and retirement arrangements and investments, including to selling practices and solvency requirements.
- Political: Global political risks have been on the rise and look set to remain heightened. Domestically, the withdrawal of the UK from the EU introduces significant uncertainties for both the UK and the EU, affecting consumer and market confidence, and potentially increasing market volatility and the risk of a downturn in economic activity.
- Macroeconomic: Macroeconomics refers to the behaviour of the aggregate economy, focusing on factors such as economic growth, inflation, productivity and unemployment. The UK macroeconomic environment is expected to be challenging, and may adversely impact consumer behaviour.
- Technology: The Company has a high dependency on technology to operate effectively and deliver the business plan, with the maintenance, integrity and resilience of the IT infrastructure and applications paramount to meeting business and customer needs. The Company's current reliance on a large number of legacy systems spread over a complex supply chain and increasing utilisation of outsourcing/Cloud deployments creates an enhanced risk of breaches and IT issues. With the new General Data Protection Regulation requirements on data privacy coming in to force in May 2018, controls around data confidentiality will become even more critical.

STRATEGIC REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017 (continued)

- Competition: The UK Financial Services market is highly competitive with several factors affecting the Company's ability to sell its products and maintain its profitability. Key considerations include; price and yields offered; financial strength and ratings; investment performance and historic bonus levels; brand strength and name recognition; developing demographic trends and customers' appetite or need for certain savings products.

(b) Strategic risk

Strategic risk is the risk of ineffective, inefficient, or inadequate senior management processes for the development and implementation of business strategy in relation to the business environment and the Company's capabilities.

The merger of M&G and Prudential UK & Europe will subject the business to significant changes, at the same time that other material transformation programmes are being delivered. The scale and the complexity of the merger and transformation programmes could impact business operations and customers, and has the potential for reputational damage if these programmes fail to deliver their objectives. Implementing further strategic initiatives may amplify these risks.

(c) Conduct risk

Conduct risks are risks that arise from the approach taken to customer relationships throughout the business model and is defined as the risk that Prudential's behaviours and decision making are inappropriate, leading to unfair or poor outcomes for customers.

Customer needs are central to all decisions the Company makes regarding the provision of financial products and services. In so doing, the Company aims to uphold a reputation built over 169 years, for acting responsibly and with integrity in supporting customers whilst respecting the laws and regulations, as well as meeting internationally accepted standards of responsible business conduct.

(d) Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss (or unintended gain or profit) arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, personnel and systems, or from external events. This includes employee error, system failures, fraud, the risk of a cyber attack or some other event which disrupts business processes. The Company's primary exposure to Operational Risk arises from business processes (e.g. customer administration, sales), people capabilities, operation of systems and financial reporting activity. Additional exposure is anticipated as the Company enacts its strategic transformation ambitions.

The Company's exposure to operational risk is managed and mitigated using the following:

- operational risk policies including outsourcing and third-party supply;
- a cyclical risk management framework, based on the policy standards, that delivers processes and tools to identify, assess, control and monitor the operational risk exposures;
- corporate insurance programmes to limit the impact of operational risks;
- scenario analysis for operational risk capital requirements, which focus on extreme, yet plausible, events;
- internal and external review of cyber security;
- regular testing of elements of the business continuity and disaster recovery plans.

(e) Group risk

Group risk is the risk associated with being part of a group, particularly as a result of contagion. Being a member of a group can provide significant advantages for the Company in terms of diversification of risk, financial strength, technical expertise and management experience. It can also give rise to risks; if a guarantee of financial support given by the parent were removed, or from particular transactions arising from an impaired parent or affiliate within the group. The independent capitalisation of the Company as well as the risk management processes and internal control mechanisms within the Company ensure group risk is appropriately managed.

On behalf of the Board of directors.



J A Owens
Company Secretary
21 March 2018

THE PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017

Incorporated and registered in England and Wales. Registered no. 15454

The directors present their report and the audited financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Likely developments, business strategies and prospects

Likely future developments in the business of the Company are discussed in the strategic report in accordance with section 414C of the Companies Act 2006 (the Act).

Subsidiary, associate undertakings and branches

Particulars of the Company's subsidiary undertakings at 31 December 2017 are shown on page 76 in note 31. At 31 December 2017 the Company had a branch outside the United Kingdom in Poland.

With-profits governance

The Company produces an annual report, which is available on request, setting out how it has complied with its Principles and Practices of Financial Management (PPFM).

The Board has established a With-Profits Committee (WPC), made up of five members (each of whom is external and independent of the Company). The WPC provides the Board with an independent assessment of the way in which the Company manages its with-profits business, its compliance with the PPFM, and how the Company balances the rights and interests of policyholders and shareholders in relation to its with-profits funds. The WPC has the right, if it wishes, to make a statement to with-profits policyholders in addition to the Company's report described above.

The Company has a With-Profits Actuary who has the specific duty to advise the Board on the application of discretion in relation to with-profits business; and a Chief Actuary who provides the Board with certain actuarial advice, and fulfils various statutory duties under the new regulatory reporting regime introduced on 1 January 2016. Both of these are Financial Conduct Authority and Prudential Regulation Authority approved roles.

The Company has an Independent Governance Committee (IGC), formed as part of the Government's initiative to improve outcomes for pension scheme members. As a large pension scheme provider, the Company is required to set up and support an IGC, whose findings are reported to the Board and the Financial Conduct Authority. The IGC acts solely in the interests of scheme members, and to assess, raise concerns and report on the value for money of the Company's contract-based defined contribution workplace pension schemes on an ongoing basis, ensuring compliance with regulatory and legislative requirements.

Corporate responsibility

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary within the Prudential Group and Corporate Responsibility (CR) is integral to the way the Group does business.

The Group, of which the Company is a part, has developed a Group Governance Framework which is underpinned by a Group Governance Manual and associated processes. This encompasses all key policies and procedures for example, the Group Code of Business Conduct.

As a business that provides savings, income, investment and protection products and services, social value is created through the day-to-day operations. The Group provides customers with ways to help manage uncertainty and build a more secure future. In seeking to match the long-term liabilities the Group has towards its customers with similarly long-term financial assets, it provides capital that finances businesses, builds infrastructure and fosters growth in both developed and developing markets.

The Group's sustainable approach to business is reinforced by the Group-wide CR strategy. While the Group believes that CR is best managed on the ground by those closest to the customer and local stakeholders, the Group approach is underpinned by four global CR themes:

- Serving its customers: The Group aims to provide fair and transparent products that meets the customers' needs;
- Valuing its people: The Group aspires to retain and develop highly engaged employees;

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017 (continued)

- Supporting local communities: The Group seeks to make a positive contribution to its communities through long-term partnerships with charitable organisations that make a real difference; and
- Protecting the environment: The Group takes responsibility for the environment in which it operates.

These themes demonstrate the Group's CR commitments and principles to its stakeholders and provide clarity to its businesses, including the Company, on where they should focus their CR efforts and resources in the context of their individual markets.

The Prudential plc Board discusses the Group's performance in the areas of social and environmental management at least once a year and also reviews and approves the Group's corporate responsibility report and strategy on an annual basis.

Post balance sheet events

On 16 January 2018 the Group announced a new 10-year partnership with Tata Consultancy Services (TCS), to enhance service for its UK savings and retirement customers. The administration of over four million life and pensions contracts will move from Capita, Prudential's business partner for the past 10 years, to Diligenta, the subsidiary of TCS regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority. TCS will also assume responsibility for the operation of some of Prudential's internal IT infrastructure.

On 23 January 2018 the Group reached an agreement to sell 100% of its consumer finance business in Vietnam, Prudential Vietnam Finance Company Limited ("PVFC"), for a consideration of US\$151m, subject to regulatory approvals. The agreement is with Shinhan Card Co., Ltd. a subsidiary of the Shinhan Financial Group, a Korean financial institution. PVFC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Holborn Life Limited which itself is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.

In March 2018, M&G Prudential announced the sale of £12bn of the Company's shareholder annuity portfolio to Rothesay Life. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company has reinsured £12bn of liabilities (valued as at 31 December 2017) to Rothesay Life, which is expected to be followed by a Part VII transfer of the portfolio by the end of 2019. The UK GAAP liabilities relating to M&G Prudential's total UK shareholder annuity portfolio as at 31 December 2017 were £33bn. Based on asset and liability values as at 31 December 2017, the transaction is estimated to give rise to a pre-tax loss of around £500m in 2018.

In March 2018, Prudential plc also announced its intention to demerge its UK & Europe business ('M&G Prudential') from Prudential plc, resulting in two separately-listed companies. The Company forms a major part of M&G Prudential. In preparation for the UK demerger process, the legal ownership of the Hong Kong insurance subsidiaries is intended to transfer from the Company to PCAL. The sale of the UK annuity portfolio and the transfer of the Company's Hong Kong subsidiaries to Asia are expected to complete by the end of 2019. The estimated pro-forma impact on the Company's shareholder Solvency II capital position, assuming that these actions had both been completed as at 31 December 2017, is a decrease in surplus of £3.3bn from £6.1bn to £2.8bn and a decrease in the shareholder solvency ratio of 28 percentage points from 178% to 150%.

Pro-forma estimated shareholder Solvency II capital position:

	Own Funds	Solvency Capital Requirement	Surplus	Ratio
	£bn	£bn	£bn	%
31 December 2016 as reported	12.0	7.4	4.6	163
31 December 2017 as reported	14.0	7.9	6.1	178
31 December 2017 pro-forma estimate*	8.5	5.7	2.8	150

* The pro-forma estimate assumes that the partial sale of the annuity portfolio and the transfer of the Company's Hong Kong subsidiaries to Asia had both been completed as at 31 December 2017. In relation to the sale of the annuity portfolio, this estimate includes a £1.3bn reduction in the Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) and a £0.2bn decrease in Own Funds, resulting in an increase in capital surplus of £1.1bn. In relation to the Hong Kong transfer, the impact on the SCR allows for the release of the Hong Kong business standalone SCR of £2.0bn, partially offset by the removal of diversification benefits between the UK and Hong Kong of £1.1bn.

THE PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017 (continued)

Financial Performance

The state of affairs of the Company at 31 December 2017 is shown in the balance sheet on pages 24 and 25. The profit and loss account appears on pages 21 and 22.

Financial instruments

The Company is exposed to financial risk through its financial assets, financial liabilities, and policyholder liabilities. The financial risk factors affecting the Company include market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Information on the financial risk management objectives and policies of the Company and the exposure of the Company to the financial risk factors is given in note 29 on page 65. Further information on the use of derivatives by the Company is provided in note 29 (G) on page 73.

Share Capital

There have been no changes in the Company's ordinary share capital during 2017 as shown on page 49 in note 21. The redemption of preference share capital is disclosed in note 24 on page 50.

Dividends

An interim dividend of £238m (2016: £343m) was declared on 24 April 2017. A second interim dividend of £200m (2016: £nil) was declared on 7 December 2017, of which £170m was paid in December 2017 and the remaining £30m (2016: £nil) was satisfied by a reduction in the balance outstanding on a loan from the Company to Prudential plc.

The directors have not declared a final dividend on the ordinary shares for 2017 (2016: £nil).

No dividend was paid on the A preference shares in 2017 (2016: £nil).

Political Donations

The company did not make any political donations during the year (2016: nil).

Directors

The present directors are shown on page 1. Mr N A Nicandrou resigned on 17 July 2017, Mr J Deeks resigned on 31 October 2017 and Mr M J Yardley resigned on 31 December 2017. Mr M T FitzPatrick was appointed on 17 July 2017. There have been no further changes.

Disclosure to auditor

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's auditor is unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that he ought to have taken as a director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditor is aware of that information.

This confirmation is given and should be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of Section 418 of the Act.

Auditor

KPMG LLP were reappointed as auditor of the Company by the members at the AGM on 24 April 2017. It is the intention that KPMG LLP be reappointed under the deemed appointment rules of section 487 of the Companies Act 2006.

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2017 (continued)

Directors' and officers' protection

Prudential plc has arranged appropriate insurance cover in respect of legal action against directors and senior managers of companies within the Prudential Group. In addition, the Articles of Association of the Company provide for the directors, officers and employees of the Company to be indemnified in respect of liabilities incurred as a result of their office. Prudential plc also provides protections for directors and senior managers of companies within the Group against personal financial exposure they may incur in their capacity as such. These include qualifying third party indemnity provisions (as defined by the relevant Companies Act) for the benefit of directors of Prudential plc, including, where applicable, in their capacity as a director of the Company and other companies within the Group. These indemnities were in force during 2017 and remain in force.

On behalf of the Board of directors.



J A Owens
Secretary
21 March 2018

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

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

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice), including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*.

Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of its profit or loss for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- 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 adequate 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 enable them to ensure that its financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the Company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company's website. Legislation in the UK governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.



Independent auditor's report

to the members of The Prudential Assurance Company Limited

1. Our opinion is unmodified

We have audited the financial statements of The Prudential Assurance Company Limited ("the Company") for the year ended 31 December 2017 which comprise the profit and loss account, statement of comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity, balance sheet and the related notes, including the accounting policies in note 1.

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of Company's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK accounting standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland*; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities are described below. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is a sufficient and appropriate basis for our opinion. Our audit opinion is consistent with our report to the audit committee.

We were appointed as auditor by the shareholders in October 1999. The period of total uninterrupted engagement is for the 19 financial years ended 31 December 2017.

We have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities under, and we remain independent of the Company in accordance with, UK ethical requirements including the FRC Ethical Standard as applied to public interest entities. No non-audit services prohibited by that standard were provided.

Overview

Materiality: £186m (2016: £186m)
financial statements as a 1.2% (2016: 1.4%) of net assets whole

Risks of material misstatement vs 2016

Recurring risks	Valuation of technical provisions	◀▶
	Valuation of investments	◀▶

2. Key audit matters: our assessment of risks of material misstatement

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements and include the most significant assessed risks of material misstatement (whether or not due to fraud) identified by us, including those which had the greatest effect on: the overall audit strategy; the allocation of resources in the audit; and directing the efforts of the engagement team. We summarise below the key audit matters (unchanged from 2016), in decreasing order of audit significance, in arriving at our audit opinion above, together with our key audit procedures to address those matters and, as required for public interest entities, our results from those procedures. These matters were addressed, and our results are based on procedures undertaken, in the context of, and solely for the purpose of, our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and consequently are incidental to that opinion, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

	The risk	Our response
Valuation of technical provisions (2017: £159,296 million, 2016: £149,944 million) The risk is unchanged compared to the prior year. Refer to page 27 (accounting policy) and page 51 (financial disclosures).	Subjective valuation: The Company has significant policyholder liabilities representing 87 per cent (2016: 87 percent) of the Company's total liabilities. This is an area that involves significant judgement over uncertain future outcomes, mainly the ultimate total settlement value of long term policyholder liabilities. Management is required to use judgment in the selection of key assumptions covering both operating assumptions and economic assumptions. The key operating assumptions are mortality, which is determined by reference to the Company's own experience and expected levels of future mortality, and the expected level of future expenses, which is based on the expected future costs for administering the underlying policies. The key economic assumption is credit risk that is based on the Company's view of expected future investment defaults. Calculation error and data capture Management uses complex actuarial models to calculate policyholder liabilities. There is the risk that the modelling does not appropriately reflect the model specifications and / or the product features due to incorrect or incomplete data input into the model and / or unauthorised or erroneous changes to the models.	We used our own actuarial specialists to assist us in performing our procedures in this area. Our procedures included: — Control design and operation: Testing of the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of key controls over the process to determine the valuation of the policyholder liabilities including management's review and approval of the methods and assumptions adopted over the calculation of policyholder liabilities and appropriate change management controls over the actuarial models. Testing of the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of the system interface reconciliation controls to ensure completeness and accuracy of data flows from policy administration and investment systems to the actuarial models. — Methodology choice: We have assessed the methodology for selecting assumptions and calculating the policyholder liabilities. This included: — Evaluating the analysis of the movements in policyholder liabilities during the year, including consideration of whether the movements were in line with the methodology and assumptions adopted ; — Applying our understanding of developments in the business and the impact of changes in methodology on this; and — Comparing changes in methodology to our expectations derived from market experience. — Historical comparison: — Evaluating the evidence used to prepare the mortality experience investigation by reference to actual mortality experience of the policyholders in order to assess whether this supported the year-end assumptions adopted. — Benchmarking assumptions and sector experience.

2. Key audit matters: our assessment of risks of material misstatement (continued)

The risk	Our response
	— Comparing mortality experience to industry data on current mortality and expectations of future mortality improvements. — Assessing whether the expense assumptions reflect the expected future costs of administering the underlying policies by analysing current year unit costs, considering the expected future level of expense inflation and assessing the appropriateness of the likely impact of planned management actions on future costs. — Evaluating the credit risk methodology and assumptions by reference to industry practice and our expectation derived from market experience. — Used the results of our industry benchmarking of assumptions and actuarial market practice to inform our challenge of the assumptions in relation to the mortality, credit risk and expense assumptions. — Model evaluation: — Using our own valuation models to perform an independent recalculation of a sample of policyholder liabilities to ensure that the models have been calibrated in line with the Company's specifications. — Assessing transparency: Considering whether the Company's disclosures in relation to the assumptions used in the calculation of policyholder liabilities are compliant with the relevant accounting requirements and appropriately represent the sensitivities of these assumptions to alternative scenarios and inputs. Our results — We found valuation of technical provisions to be acceptable (2016 result: acceptable).
Valuation of investments (2017: £184,680 million, 2016: £172,224 million) The risk is unchanged compared to the prior year. Refer to page 29 (accounting policy) and page 45 (financial disclosures).	Subjective valuation: The areas that involved significant audit effort and judgement were the valuation of illiquid positions within the financial investments portfolio representing 9 per cent (2016: 9 per cent) of the of the total investment assets. These included private placement loans, unlisted Net Asset Value ('NAV') funds and equity release mortgages. For these positions a reliable third party price was not readily available and therefore the application of expert judgement in the valuations adopted is required. We used our own actuarial and valuation specialists to assist us in performing our procedures in this area Our procedures included: — Methodology choice: We assessed the appropriateness of the pricing methodologies with reference to relevant account standards and PAC's own valuation guidelines as well as industry practice.

2. Key audit matters: our assessment of risks of material misstatement (continued)

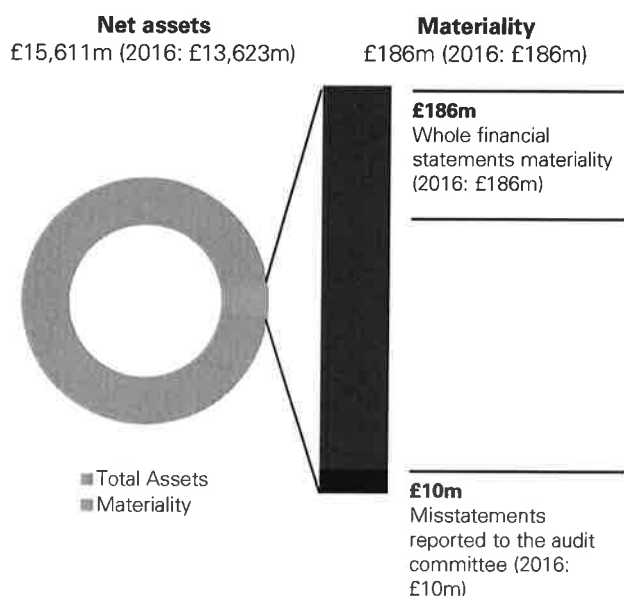
The risk	Our response
	— Control design and operation: Testing of the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of key controls over the valuation process for the investments, including review and approval of the estimates and assumptions used for the valuation and key authorisation and data input controls — Independent reperformance: Remodelling the valuation of the assets and comparing the output to management's valuations. — Benchmarking of assumptions and sector experience: Validating the key inputs and assumptions used for the valuation and comparing these to our own market and industry benchmarks. — Tests of detail: — Independently obtaining the most recent Net Asset Value (NAV) statements, investment manager and administrator control reports to assess the appropriateness of the fair value of the unlisted funds. — Performing a retrospective test over the NAV valuations for each fund to assess if the fund valuations reported in the audited financial statements in the prior year were materially consistent with the most recent NAV valuation statements available at the time. — Assessing transparency: Assessing whether the Company's disclosures in relation to the valuation of investments are compliant with the relevant accounting requirements and appropriately present the sensitivities in the valuations based on alternative outcomes. Our results — We found valuation of investments to be acceptable (2016 result: acceptable).

3. Our application of materiality and an overview of the scope of our audit

The Prudential Assurance Company Limited is part of a group headed by Prudential plc. Materiality of £186m (2016: £186m), as communicated by the group audit team, has been applied to the audit of the Company. This is lower than the materiality we would otherwise have determined by reference to net assets, and represents 1.2% of the Company's net assets (2016: 1.4%).

We agreed to report to the Audit Committee any corrected or uncorrected identified misstatements exceeding £10 million (2016: £10 million), in addition to other identified misstatements that warranted reporting on qualitative grounds.

Our audit of the company was undertaken to the materiality level specified above and was all performed at the Company's offices in the UK (London, Reading and Craigforth) and India (Mumbai).



4. We have nothing to report on going concern

We are required to report to you if we have concluded that the use of the going concern basis of accounting is inappropriate or there is an undisclosed material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt over the use of that basis for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements. We have nothing to report in these respects.

5. We have nothing to report on the other strategic report and the directors' report

The directors are responsible for the strategic report and the directors' report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover those reports and we do not express an audit opinion thereon.

Our responsibility is to read the strategic report and the directors' report and, in doing so, consider whether, based on our financial statements audit work, the information therein is materially misstated or inconsistent with the financial statements or our audit knowledge. Based solely on that work:

- we have not identified material misstatements in those reports;
- in our opinion the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion those reports have been prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006.

6. We have nothing to report on the other matters on which we are required to report by exception

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

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

We have nothing to report in these respects.

7. Respective responsibilities

Directors' responsibilities

As explained more fully in their statement set out on page 14, the Directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements including being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. They are also responsible for: such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error; 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 they either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities

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 other irregularities (see below), or error, and to issue our opinion in an auditor's report. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but does not guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud, other irregularities or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

A fuller description of our responsibilities is provided on the FRC's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities.

Irregularities – ability to detect

Our audit aimed to detect non-compliance with relevant laws and regulations (irregularities) that could have a material effect on the financial statements. We identified relevant areas of laws and regulations from our sector experience, through discussion with the directors (as required by auditing standards) and from inspection of the Company's regulatory and legal correspondence.

We had regard to laws and regulations in areas that directly affect the financial statements including financial reporting (including related company legislation) and taxation legislation. We considered the extent of compliance with those laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statements items.

In addition we considered the impact of laws and regulations in the specific areas of regulatory capital recognising the financial and regulated nature of the Company's activities. With the exception of any known or possible non-compliance, and as required by auditing standards, our work in respect of these was limited to enquiry of the directors and other management and inspection of regulatory and legal correspondence. We considered the effect of any known or possible non-compliance in these areas as part of our procedures on the related financial statements items.

We communicated identified laws and regulations throughout our team and remained alert to any indications of non-compliance throughout the audit.

As with any audit, there remained a higher risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.

8. The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

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



Daniel Cazeaux (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of KPMG LLP, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants

15 Canada Square

Canary Wharf

London

E14 5GL

21 March 2018

THE PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31 December 2017

<u>Long-term Business Technical Account</u>		<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	Note
		£m	£m	
Gross premiums written		13,077	33,093	2
Outward reinsurance premiums		(1,030)	(635)	
Earned premiums, net of reinsurance		12,047	32,458	
Investment income		11,028	9,647	3
Unrealised gains on investments		1,300	9,718	
Claims paid				
	Gross amount	(12,019)	(10,991)	
	Reinsurers' share	1,085	985	
Claims paid, net of reinsurance		(10,934)	(10,006)	
Change in provision for claims				
	Gross amount	(29)	(30)	
Claims incurred, net of reinsurance		(10,963)	(10,036)	
Change in long-term business provision				
	Gross amount	(9,283)	(37,179)	
	Reinsurers' share	318	785	
		(8,965)	(36,394)	
Change in technical provision for linked liabilities		(54)	(400)	
Change in other technical provisions, net of reinsurance		(9,019)	(36,794)	
Net operating expenses		(1,011)	(893)	5
Investment expenses and charges		(408)	(405)	6
Tax attributable to the long-term business		(670)	(1,061)	7
Transfer to the fund for future appropriations		(1,569)	(1,237)	
Balance on the long-term business technical account		735	1,397	

The accounting policies on pages 26 to 32 along with the accompanying notes on pages 33 to 85 form an integral part of the financial statements.

THE PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31 December 2017 (continued)

<u>Non-Technical Account</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	Note
	£m	£m	
Balance on the long-term business technical account	735	1,397	
Tax credit attributable to the balance on the long-term business technical account	180	346	7
Balance on the long-term business technical account before tax	915	1,743	
Investment income (losses)	15	(829)	3
Unrealised gains (losses) on investments	1,659	(557)	
Other income	17	29	
Other charges	(14)	(23)	
Total profit (loss) on other activities	1,677	(1,380)	
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	2,592	363	
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	(166)	(249)	7
Profit for the financial year	2,426	114	

The accounting policies on pages 26 to 32 along with the accompanying notes on pages 33 to 85 form an integral part of the financial statements.

Note: General Business Technical Account

The Company no longer underwrites new non-life insurance contracts directly and its run-off obligations have been reinsured (as explained further in note 2b). As such the non-life business is no longer material enough to require the presentation of a technical underwriting account and instead the relevant information is presented in note 2b.

Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2017

	2017	2016	Note
	£m	£m	
Profit for the financial year	2,426	114	
Other comprehensive income:			
Movement in retained earnings following the PRIL Part VII transfer	—	3,359	32
Revaluation of company-occupied property	2	5	
Actuarial gains (losses) on defined benefit pension schemes	94	(75)	9
Deferred tax (charge) credit	(16)	13	
Transfer (to) from the fund for future appropriations	(80)	57	
Total other comprehensive income for the financial year, net of income tax	—	3,359	
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	2,426	3,473	

The accounting policies on pages 26 to 32 along with the accompanying notes on pages 33 to 85 form an integral part of the financial statements.

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Share Capital	Other reserves (*)	Profit and loss account	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Balance at 1 January 2016	330	536	9,627	10,493
Profit for the financial year	—	—	114	114
Other comprehensive income for the financial year	—	—	3,359	3,359
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	—	—	3,473	3,473
Dividends	—	—	(343)	(343)
Total distribution to owners, recognised directly in equity	—	—	(343)	(343)
Balance as at 31 December 2016	330	536	12,757	13,623
Balance as at 1 January 2017	330	536	12,757	13,623
Profit for the financial year	—	—	2,426	2,426
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	—	—	2,426	2,426
Dividends	—	—	(438)	(438)
Total distribution to owners, recognised directly in equity	—	—	(438)	(438)
Balance as at 31 December 2017	330	536	14,745	15,611

(*) Other reserves are capital reserves relating to the acquisition of Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society in 1997.

THE PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2017

<u>Assets</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	Note
	£m	£m	
Intangible assets			12
Licence	—	15	
Computer software	8	5	
	<u>8</u>	<u>20</u>	
Investments			
Land and buildings	8,837	8,624	13
Investments in group undertakings and participating interests	13,267	11,019	14
Other financial investments	144,273	134,086	15
	<u>166,377</u>	<u>153,729</u>	
Assets held to cover linked liabilities	18,303	18,495	16
Reinsurers' share of technical provisions			17
Long-term business provision	1,904	1,925	
Claims outstanding	144	150	
Technical provisions for linked liabilities	5,772	5,433	
	<u>7,820</u>	<u>7,508</u>	
Debtors			
Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations			
Policyholders	21	22	
Intermediaries	1	1	
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	9	5	
Other debtors	1,326	1,251	18
	<u>1,357</u>	<u>1,279</u>	
Other assets			
Cash at bank and in hand	3,365	2,960	19
Finance lease assets	33	33	13
	<u>3,398</u>	<u>2,993</u>	
Prepayments and accrued income			
Accrued interest and rent	871	968	
Deferred acquisition costs (DAC)			
Long-term business	45	51	
Accrued external dividends receivable	63	52	
Other prepayments and accrued income	179	411	
	<u>1,158</u>	<u>1,482</u>	
Total assets (excluding pension asset)	<u>198,421</u>	<u>185,506</u>	
Pension asset	110	17	9
Total assets (including pension asset)	<u>198,531</u>	<u>185,523</u>	

THE PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Balance sheet as at 31 December 2017 (continued)

<u>Liabilities</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	Note
	£m	£m	
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	330	330	21
Other reserves	536	536	
Profit and loss account	14,745	12,757	
Shareholders' funds – equity interests	15,611	13,623	2
Fund for future appropriations	13,581	11,933	
Technical provisions			
Long-term business provision	134,566	125,380	27
Claims outstanding	641	618	8
Unearned revenue provision	14	18	
Total technical provisions	135,221	126,016	
Technical provisions for linked liabilities	24,075	23,928	
Provisions for other risks and charges			
Deferred taxation	1,334	1,150	7
Obligations under finance leases	18	37	13
Other	408	217	22
	1,760	1,404	
Deposits received from reinsurers	1,260	1,295	
Creditors			
Creditors arising out of direct insurance operations	89	71	
Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations	36	25	
Other borrowings not owed to credit institutions	123	163	
Other creditors including taxation and social security	6,635	6,925	23
Preference shares	—	1	24
	6,883	7,185	
Accruals and deferred income	140	139	
Total liabilities	198,531	185,523	

The accounting policies on pages 26 to 32 along with the accompanying notes on pages 33 to 85 form an integral part of the financial statements.

The accounts on pages 21 to 85 were approved by the Board of directors on 21 March 2018 and were signed on its behalf by:



C J Bousfield
Director
21 March 2018

Notes on the financial statements

1. Accounting policies

A. Company Information

The Prudential Assurance Company Limited (the Company) is a private limited company, incorporated and registered in England and Wales.

The address of its registered office is Laurence Pountney Hill, London EC4R 0HH.

B. Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Part 15 of the Companies Act 2006 (the Act) and Schedule 3 of The Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 (the Regulations). The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" (FRS 102) and Financial Reporting Standard 103, "Insurance Contracts" (FRS 103), and have been prepared under the historical cost accounting rules, modified to include the revaluation of investments.

As the Company is a wholly owned subsidiary undertaking of another company registered in England and Wales, group financial statements are not prepared. Accordingly, the financial statements present information about the Company as an individual undertaking and are not consolidated.

The Company's ultimate parent, Prudential plc, includes the Company in its consolidated financial statements. Details of where to obtain copies of the consolidated accounts are disclosed in note 25. In these financial statements, the Company is considered to be a qualifying entity under FRS 102 and has applied the exemptions available in respect of the following disclosures:

- Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding from the beginning to end of the period;
- Cashflow Statement and related notes;
- Key Management Personnel Compensation; and
- Related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiary undertakings of the Prudential Group.

As the consolidated financial statements of Prudential plc include the equivalent disclosures, the Company has also taken the exemptions available under FRS 102 in respect of certain disclosures required by FRS 102.26 *Share Based Payments* (FRS 102.26).

The financial statements are prepared in pounds sterling (£) which is the functional currency of the Company and rounded to the nearest million (£m).

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

The preparation of the financial statements 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 table below sets out the areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions	Accounting policy/note reference
Classification of insurance and investment contracts	C
Measurement of long-term business provision	C and 27
Determination of fair value of financial investments	F and 29
Measurement of pension scheme	J and 9

Notes on the financial statements (continued)

1 Accounting Policies (continued)

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company will be able to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future and thus continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements. This conclusion has been based upon the following:

The Company is a subsidiary within the Prudential Group and it and its parent company, which is also the ultimate parent company, are continuing to trade profitably and there are no plans for liquidation. Prudential plc and the Company have put in place intra-group arrangements to formalise circumstances in which capital support would be made available by Prudential plc. While it is considered unlikely that such support will be required, the arrangements are intended to provide additional comfort to the Company and its policyholders.

The Company has a satisfactory capital surplus, generates positive cashflows and has very low debt-financing. It is supported by its inherited estate, which is surplus capital available on top of what is necessary to cover policyholders' reasonable expectations, and which has not yet been allocated to policyholders or shareholders. Consideration has also been given to the Company's performance, the market in which it operates, its strategy and risks and uncertainties, as set out in the Strategic Report on pages 2 to 9. The management of financial risk is set out in note 29, including the Company's exposure to credit risk and liquidity risk which it carefully manages through cash-flow forecasting and fund management.

In assessing the going concern of the Company, the directors have assessed the Company's current and projected solvency position under Solvency II, and consider the Company to have an appropriate capital surplus in line with the Company's risk appetite.

C. Long-term Business

i. *Classification of insurance and investment contracts*

The measurement basis of long-term business contract liabilities is dependent upon the classification of the contracts under FRS 103 as either insurance contracts (if the level of insurance risk is significant), or investment contracts (if the risk is insignificant). A further distinction is made between investment contracts with and without discretionary participation features. Discretionary participation features (DPF) represent the contractual right to receive additional profit-sharing benefits as a supplement to guaranteed benefits. The Company's insurance contracts and investment contracts with DPF are primarily with-profits and other protection type or annuity policies. The investment contract without DPF classification applies primarily to certain unit-linked and similar contracts written by the Company.

Insurance contracts and investment contracts with DPF are accounted for under FRS 103. Investment contracts without DPF are accounted for as financial liabilities under FRS 102.11 *Basic Financial Instruments* and, where relevant, the provisions of FRS 102.23 *Revenue* in respect of the attaching investment management features of the contracts.

The provisions for investment contracts without DPF are included in Technical Provisions for Linked Liabilities in the balance sheet.

ii. *Technical account treatment*

Premiums and annuity considerations for conventional with-profit policies and other protection type life insurance and annuity policies are accounted for when due. For unit-linked business and unitised with-profit policies, premiums are accounted for when the liabilities arising from the premiums are recognised. Premiums exclude any taxes or duties based on premiums. Pensions annuity contracts that vest during the year are included in claims incurred and premium income at the annuity purchase price.

Claims paid include maturities, annuities, surrenders and death claims. Maturity claims are accounted for on the policy maturity date. Annuity claims are accounted for when the annuity becomes due for payment. Surrenders are accounted for when paid and death claims when notified.

Under FRS 102.11, the accounting treatment for investment contracts without DPF reflects the deposit nature of the arrangement with premiums and claims reflected as deposits and withdrawals taken directly to the balance sheet as a movement on the investors' liability with the long-term technical account reflecting fee income, expenses and taxation on these contracts.

Notes on the financial statements (continued)

1 Accounting Policies (continued)

The costs of acquiring new non-profit insurance contracts, principally commission and directly attributable costs associated with policy issue and underwriting, which are not matched by policy charges are capitalised and amortised against margins in future revenues on the related insurance contracts for non-profit business to the extent that the amounts are recoverable out of margins.

Under FRS 102, for investment contracts without DPF, only the incremental, directly attributable acquisition costs relating to the securing of the investment management element of the contracts can be capitalised and amortised in line with related revenue. If these contracts involve up-front charges, this income is also deferred and amortised through the technical account in line with contractual service provision.

Bonus additions made to policies are included in the change in the long-term business provision or, where the policy is no longer in force, in claims incurred. Shareholder profits arising from traditional with-profits business are simply 1/9th of the annual and final bonus distributions. Under FRS 103, shareholders' transfers are recognised only on declaration. Unlike traditional with-profits products, no regular or final bonuses are declared for PruFund contracts. Policyholder return is determined by an Expected Growth Rate (EGR) which is declared each quarter. The shareholder transfer only crystallises at the point when a claim is paid to the policyholder and is 1/9th of the difference between the claim value and the premium paid.

The fund for future appropriations (FFA) comprises amounts arising in relation to participating policies and other non-linked policies, the allocation of which to policyholders or to shareholders has not been determined at the balance sheet date.

For non-profit and investment linked business, the profits are a modified form of cash flow profits on the basis of income less outgoings less movement in reserves. The accounting modifications are deferred acquisition costs and deferred income as appropriate, as described above.

iii. Measurement of long-term business provisions

The assumptions used to calculate the long-term business provisions are described in note 27.

The Company applies FRS 103, which requires with-profits funds to use the realistic value of liabilities as the basis for the estimated value of the liabilities to be included in the financial statements.

Realistic reserves are established using best estimate assumptions, and taking into account the firm's regulatory duty to treat its customers fairly.

The realistic value of liabilities is calculated as:

- (i) a with-profits benefits reserve (WPBR) plus
- (ii) future policy related liabilities (FPRL) plus
- (iii) the realistic current liabilities of the fund

The WPBR is the main component of the product related liability, and is mainly determined using a retrospective asset share calculation.

Asset shares are calculated by rolling up the premiums paid (net of expenses and charges), using the actual investment returns earned on the with-profits fund. The assumptions used within the asset share calculations are consistent with those that are used to determine policyholders' bonuses. A number of adjustments are made to reflect future expected policyholder benefits and other outgoings.

For certain classes of business a prospective bonus reserve valuation is performed instead, valuing future claims and expenses using the expected future bonus rates.

The FPRL includes a market consistent valuation of the costs of guarantees, options and smoothing. This is determined using stochastic modelling. The FPRL also includes other liabilities such as tax on shareholder transfers and enhancements to policy benefits arising from the distribution of surplus from non-profit business written within the with-profits fund. For the Scottish Amicable Insurance Fund (SAIF), the realistic liability calculation requires that all of the surplus within the fund is distributed to policyholders and therefore the FPRL is increased up to the point where the fund has no working capital.

Notes on the financial statements (continued)

1 Accounting Policies (continued)

D. General Business

The Company no longer underwrites general business directly and its run-off obligations have been reinsured externally. Claims incurred comprise the settlement and handling costs of paid claims arising from events occurring in the year and adjustments to prior years' claims provisions. Outstanding claims comprise claims incurred up to but not paid at the end of the accounting period whether reported or not.

Transactions in respect of general business operations in run-off are presented in note 2b.

E. Reinsurance

In the normal course of business the Company seeks to reduce loss exposure by reinsuring certain levels of risk in various areas of exposure with other insurance companies or reinsurers. An asset or liability is recognised in the balance sheet representing payments due from or premiums due to reinsurers and the reinsurers' share of technical provisions. The measurement of reinsurers' share of technical provisions is consistent with the measurement of the underlying direct insurance contracts.

F. Investments

Investment income and realised and unrealised gains or losses in respect of long-term business are included in the long-term business technical account. Other investment income and realised and unrealised gains or losses are included in the non-technical account.

Realised gains or losses are determined as the difference between net proceeds on disposal and the purchase price. Movements in unrealised gains or losses comprise the change in the value of investments held at the balance sheet date and the reversal of unrealised gains and losses recognised in earlier accounting periods in respect of investment disposals.

Investments in group undertakings and participating interests are carried at fair value through profit and loss. The Company's long-term business investments are taken to the technical account while the shareholder investments are taken to the non-technical account.

The Company has chosen to account for its financial instruments in accordance with FRS 102.11.2(b) which applies the recognition and measurement provisions of IAS 39 (as adopted for use in the EU) with the disclosure requirements of FRS 102.11 and FRS 102.12 *Other Financial Instruments* (FRS 102.12). Upon initial recognition financial investments are recognised at fair value. Subsequently, the Company is permitted, subject to specific criteria, to designate its investments as either financial investments at fair value through profit and loss, financial investments held on an available-for-sale basis, financial investments held to maturity, or loans and receivables. The Company holds financial investments on the following bases:

- (i) Financial investments at fair value through profit and loss - this comprises assets designated by management as fair value through profit and loss on inception and derivatives. These investments are valued at fair value with all changes thereon being recognised in the profit and loss account. An analysis of net gains/losses is disclosed separately in note 3 and note 15. The Company uses bid prices to value its quoted financial investments. Actively traded investments without quoted prices are valued using external broker bid prices. If there is no active established market for an investment, the Company applies an appropriate valuation technique such as discounted cashflow technique. Further information on valuation techniques is provided in note 29(A).
- (ii) Loans and receivables - these comprise investments that have fixed or determinable payments and are not designated as fair value through profit and loss or available-for-sale. These investments include loans secured by mortgages, deposits, loans to policyholders and other unsecured loans and receivables. These investments are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method and are subject to impairment reviews. The Company measures the amount of the impairment loss by comparing the amortised cost with the present value of its estimated future cashflows discounted at the original effective interest rate. Certain mortgage loans of the Company have been designated at fair value through profit and loss as this loan portfolio is managed and evaluated on a fair value basis and these are included within loans in the balance sheet.

Notes on the financial statements (continued)

1 Accounting Policies (continued)

Basic financial assets, including deposits with ceding undertakings, debtors arising out of direct insurance or reinsurance operations, other debtors and cash are initially recognised at transaction price plus attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method and subject to impairment reviews where appropriate.

The Company uses derivatives for the purpose of efficient portfolio management or the reduction in investment risk. In so doing, the Company obtains cost effective and efficient exposure to various markets to manage exposure to interest rate, currency, credit and other business risks. Derivatives are carried at fair value with movements in fair value being recorded in the long term technical account or non-technical account. The Company has opted not to apply hedge accounting to derivatives.

Properties are carried at fair value, with changes in fair value included in the profit and loss account in accordance with FRS 102.16 *Investment Property* (FRS 102.16). Properties are valued annually, by a number of different professional external valuers using the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors valuation standards. No depreciation is provided on investment properties as the directors consider that to depreciate them would not give a true and fair view.

In accordance with the provisions of Schedule 3 of the regulations, there is a requirement to show the net book value of properties on a historical cost basis in a note to the accounts. For this purpose properties are depreciated over forty years. Leasehold properties are depreciated over forty years, or if the lease is less than forty years, over the length of the lease.

Leases of investment property where the Company has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases (leasehold property). Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's inception at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Finance leases are subsequently measured at fair value.

Company-occupied properties are carried at fair value in the balance sheet and are valued annually, by a number of different external valuers using the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors valuation standards. An increase in fair value is recognised in other comprehensive income, except to the extent that it is the reversal of a previous valuation decrease which was recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in fair value is recognised immediately in profit or loss, except to the extent that it reverses a previous revaluation surplus recognised in other comprehensive income. No depreciation is provided on company-occupied property as such depreciation would be immaterial.

G. Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are designated as either fair value through profit and loss, amortised cost or investment contracts with DPF accounted for under FRS 103.

The Company holds financial liabilities on the following bases:

- (i) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss - these comprise derivatives, investment contracts without DPF and certain creditors. Derivative liabilities and certain creditors are valued at fair value with all changes thereon being recognised in the profit and loss account. An analysis of net gains/losses is disclosed separately in note 3 and note 15. The accounting policy for investment contracts without DPF is described in section C above.
- (ii) Financial liabilities that are not valued at fair value through profit and loss and are not investment contracts with DPF are mainly creditors shown at settlement value.
- (iii) Investment contracts with DPF. The accounting policy is covered in section C above.

H. Tax

Tax on the profit or loss for the year comprises current and deferred tax. The UK HM Revenue & Customs rules for taxing long-term business are significantly different to those applying to non-insurance companies and the different classes of business written by the Company are themselves subject to distinct rules.

Notes on the financial statements (continued)

1 Accounting Policies (continued)

Current tax is the expected tax payable on all taxable profits arising in the current year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date, plus any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Taxable profits have been calculated using accounting profit or loss as a starting point.

Deferred tax is provided on timing differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rate that is expected to apply to the reversal of the related difference, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Except where otherwise required by accounting standards, full provision for deferred tax without discounting is made for all timing differences which have arisen but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

I. Foreign Currency

Foreign currency revenue transactions are translated at average exchange rates for the year. Monetary foreign currency assets and liabilities are translated at year end exchange rates. Exchange differences are included in the profit and loss account.

J. Pension Costs

The Company applies the requirements of FRS 102.28 *Employee Benefits* (FRS 102.28). The Prudential Group operates a number of defined benefit pension schemes and a portion of these defined benefit pension schemes' surplus or deficit is attributed to the Company. Further details are disclosed in note 9.

The assets and liabilities of the defined benefit pension schemes of the Prudential Group are subject to a full triennial actuarial valuation using the projected unit method. Estimated future cashflows are discounted at a high quality corporate bond rate, adjusted to allow for the difference in duration between the bond index and the pension liabilities where appropriate, to determine their present value. The Prudential Staff Pension Scheme (PSPS) is the largest defined benefit scheme and accounts for 82% of the underlying scheme liabilities of the Prudential Group's defined benefit schemes. The difference between the fair value of the scheme assets and the actuarial value of the scheme liabilities is a surplus or deficit on the scheme. The Company's share of pension surplus is recognised to the extent that the Company is able to recover a surplus either through reduced contributions in the future or through refunds from the scheme.

The aggregate of the actuarially determined service cost of the currently employed personnel, gains and losses on settlements and curtailments, and the interest on the net defined benefit liability/asset are recognised in the profit and loss account.

The actuarial gains and losses which arise from changes in assumptions, the return on plan assets greater or less than the discount rate, and experience gains and losses on liabilities are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Actuarial gains and losses also include adjustment for unrecognised pension surplus.

K. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are carried at cost less amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Prior year intangible assets included a licence, which represented the value of an agreement with a fellow subsidiary company for the use of certain Scottish Amicable assets. This was amortised over a period of 20 years to 30 September 2017, on a basis consistent with the revenue stream from the agreement. This has now been derecognised in the current year.

Intangible assets also include computer software amortised over three years with the exception of a policy administration system used by the Polish branch which is amortised over eight years.

Notes on the financial statements (continued)

1 Accounting Policies (continued)

L. Dividend Policy

Interim and final dividends are recognised in the period in which they are declared to the extent that they are unconditional on any future events. Dividends declared after the balance sheet date in respect of the prior reporting period are treated as a non-adjusting event.

M. Share-based Payments

The Company offers share award and option plans for certain key employees and a SAYE plan for all UK employees. The Company has both equity-settled plans and cash-settled plans.

Share options and awards of the parent company's equity instruments, for which the parent company (Prudential plc) has the obligation to settle, are valued using the share price at the date of grant and are accounted for as equity-settled i.e. recognised in equity as a capital contribution from Prudential plc. Share options and awards for which the Company has the obligation to settle are valued using the share price at the balance sheet date and are accounted for as cash-settled i.e. as an obligation to transfer the equity instruments of Prudential plc. The compensation costs for all awards and options are recognised in net income over the plans' respective vesting periods.

The majority of employees in the UK are employed by Prudential Distribution Limited, a service company within the Prudential Group. Therefore the share-based payment cost for the Company is immaterial. Further details of the main share award and share option plans are disclosed in the accounts of Prudential Distribution Limited.

N. Cash at bank and in hand

The Company applies the definitions of cash and cash equivalents as defined in FRS 102.7 *Statement of cashflows* (FRS 102.7) for amounts disclosed under cash at bank and in hand. This consists of cash at bank and in hand, deposits held at call with banks, treasury bills and other short-term highly liquid investments with less than 90 day's maturity from the date of acquisition.

O. Provisions and contingencies

Appropriate provision is made in the financial statements where the Company either has an obligation, or it is probable that it has an obligation, arising from past events and a reliable estimate of the obligation can be made. Consistent with FRS 102.21 *Provisions and Contingencies* (FRS 102.21) no provisions are made for contingent liabilities, but they are disclosed in note 28.

Notes on the financial statements (continued)

2. Segmental Analysis

(a) Long-term business

Premiums and profit

	Gross premiums written		Balance on the technical account before tax	
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	£m	£m	£m	£m
United Kingdom	12,252	32,220	921	1,749
Poland	18	9	(5)	(6)
Europe	807	864	(1)	—
	13,077	33,093	915	1,743

New business

	Regular premiums		Single premiums	
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	£m	£m	£m	£m
United Kingdom	173	167	12,097	8,866
Poland	12	7	—	—
Europe	—	—	788	841
	185	174	12,885	9,707

Analysis of premium income

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	£m	£m
Direct	12,270	9,270
Reinsurance accepted	807	23,823
	13,077	33,093
Individual business	11,389	8,530
Group contracts	881	740
	12,270	9,270
Regular premiums	775	845
Single premiums	11,495	8,425
	12,270	9,270
Participating contracts	10,450	5,358
Non-participating contracts	291	345
Linked long-term contracts (excluding investment contracts without discretionary participation features)	1,529	3,567
	12,270	9,270
United Kingdom	12,252	9,261
Poland	18	9
	12,270	9,270

The geographical analyses of long-term premiums are based on the territory of the operating unit assuming the risk. Premiums by territory of risk are not materially different.

Notes on the financial statements (continued)

Net reinsurance income

Net reinsurance income in respect of long-term business for the year ended 31 December 2017 was £713m (2016: £1,613m expense).

(b) General business

Analysis of technical account

	Gross Claims Incurred		Reinsurance Balance	
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Other (*)	8	8	(8)	(8)
	8	8	(8)	(8)

* Other business is primarily employers' liability and public liability insurance.

The general insurance business consists of operations in run-off comprising UK personal and commercial lines. All the business is fully reinsured externally and as such there is no profit or loss arising. The business reinsured is mostly UK employers' liability and public liability business.

(c) Shareholders' funds

Shareholders' funds relate to the following countries:

	Shareholders' Funds	
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	£m	£m
United Kingdom	15,620	13,626
Poland	(9)	(3)
Total	15,611	13,623

Notes on the financial statements (continued)**3. Investment income**

	Long-term business		Non-technical account	
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Income from:				
Group undertakings	84	5,223	89	94
Other investments				
Land and buildings	496	457	—	—
Listed investments	4,128	3,313	38	9
Unlisted investments	350	231	1	—
Other investments	672	344	(4)	78
	<u>5,730</u>	<u>9,568</u>	<u>124</u>	<u>181</u>
Gains (losses) on loans and receivables	16	66	1	(173)
Gains on the realisation of investments at fair value through profit and loss other than derivatives	4,436	4,055	8	24
Gains (losses) on the realisation of derivatives – see note 29	875	(4,662)	(127)	(75)
Reversal of permanent write downs/permanent write downs in the value of subsidiaries	—	—	9	(786)
Exchange (losses) gains	(73)	576	—	—
Fees for policy administration and asset management services arising from unit-linked investment contracts	44	44	—	—
	<u>11,028</u>	<u>9,647</u>	<u>15</u>	<u>(829)</u>

All income is measured at fair value with the exception of interest income on loans and receivables which was £66m for the year ended 31 December 2017 (2016: £78m).

All gains above are measured at fair value with the exception of gains (losses) on loans and receivables.

4. Bonuses

Bonuses added during the year are included in the change in the long-term business provision or, where the policy is no longer in force, in claims incurred. The total cost of bonuses was £2,507m (2016: £2,332m) analysed between the with-profits sub-fund and defined charge participating sub-fund of £2,153m (2016: £1,983m) and the Scottish Amicable Insurance Fund of £354m (2016: £349m).

5. Net operating expenses

	Long-term business	
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	£m	£m
Acquisition costs	218	218
Change in deferred acquisition costs	7	9
Administrative expenses*	769	649
Amortisation of licence and distribution rights (note 12)	17	17
	<u>1,011</u>	<u>893</u>

* Included in administrative expenses is a charge of £225m (2016: charge of £175m) to cover the costs of undertaking the FCA Thematic Review and any potential redress (covered further in note 22 page 50).

Notes on the financial statements (continued)

Acquisition costs include commission payments in respect of long-term direct insurance business of £15m (2016: commission refunds of £5m). Administrative expenses include commissions in respect of long-term direct insurance business of £43m (2016: £43m). Administrative expenses are principally recharged from Prudential Distribution Limited, a service company within the Prudential Group.

No foreign exchange differences have been credited (charged) to administrative expenses.

6. Investment expenses and charges

	Long-term business	
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	£m	£m
Investment management expenses	389	372
Interest on bank borrowings	19	33
	<u>408</u>	<u>405</u>

7. Tax

The UK Government made substantial changes to the rules relating to the taxation of life insurance companies, effective from 1 January 2013. A deferred tax liability has been recognised for the adjustment that arises on transition to the new regime. This adjustment is required to be spread and taxed over a 10 year period.

The Company is the lead litigant in a group action against HM Revenue and Customs (HMRC) about the correct historic tax treatment applying to dividends received from overseas portfolio investments of its with-profits funds. The Company has so far been successful in its litigation and in April 2016 the Court of Appeal upheld an earlier High Court decision in the Company's favour. HMRC's appeal against the Court of Appeal decision was heard by the Supreme Court in February 2018 and a judgement is being awaited.

The Company has so far recognised a policyholder tax credit of £150m in respect of its claim against HMRC (2016: £150m). £39m of this amount has been paid by HMRC to the Company and the balance is held as an amount of tax due from HMRC. If the litigation is successful the Company will be entitled to interest on the tax repaid to it. At the balance sheet date, the Company has received from HMRC and recognised £40m (2016: £40m) in respect of the interest that may be due.

Under the terms of the agreement governing the domestication of the Company's Hong Kong branch in 2014, its Hong Kong subsidiary is entitled to a proportionate share of any tax and interest ultimately paid to the Company. At the balance sheet date the Company is holding a provision of £12m (2016: £12m) in respect of this liability which is included within current tax payable (See note 23 page 50).

Notes on the financial statements (continued)**a) Tax charged (credited)**

	Long-term funds		Shareholders' Profits	
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Current Tax				
UK corporation tax	475	770	(45)	(107)
Double tax relief	(6)	(11)	—	—
Overseas tax	71	70	—	—
Adjustments in respect of prior year	(7)	(117)	—	(6)
Total current tax	<u>533</u>	<u>712</u>	<u>(45)</u>	<u>(113)</u>
Deferred tax				
Origination and reversal of timing differences	168	363	—	—
Adjustments in respect of prior year	—	2	—	—
Total deferred tax	<u>168</u>	<u>365</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Shareholders' attributable tax in respect of the long-term business				
Current	—	—	216	367
Deferred	—	—	(36)	(21)
Total shareholders' attributable tax	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>180</u>	<u>346</u>
Tax allocated to non-technical account	(31)	(16)	31	16
Tax charge on profit on ordinary activities	<u>670</u>	<u>1,061</u>	<u>166</u>	<u>249</u>

b) Factors affecting tax charge for the period

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	£m	£m
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	2,592	363
Profit on ordinary activities multiplied by effective rate of corporation tax in the UK of 19.25 per cent (2016: effective rate of 20 per cent)	499	73
Permanent differences	1	157
Adjustment to current tax in respect of previous periods	1	(7)
Different tax bases of long-term insurance (current tax)	—	1
Effect of short term timing differences	—	(2)
Non-taxable income	(16)	(17)
Revaluation of subsidiaries	(319)	44
Total tax charge for the period	<u>166</u>	<u>249</u>

Notes on the financial statements (continued)**c) Balance Sheet**

	Attributable to Long-term funds		Attributable to Shareholders' funds	
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Provision for Deferred Tax				
Accelerated capital allowances	18	17	—	—
Short term timing differences	(1)	—	—	—
Unrealised gains	1,211	1,020	—	—
Deferred acquisition costs	(73)	(83)	—	—
Life transitional arrangements	160	194	—	—
Pension asset	19	2	—	—
Undiscounted provision for deferred tax liability	<u>1,334</u>	<u>1,150</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Deferred tax liability (deferred tax asset) at start of the period	1,150	659	(1)	(1)
Deferred tax charged in technical/non-technical account for the period	168	363	1	1
Transfer in from PRIL	—	139	—	—
Deferred tax charge (credit) from statement of comprehensive income	16	(13)	—	—
Adjustment in respect of prior year	—	2	—	—
Deferred tax liability at end of the period	<u>1,334</u>	<u>1,150</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

Deferred tax is provided at the rate applicable when the temporary differences are expected to reverse. The net reversal of the deferred tax balance expected to occur in the next 12 months is uncertain as this will relate mainly to the valuation of unrealised gains which cannot be reliably estimated.

8. Incurred but not reported provision

A gross and ceded IBNR (Incurred but not Reported) provision of £110m (2016: £110m) has been maintained for the general insurance business operations in run off, primarily for industrial disease exposure, and is included within claims outstanding. This liability is reinsured externally and there is a corresponding asset held in reinsurance receivables.

9. Information on staff and pension costs

The average number of persons employed by the Company during the year was:

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
United Kingdom	9	9
Poland	249	126
	<u>258</u>	<u>135</u>

The majority of employees in the UK are employed by Prudential Distribution Limited, a service company within the Prudential Group.

Notes on the financial statements (continued)

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	£m	£m
Wages and salaries	5	5
Social security and pension costs	1	1
	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>

Defined Benefit Pension Schemes

The majority of staff employed by the Prudential Group in the UK are members of the Prudential Group's pension schemes. The largest scheme is the Prudential Staff Pension Scheme (PSPS). This scheme is primarily (based on total numbers in the scheme), a defined benefit scheme. This scheme was closed to new employees on 31 July 2003. Employees after this date are enrolled in the defined contribution section of the scheme. At 31 December 2017, the underlying PSPS liabilities account for 82% (2016: 82%) of the aggregate liabilities of the Prudential Group's defined benefit schemes. There is also a smaller defined benefit scheme, Scottish Amicable Staff Pension Scheme (SASPS).

For both schemes, the projected unit method was used for the most recent full actuarial valuations. Defined benefit schemes are subject to full actuarial valuation every three years to assess the appropriate level of funding for schemes having regard to their commitments. These valuations include assessments of the likely rate of return on the assets held within the separate trustee administered funds.

The last completed actuarial valuation of PSPS was as at 5 April 2014 and was finalised in 2015. This valuation demonstrated the scheme to be 107 per cent funded by reference to the Scheme Solvency Target that forms the basis of the scheme's funding objective. The contributions into the scheme are payable at the minimum level of contributions required under the scheme rules. Excluding expenses, the contributions are now payable at approximately £6m per annum for ongoing service of active members of the scheme. No deficit or other funding is required. Deficit funding for PSPS, where applicable, is apportioned in the ratio of 70/30 between the PAC with-profits fund and Prudential plc based on the sourcing of previous contributions. Employer contributions for ongoing service of current employees are apportioned in the ratio relevant to current activity.

The last completed actuarial valuation of the SASPS was as at 31 March 2017 and was finalised in 2017. This valuation demonstrated the scheme to be 78 per cent funded. Based on this valuation, it was agreed with the Trustees to increase the previous level of deficit funding of £21m to £26m per annum from 1 January 2018 to 31 March 2027, subject to review at subsequent valuations.

For SASPS, as at 31 December 2017 40% of the deficit is attributable to the Company's with-profits fund (2016: 40%). The remaining shareholders' share of the deficit of SASPS is borne by Prudential Financial Services Limited, a fellow subsidiary undertaking of the Prudential Group.

Corporate Governance

The Company's UK pension schemes are regulated by 'The Pension Regulator' in accordance with the Pension Act 1995. Trustees have been appointed for each pension scheme and they have the ultimate responsibility to ensure that the scheme is managed in accordance with the Trust Deed & Rules. The Trustees are required by the Pension Regulator to be well conversant with the Trust Deed & Rules and to act in accordance with these Rules.

The Rules of the defined benefit section of PSPS, a final salary scheme, specify that, in exercising its investment powers, the Trustee's objective is to achieve the best overall investment return consistent with the security of the assets of the scheme. In doing this, consideration is given to the nature and duration of the scheme's liabilities. The Trustee sets the benchmark for the asset mix, following analysis of the liabilities by the Scheme's Actuary and, having taken advice from the Investment Managers, then selects benchmark indices for each asset type in order to measure investment performance against a benchmark return.

The Trustee reviews strategy, the asset mix benchmark and the Investment Managers' objectives every three years, to coincide with the Actuarial Valuation, or earlier if the Scheme Actuary recommends. Interim reviews are conducted annually based on changing economic circumstances and financial market levels.

Notes on the financial statements (continued)

The Trustee sets the general investment policy and specifies any restrictions on types of investment and the degrees of divergence permitted from the benchmark, but delegates the responsibility for selection and realisation of specific investments to the Investment Managers. In carrying out this responsibility, the Investment Managers are required by the Pensions Act 1995 to have regard to the need for diversification and suitability of investments. Subject to a number of restrictions contained within the relevant asset management agreements, the Investment Managers are authorised to invest in any class of investment asset. However, the Investment Managers will not invest in any new class of investment asset without prior consultation with the Trustee.

Ultimate responsibility for the investment of the assets of the scheme lies with the Trustee.

The investment policies and strategies for the SASPS which is also a final salary scheme, follow similar principles, but have different target allocations reflecting the particular requirements of the scheme.

The key assumptions adopted for the valuations in PSPS and SASPS were:

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	%	%
Price inflation:		
Retail Price Index (RPI)	3.1	3.2
Consumer Price Index (CPI)	2.1	2.2
Rate of increase in salaries	3.1	3.2
Rate of increase of pensions in payments:		
PSPS		
Guaranteed - LPI (Max 5%)	2.5	2.5
Guaranteed - LPI (Max 2.5%)	2.5	2.5
Discretionary	2.5	2.5
SASPS	3.1	3.2
Rate used to discount scheme liabilities	2.5	2.6

The calculations are based on current actuarially calculated mortality estimates with a specific allowance made for future improvements in mortality. The specific allowance made is in line with a custom calibration used for 2017 and 2016 to reflect the 2014 mortality model from the Continuous Mortality Investigation Bureau of the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries (CMI). For the PSPS immediate annuities in payment, in 2017 and 2016, a long-term improvement rate of 1.75 per cent per annum and 1.25 per cent per annum were applied for males and females, respectively.

The most recent full valuations have been updated to 31 December 2017 applying the principles prescribed by FRS 102.28.

Notes on the financial statements (continued)

The combined assets and liabilities of PSPS and SASPS were:

	31 December 2017		31 December 2016	
	£m	%	£m	%
Equities	379	5	582	7
Bonds	7,299	88	7,201	86
Properties	200	2	116	1
Other assets	418	5	529	6
Total value of assets	8,296	100	8,428	100
Present value of underlying scheme liabilities	7,713		7,947	
Underlying surplus in the schemes	584		481	

Of which the following amounts have been attributed to the Company:

	2017	2016
	£m	£m
Attributable to the Company's with-profits fund	110	17

None of the scheme assets included shares in or property occupied by the Company.

The total actual return on scheme assets for both PSPS and SASPS is a gain of £292m (2016: net gain of £1,333m) of which a gain of £185m (2016: net gain of £892m) relates to the amounts attributable to the Company's with-profits fund.

The surplus in the Prudential Staff Pension Scheme recognised in the balance sheet of the Company represents the amount which is recoverable through reduced future contributions that is attributable to the Company and is net of the apportionment to Prudential plc.

Underlying scheme assets and liabilities of PSPS and SASPS

The change in the present value of scheme liabilities and the change in the fair value of the scheme assets of PSPS and SASPS are as follows:

2017 £m	Assets	Liabilities	Net surplus	Effect of FRS 102 for derecognition of surplus	Total surplus (deficit)	PAC share of surplus (deficit)
Net surplus (deficit) at start of year	8,428	(7,947)	481	(558)	(77)	17
Current service cost	—	(37)	(37)	—	(37)	(15)
Net interest on net defined benefit	213	(201)	12	(14)	(2)	—
Administration expenses	(8)	—	(8)	—	(8)	(5)
Benefit payments	(467)	467	—	—	—	—
Company contributions*	44	—	44	—	44	19
Actuarial gains and losses	86	6	92	87	179	94
Net surplus (deficit) at end of year	8,296	(7,712)	584	(485)	99	110
PSPS net surplus (deficit) at end of year	7,474	(6,752)	722	(485)	237	166
SASPS net surplus (deficit) at end of year	822	(960)	(138)	—	(138)	(56)

* The contributions include deficit funding, ongoing service contributions and expenses.

Notes on the financial statements (continued)

2016 £m	Assets	Liabilities	Net surplus	Effect of FRS 102 for derecognition of surplus	Total surplus (deficit)	PAC share of surplus (deficit)
Net surplus (deficit) at start of year	7,396	(6,509)	887	(800)	87	85
Current service cost	—	(27)	(27)	—	(27)	(9)
Negative Past Service Cost	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net interest on net defined benefit	275	(241)	34	(32)	2	3
Administration expenses	(5)	—	(5)	—	(5)	(3)
Benefit payments	(341)	341	—	—	—	—
Company contributions*	39	—	39	—	39	16
Employee contributions	1	(1)	—	—	—	—
Actuarial gains and losses	1,063	(1,510)	(447)	274	(173)	(75)
Net surplus (deficit) at end of year	8,428	(7,947)	481	(558)	(77)	17
PSPS net surplus (deficit) at end of year	7,627	(6,910)	717	(558)	159	111
SASPS net surplus (deficit) at end of year	801	(1,037)	(236)	—	(236)	(95)

* The contributions include deficit funding, ongoing service contributions and expenses.

Per FRS 102.28.22, a surplus is only recognised to the extent that the Company is able to access the surplus either through an unconditional right of refund to the surplus or through reduced future contributions relating to ongoing service, which have been substantively enacted or contractually agreed. The Company does not have an unconditional right of refund to any surplus of the scheme. The PSPS pension asset represents the present value of the economic benefit to the Company from the difference between future ongoing contributions to the scheme and estimated accrued cost of service.

Pension charge and actuarial gains (losses) of PSPS and SASPS

The pension credit and actuarial gains (losses) relating to PSPS attributable to the Company's with-profits fund are related to the surplus recognised on the balance sheet of the Company.

The amounts attributable to the Company's with-profits fund for both PSPS and SASPS are absorbed by the transfer to or from the fund for future appropriations and therefore have no direct effect on shareholders' profit or shareholders' funds. In 2017, there was a pension credit of £20m (2016: credit of £9m).

In 2017, the actuarial gains included a credit of £55m (2016: credit of £186m) for the adjustment to the unrecognised portion of the PSPS surplus which has not been applied against the pension charge. The actuarial gain of £94m (2016: actuarial loss of £75m) is included in the statement of comprehensive income and reflected in the transfer to or from the fund for future appropriations.

Total employer contributions expected to be paid into PSPS and SASPS for the year ending 31 December 2017 amounts to £44m, reflecting the annual accrual cost, deficit funding (SASPS only), and expenses.

The table below shows the sensitivity of the underlying PSPS and SASPS liabilities at 31 December 2017 of £6,752m (2016: £6,910m) and £960m (2016: £1,037m) to changes in discount rates, inflation rates and mortality rate assumptions.

Notes on the financial statements (continued)

Assumption	Change in assumption	Impact on PSPS and SASPS scheme liabilities on FRS 102.28 basis
2017		
Discount rate	Decrease by 0.2% from 2.5% to 2.3%	Increase scheme liabilities by: PSPS 3.5% SASPS 5.3%
Discount rate	Increase by 0.2% from 2.5% to 2.7%	Decrease scheme liabilities by: PSPS 3.3% SASPS 5.0%
Rate of inflation	RPI: Decrease by 0.2% from 3.1% to 3.3% CPI: Decrease by 0.2% from 2.1% to 2.3% with consequent reduction in salary increases	Decrease scheme liabilities by: PSPS 0.6% SASPS 4.0%
Mortality rate	Increase life expectancy by 1 year	Increase scheme liabilities by: PSPS 4.0% SASPS 3.6%

Assumption	Change in assumption	Impact on PSPS and SASPS scheme liabilities on FRS 102.28 basis
2016		
Discount rate	Decrease by 0.2% from 2.6% to 2.4%	Increase scheme liabilities by: PSPS 3.5% SASPS 5.4%
Discount rate	Increase by 0.2% from 2.6% to 2.8%	Decrease scheme liabilities by: PSPS 3.5% SASPS 5.0%
Rate of inflation	RPI: Decrease by 0.2% from 3.2% to 3.4% CPI: Decrease by 0.2% from 2.2% to 2.4% with consequent reduction in salary increases	Decrease scheme liabilities by: PSPS 0.6% SASPS 4.2%
Mortality rate	Increase life expectancy by 1 year	Increase scheme liabilities by: PSPS 3.5% SASPS 3.6%

The amounts attributable to the Company's with-profits fund for both PSPS and SASPS are absorbed by the transfer to or from the fund for future appropriations and therefore have no direct effect on shareholders' profit or shareholders' funds.

10. Directors' emoluments

	2017	2016
	£	£
Aggregate emoluments	3,790,104	3,885,627
Excess retirement benefits:		
Current directors	241,843	158,953
Past directors	—	37,138
	4,031,947	4,081,718
Highest Paid Director:		
Aggregate emoluments and amounts receivable (excluding shares) under long term incentive schemes	1,839,398	2,106,289

Emoluments are reported for directors who are deemed to work for the Company i.e. provide qualifying services in accordance with Schedule 5 of the Regulations. One director (2016: two) exercised share options during the year. Three directors (2016: two) were entitled to shares under Prudential's main long-term incentive scheme and two directors (2016: one) were entitled to retirement funds under defined benefit schemes. The highest paid director in 2017 received shares under long-term incentive schemes and exercised share options in 2017.

Notes on the financial statements (continued)**11. Auditor's remuneration**

During the year the Company obtained the following services from KPMG LLP (KPMG) at costs as detailed below:

	2017	2016
	£m	£m
Fees payable to the Company's auditor for the audit of the Company's annual accounts	2	2
Fees payable to the Company's auditor and its associates for other services:		
Audit-related assurance services	1	1
Total fees payable	3	3

12. Intangible assets

	2017			2016		
	Licence	Computer Software	Total	Licence	Computer Software	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
<u>Cost:</u>						
At 1 January	174	7	181	174	4	178
Exchange differences	—	1	1	—	1	1
Additions	—	4	4	—	2	2
Disposals	(174)	—	(174)	—	—	—
At 31 December	—	12	12	174	7	181
<u>Amortisation:</u>						
At 1 January	159	2	161	143	1	144
Recognised in the long-term business technical account	15	2	17	16	1	17
Disposals	(174)	—	(174)	—	—	—
At 31 December	—	4	4	159	2	161
Net book value at 31 December	—	8	8	15	5	20

In the current and prior year, intangible assets included a licence, which represented the value of an agreement with a fellow subsidiary company for the use of certain Scottish Amicable assets. This was amortised over a period of 20 years to 30 September 2017, on a basis consistent with the revenue stream from the agreement. This was derecognised from 1 October 2017 and has been treated as a disposal. No gains or losses were recognised from this disposal.

There have been no impairments during the year (2016: £nil).

THE PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Notes on the financial statements (continued)

13. Land and buildings

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	£m	£m
Current value		
Freeholds	4,579	4,431
Leaseholds with a term of over 50 years	3,625	3,618
Leaseholds with a term of less than 50 years	633	575
	<u>8,837</u>	<u>8,624</u>
Cost	<u>5,789</u>	<u>5,945</u>

If the revalued land and buildings were stated on the historical cost basis, the amounts would be:

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	£m	£m
At cost	5,789	5,945
Aggregate depreciation	(3,455)	(3,309)
Net book value based on historical cost	<u>2,334</u>	<u>2,636</u>

(a) Company-occupied property

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	£m	£m
Balance at 1 January	136	152
Revaluations	2	5
Disposals	—	(21)
Balance at 31 December	<u>138</u>	<u>136</u>

(b) Investment property

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	£m	£m
Balance at 1 January	8,488	7,933
Additions		
Resulting from PRIL Part VII Transfer	—	1,030
Resulting from acquisitions	268	229
Resulting from expenditure capitalised	17	162
Disposals	(439)	(480)
Net gain (loss) from fair value adjustments	376	(489)
Other changes	(11)	103
Balance at 31 December	<u>8,699</u>	<u>8,488</u>

The 2017 profit and loss account includes rental income from investment properties of £496m (2016: £457m).

A reconciliation between the total of future minimum lease payments at the balance sheet date, and their present value is shown below:

Notes on the financial statements (continued)

	2017			2016		
	£m			£m		
	Future minimum payments	Future finance charges	PV of future minimum payments	Future minimum payments	Future finance charges	PV of future minimum payments
Less than 1 year	1	—	1	2	—	2
1 to 5 years	4	(1)	3	7	(1)	6
Over 5 years	123	(109)	14	251	(222)	29
Total	128	(110)	18	260	(223)	37

Contingent rent is that portion of the lease payments that is not fixed in amount but is based on the future value of a factor that changes other than with the passage of time. There was no contingent rent recognised as income or expense in 2017 or 2016. There are no restrictions on the realisability of investment property or the remittance of income and proceeds of disposal. The contractual obligations to purchase or develop investment properties at 31 December 2017 were £104m (2016: £377m).

The Company's policy is to let investment properties to tenants through operating leases. Minimum future rentals to be received on non-cancellable operating leases of the Company's freehold investment properties are receivable in the following periods:

	2017	2016
	£m	£m
Less than 1 year	239	242
1 to 5 years	845	862
Over 5 years	2,026	2,387
Total	3,110	3,491

(c) Finance lease asset

A reconciliation between the total of future minimum lease payments recoverable by the Company at the balance sheet date, and their present value is shown below:

	2017			2016		
	£m			£m		
	Future minimum receivables	Future finance credits	PV of future minimum receivables	Future minimum receivables	Future finance credits	PV of future minimum receivables
Less than 1 year	2	—	2	2	—	2
1 to 5 years	9	(2)	7	9	(2)	7
Over 5 years	371	(347)	24	374	(350)	24
Total	382	(349)	33	385	(352)	33

Notes on the financial statements (continued)**14. Investments in group undertakings and participating interests**

	Cost		Current value	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Long-term fund investments	1,308	988	2,416	1,930
Shareholder investments				
Prudential Holborn Life Limited	59	59	112	49
Prudential Pensions Limited	6	6	17	16
Prudential Lifetime Mortgages Limited	66	66	73	64
Prudential International Assurance plc	194	194	293	285
Prudential Retirement Income Limited	877	877	100	100
Prudential General Insurance Hong Kong Limited	17	17	46	46
Prudential Hong Kong Limited	17	17	8,805	7,219
Total Shareholder investments	1,236	1,236	9,446	7,779
Total	2,544	2,224	11,862	9,709
Interest in joint ventures and associate long-term fund investments	191	207	463	410
Debt securities issued by, and loans to group undertakings – long term funds	942	900	942	900
Total	3,677	3,331	13,267	11,019

Refer to note 31 for further information on the related undertakings of the Company.

15. Other financial investments

	Cost		Carrying value	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	£m	£m	£m	£m
<u>Fair value through profit and loss</u>				
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	38,492	32,043	52,745	43,267
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	65,753	61,822	73,453	71,750
Derivative assets	818	509	2,661	2,529
Participation in investment pools	2,937	2,314	3,705	3,586
Loans secured by mortgages	2,527	2,548	2,675	2,706
<u>Amortised cost</u>				
Loans to policyholders secured by insurance policies	4	6	4	6
Other loans	862	784	815	739
Deposits with credit institutions	8,215	9,503	8,215	9,503
	119,608	109,529	144,273	134,086

The change in carrying value of other financial investments included in the Profit and Loss account was a gain of £530m (2016: £7,794m gain) analysed between a gain of £643m (2016: £8,132m gain) included in the Long-term business technical account and a £113m loss (2016: £338m loss) included in the Non-technical account. The change in carrying value of £530m (2016: £7,794m gain) included a gain of £3,016m (2016: £5,219m gain) in respect of equity securities, a loss of £1,987m (2016: £1,142m gain) in respect of debt securities, a gain of £13m (2016: £1,223m gain) in respect of derivatives and a loss of £512m (2016: £210m gain) in respect of other financial instruments.

Notes on the financial statements (continued)

	Carrying value	
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	£m	£m
Amounts included in the above relating to listed investments:		
Shares and other variable yield securities and units in unit trusts	49,162	40,914
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	65,852	65,196
	<u>115,014</u>	<u>106,110</u>

The table below analyses the derivative positions of the Company:

	<u>2017</u>		<u>2016</u>	
	£m		£m	
	Fair value assets	Fair value liabilities	Fair value assets	Fair value liabilities
Derivative financial instruments held to manage interest rate and currency profile:				
Interest rate swaps	2,054	398	2,025	459
Cross currency swaps	36	379	3	522
Currency exchange forward contracts	268	99	116	192
Bond futures	12	7	3	6
Credit default swaps	29	—	18	—
Inflation swaps	192	302	244	281
Derivative financial instruments held to manage market risk and efficient investment management:				
Equity options	51	374	96	260
Equity futures	17	34	16	10
Equity warrants	2	—	8	—
Total	<u>2,661</u>	<u>1,593</u>	<u>2,529</u>	<u>1,730</u>

The nature of the derivative financial instruments used by the Company in 2017, are similar to those used in 2016. These include the partial equity hedge of the shareholder transfers expected to emerge from the Company's with-profits sub-fund, which was set up in 2013. This arrangement was extended in 2015, 2016 and 2017. This is currently a liability of £374m (2016: liability of £260m).

In the 2016 accounts this hedge was disclosed in this note under currency exchange forward contracts. However this hedge can be more accurately categorised as an equity option and it is held to hedge market risk. Therefore in the 2017 accounts it has been disclosed under equity option liabilities, and the 2016 values for currency exchange forward contract liabilities and equity option liabilities have been re-presented for comparability.

The use of derivatives is disclosed in note 29G.

16. Assets held to cover linked liabilities

	Cost		Carrying value	
	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Assets held to cover linked liabilities	13,293	13,618	18,303	18,495

Notes on the financial statements (continued)

17. Reinsurers' share of technical provisions

During 2017 the Company entered into an additional longevity reinsurance transaction covering £0.5bn of annuity liabilities. This contributed £31m of profit.

The contribution to profit from similar longevity reinsurance transactions in 2016 was £197m covering £5.4bn of annuity liabilities.

At 31 December 2017, longevity reinsurance covered £14.4bn of annuity liabilities equivalent to 45% of total annuity liabilities.

The reinsurers' share of the long-term business provision relates mainly to cessions to Prudential Hong Kong Limited (PHKL), a subsidiary of the Company. The reinsurers' share of the technical provisions for linked liabilities relates mainly to cessions to Prudential Pensions Limited and PHKL, both subsidiaries of the Company.

Included in income and expense in the profit and loss account is £312m reflecting the movement in the reinsurers' share of technical provision to £7,820m at 31 December 2017 from £7,508m at 31 December 2016.

18. Other debtors

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	£m	£m
Amounts owed by holding company	528	553
Amounts owed by fellow subsidiaries	140	114
Amounts owed by subsidiary companies, associate and joint ventures	135	87
Tax recoverable	296	272
Other	227	225
	<u>1,326</u>	<u>1,251</u>

Other debtors include £1m (2016: £nil) due after more than one year.

19. Bank current accounts

Under the terms of the Company's arrangements with the Prudential Group's main UK banker, the bank has a right of set-off between credit balances (other than those of long term business funds) and all overdrawn balances of those Group undertakings with similar arrangements.

20. Assets attributable to the long term business fund

Of the total amount of assets shown in the balance sheet on page 24, £188,653m (2016: £175,556m) is attributable to the long-term business fund.

21. Share capital

The Company's issued ordinary share capital is £329,517,064 comprising 1,318,068,254 ordinary shares of 25p each fully paid. There were no changes in the ordinary share capital of the Company that took place during the year. Refer to note 24 on page 50 for details of the redemption of preference shares.

Notes on the financial statements (continued)**22. Other Provisions**

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	£m	£m
At 1 January	217	70
Charged to income statement:		
Additional provisions	225	192
Unused amounts released	(3)	(43)
Used during the year	(31)	(2)
Total at 31 December	408	217

Regulatory Provisions - FCA Thematic Review of non-advised Annuity Sales Practises

The Company has agreed with the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) to review annuities sold without advice after 1 July 2008 to its contract-based defined contribution pension customers. The review will examine whether customers were given sufficient information about their potential eligibility to purchase an enhanced annuity, either from Prudential or another pension provider. The FCA formally released its redress calculation methodology in early 2018 and accordingly Prudential reassessed the provision held to cover the costs of undertaking the review and any potential redress. At 31 December 2017, following this reassessment, the gross provision was increased to £400m (31 December 2016: £175m), excluding any utilisation during the year. The ultimate amount that will be expended by the Company on the review, which is currently expected to be completed in 2019, remains uncertain. Although the Group's professional indemnity insurance is expected to mitigate the overall financial impact of this review, with potential insurance recoveries of up to £175m, no such recovery has been factored in the provision, in accordance with the requirements of FRS 102.21 "Provisions and Contingencies".

23. Other creditors including tax and social security

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	£m	£m
Amounts owed to fellow subsidiaries and holding company	183	243
Amounts owed to subsidiary companies, associate and joint ventures	723	678
Tax	282	364
Derivative liability (see note 15)	1,593	1,730
Other creditors	3,854	3,910
	6,635	6,925

24. Preference shares

	<u>2017</u>	<u>2016</u>
	£m	£m
A preference shares of £1 each	—	1

The A Preference Shares were redeemed on 6 September 2017 at a premium of 93.41p. The amount by which the Company's issued share capital has been diminished (the £1m nominal value of the redeemed shares) has been transferred to the capital redemption reserve.

Notes on the financial statements (continued)

25. Ultimate parent company

The ultimate and immediate parent company is Prudential plc, which is the parent company that prepares group accounts. Copies of these accounts can be obtained from the Company Secretary, Laurence Poutney Hill, London EC4R 0HH.

26. Related party transactions

The Company has taken advantage of the exemption under FRS 102.33 *Related Party Disclosures* (FRS 102.33) paragraph 1A from disclosing transactions with other wholly-owned subsidiary undertakings of the Prudential Group.

27. Long-term business provision

The Company's long-term products consist of life insurance, investment, pensions and pension annuities. In common with other UK long-term insurance companies, the Company's products are structured as either with-profits (or participating) products, or non-participating products including annuities in payment and unit-linked products. Depending upon the structure, the level of shareholders' interest in the value of policies and the related profit or loss varies. With-profits policies are supported by the with-profits sub-fund and can be single or regular premium. The return to shareholders on virtually all with-profits products is in the form of a statutory transfer to the Company's shareholders' funds which is analogous to a dividend from the Company's long-term fund and is dependent upon the level of bonuses credited or declared on policies in that year. There are two types of bonuses for traditional with-profits products – "annual" and "final". Annual bonuses are declared once a year, and are determined as a prudent proportion of the long-term expected future investment return on the underlying assets. Once credited, annual bonuses are guaranteed in accordance with the terms of the particular product. In contrast, "final" bonuses are only guaranteed until the next bonus declaration, and are primarily determined on the actual investment return achieved, smoothed over the life of the policy. With-profits policyholders currently receive 90 per cent of the distribution from the with-profits sub-fund as bonus additions to their policies and shareholders receive 10 per cent as a statutory transfer. Unlike traditional with-profits products, no regular or final bonuses are declared for PruFund contracts. Policyholder return is determined by an Expected Growth Rate (EGR) which is declared each quarter. The shareholder transfer only crystallises at the point when a claim is paid to the policyholder and is 1/9th of the difference between the claim value and the premium paid.

The Scottish Amicable Insurance Fund (SAIF) is a closed sub-fund that contains the bulk of the business originally written by the Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society and acquired by the Company on 30 September 1997. Under the terms agreed at the time of the purchase, the SAIF inherited estate will be distributed to with-profits policyholders as an addition to the with-profits benefits arising in SAIF. The SAIF policyholders therefore receive 100 per cent of the distribution from the sub-fund as bonus additions to their policies.

The defined charge participating sub-fund (DCPSF) forms part of the Company's long-term fund and comprises the accumulated investment content of premiums paid in respect of the defined charge participating with-profits business issued in France, the defined charge participating with-profits business reassured into the Company from both Prudential International Assurance plc and Canada Life (Europe) Assurance Ltd and the with-profits annuity business transferred to the Company from the Equitable Life Assurance Society on 31 December 2007. All profits in this fund accrue to policyholders in the DCPSF.

There is a substantial volume of non-participating business in the with-profits sub-fund; profits from this business accrue to the with-profits sub-fund. The Company also writes non-participating business, the profit on which accrues solely to shareholders.

Notes on the financial statements (continued)*i Analysis of movements in insurance liabilities including FFA*

	Technical Provisions		
	Technical Provisions £m	Linked liabilities £m	Total £m
At 1 January 2016			
Comprising			
Technical provisions	103,727	16,815	120,542
Fund for future appropriations	10,759	—	10,759
	114,486	16,815	131,301
Premiums	27,298	5,598	32,896
Surrenders	(3,875)	(626)	(4,501)
Maturities/Deaths	(4,712)	(697)	(5,409)
Shareholders' transfers post tax	(215)	—	(215)
Switches	(152)	152	—
Investment-related items and other movements	4,670	2,685	7,355
Foreign exchange translation differences	528	1	529
Assumption changes	(79)	—	(79)
As at 31 December 2016/1 January 2017	137,949	23,928	161,877
Comprising			
Technical provisions	126,016	23,928	149,944
Fund for future appropriations	11,933	—	11,933
	137,949	23,928	161,877
Premiums	12,853	267	13,120
Surrenders	(4,526)	(639)	(5,165)
Maturities/Deaths	(6,013)	(1,011)	(7,024)
Shareholders' transfers post tax	(233)	—	(233)
Switches	(192)	192	—
Investment-related items and other movements	9,000	1,338	10,338
Foreign exchange translation differences	113	—	113
Assumption changes	(149)	—	(149)
As at 31 December 2017	148,802	24,075	172,877
Comprising			
Technical provisions	135,221	24,075	159,296
Fund for future appropriations	13,581	—	13,581
	148,802	24,075	172,877

Durations of long-term business contracts on a discounted basis:

With the exception of most unitised with-profit bonds and other whole of life contracts the majority of the contracts of the Company have a contract term. However, in effect, the maturity term of contracts reflects the earlier of death, maturity, or lapse of the contract. In addition, with-profit contracts include projected future bonuses based on current investment values. The actual amounts payable will vary with future investment performance of SAIF and the WPSF. Instead the Company uses cash flow projections of expected benefit payments. The following

Notes on the financial statements (continued)

table shows the maturity profile of the cash flows used for insurance contracts i.e. those containing significant insurance risk, and investment contracts, which do not contain significant insurance risk:

2017	With-profits business			Policyholder Annuities	Shareholder Annuities	Other		
	Insurance contracts %	Investment contracts %	Total %	Insurance contracts %	Insurance contracts %	Insurance contracts %	Investment contracts %	Total %
0-5 years	33	37	36	31	26	42	30	34
5-10 years	23	27	25	24	23	26	22	23
10-15 years	16	17	17	17	18	15	18	17
15-20 years	11	10	10	11	13	9	14	12
20-25 years	7	4	5	7	9	4	8	7
Over 25 years	10	5	7	10	11	4	8	7

2016	With-profits business			Policyholder Annuities	Shareholder Annuities	Other		
	Insurance contracts %	Investment contracts %	Total %	Insurance contracts %	Insurance contracts %	Insurance contracts %	Investment contracts %	Total %
0-5 years	37	37	37	29	24	36	33	34
5-10 years	23	28	26	24	22	23	23	23
10-15 years	15	17	16	18	18	14	17	16
15-20 years	10	10	10	12	14	9	13	11
20-25 years	7	4	5	7	10	6	7	6
Over 25 years	8	4	6	10	12	12	7	10

Notes:

- (i) The cash flow projections of expected benefit payments used in the maturity profile table above are from in-force business and exclude the value of future new business, including vesting of internal pension contracts.
- (ii) Benefit payments do not reflect the pattern of bonuses and shareholder transfers in respect of the with-profits business.
- (iii) Investment contracts under Other comprise unit-linked and similar contracts.
- (iv) For business with no maturity term included within the contracts, for example with-profits investment bonds such as Prudence Bond, an assumption is made as to likely duration based on prior experience.

ii Determining insurance liabilities

The principal valuation methods and bases adopted for the main relevant classes of business which are not reinsured are as follows:

Business in With-Profits Sub-Fund, SAIF and Defined Charge Participating Sub-Fund

The overarching principle in assumption setting is that realistic provisions are established using best estimate assumptions, taking into account the firm's regulatory duty to treat its customers fairly.

Assumptions are required in three areas, namely:

- (i) Retrospective assumptions,
- (ii) Prospective assumptions, and
- (iii) Stochastic modelling assumptions relating to the economic asset model and management actions.

Retrospective assumptions

Retrospective assumptions are required for the accumulation of past asset shares up to the valuation date. These assumptions are determined by reference to actual past experience primarily in relation to investment returns, expenses and miscellaneous surplus. The assumptions include past expense write-offs and enhancements to asset shares, and are as used when calculating asset shares for the purpose of bonus setting.

Notes on the financial statements (continued)

The 2017 year end Investment Return for asset shares is:

Return	With-Profits Sub Fund Main Asset Share Fund	High Reversionary Bonus fund (held within the With-Profits Sub-Fund)	PruFund Cautious Fund (held within the With-Profits Sub-Fund)	SAIF
Gross return	10.35%	9.16%	7.07%	10.31%
Net return	9.06%	7.92%	6.04%	8.99%

The High Reversionary Bonus and PruFund Cautious funds are contained within the With-Profits Sub-Fund. Compared with the assets backing the main asset share fund, the High Reversionary Bonus and PruFund Cautious funds are both allocated a higher proportion of fixed interest securities and a lower proportion of equities.

Prospective assumptions

Prospective assumptions are required for the adjustments to asset shares where a prospective calculation gives a higher result and for the stochastic modelling of the cost of guarantees, options and smoothing.

For asset share adjustments, the economic assumptions used represent the best estimate assumptions allowing for prevailing market conditions at the valuation date.

Expense assumptions have been revised to reflect the Company's most recent experience, and expected expenditure over the business planning period. The assumptions have also been revised to allow for the effect of the contracts signed with TCS and discussed in note 34 post balance sheet events. Under these contracts the costs for the administration of some of the Company's existing business and some future new business are fixed. In addition the new arrangements are expected to deliver new systems and processes that will reduce the costs of implementing one-off developments in future. Accordingly, an element of the savings expected to be obtained from the contracts signed with TCS have been incorporated into the expected expenses used for setting the expense assumptions. The associated costs of implementation have also been included in the long term business provision.

The table below shows the mortality bases used for the valuation at 31 December 2017:

Product	Mortality Table (M/F)	Age Rating Years (M/F)	Multiplier % (M/F)
Prudence Bond	AMC00/AFC00	-1 / -1	90 / 90
PSA / PIB	AMC00/AFC00	-0.5 / -0.5	75 / 75
Personal Pensions	AMC00/AFC00	-1 / -1	80 / 80
Ordinary Branch assurances	AMC00/AFC00	-0.5 / -0.5	85 / 85
Industrial Branch	PAC 78 WL (Internal Table)	0 / 0	55 / 55
With-Profit Deferred Annuities	PMA92c2004 (1d) / Female not used	0 / 0	37.5/ not used
SAIF Conventional With-Profits	AMC00/AFC00	1 / 1	55 / 55 Life & 35 / 35 Pensions
SAIF/Ex-SAL Accumulating With-Profits Life	AMC00/AFC00	1 / 1	45 / 45 Life & 40 / 40 Pensions

For mortality and persistency, the assumptions for asset share adjustments are the best estimate European Embedded Value assumptions. The persistency assumptions used to value the cost of options and guarantees are reduced by a 10% margin to make an allowance for the impact of policyholders' group actions in extreme market scenarios.

Stochastic asset model economic calibration and management actions

The cost of options, guarantees and smoothing are assessed on a market consistent basis, so that the reserves held are equal to the theoretical cost of hedging the guarantees in the market. In the absence of a deep, liquid market these costs are assessed using a "market consistent" model, with a market consistent calibration.

Notes on the financial statements (continued)

In order to value the Company's guarantees and options, the stochastic asset/liability model projects the with-profits liabilities forward over the next 40 years for 5,000 separate economic scenarios.

Separate asset models are used for the risk free rate (assumed to be the UK swap rate), UK equities, overseas equities, corporate bonds, property and real interest rates. Where appropriate securities or derivatives are traded, it has been demonstrated that the model is able to closely reproduce these prices. Where this is not the case (for example for property and corporate bonds) expert judgement has been applied. Allowance has also been made for the correlation of investment returns between different asset classes.

The cost of guarantees, options and smoothing is very sensitive to the bonus, market value reduction and investment policies that the Company will employ under varying investment conditions. The stochastic modelling incorporates several management actions to protect the fund in adverse investment scenarios. These management actions are consistent with the PPFM and the obligation to treat customers fairly.

Other non-linked business

Provisions are predominantly calculated by the net premium valuation method. Discount rates are derived based on gilt yields of a duration consistent with that of the underlying business as these yields are representative of the returns that will be earned on the investments backing these liabilities, and also allow for inflation growth.

Mortality assumptions for UK non-profit annuity business are set in light of recent population and internal experience. The assumptions used are based on standard population mortality tables (PCMA08/PCFA08 for males/females in 2017 and PCMA00/PCFA00 in 2016), with an allowance for expected future mortality improvements. Where annuities have been sold on an enhanced basis to impaired lives, an adjustment is made for the additional expected mortality.

New mortality projection models are released regularly by the Continuous Mortality Investigation (CMI). The CMI 2015 model was used to produce the 2017 results and the CMI 2014 model was used to produce the 2016 results, calibrated to reflect the Company's view of future mortality improvements. The mortality projection models used are summarised in the table below:

The following discount and mortality bases were used:

	Interest Rate %	Actuarial Mortality Table Reference*
<u>UK (excluding Scottish Amicable Insurance Fund)</u>		
Term assurances - life business	1.02	80% to 85% AMC00/AFC00+1
Term assurances - pensions business	1.27	65% AMC00/AFC00+1
Ex-PAL Annuities (Fixed) - pre 1/1/2019	2.27	All Annuities:
Ex-PAL Annuities (Fixed) - post 1/1/2019	2.29	Assumptions are based on PMA08/PFA08, with an allowance for expected future mortality improvements and adjustments for those sold on an enhanced basis to impaired lives.
Ex-PAL Annuities (Linked) - pre 1/1/2019	-1.17	
Ex-PAL Annuities (Linked) - post 1/1/2019	-1.15	Future mortality improvements: In line with CMI 2015 model calibrated to reflect the Company's view of future mortality improvements. Long-term improvement rates of 2.25% for males and 2.00% for females has been used.
NPSF Annuities (Fixed) - pre 1/1/2019	2.39	
NPSF Annuities (Fixed) - post 1/1/2019	2.40	
NPSF Annuities (Linked) - pre 1/1/2019	-0.87	
NPSF Annuities (Linked) - post 1/1/2019	-0.86	For non-profit annuities in deferment, the tables used were AM92 – four years (males) and AF92 – four years (females).
Other WPSF Annuities (Fixed)	2.75	
Other WPSF Annuities (Linked)	1.00	
<u>Scottish Amicable Insurance Fund</u>		
Term assurances - life business	n/a	n/a
Term assurances – pensions business	1.83	65% AMC00/AFC00+1

*For assurances, provision for AIDS is made either by increasing the underlying mortality rates or by holding an explicit additional provision. In both cases, the adjustment is one-third of the "R6A" tables.

Notes on the financial statements (continued)

Linked business in the Shareholder Fund and Scottish Amicable Insurance Fund

The provision for mortality, morbidity and expenses is calculated using a discounted cashflow method on the following bases:

Discount Rate	1.27% Gross
Fund Growth	5.39% Gross
Mortality	AMC00/ AFC00 Ultimate+1 age adj 70%-100% depending upon product type
Administration Expenses	£51 to £225 p.a. depending on the product type
Expense Inflation	For Shareholder 3.89% and for SAIF 4.89% for retained expenses and 3.89% for third party expenses

Linked business in the With-Profit Sub-Fund

The provision for mortality, morbidity and expenses is calculated using a discounted cashflow method on the following bases:

Discount Rate	1.27% Gross
Fund Growth	5.39% Gross
Mortality	AMC00/ AFC00 Ultimate+1 age adj 75%-100% depending upon product type
Administration Expenses	£44 to £54 p.a. depending on the product type
Expense Inflation	4.89% for retained expenses and 3.89% for third party expenses for SAA

Other long-term business provisions

Additional provisions have been established, the most significant being for the potential costs and expenses of compensating the Company's pension policyholders under the Financial Services Authority (FSA), the UK insurance regulator at the time, review of pension opt-outs and transfer cases, for the potential costs of compensating endowment mortgage policyholders and for the potential cost of meeting annuity rate guarantees at vesting. Refer to note 28.

iii Effect of changes in assumptions used to measure with-profits assets and liabilities

For the with-profits sub-fund, the aggregate effect of assumption changes in 2017 was a net charge to the FFA of £58m (2016: net charge of £78m), relating to changes in mortality, expense, persistency and tax assumptions, where appropriate in the two periods.

28. Contingencies and Related Obligations

Pension Mis-selling Review

The pensions review by the Financial Services Authority (FSA), the UK insurance regulator at the time, of past sales of personal pension policies required all UK life insurance companies to review their cases of potential mis-selling and record a provision for the estimated costs. Prudential met the requirement of the FSA (the UK insurance regulator at the time) to issue offers to all cases by 30 June 2002.

At 31 December 2017, the pension mis-selling provision was £505m (2016: £505m) and is included within the long-term business provision. The table below summarises the change in the pension mis-selling provision for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Notes on the financial statements (continued)

	Year Ended 31 December 2017	Year Ended 31 December 2016
	£m	£m
Balance at start of the period	505	429
Changes to actuarial assumptions and method of calculation	47	121
Redress paid to policyholders	(46)	(44)
Payment of administrative costs	(1)	(1)
Balance at end of the period	505	505

The pension mis-selling provision at 31 December 2017 of £505m is stochastically determined on a discounted basis.

Provisions in respect of the costs associated with the review have been included in the change in long-term technical provisions in the Company's long-term technical account and the transfer to or from the fund for future appropriations has been determined accordingly.

The directors believe that, based on current information, the provision, together with future investment return on the assets backing the provision, will be adequate to cover the costs of pension mis-selling including administration costs. Such provision represents the best estimate of probable costs and expenses. However, there can be no assurance that the current provision level will not need to be increased.

The costs associated with the pension mis-selling review have been met from the inherited estate. Accordingly, these costs have not been charged to the asset shares used in the determination of policyholder bonus rates. Hence policyholders' payout values have been unaffected by pension mis-selling.

In 1998, Prudential stated that deducting mis-selling costs from the inherited estate would not impact its bonus or investment policy and it gave an assurance that if this unlikely event were to occur, it would make available support to the fund from shareholder resources for as long as the situation continued, so as to ensure that policyholders were not disadvantaged. The assurance was designed to protect both existing policyholders at the date it was announced, and policyholders who subsequently purchased policies while the pension mis-selling review was continuing.

This review was completed on 30 June 2002. The assurance will continue to apply to any policy in force at 31 December 2003, both for premiums paid before 1 January 2004, and for subsequent regular premiums (including future fixed, retail price index or salary related increases and Department of Work and Pensions rebate business). The assurance has not applied to new business since 1 January 2004. New business in this context consists of new policies, new members to existing pension schemes plus regular and single premium top-ups, transfers and switches to existing arrangements. The maximum amount of capital support available under the terms of the assurance will reduce over time.

The bonus and investment policy for each type of with-profits policy is the same irrespective of whether or not the assurance applies. Hence removal of the assurance for new business has had no impact on policyholder returns.

Pensions Equalisation Review

The European Court of Justice ruled in 1990 that pension schemes should equalise retirement ages for males and females (*Barber vs Guardian Royal Exchange*). This affects certain defined benefit pension schemes previously administered by Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society and wound up schemes formerly administered by the Company, where the Company issued the buy-out policy to members. Investigations are ongoing to determine the extent to which the Company was responsible or liable for any errors in members' benefit calculations and whether compensation or redress may be payable, and from which fund. Accordingly, an amount is held within the long term business provision of £92m in respect of shareholder-backed business and £21m in respect of SAIF, as at 31 December 2017.

Notes on the financial statements (continued)

Mortgage Endowment Products Review

Historically, in common with several other UK insurance companies, the Company used to sell low-cost endowment products related to repayment of residential mortgages. At sale, the initial sum assured is set at a level such that the projected benefits, including an estimate of the annual bonus receivable over the life of the policy, would equal or exceed the mortgage debt. The FSA (the UK regulator at the time) was concerned that the maturity value of some of these products would be less than the mortgage debt because of a decrease in expected future investment returns since these products were sold. The FSA worked with insurance companies to devise a programme whereby the companies write to customers indicating whether they may have a possible shortfall and outline the actions that the customers can take to prevent this possibility. This programme remains in place following the change in the regulatory regime.

The Company is exposed to mortgage endowment products in respect of policies issued by Scottish Amicable Life plc (SAL) and policies issued by Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society (SALAS) and transferred into the Scottish Amicable Insurance Fund (SAIF). Technical provisions of £0.6m (2016: £0.4m) in the shareholder fund and £7.5m (2016: £10.6m) in SAIF were held at 31 December 2017 to cover potential compensation in respect of mortgage endowment product mis-selling claims. As SAIF is a separate ring-fenced fund, wholly attributable to the policyholders of the fund, this provision has no impact on shareholders.

In addition, the Company's main with-profits fund paid compensation of £0.9m in respect of mortgage endowment products mis-selling claims in the year ended 31 December 2017 (2016: £0.9m) and held a technical provision of £9.3m at 31 December 2017 (2016: £12.7m) in respect of further compensation. In line with the time limit prescribed by the FSA, the insurance regulator at that time, and the Association of British Insurers, impacted customers have three years to lodge a mis-selling complaint from the date they receive their first "red" letter indicating that there is a high risk their mortgage endowment may not achieve its projected final value.

Guaranteed Annuities

The Company used to sell guaranteed annuity products in the UK and held a technical provision of £53m at 31 December 2017 (2016: £62m) within the main with-profits fund to honour guarantees on these products.

The Company's main exposure to guaranteed annuities in the UK is through the Scottish Amicable Insurance Fund (SAIF) and a technical provision of £503m was held in SAIF at 31 December 2017 (2016: £571m) to honour the guarantees.

Guarantees and Commitments

Since 2012 the Company has agreed to guarantee the funding obligation at the date of the last triennial valuation that Prudential Distribution Limited (PDL), a service company within the Prudential Group and principal employer, and other participating employers have to the Scottish Amicable Staff Pension Scheme. The funding obligation arises from the deficit in this pension scheme as at 31 March 2017 (£270m). Payment under the guarantee would be exercised should PDL fail to meet its funding obligation. The guarantee expires on 31 March 2027.

The Company has undrawn commitments of £3.2bn (2016: £2.3bn) to private equity and infrastructure funds in which the Company is already an investor. These funds will be drawn down at the fund managers' discretion over a 3 to 5 year period.

The Company also provides, from time to time, other guarantees and commitments to other companies within the Group and third parties entered into in the normal course of business but the directors do not consider that the amounts involved are significant.

Support of Long-term Business Funds by Shareholders' Funds

As a proprietary insurance company, the Company is liable to meet its obligations to policyholders even if the assets of the long-term funds are insufficient to do so. The assets, represented by the unallocated surplus of with-profits funds, in excess of amounts expected to be paid for future terminal bonuses and related shareholder transfers ('the excess assets') in the long-term funds could be materially depleted over time by, for example, a significant or sustained equity market downturn, costs of significant fundamental strategic change or a material increase in the pension mis-selling provision. In the unlikely circumstance that the depletion of the excess assets within the long-term fund was such that the Company's ability to satisfy policyholders' reasonable expectations

Notes on the financial statements (continued)

was adversely affected, it might become necessary to restrict the annual distribution to shareholders or to contribute shareholders' funds to the long-term funds to provide financial support.

In 1997, the business of Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society, a mutual society, was transferred to the Company. In effecting the transfer, a separate sub-fund, the Scottish Amicable Insurance Fund (SAIF), was established within the Company's long-term business fund. This sub-fund contains all the with-profits business and all other pension business that was transferred. No new business has been or will be written in the sub-fund and the sub-fund is managed to ensure that all the invested assets are distributed to SAIF policyholders over the lifetime of the SAIF policies. With the exception of certain amounts in respect of the unitised with-profits life business, all future earnings arising in SAIF are retained for SAIF policyholders. Any excess (deficiency) of revenue over expense within SAIF during a period is offset by a change in the SAIF technical provisions (no FFA is shown for SAIF in 2017 because technical provisions are set to equal assets). Shareholders have no interest in the profits of SAIF but are entitled to the investment management fees paid on this business.

SAIF with-profits policies contain minimum levels of guaranteed benefit to policyholders. In addition, as mentioned earlier in this note, certain pensions products have guaranteed annuity rates at retirement. Should the assets of SAIF be inadequate to meet the guaranteed benefit obligations of the policyholders of SAIF, the Company's shareholder fund would be liable to cover any such deficiency in the first instance.

The Polish branch became operational in March 2013. The Company's inherited estate is contributing to the costs of establishing the branch. The inherited estate is expected to recoup this funding over time from charges levied, however, if experience is not as expected there is an obligation of the Company's shareholder funds to ensure the inherited estate will be repaid in full with interest.

Litigation

The Company is, and in the future may be, subject to legal actions and disputes in the ordinary course of its business. Current litigation includes a claim for £155m in respect of which the Company is one of a number of defendants. The claim relates to a financial restructuring carried out by a borrower in one of the Company's investments. The Company received judgement in its favour in November 2017, which the borrower has subsequently appealed.

While the outcome of this and other matters cannot be predicted with certainty, the directors believe that the ultimate outcome of such litigation will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and results.

Intra-group Capital Support Arrangements

Prudential plc and the Company have put in place intra-group arrangements to formalise circumstances in which capital support would be made available by Prudential plc (including in the scenarios referred to in Pension Mis-selling Review above). While it is considered unlikely that such support will be required, the arrangements are intended to provide additional comfort to the Company and its policyholders.

In 2016 the Company put in place an arrangement to formalise circumstances in which capital support would be made available to its subsidiary Prudential Pensions Limited (PPL). The drawdown of support would be triggered by a breach of pre-specified solvency conditions in PPL (105% of Solvency Capital Requirement or 105% of Economic Capital Requirement).

Following the domestication of the Hong Kong branch on 1 January 2014 the PHKL shareholder fund will provide capital support to enable PHKL to satisfy its obligations to manage its in-force sub-fund as if the Company's pension mis-selling costs had not been deducted from the PHKL inherited estate. The Company, in turn, will provide capital support from its shareholders' fund to PHKL to the extent that there are insufficient assets in the PHKL shareholders' fund to enable PHKL to support its obligations to its in-force sub-fund.

There is an obligation of the Company's shareholder funds to support Prudential Financial Planning Ltd, another group company, which became operational in 2013. Part of the acquisition costs incurred in the early years of operation are to be spread over five years to reflect the period over which the benefit, in terms of sales, would arise. Where the initial funding is provided by the Company's with-profits fund, it is subject to support from the shareholder funds that in the event of a closure during this period, the amortisation will be reversed and the shareholder will reimburse the consequent estate drain.

Notes on the financial statements (continued)**29. Financial assets and liabilities****A. Financial instruments - designation and fair values**

All financial assets of the Company are designated as either fair value through profit and loss or loans and receivables. Financial liabilities are designated as either fair value through profit and loss, amortised cost or investment contracts with discretionary participation features accounted for under FRS 103 as described in the Accounting Policies section.

2017	Fair value through profit and loss £m	Loans and receivables £m	Total carrying value £m	Fair value £m	
Financial Assets					
Deposits with credit institutions	—	8,215	8,215	8,215	
Equity securities and portfolio holdings in unit trusts	52,745	—	52,745	52,745	
Debt securities and other fixed income securities (note i)	73,453	—	73,453	73,453	
Loans (note ii)	1,620	1,874	3,494	3,585	
Participation in investment pools	3,705	—	3,705	3,705	
Derivative assets	2,661	—	2,661	2,661	
Assets held to cover linked liabilities	18,303	—	18,303	18,303	
Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations	—	22	22	22	
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	—	9	9	9	
Accrued investment income	—	1,113	1,113	1,113	
Other debtors	—	1,030	1,030	1,030	
Cash at bank and in hand	—	3,365	3,365	3,365	
Finance Lease asset (see note 13)	33	—	33	33	
Total	152,520	15,628	168,148	168,239	
	Fair value through profit and loss £m	Amortised cost £m	Investment contracts with DPF £m	Total carrying value £m	Fair value £m
Financial Liabilities					
Finance lease obligations (see note 13)	—	18	—	18	18
Other borrowings not owed to credit institutions (note iii)	—	123	—	123	123
Investment contracts with discretionary participation features (note iv)	—	—	62,323	62,323	—
Investment contracts without discretionary participation features	7,629	—	—	7,629	7,629
Creditors arising out of direct insurance operations	—	89	—	89	89
Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations	—	36	—	36	36
Deposits received from reinsurers	—	1,260	—	1,260	1,260
Other creditors	367	4,393	—	4,760	4,760
Derivative liabilities	1,593	—	—	1,593	1,593
Total (note v)	9,589	5,919	62,323	77,831	15,508

Notes on the financial statements (continued)

2016	Fair value through profit and loss £m	Loans and receivables £m	Total carrying value £m	Fair value £m
Financial Assets				
Deposits with credit institutions	—	9,503	9,503	9,503
Equity securities and portfolio holdings in unit trusts	43,267	—	43,267	43,267
Debt securities and other fixed income securities (note i)	71,750	—	71,750	71,750
Loans (note ii)	1,615	1,836	3,451	3,540
Participation in investment pools	3,586	—	3,586	3,586
Derivative assets	2,529	—	2,529	2,529
Assets held to cover linked liabilities	18,495	—	18,495	18,495
Debtors arising out of direct insurance operations	—	23	23	23
Debtors arising out of reinsurance operations	—	5	5	5
Accrued investment income	—	1,431	1,431	1,431
Other debtors	—	979	979	979
Cash at bank and in hand	—	2,960	2,960	2,960
Finance Lease asset (see note 13)	33	—	33	33
Total	141,275	16,737	158,012	158,101

	Fair value through profit and loss £m	Amortised cost £m	Investment contracts with DPF £m	Total carrying value £m	Fair value £m
Financial Liabilities					
Finance lease obligations (see note 13)	—	37	—	37	37
Other borrowings not owed to credit institutions (note iii)	—	163	—	163	163
Investment contracts with discretionary participation features (note iv)	—	—	52,478	52,478	—
Investment contracts without discretionary participation features	7,231	—	—	7,231	7,231
Creditors arising out of direct insurance operations	—	71	—	71	71
Creditors arising out of reinsurance operations	—	25	—	25	25
Deposits received from reinsurers	—	1,295	—	1,295	1,295
Other creditors	385	4,446	—	4,831	4,831
Derivative liabilities	1,730	—	—	1,730	1,730
Total (note v)	9,346	6,037	52,478	67,861	15,383

Notes

- (i) As at 31 December 2017, £302m (2016: £303m) of convertible bonds were included in debt securities. There were no convertible bonds included in borrowings.
- (ii) Loans and receivables are reported net of allowance for loan losses of £14m (2016: £12m losses).
- (iii) As at 31 December 2017, £123m (2016: £163m) of loans repayable, contingent on regulatory surplus emerging, was included in "Other borrowings not owed to credit institutions".
- (iv) It is impractical to determine fair value of investment contracts with discretionary participation features due to the lack of a reliable basis to measure such features.

Notes on the financial statements (continued)

- (v) For financial liabilities designated as fair value through profit and loss there was no material impact on profit from movements in credit risk during 2017 and 2016.

Determination of fair value

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities as shown in the table above have been determined on the following bases.

The fair values of the financial instruments which are held at fair value through profit and loss are determined by the use of current market bid prices for quoted investments, or by using quotations from independent third-parties, such as brokers and pricing services or by using appropriate valuation techniques. Investments valued using valuation techniques include financial investments which by their nature do not have an externally quoted price based on regular trades and financial investments for which markets are no longer active as a result of market conditions e.g. market illiquidity. The valuation techniques used include comparison to recent arm's length transactions, reference to other instruments that are substantially the same, discounted cash flow analysis, option adjusted spread models and, if applicable, enterprise valuation. These techniques may include a number of assumptions relating to variables such as credit risk and interest rates. Changes in assumptions relating to these variables could positively or negatively impact the reported fair value of these instruments. When determining the inputs into the valuation techniques used priority is given to publicly available prices from independent sources, when available, but overall the source of pricing 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.

The fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time, based upon available market information and judgements about the financial instruments, including estimates of the timing and amount of expected future cash flows and the credit standing of counterparties. Such estimates do not reflect any premium or discount that could result from offering for sale at one time the Company's entire holdings of a particular financial instrument, nor do they consider the tax impact of the realisation of unrealised gains or losses from selling the financial instrument being fair valued. In some cases the disclosed value cannot be realised in immediate settlement of the financial instrument.

The investment properties of the Company are externally valued by professionally qualified external valuers using the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors valuation standards. An 'income capitalisation' technique is predominantly applied for these properties. This technique calculates the value through the yield and rental value depending on factors such as the lease length, building quality, covenant and location. The variables used are compared to recent transactions with similar features to those of the Company's investment properties. As the comparisons are not with properties which are virtually identical to Company's investment properties, adjustments are made by the valuers where appropriate to the variables used. Changes in assumptions relating to these variables could positively or negatively impact the reported fair value of the properties.

The Company's shareholder investments in entities that undertake insurance business, and also the investment in the entity that undertakes mortgage lending and administration, are valued using embedded values as determined in accordance with the European Embedded Value (EEV) principles. The EEV basis results have been prepared in accordance with the amended EEV Principles dated April 2016, prepared by the CFO Forum of major European insurers. Investments in other subsidiaries are valued based on net asset value where the directors consider that net asset value provides a close approximation to fair values.

The loans and receivables have been shown net of provisions for impairment. The fair value of loans has been estimated from the discounted cash flows expected to be received or paid. Where appropriate, the observable market interest rate has been used.

The estimated fair value of derivative financial instruments reflects the estimated amount the Company would receive or pay in an arm's length transaction. This amount is determined using quoted prices if exchange listed, quotations from independent third-parties or valued internally using standard market practices.

The fair value of other financial liabilities is determined using discounted cash flows of the amounts expected to be paid.

Notes on the financial statements (continued)

Level 1, 2 and 3 fair value measurement hierarchy of financial instruments

The table below includes financial instruments carried at fair value analysed by level of the FRS 102.34 *Specialist Activities Financial Institutions* (FRS 102.34) para. 22 defined fair value hierarchy (and also includes loans carried at amortised cost in the balance sheet but for which the fair value is disclosed in the financial statements). This hierarchy is based on the inputs to the fair value measurement and reflects the lowest level input that is significant to that measurement.

The classification criteria and its application to the Company can be summarised as follows:

Level 1 – quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities

Level 1 principally includes exchange listed equities, mutual funds with quoted prices, exchange traded derivatives such as futures and options, and national government bonds unless there is evidence that trading in a given instrument is so infrequent that the market could not be considered active. It also includes other financial instruments where there is clear evidence that the year end valuation is based on a traded price in an active market.

Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices)

Level 2 principally includes corporate bonds and other non-national government debt securities which are valued using observable inputs, together with over-the-counter derivatives such as forward exchange contracts and non-quoted investment funds valued with observable inputs. It also includes investment contract liabilities without DPF that are valued using observable inputs.

In addition level 2 includes debt securities that are valued internally using standard market practices. Of the total level 2 debt securities of £68,501m (2016: £67,743m), £9,295m (2016: £7,909m) are valued internally. The majority of such securities use matrix pricing, which is based on assessing the credit quality of the underlying borrower to derive a suitable discount rate relative to government securities. Under matrix pricing, the debt securities are priced taking the credit spreads on comparable quoted public debt securities and applying these to the equivalent debt instruments factoring a specified liquidity premium. The parameters used in this valuation technique are readily observable in the market and, therefore, are not subject to interpretation.

Level 3 – Significant inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs)

Level 3 principally includes investments in private equity funds, directly held investment properties and investments in property funds which are exposed to bespoke properties or risks and investments which are internally valued or subject to a significant number of unobservable assumptions. It also includes debt securities which are rarely traded or traded only in privately negotiated transactions and hence where it is difficult to assert that these have been based on observable market data. The inherent nature of the vast majority of these assets means that, in normal market conditions, there is unlikely to be significant change in the specific underlying assets classified as level 3.

During the year, the assumptions used within the discounted cash flow model used to value equity release mortgage loans were refined to reflect developing market practice, including consideration of the Prudential Regulation Authority's industry-wide review in this area and resulting guidance. This refinement incorporates inputs relevant to determining the discount rate that are not market observable. As a result, the loans were reclassified as Level 3. There was no material difference in the fair value of these loans recognised in 2017 arising from this change in the valuation model.

Notes on the financial statements (continued)

	31 December 2017			
	Level 1 £m	Level 2 £m	Level 3 £m	Total £m
With-profits*				
Investment properties	—	—	7,403	7,403
Equity securities and portfolio holdings in unit trusts	49,623	3,079	43	52,745
Debt securities	5,670	41,105	234	47,009
Loans	—	1,119	397	1,516
Other investments (including derivative assets)	29	3,720	2,341	6,090
Derivative liabilities	(41)	(517)	—	(558)
Total financial investments, net of derivative liabilities	55,281	48,506	10,418	114,205
Percentage of total	48%	43%	9%	100%
Unit-linked				
Assets held to cover linked liabilities	8,165	—	1	8,166
Total investments net of derivative liabilities	8,165	—	1	8,166
Investment contract without discretionary participation features held at fair value	—	(7,629)	—	(7,629)
Total	8,165	(7,629)	1	537
Percentage of total	1520%	-1420%	—%	100%
Non-linked shareholder-backed**				
Investment properties	—	—	1,653	1,653
Equity securities and portfolio holdings in unit trusts	—	—	—	—
Debt securities	7,521	27,396	306	35,223
Loans	—	448	1,657	2,105
Other investments (including derivative assets)	—	526	1	527
Derivative liabilities	—	(1,036)	—	(1,036)
Total financial investments, net of derivative liabilities	7,521	27,334	3,617	38,472
Percentage of total	20%	71%	9%	100%
Company total				
Investment properties	—	—	9,055	9,055
Equity securities and portfolio holdings in unit trusts	49,623	3,079	43	52,745
Debt securities	13,191	68,501	540	82,232
Loans	—	1,567	2,054	3,621
Other investments (including derivative assets)	29	4,246	2,342	6,617
Assets held to cover linked liabilities	8,165	—	1	8,166
Derivative liabilities	(41)	(1,553)	—	(1,594)
Total financial investments, net of derivative liabilities	70,967	75,840	14,035	160,842
Investment contract without discretionary participation features held at fair value	—	(7,629)	—	(7,629)
Total	70,967	68,211	14,035	153,213
Percentage of total	46%	45%	9%	100%

* With-profits includes assets held to cover index-linked liabilities.

** Non unit-linked shareholder-backed includes assets held to cover index-linked liabilities.

Notes on the financial statements (continued)

	31 December 2016			
	Level 1 £m	Level 2 £m	Level 3 £m	Total £m
With-profits*				
Investment properties	—	—	7,263	7,263
Equity securities and portfolio holdings in unit trusts	40,784	2,350	95	43,229
Debt securities	5,488	39,499	206	45,193
Loans	—	1,034	439	1,473
Other investments (including derivative assets)	19	3,485	2,433	5,937
Derivative liabilities	(16)	(729)	—	(745)
Total financial investments, net of derivative liabilities	46,275	45,639	10,436	102,350
Percentage of total	45%	45%	10%	100%
Unit-linked				
Assets held to cover linked liabilities	8,027	—	20	8,047
Total financial investments net of derivative liabilities	8,027	—	20	8,047
Investment contract without discretionary participation features held at fair value	—	(7,231)	—	(7,231)
Total	8,027	(7,231)	20	816
Percentage of total	984%	(886%)	2%	100%
Non-linked shareholder-backed**				
Investment properties	—	—	1,583	1,583
Equity securities and portfolio holdings in unit trusts	38	—	—	38
Debt securities	6,998	28,244	252	35,494
Loans	—	2,025	79	2,104
Other investments (including derivative assets)	—	524	1	525
Derivative liabilities	—	(985)	—	(985)
Total financial investments, net of derivative liabilities	7,036	29,808	1,915	38,759
Percentage of total	18%	77%	5%	100%
Company total				
Investment properties	—	—	8,846	8,846
Equity securities and portfolio holdings in unit trusts	40,822	2,350	95	43,267
Debt securities	12,486	67,743	459	80,688
Loans	—	3,059	517	3,576
Other investments (including derivative assets)	19	4,009	2,434	6,462
Assets held to cover linked liabilities	8,027	—	20	8,047
Derivative liabilities	(16)	(1,714)	—	(1,730)
Total financial investments, net of derivative liabilities	61,338	75,447	12,371	149,156
Investment contract without discretionary participation features held at fair value	—	(7,231)	—	(7,231)
Total	61,338	68,216	12,371	141,925
Percentage of total	43%	48%	9%	100%

* With-profits includes assets held to cover index-linked liabilities.

** Non unit-linked shareholder-backed includes assets held to cover index-linked liabilities.

Assets held to cover unit-linked liabilities, shown in the table, only covers those assets which are required to be disclosed under the provisions of FRS 102.34 for the fair value hierarchy. There are a further £1,045m (2016: £1,099m) of assets which comprise the total assets held to cover unit-linked liabilities, which consist mainly of cash at bank, other debtors and property.

Interest expense

The interest expense on financial liabilities not at fair value through profit and loss was £7m for the year ended 31 December 2017 (2016: £8m).

B. Risk Management

The Company's business involves the acceptance and management of risk. The Company has in place a risk management process, which is undertaken in accordance with the Group Risk Framework.

Notes on the financial statements (continued)

A number of risk factors affect the Company's operating results and financial condition. The financial risk categories affecting the Company's financial instruments and insurance assets and liabilities are set out below:

Risk Type	Definition
Market risk	The risk of loss for the Company, or of adverse change in the financial situation, resulting directly or indirectly, from fluctuations in the level or volatility of market prices of assets and liabilities.
Credit risk	The risk of loss for the Company or of adverse change in the financial situation, resulting from fluctuations in the credit standing of issuers of securities, counterparties and any debtors in the form of default or other significant credit event (e.g. downgrade or spread widening).
Insurance risk	The risk of loss for the Company, or of adverse change in the value of insurance liabilities, resulting from changes in the level, trend or volatility of a number of insurance risk drivers. These include adverse longevity, mortality and morbidity experience.
Liquidity risk	The risk of the Company being unable to generate sufficient cash resource to meet financial obligations as they fall due in business as usual and stress scenarios.

The financial assets and liabilities attaching to the Company's life assurance business are, to varying degrees, subject to the risks described above that may have a material effect on the profit or loss and shareholders' funds. They can be categorised as follows:

- With-profits sub-fund business;
- SAIF; and
- Shareholder fund.

With-profits sub-fund business

The shareholder results of the Company's with-profits business are sensitive to market risk only through the indirect effect of investment performance on declared policyholder bonuses. During 2013 the Company entered into a partial equity hedge of the shareholder transfers expected to emerge from the with-profits sub-fund in order to mitigate this risk and it was extended in 2015, 2016 and 2017. The investment assets of the Company's with-profits fund are subject to market risk. Changes in their carrying value, net of the related changes to asset-share liabilities of with-profit contracts, affect the level of unallocated surplus. Therefore, the level of unallocated surplus is particularly sensitive to the level of investment returns on the portion of the assets that represents surplus. However as unallocated surplus is accounted for as a liability, movements in its value do not affect shareholders' profit or shareholders' funds.

The shareholder results of the Company's with-profits fund are currently one-ninth of the cost of bonuses declared to with-profits policyholders. For certain unitised with-profits products, such as the PruFund range of funds, the bonuses represent the policyholders' net return based on the smoothed unit price of the selected investment fund.

Investment performance is a key driver of bonuses declared, and hence the shareholder results. Due to the 'smoothed' basis of bonus declaration, the sensitivity to short-term investment performance is relatively low. However, long-term investment performance and persistency trends may affect future shareholder transfers.

Mortality and other insurance risk are relatively minor factors in the determination of the bonus rates. Adverse persistency experience can affect the level of profitability from with-profits but in any given one year, the shareholders' share of cost of bonus may only be marginally affected. However, altered persistency trends may affect future expected shareholder transfers.

SAIF

SAIF is a ring-fenced fund in which, apart from asset management fees, shareholders have no interest. Accordingly, the Company's profit and shareholders' funds are insensitive to the direct effects of market risk attaching to SAIF's assets and liabilities.

Shareholder fund

The Company's shareholder fund principally comprises annuity business previously written by Scottish Amicable Life and Prudential Retirement Income Ltd, credit life, unit-linked and other non-participating business. The financial assets covering the liabilities for those types of business are subject to market risk. The liabilities for annuity contracts are subject to market risk arising from changes in the returns of the attaching assets. Except mainly to the extent of any minor asset/liability duration mismatch, and exposure to credit risk, the sensitivity of

Notes on the financial statements (continued)

the Company's shareholder fund's annuity business' results to market risk for movements in the carrying value of liabilities and covering assets is broadly neutral on a net basis.

The liabilities of the unit-linked business change in line with the matching linked assets. Amounts under unit-linked contracts are generally repayable on demand and the Company is responsible for ensuring there is sufficient liquidity within the asset portfolio to enable liabilities to unit-linked policyholders to be met as they fall due. Other liabilities of the Company's shareholder fund are broadly insensitive to market risk.

C. Market Risk

As described in section B market risk is the risk of loss, or of adverse change in the financial situation resulting directly or indirectly, from fluctuations in the level or volatility of market prices of assets and liabilities.

Market risk comprises six types of risk, namely:

- Equity: due to fluctuations in equity prices;
- Interest rate: due to changes in market interest rates;
- Inflation: in relation to liability payments linked to inflation indices;
- Property: due to changes in property valuations;
- Currency: due to changes in foreign exchange rates; and
- Other assets / alternative investments: due to fluctuations in any other market prices or alternative investments (other than those detailed above).

The primary market risks that the Company faces are equity risk and interest rate risk because most of its assets are investments that are either equity type of investments and subject to equity price risk, or bonds, mortgages and cash deposits, the values of which are subject to interest rate risk. The amount of risk borne by the Company's shareholders depends on the extent to which its customers share the investment risk through the structure of the Company's products.

The split of the Company's investments between equity investments and interest-sensitive instruments depends principally on the type of liabilities supported by those investments and the amount of capital the Company has available. This mix of liabilities allows the Company to invest a substantial portion of its investment funds in equity and property investments that the Company believes produce greater returns over the long term. On the other hand the Company has some liabilities that contain guaranteed returns which generally will be supported by fixed income investments.

Interest rate risk

The net exposure to interest rate movement for the Company is substantially ameliorated by virtue of the close matching of assets with appropriate duration to the liabilities. However, exposure remains due to holding more assets than needed to cover the liabilities.

The close matching by the Company of assets of appropriate duration to its shareholder fund's annuity liabilities is based on maintaining economic and regulatory capital. The measurement of liabilities under capital reporting requirements and FRS 103 is not the same, with contingency reserves and some other margins for prudence not included for FRS 103 reporting purposes. As a result FRS 103's shareholders' funds are higher than regulatory capital and therefore more sensitive to interest rate risk.

Notes on the financial statements (continued)

The estimated sensitivity of the shareholder-backed business to a movement in interest rates of 1% and 2% as at 31 December 2017 and 2016 are as follows:

	<u>2017</u>				<u>2016</u>			
	Fall of 1% £m	Rise of 1% £m	Fall of 2% £m	Rise of 2% £m	Fall of 1% £m	Rise of 1% £m	Fall of 2% £m	Rise of 2% £m
Carrying value of debt securities and derivatives	5,805	(4,659)	13,497	(8,541)	5,508	(4,527)	12,353	(8,313)
Long term business provision	(4,210)	3,443	(9,426)	6,295	(4,466)	3,636	(10,023)	6,635
Related tax effects	(254)	190	(658)	348	(177)	151	(396)	285
Net sensitivity of profit after tax and shareholders' funds	<u>1,341</u>	<u>(1,026)</u>	<u>3,413</u>	<u>(1,898)</u>	<u>865</u>	<u>(740)</u>	<u>1,934</u>	<u>(1,393)</u>

Other Price Risk - Equities and Property

In addition, the shareholder backed portfolio of the Company includes equity securities and property. Excluding any second order effects on the measurement of the liabilities for future cash flow to the policyholder a fall in their value would have given rise to the following effects on pre-tax profit, profit after tax, and shareholders' equity.

	<u>2017</u>		<u>2016</u>	
	Decrease of 20% £m	Decrease of 10% £m	Decrease of 20% £m	Decrease of 10% £m
Pre-tax profit	(331)	(165)	(324)	(162)
Related deferred tax effects	56	28	55	28
Net sensitivity of profit after tax and shareholders' funds	<u>(275)</u>	<u>(137)</u>	<u>(269)</u>	<u>(134)</u>

A 10% or 20% increase in their value would have an approximately equal and opposite effect on profit and shareholders' equity to the sensitivities shown above.

In the equity risk sensitivity analysis shown above the Company has considered the impact of an instantaneous 20 per cent fall in equity markets. If equity markets were to fall by more than 20 per cent, the Company believes that this would not be an instantaneous fall but rather this would be expected to occur over a period of time during which the Company would be able to put in place mitigating management actions.

Currency Risk

As at 31 December 2017 the Company held 35% and 3% (2016: 33% and 4%) of its financial assets and financial liabilities, respectively in currencies, mainly US dollar and Euro, other than the functional currency of the relevant business unit.

The financial assets, of which 73% (2016: 68%) are held by the with-profit fund, allow the fund to obtain exposure to foreign equity markets.

The financial liabilities, of which 88% (2016: 87%) are held by the with-profit fund, mainly relate to investment contracts with discretionary participation features.

The exchange risks inherent in these exposures are mitigated through the use of derivatives, mainly forward currency contracts.

D. Credit risk

The Company's long-term fund holds large amounts of investments that contain credit risk on which a certain level of defaults is expected. These expected losses are considered when the Company determines the crediting rates, deposit rates and premium rates for the products that will be supported by these assets. Certain over-the-counter derivatives contain a credit risk element that is controlled through evaluation of collateral agreements

Notes on the financial statements (continued)

and master netting agreements on interest rate and currency swaps. The Company is also exposed to credit-related losses in the event of non-performance by counterparties.

Debt Securities and Other Fixed Income Securities

The following table summarises by rating the securities held by the Company as at 31 December 2017 and 2016.

	2017 £m						Total
	AAA	AA+ to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	Below BBB-	Other	
With-profits	6,336	8,452	10,815	11,951	2,246	5,035	44,835
Non-linked shareholder-backed	4,631	8,756	7,418	2,799	163	4,851	28,618
Total debt securities and other fixed income securities	10,967	17,208	18,233	14,750	2,409	9,886	73,453

	2016 £m						Total
	AAA	AA+ to AA-	A+ to A-	BBB+ to BBB-	Below BBB-	Other	
With-profits	5,617	8,740	9,859	11,807	2,225	4,700	42,948
Non-linked shareholder-backed	3,754	8,356	8,354	3,752	251	4,335	28,802
Total debt securities and other fixed income securities	9,371	17,096	18,213	15,559	2,476	9,035	71,750

The credit ratings, information or data contained in this report which are attributed and specifically provided by S&P, Moody's and Fitch Solutions and their respective affiliates and suppliers ("Content Providers") is referred to here as the "Content". Reproduction of any Content in any form is prohibited except with the prior written permission of the relevant party. The Content Providers do not guarantee the accuracy, adequacy, completeness, timeliness or availability of any Content and are not responsible for any errors or omissions (negligent or otherwise), regardless of the cause, or for the results obtained from the use of such Content. The Content Providers expressly disclaim liability for any damages, costs, expenses, legal fees, or losses (including lost income or lost profit and opportunity costs) in connection with any use of the Content. A reference to a particular investment or security, a rating or any observation concerning an investment that is part of the Content is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold any such investment or security, nor does it address the suitability an investment or security and should not be relied on as investment advice.

In the table above S&P ratings have been used where available. For securities where S&P ratings are not immediately available those produced by Moody's and then Fitch have been used as an alternative.

Where no external ratings are available internal ratings produced by the Prudential Group's asset management operations, which are prepared on a comparable basis to external ratings, are used where possible. Of the total debt securities held at 31 December 2017 which are not externally rated, £6,577m (2016: £5,781m) were internally rated AAA to A-, £2,573m (2016: £2,582m) were internally rated BBB+ to B- and £737m were internally rated as below B- or unrated (2016: £673m). The majority of the unrated debt security investments were held by the Company's with-profits fund and relate to convertible debt and other investments which are not covered by rating analysts nor have an internal rating attributed to them.

As detailed in section B the primary sensitivity of profit or loss and shareholders' equity of the Company relates to non-linked shareholder-backed business which covers the "other funds" in the table above.

Excluded from the table above is £9,042m (2016: £9,198m) of assets backing unit-linked and index-linked contracts which are included within assets held to cover linked liabilities. The holders of these contracts bear the credit risk arising from these assets.

The Company's exposure to the Eurozone sovereigns of Portugal, Italy, and Spain is £173m (2016: £169m) with £81m (2016: £79m) in the with-profits fund and £92m (2016: £90m) in the shareholder funds. The Company's exposure to banking operations in these Eurozone countries is £47m (2016: £124m) with £47m (2016: £73m) in the with-profits fund and £nil (2016: £51m) in the shareholder funds. The Company had no sovereign or banking debt exposure in Greece or Cyprus in 2017 or 2016.

Notes on the financial statements (continued)

Loans and receivables

In accordance with accounting policy, impairment reviews were performed for loans and receivables. During the year ended 31 December 2017, impairment losses of £4m (2016: £27m) and £nil reversal of impairment losses (2016: £4m) were recognised for loans and receivables.

Of the total loans and receivables held £8m (2016: £7m) are past their due date but have not been impaired. 100% (2016: 93%) of the loans and receivables that are past due but not impaired are less than one year past their due date for 2017. The Company expects full recovery of these loans and receivables.

Reinsurer's share of technical provisions

The majority of the reinsurers' share of technical provisions relate to cessions to subsidiaries of the Company. See note 17.

Of the reinsurer's share of technical provisions at 31 December 2017 of £7,820m (2016: £7,508m), 18% (2016: 18%) of the balance relates to companies outside of the Prudential Group and of this 77% (2016: 77%) of the balances were from reinsurers with S&P's rating of AA- and above, based on the ratings at the time of signing these financial statements.

Securities lending and reverse repurchase agreements

The Company has entered into securities lending (including repurchase agreements) whereby blocks of securities are loaned to third parties, primarily major brokerage firms. The amounts above the fair value of the loaned securities required to be held as collateral by the agreements, depend on the quality of the collateral, calculated on a daily basis. The loaned securities are not removed from the Company's balance sheet; rather they are retained within the appropriate investment classification. Collateral typically consists of cash, debt securities, equity securities and letters of credit. At 31 December 2017, the Company has £8,174m (2016: £8,113m) of lent securities and assets subject to repurchase agreements. The cash and securities collateral held or pledged under such agreements was £8,674m (2016: £8,653m).

At 31 December 2017, the Company had entered into reverse repurchase transactions under which it purchased securities and had taken on the obligation to resell the securities. The fair value of the collateral held in respect of these transactions was £8,292m (2016: £9,273m).

During 2017 and 2016 the Company did not take possession of any other collateral held as security.

Collateral and pledges under derivative transactions

At 31 December 2017, the Company had pledged £449m (2016: £690m) for liabilities and held collateral of £1,956m (2016: £1,870m) in respect of over-the-counter derivative transactions.

These transactions are conducted under terms that are usual and customary to collateralised transactions including, where relevant, standard securities lending and repurchase agreement.

E. Insurance Risk

The Company is exposed to significant levels of insurance risk. Insurance risk arises mainly from the annuity business in the form of longevity risk, which is the risk that the Company's (current and deferred) annuity customers live longer than expected in the Company's current pricing and reserving assumptions, and as a result future reserving and capital assumptions are changed. The Company conducts rigorous research into longevity risk, using data from its annuitant portfolio. As part of its pension annuity pricing and reserving policy, mortality rates are reviewed annually using external data at levels based on the Company's calibration of the Continuous Mortality Investigations (CMI) 2015 mortality projection model as published by the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries. If mortality improvement rates significantly exceed the improvement assumed, the Company's operating results could be adversely affected. Further any major medical breakthrough (for example in the treatment of cancer or other life-threatening diseases) that would require the Company to strengthen its longevity assumptions would have an impact on the Company's results.

Mortality and morbidity risks relate to assumptions around the expected number of deaths or illnesses used in pricing and calculating reserves. These are relevant for those lines of business where the customer payoff is

Notes on the financial statements (continued)

dependent on a death or illness. An example is the impact of epidemics or other events that cause a large number of illnesses and/or deaths. Significant influenza epidemics have occurred three times in the last century, but the likelihood, timing, or the severity of future epidemics cannot be predicted. The effectiveness of external parties, including governmental and non-governmental organisations, in combating the spread and severity of any epidemics could have a material impact on the Company's loss experience if such an epidemic were to occur. If the actual mortality or morbidity rates were significantly higher than those assumed in pricing and reserving, then the Company would make a loss on certain lines of business which could be offset by potential gains on other lines of business due to the natural diversification between longevity and mortality risks.

Shareholder fund

Profits from shareholder-backed annuity business are most sensitive to:

- The variance between actual and expected mortality experience;
- The extent to which changes to the assumed rate of improvements in mortality give rise to changes in the measurement of liabilities; and
- Changes in renewal expense levels.

A decrease in assumed mortality rates of 1% would decrease pre-tax profits by approximately £66m (2016: £67m). A decrease in renewal expenses (excluding asset management expenses) of 5% would increase pre-tax profits by £40m (2016: £41m). The effect on profits would be approximately symmetrical for changes in assumptions that are directionally opposite to those explained above. The net effect on profit after tax and shareholders' equity from all the changes in assumptions as described above would be an increase of approximately £20m (2016: £21m). This analyses has been determined by varying the relevant assumption as at the reporting date while holding all other assumptions constant.

Unit-linked business, by virtue of the design features of most of the contracts which provide low levels of mortality cover, the profits are relatively insensitive to changes in mortality experience.

With-profits sub-fund business

Mortality and other insurance risk are relatively minor factors in the determination of the bonus rates. Adverse persistency experience can affect the level of profitability from with-profits but in any given one year, the shareholders' share of cost of bonus may only be marginally affected. However, altered persistency trends may affect future expected shareholder transfers.

F. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may be unable to meet payment of obligations in a timely manner at a reasonable cost or the risk of unexpected increases in the cost of funding the portfolio at appropriate maturities or rates. Liquidity management in the Company seeks to ensure that, even under adverse conditions, the Company has access to the funds necessary to cover surrenders, withdrawals and maturing liabilities. Liquidity risk is carefully managed in particular in relation to: bank balances, cashflow forecasting, appropriate fund management (to ensure that assets are not unduly concentrated in less liquid investments) and detailed cash-flow matching for the annuity business. Specific arrangements are also in place to manage liquidity in the linked funds, particularly property funds where the underlying assets are relatively illiquid.

In practice, most of the Company's assets are marketable securities. This, combined with the fact that a large proportion of the liabilities contain discretionary surrender values or surrender charges, reduces the liquidity risk.

Liquidity Analysis

(i) Contractual maturities of financial liabilities

The following tables set out the contractual maturities and repricing dates for applicable classes of financial liabilities, excluding derivative liabilities and investment contracts, which are separately presented. The financial liabilities are included in the column relating to the contractual maturities and repricing dates at the undiscounted cash flows (including contractual interest payments) due to be paid assuming conditions are consistent with those at year end.

Notes on the financial statements (continued)

2017	1 year or less	After 1 year to 5 years	After 5 years to 10 years	After 10 years to 15 years	After 15 years to 20 years	Over 20 years	Total undiscounted cashflows	Total carrying value
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Financial Liabilities								
Amounts owed to credit institutions	1	1	1	1	1	13	18	18
Other borrowings not owed to credit institutions	—	123	—	—	—	—	123	123
	1	124	1	1	1	13	141	141

2016	1 year or less	After 1 year to 5 years	After 5 years to 10 years	After 10 years to 15 years	After 15 years to 20 years	Over 20 years	Total undiscounted cashflows	Total carrying value
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Financial Liabilities								
Amounts owed to credit institutions	2	2	2	2	1	29	38	38
Other borrowings not owed to credit institutions	36	127	—	—	—	—	163	163
	38	129	2	2	1	29	201	201

ii) Maturity analysis of derivatives and investment contracts

The following table provides a maturity analysis of derivative assets and liabilities:

2017	Total carrying value	1 year or less	After 1 to 3 years	After 3 to 5 years	After 5 years	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Net derivative position	1,068	1,068	—	—	—	1,068

2016	Total carrying value	1 year or less	After 1 to 3 years	After 3 to 5 years	After 5 years	Total
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Net derivative position	799	799	—	—	—	799

The net derivative positions as shown in the table above comprise the following derivative assets and liabilities:

	2017	2016
	£m	£m
Derivative assets (note 15)	2,661	2,529
Derivative liabilities (note 15)	(1,593)	(1,730)
Net derivative position	1,068	799

The derivative assets and liabilities have been included at fair value within the 1 year or less column representing the basis on which they are managed (i.e. to manage principally asset or liability value exposures). Contractual maturities are not considered essential for an understanding of the timing of the cash flows for these instruments and in particular the Company has no cash flow hedges.

Notes on the financial statements (continued)

The table below shows the maturity profile for investment contracts on an undiscounted basis to the nearest billion. This maturity profile has been based on the cash flow projections of expected benefit payments as part of the determination of the value of in-force business when preparing the European Embedded Value (EEV) basis results.

	1 year or less	After 1 year to 5 years	After 5 years to 10 years	After 10 years to 15 years	After 15 years to 20 years	Over 20 years	Total un- discounted value	Total carrying value
	£bn	£bn	£bn	£bn	£bn	£bn	£bn	£bn
2017								
Life assurance investment contracts	7	27	26	19	12	14	105	70
2016								
Life assurance investment contracts	6	22	23	15	10	9	85	60

This table has been prepared on an undiscounted basis and accordingly the amounts shown for life assurance investment contracts differ from those included in the balance sheet. Durations of long-term business contracts, covering both insurance and investment contracts, on a discounted basis are included in note 27.

G. Derivatives and Hedging

The Company uses derivatives for the purpose of efficient portfolio management or the reduction in investment risk. In so doing, the Company obtains cost effective and efficient exposure to various markets and to manage exposure to equity, interest rate, currency, credit and other business risks. The Company has opted not to apply hedge accounting to derivatives.

The Company uses various interest rate derivative instruments such as interest rate swaps and swaptions to reduce exposure to interest rate volatility.

The Company also uses various currency derivatives in order to limit volatility due to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations arising on securities denominated in currencies other than sterling.

All over-the-counter derivative transactions are conducted under standardised ISDA (International Swaps and Derivatives Association Inc) master agreements and CSA (Credit Support Annex). The Group has collateral agreements between the individual group entities, of which the Company is one, and relevant counterparties in place under each of these market master agreements. The Company also has the ability to enter into cleared derivative positions under the EMIR (European Market Infrastructure Regulation).

The total fair value balances of derivative assets and liabilities are shown in note 15.

There are hedging arrangements in place for the liabilities. In addition to some product/purpose specific arrangements, the main objective of the hedging arrangement is to broadly match a subset of the market consistent liabilities and hence protect the Solvency II position of the with-profits business against adverse market movements. A benchmark of a theoretical replicating portfolio (comprising of equity put options and interest rate exposures) representing the liabilities has been determined, based on characteristics of the with-profits liability. The Company deals in an appropriate amount of hedging instruments so that movements in the instruments held reflect movements in the benchmark put options representing the liabilities. The actual and required hedging positions are monitored at least monthly, and the 1-month Value at Risk between the assets and benchmark is calculated. If this amount is significant, then an assessment is made as to whether or not to address the balance, and how much to rebalance. Automatic rebalancing is triggered if the monthly Value at Risk position of the hedges exceed the agreed threshold.

During 2013 the Company entered into a partial equity hedge of the shareholder transfers expected to emerge from the Company's with-profits sub-fund and it was extended in 2015, 2016 and 2017. The effect in 2017 is an unrealised loss of £108m (2016: unrealised gain of £202m) and a realised loss of £97m (2016: realised loss of £75m) charged to the non-technical account.

Notes on the financial statements (continued)

30. Capital Requirements and Management

The introduction of Solvency II at the start of 2016 changed the capital dynamics of the Company's life operations which are directly impacted by this change. In overview, it permitted the inclusion of future profits in the available capital of the business but increased the statutory capital requirements.

The Company's estimated and unaudited shareholder Solvency II Own Funds at 31 December 2017 is £15.7bn, (2016: £13.5bn) after allowing for recalculation of transitional measures as at 31 December 2017. This relates to shareholder-backed business including future with-profits shareholder transfers, but excludes the shareholders' share of the estate in line with Solvency II requirements.

While the surplus position of the Company with-profits funds remain strong on a Solvency II basis, it is ring-fenced from the shareholder balance sheet and is therefore excluded from the Company's shareholder Solvency II surplus results. The Company's estimated and unaudited with-profits Solvency II Own Funds at 31 December 2017 was £9.6bn (2016: £8.4bn), after allowing for recalculation of transitional measures as at 31 December 2017.

The Solvency II Pillar I capital requirements at 31 December 2017 have been calculated using the Company's Internal Capital Model. The method used to calculate the capital has been to:

- (i) identify the major risks to which the business is exposed,
- (ii) specify a probability distribution which defines the full range of outcomes for each risk, including the 99.5% (or 1-in-200) worst outcome that the directors believe could occur over the coming year,
- (iii) specify an appropriate dependency structure between each of the risks,
- (iv) use stochastic modelling to generate up to 100,000 equally likely risk scenarios where each risk is simulated at the same time, having regard to the probability distribution for each risk and the dependency between different risks,
- (v) calculate the change in the available capital over a one year period in each scenario, and
- (vi) set the capital as the change in the available capital in the 99.5th worst scenario.

Shareholder fund

The Company manages its Own Funds to ensure that sufficient Own Funds are available on an ongoing basis to meet regulatory capital requirements. This is achieved by targeting a capital buffer significantly in excess of regulatory capital requirements. This buffer is intended to absorb the impact of stressed market conditions and thus make the regulatory balance sheet resilient to stresses that affect the Company shareholder-backed business, and is calibrated such that following a stress event (at the calibrated likelihood) the business remains able to cover its Solvency II Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR).

Projections are performed over three year time horizons to understand how the Own Funds and capital position is expected to develop and how this might be affected by adverse events taking place. Informed by the results of these projections there are a number of actions available to management to influence the development of the Own Funds position, including (but not limited to) changes to investment strategy, dividend policy and risk transfer.

Policyholder Fund

The Company manages its Own Funds to ensure that sufficient Own Funds are available on an ongoing basis to meet regulatory capital requirements. The risk appetite is the key tool for determining what level of Own Funds is needed to ensure that regulatory capital requirements continue to be met with a high degree of confidence.

Projections are performed over three year time horizons to understand how the Own Funds and capital position is expected to develop and how this might be affected by adverse events taking place, including assessment against risk appetite. Informed by the results of these projections there are a number of actions available to management to influence the development of the Own Funds position, including (but not limited to) changes to investment strategy, bonus policy, level and type of new business and risk transfer.

The capital requirement required by regulation was maintained during the year.

The Company's estimated Own Funds position for shareholder and policyholder business separately is shown below, along with reconciliations to shareholders' funds and the fund for future appropriations.

THE PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Notes on the financial statements (continued)

Reconciliation of the Shareholder Funds and FFA to the estimated Solvency II Own Funds (unaudited)

	2017 £m	2016 £m
UK with profits funds		
Fund for future appropriations	13,581	11,933
Value of shareholder transfers	(2,731)	(2,271)
Impact of risk margin (net of transitionals)	(726)	(704)
Other valuation differences	(546)	(527)
With Profits Ring Fenced Fund - Estimated Solvency II Own Funds	9,578	8,431
Other long term business		
Shareholders' equity	15,611	13,623
Impact of risk margin (net of transitionals)	(838)	(935)
Add value of shareholder transfers	3,817	3,242
Asset valuation differences	(2,549)	(2,293)
Other valuation differences	(29)	(342)
Decrease in value of net deferred tax liabilities (resulting from valuation differences above)	133	166
Restrictions on ring fenced funds	(5,211)	(3,724)
Estimated Company Solvency II Own Funds	20,512	18,168

Analysis of movement in own funds (unaudited)

	£m
Own Funds at 31 December 2016	18,168
Underlying operating experience	1,909
Management actions	401
Operating experience	2,310
Non-operating experience (including market movements)	1,224
Other capital movements	
Foreign currency translation impacts	(739)
Dividends paid	(438)
Deferred tax assets/liabilities	(13)
Own Funds at 31 December 2017	20,512
Change in own funds	2,344

Notes on the financial statements (continued)**31. Related Undertakings**

The related undertakings are prepared in accordance with "The Companies, Partnerships and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2015".

The following is a list of related undertakings of the Company at 31 December 2017.

(i) Direct subsidiary undertakings**Investment**

Name	Classes of Shares held	Proportion held	Country of Incorporation	Address
Cardinal Distribution Park Management Limited	Ordinary Shares	66%	United Kingdom	1st Floor, Cavendish House, 39 Waterloo Street, Birmingham, B2 5PP, UK
Carraway Guildford General Partner Limited	Ordinary Shares	100%	United Kingdom	Laurence Pountney Hill, London, EC4R 0HH, UK
Cribbs Mall Nominee (1) Limited	Ordinary Shares	100%	United Kingdom	Laurence Pountney Hill, London, EC4R 0HH, UK
Edger Investments Limited	Ordinary Shares	100%	United Kingdom	Laurence Pountney Hill, London, EC4R 0HH, UK
Edinburgh Park (Management) Limited	Private company limited by guarantee	100%	Scotland	1 Exchange Crescent, Conference Square, Edinburgh, EH3 8UL, UK
The Greenpark (Reading) Limited Partnership	Limited Partnership Interest	50%	United Kingdom	Laurence Pountney Hill, London, EC4R 0HH, UK
Manchester Nominee (1) Limited	Ordinary Shares	100%	United Kingdom	Laurence Pountney Hill, London, EC4R 0HH, UK
Minster Court Estate Management Limited	Ordinary Shares	56%	United Kingdom	Laurence Pountney Hill, London, EC4R 0HH, UK
NAPI REIT, Inc	Ordinary Shares	99%	USA	7 St. Paul Street, Suite 820, Baltimore MD 21202, USA
Optimus Point Management Company Limited	Ordinary Shares	58.1%	United Kingdom	Barrat House Cartwright Way, Forest Business Park, Bardon Hill, Coalville, Leicestershire, LE67 1UF, UK
Pacus (UK) Limited	Ordinary Shares	100%	United Kingdom	Laurence Pountney Hill, London, EC4R 0HH, UK
PPMC First Nominees Limited	Ordinary Shares	100%	United Kingdom	Laurence Pountney Hill, London, EC4R 0HH, UK
Prudential Investment (Luxembourg) 2 S.à r.l.	Ordinary shares	100%	Luxembourg	34-38, Avenue de la Liberté, L-1930, Luxembourg
Prudential Properties Trusty Pty Limited	Unclassified Shares	100%	Australia	Darling Park Tower 2, 201 Sussex Street, Sydney, NSW 2000, Australia
Prudential Property Investments Limited	Ordinary Shares & Preference Shares	100%	United Kingdom	Laurence Pountney Hill, London, EC4R 0HH, UK
Prudential Real Estate Investments 1 Limited	Ordinary Shares	100%	United Kingdom	Laurence Pountney Hill, London, EC4R 0HH, UK
Prudential Real Estate Investments 2 Limited	Ordinary Shares	100%	United Kingdom	Laurence Pountney Hill, London, EC4R 0HH, UK
Prudential Real Estate Investments 3 Limited	Ordinary Shares	100%	United Kingdom	Laurence Pountney Hill, London, EC4R 0HH, UK
Prutec Limited	Ordinary Shares	100%	United Kingdom	Laurence Pountney Hill, London, EC4R 0HH, UK

Notes on the financial statements (continued)

PVM Partnerships Limited	Ordinary Shares	100%	United Kingdom	Laurence Pountney Hill, London, EC4R 0HH, UK
Sealand (No 1) Limited	Ordinary Shares	100%	Jersey	Lime Grove House, Green Street, St Helier, Jersey, JE1 2ST
Sealand (No 2) Limited	Ordinary Shares	100%	Jersey	Lime Grove House, Green Street, St Helier, Jersey, JE1 2ST
Smithfield Limited	Ordinary Shares	100%	United Kingdom	Laurence Pountney Hill, London, EC4R 0HH, UK
Three Snowhill Birmingham SARL	Ordinary Shares	100%	Luxembourg	5, rue Guillaume Kroll, L-1882, Luxembourg
Two Snowhill Birmingham SARL	Ordinary shares	100%	Luxembourg	5, rue Guillaume Kroll, L-1882, Luxembourg
Wessex Gate Limited	Ordinary Shares	100%	United Kingdom	Laurence Pountney Hill, London, EC4R 0HH, UK
Westwacker Limited	Ordinary Shares	100%	United Kingdom	Laurence Pountney Hill, London, EC4R 0HH, UK

Insurance

Name	Classes of Shares held	Proportion held	Country of Incorporation	Address
Prudential General Insurance Hong Kong Limited	Ordinary Shares	100%	Hong Kong	59th Floor, One Island East, 18 Westlands Road, Quarry Bay, Hong Kong
Prudential Hong Kong Limited	Ordinary Shares	100%	Hong Kong	59th Floor, One Island East, 18 Westlands Road, Quarry Bay, Hong Kong
Prudential International Assurance plc	Ordinary Shares	100%	Ireland	Montague House, Adelaide Road, Dublin 2, D02 K39, Ireland
Prudential Pensions Limited	Ordinary Shares	100%	United Kingdom	Laurence Pountney Hill, London, EC4R 0HH, UK

Pension

Name	Classes of Shares held	Proportion held	Country of Incorporation	Address
Prudential Corporate Pensions Trustee Limited	Ordinary Shares	100%	United Kingdom	Laurence Pountney Hill, London, EC4R 0HH, UK

Holding company

Name	Classes of Shares held	Proportion held	Country of Incorporation	Address
Prudential Holborn Life Limited	Ordinary Shares	100%	United Kingdom	Laurence Pountney Hill, London, EC4R 0HH, UK

Mortgage lending

Name	Classes of Shares held	Proportion held	Country of Incorporation	Address
Prudential Lifetime Mortgages Limited	Ordinary & Preference Shares	100%	United Kingdom	Craigforth, Stirling, FK9 4UE, UK

Notes on the financial statements (continued)**Financing**

Name	Classes of Shares held	Proportion held	Country of Incorporation	Address
Scottish Amicable Finance plc	Ordinary Shares	100%	United Kingdom	Craigforth, Stirling, FK9 4UE, UK

Service

Name	Classes of Shares held	Proportion held	Country of Incorporation	Address
Prudential International Management Services Limited	Ordinary Shares	100%	Ireland	Montague House, Adelaide Road, Dublin 2, D02 K39, Ireland

In liquidation

Name	Classes of Shares held	Proportion held	Country of Incorporation	Address
Central Square Leeds Limited (in liquidation)	Ordinary Shares	100%	United Kingdom	Mazars LLP, 45 Church Street, Birmingham, B3 2RT
Empire Holding SARL (in liquidation)	Ordinary Shares	100%	Luxembourg	5, rue Guillaume Kroll, L-1882, Luxembourg
Euro Salas Properties Limited (in liquidation)	Ordinary Shares	100%	United Kingdom	Mazars LLP, 90 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, G2 5UB, UK
LIPP SARL (in liquidation)	Ordinary Shares	100%	Luxembourg	5, rue Guillaume Kroll, L-1882, Luxembourg
MM&S (2375) Limited (in liquidation)	Ordinary Shares	100%	United Kingdom	Mazars LLP, 90 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, G2 5UB, UK
Prudential Dublin Investment Limited (in liquidation)	Ordinary Shares	100%	Ireland	IFSC, North Wall Quay, Dublin 1, D01 H104, Ireland
Prudential Retirement Income Limited (in liquidation)	Ordinary Shares & Preference Shares	100%	United Kingdom	Mazars LLP, 90 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, G2 5UB, UK
The Hub (Witton) Management Company Limited (in liquidation)	Ordinary Shares	100%	United Kingdom	Mazars LLP, 45 Church Street, Birmingham, B3 2RT
Warren Farm Office Village Limited (in liquidation)	Limited by Guarantee	100%	United Kingdom	Mazars LLP, 45 Church Street, Birmingham, B3 2RT

Dormant

Name	Classes of Shares held	Proportion held	Country of Incorporation	Address
Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society	No Share Capital	100%	United Kingdom	Craigforth, Stirling, Scotland, FK9 4UE

(ii) Other subsidiaries, associated undertakings, joint ventures and significant holdings

Investment

Name	Classes of Shares held	Proportion held	Country of Incorporation	Address
ANRP II (AIV VI FC), L.P.	Limited Partnership Interest	37%	Cayman Islands	Walkers Corporate Limited, Cayman Corporate Centre, 27 Hospital Road, George Town KY 9008, Cayman Islands

Notes on the financial statements (continued)

BOCHK Aggressive Growth Fund	Ordinary shares	60%	Hong Kong	27th Floor, Bank of China Tower, 1 Garden Road, Central and Western District, Hong Kong
BOCHK Balanced Growth Fund	Ordinary shares	48%	Hong Kong	12th Floor and 25th Floor, Citicorp Centre, 18 Whitfield Road, Causeway Bay, Hong Kong
BOCHK China Equity Fund	Ordinary shares	66%	Hong Kong	12th Floor and 25th Floor, Citicorp Centre, 18 Whitfield Road, Causeway Bay, Hong Kong
BOCHK Conservative Growth Fund	Ordinary shares	56%	Hong Kong	12th Floor and 25th Floor, Citicorp Centre, 18 Whitfield Road, Causeway Bay, Hong Kong
BWAT Retail Nominee (1) Limited	Ordinary Shares	50%	United Kingdom	Laurence Pountney Hill, London, EC4R 0HH, UK
BWAT Retail Nominee (2) Limited	Ordinary Shares	50%	United Kingdom	Laurence Pountney Hill, London, EC4R 0HH, UK
Carraway Guildford (Nominee A) Limited	Ordinary Shares	100%	Jersey	13 Castle Street, St Helier, Jersey, JE4 5UT
Carraway Guildford (Nominee B) Limited	Ordinary Shares	100%	Jersey	13 Castle Street, St Helier, Jersey, JE4 5UT
Carraway Guildford Investments Unit Trust	Ordinary Shares	100%	Jersey	13 Castle Street, St Helier, Jersey, JE4 5UT
Carraway Guildford Limited Partnership	Limited partnership interest	50%	United Kingdom	Lloyds Chambers, 1 Portsoken Street, London, E1 8HZ
Centaurus Retail LLP	Limited Partnership Interest	50%	United Kingdom	40 Broadway, London, SW1H 0BU, UK
Centre Capital Non-Qualified Investors IV AIV Orion, L.P.	Limited partnership interest	46%	USA	2711 Centreville Road, Suite 400, Wilmington, DE, 19808, USA
Centre Capital Non-Qualified Investors IV AIV-ELS, L.P.	Limited partnership interest	46%	USA	2711 Centreville Road, Suite 400, Wilmington, DE, 19808, USA
Centre Capital Non-Qualified Investors IV, L.P.	Limited partnership interest	45%	USA	2711 Centreville Road, Suite 400, Wilmington, DE, 19808, USA
Centre Capital Non-Qualified Investors V AIV-ELS LP	Limited partnership interest	37%	USA	2711 Centreville Road, Suite 400, Wilmington, DE, 19808, USA
Centre Capital Non-Qualified Investors V LP	Limited partnership interest	34%	USA	2711 Centreville Road, Suite 400, Wilmington, DE, 19808, USA
CF Prudential European QIS Fund	Ordinary Shares	88%	United Kingdom	17 Rochester Row, London SW1P 1QT, UK
CF Prudential Japanese QIS Fund	Ordinary Shares	84%	United Kingdom	17 Rochester Row, London SW1P 1QT, UK
CF Prudential North American QIS Fund	Ordinary Shares	91%	United Kingdom	135 Bishopsgate, London EC2M 3UR, UK
CF Prudential Pacific Markets Trust Fund	Ordinary Shares	72%	United Kingdom	Laurence Pountney Hill, London, EC4R 0HH, UK
CF UK Growth Qualified Investor Scheme	Ordinary Shares	94%	United Kingdom	17 Rochester Row, London SW1P 1QT, UK

Notes on the financial statements (continued)

Cribbs Causeway JV Limited	Ordinary Shares	50%	United Kingdom	40 Broadway, London SW1H 0BU, UK
Cribbs Causeway Merchants Association Ltd	Limited by Guarantee	Membership is fluid, therefore there is no fixed percentage interest	United Kingdom	Management Offices, The Mall at Cribbs Causeway, Bristol BS34 5DG
Eastspring Investments - Asia Pacific Equity Fund	Ordinary Shares	97%	Luxembourg	26, Boulevard Royal, L-2449, Luxembourg
Eastspring Investments Asian Bond Fund	Ordinary Shares	30%	Luxembourg	26, Boulevard Royal, L-2449, Luxembourg
Eastspring Investments Asian Dynamic Fund	Ordinary shares	90%	Luxembourg	26, Boulevard Royal, L-2449, Luxembourg
Eastspring Investments Asian Equity Fund	Ordinary shares	52%	Luxembourg	26, Boulevard Royal, L-2449, Luxembourg
Eastspring Investments Asian High Yield Bond Fund	Ordinary shares	21%	Luxembourg	26, Boulevard Royal, L-2449, Luxembourg
Eastspring Investments Asian Low Volatility Equity Fund	Ordinary shares	92%	Luxembourg	26, Boulevard Royal, L-2449, Luxembourg
Eastspring Investments China Equity Fund	Ordinary shares	50%	Luxembourg	26, Boulevard Royal, L-2449, Luxembourg
Eastspring Investments - Emerging Europe, Middle East and Africa Dynamic Fund	Ordinary shares	100%	Luxembourg	26, Boulevard Royal, L-2449, Luxembourg
Eastspring Investments Global Emerging Markets Bond Fund	Ordinary shares	48%	Luxembourg	26, Boulevard Royal, L-2449, Luxembourg
Eastspring Investments Global Market Navigator Fund	Ordinary shares	88%	Luxembourg	26, Boulevard Royal, L-2449, Luxembourg
Eastspring Investments Global Multi Asset Income Plus Growth Fund	Ordinary shares	100%	Luxembourg	26, Boulevard Royal, L-2449, Luxembourg
Eastspring Investments Greater China Equity Fund	Ordinary shares	72%	Luxembourg	26, Boulevard Royal, L-2449, Luxembourg
Eastspring Investments Hong Kong Equity Fund	Ordinary shares	100%	Luxembourg	26, Boulevard Royal, L-2449, Luxembourg
Eastspring Investments India Equity Fund	Ordinary shares	81%	Luxembourg	26, Boulevard Royal, L-2449, Luxembourg
Eastspring Investments Japan Fundamental Value Fund	Ordinary shares	66%	Luxembourg	26, Boulevard Royal, L-2449, Luxembourg
Eastspring Investments Latin American Equity Fund	Ordinary shares	89%	Luxembourg	26, Boulevard Royal, L-2449, Luxembourg
Eastspring Investments North America Value Fund	Ordinary shares	74%	Luxembourg	26, Boulevard Royal, L-2449, Luxembourg
Eastspring Investments SICAV-FIS - Alternative Investments Fund	Ordinary shares	52%	Luxembourg	2-4 rue Eugene Ruppert Luxembourg 2453
Eastspring Investments SICAV-FIS - Asia Pacific Loan Fund	Ordinary shares	49%	Luxembourg	26, Boulevard Royal, L-2449, Luxembourg
Eastspring Investments SICAV-FIS Universal USD Bond Fund	Ordinary shares	100%	Luxembourg	26, Boulevard Royal, L-2449, Luxembourg
Eastspring Investments US Corporate Bond Fund	Ordinary shares	62%	Luxembourg	26, Boulevard Royal, L-2449, Luxembourg

Notes on the financial statements (continued)

Eastspring Investments World Value Equity Fund	Ordinary shares	86%	Luxembourg	26, Boulevard Royal, L-2449, Luxembourg
Eastspring Investments - Asian Local Bond Fund	Ordinary shares	97%	Luxembourg	26, Boulevard Royal, L-2449, Luxembourg
Eastspring Investments - Asian Smaller Companies Fund	Ordinary shares	100%	Luxembourg	26, Boulevard Royal, L-2449, Luxembourg
Eastspring Investments - Asian Total Return Bond Fund	Ordinary shares	100%	Luxembourg	26, Boulevard Royal, L-2449, Luxembourg
Eastspring Investments - Developed and Emerging Asia Equity Fund	Ordinary shares	100%	Luxembourg	26, Boulevard Royal, L-2449, Luxembourg
Eastspring Investments - Global Emerging Markets Dynamic Fund	Ordinary shares	93%	Luxembourg	26, Boulevard Royal, L-2449, Luxembourg
Eastspring Investments - US Equity Income Fund	Ordinary shares	100%	Luxembourg	26, Boulevard Royal, L-2449, Luxembourg
Eastspring Investments - Japan Equity Fund	Ordinary shares	85%	Luxembourg	26, Boulevard Royal, L-2449, Luxembourg
Eastspring Investments - Developed and Emerging Asia Equity Fund	Ordinary shares	100%	Luxembourg	26, Boulevard Royal, L-2449, Luxembourg
Eastspring Investments - Asian Bond Fund	Ordinary shares	56%	Luxembourg	26, Boulevard Royal, L-2449, Luxembourg
Eastspring Infrastructure Debt Fund L.P.	Partnership Interest	45%	Cayman Islands	PO Box 309, Ugland House, Grand Cayman, KY1-1104, Cayman Islands
European Specialist Investment Funds - M&G Total Return Credit Investment Fund	Ordinary shares	100%	Luxembourg	80, route d'Esch, L-1470, Luxembourg
Foudry Properties Limited	Ordinary Shares	50%	United Kingdom	Clearwater Court, Vastern Road, Reading RG1 8DB
Global Low Volatility Equity fund D Acc	Ordinary shares	84%	Luxembourg	26, Boulevard Royal, L-2449, Luxembourg
Infracapital Partners LP	Limited partnership interest	23%	United Kingdom	Laurence Pountney Hill, London, EC4R 0HH, UK
Infracapital Partners II LP	Limited partnership interest	26%	United Kingdom	Laurence Pountney Hill, London, EC4R 0HH, UK
JNL Strategic Income Fund LLC	LLC Interests	100%	USA	1209 Orange Street, Wilmington, DE 19801, USA
Lion Credit Opportunity Fund Public Limited Company - Credit Opportunity Fund XV	Ordinary Shares	100%	Luxembourg	53 Merrion Square South, Dublin 2, D02 PR63, Ireland
MCF S.r.l.	Ordinary shares	45%	Italy	Via Romagnosi 18/a, 00196 Roma, Italy
M&G Asia Property Fund	A Class Shares	54%	Luxembourg	34-38 Avenue de la Liberté, L-1930, Luxembourg
M&G Corporate Bond Fund	Ordinary shares	25%	United Kingdom	Laurence Pountney Hill, London, EC4R 0HH, UK
M&G Dividend Fund	Ordinary shares	53%	United Kingdom	Laurence Pountney Hill, London, EC4R 0HH, UK
M&G Episode Defensive Fund	Ordinary Shares	90%	United Kingdom	Laurence Pountney Hill, London, EC4R 0HH, UK
M&G European Credit Investments Fund	Ordinary Shares	100%	Luxembourg	80, route d'Esch, L-1470, Luxembourg

Notes on the financial statements (continued)

M&G European High Yield Credit Investments Fund	Ordinary Shares	100%	Luxembourg	80, route d'Esch, L-1470, Luxembourg
M&G European Property Fund SICAV-FIS	Ordinary Shares	52%	Luxembourg	34-38 Avenue de la Liberté, L-1930, Luxembourg
M&G European Secured Property Income Fund	Units	23%	Luxembourg	34-38 Avenue de la Liberté, L-1930, Luxembourg
M&G European Select Fund	Ordinary Shares	40%	United Kingdom	Laurence Pountney Hill, London, EC4R 0HH, UK
M&G Gilt & Fixed Interest Income Fund	Ordinary shares	21%	United Kingdom	Laurence Pountney Hill, London, EC4R 0HH, UK
M&G Global Corporate Bond Fund	Ordinary Shares	30%	United Kingdom	Laurence Pountney Hill, London, EC4R 0HH, UK
M&G Global Credit Investments Fund	Ordinary Shares	67%	Luxembourg	80, route d'Esch, L-1470, Luxembourg
M&G Managed Growth Fund	Ordinary Shares	21%	United Kingdom	Laurence Pountney Hill, London, EC4R 0HH, UK
M&G Real Estate Debt Fund LP	Limited partnership interest	29%	Guernsey	PO Box 313, Lefebvre House Lefebvre Street St, Peter Port, GUERNSEY, GY1 3TF
M&G UK Companies Financing Fund II LP	Limited partnership interest	100%	United Kingdom	Laurence Pountney Hill, London, EC4R 0HH, UK
Manchester JV Limited	Ordinary Shares	50%	United Kingdom	Laurence Pountney Hill, London, EC4R 0HH, UK
M&G RED SLP LP	Limited Partnership Interest	29%	Scotland	50 Lothian Road, Festival Square, Edinburgh, EH3 9WJ
Old Kingsway, LP	Limited Partnership Interest	100%	USA	251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington, DE 19808, USA
PPM America Private Equity Fund LP	Limited Partnership Interest	45%	USA	874 Walker Road, Suite C, Dover, DE 19904, USA
PPM America Private Equity Fund II LP	Limited Partnership Interest	50%	USA	874 Walker Road, Suite C, Dover, DE 19904, USA
PPM America Private Equity Fund III LP	Limited Partnership Interest	50%	USA	874 Walker Road, Suite C, Dover, DE 19904, USA
PPM America Private Equity Fund IV LP	Limited Partnership Interest	50%	USA	874 Walker Road, Suite C, Dover, DE 19904, USA
PPM America Private Equity Fund V LP	Limited Partnership Interest	50%	USA	874 Walker Road, Suite C, Dover, DE 19904, USA
PPM America Private Equity Fund VI LP	Limited Partnership Interest	45%	USA	874 Walker Road, Suite C, Dover, DE 19904, USA
Prenetics Limited	Class C Preference Shares	15%	Hong Kong	7th floor, Prosperity Millennia Plaza, 663 King's Road, North Point, Hong Kong
Property Partners (Two Rivers) Limited	Ordinary Shares	50%	United Kingdom	Bow Bells House, 1 Bread Street, London, EC4H 9HH, UK
Prudential Credit Opportunity SCSp	Ordinary shares	100%	Luxembourg	1, rue Hildegard von Bingen, L - 1282, Luxembourg
Prudential Dynamic 10-40 Portfolio	Ordinary Shares	24%	United Kingdom	17 Rochester Row, London SW1P 1QT, UK
Prudential Dynamic 20 - 55 Portfolio	Ordinary Shares	30%	United Kingdom	17 Rochester Row, London SW1P 1QT, UK

Notes on the financial statements (continued)

Prudential Dynamic 40-80 Portfolio	Ordinary Shares	31%	United Kingdom	17 Rochester Row, London SW1P 1QT, UK
Prudential Dynamic 0-30 Portfolio	Ordinary Shares	21%	United Kingdom	17 Rochester Row, London SW1P 1QT, UK
Prudential Dynamic 60-100 Portfolio	Ordinary Shares	28%	United Kingdom	17 Rochester Row, London SW1P 1QT, UK
Prudential Dynamic Focused 0-30 Portfolio	Ordinary Shares	57%	United Kingdom	17 Rochester Row, London SW1P 1QT, UK
Prudential Dynamic Focused 10-40 Portfolio	Ordinary Shares	19%	United Kingdom	17 Rochester Row, London SW1P 1QT, UK
Prudential Dynamic Focused 20 - 55 Portfolio	Ordinary Shares	38%	United Kingdom	17 Rochester Row, London SW1P 1QT, UK
Prudential Dynamic Focused 40-80 Portfolio	Ordinary Shares	23%	United Kingdom	17 Rochester Row, London SW1P 1QT, UK
Prudential Dynamic Focused 60-100 Portfolio	Ordinary Shares	31%	United Kingdom	17 Rochester Row, London SW1P 1QT, UK
Prudential Equity Release Mortgages Limited	Ordinary Shares	100%	United Kingdom	Laurence Pountney Hill, London, EC4R 0HH, UK
Prudential Greenfield LP	Limited partnership interest	80%	United Kingdom	Laurence Pountney Hill, London, EC4R 0HH, UK
Prudential Loan Investments SCSp	Limited partnership interest	100%	Luxembourg	1, Rue Hildegard von Bingen, L-1282 Luxembourg
Prudential M&G UK Companies Financing Fund LP	Limited partnership interest	34%	United Kingdom	Laurence Pountney Hill, London, EC4R 0HH, UK
Prudential UK Real Estate Limited Partnership	Limited Partnership Interest	100%	United Kingdom	Laurence Pountney Hill, London, EC4R 0HH, UK
Prudential UK Real Estate Nominee 1 Limited	Ordinary Shares	100%	United Kingdom	Laurence Pountney Hill, London, EC4R 0HH, UK
Prudential UK Real Estate Nominee 2 Limited	Ordinary Shares	100%	United Kingdom	Laurence Pountney Hill, London, EC4R 0HH, UK
Prudential UK Real Estate Investments 1 Limited	Ordinary Shares	100%	United Kingdom	Laurence Pountney Hill, London, EC4R 0HH, UK
Prudential Loan Investments 1 S.à.r.l.	Ordinary Shares	100%	Luxembourg	1, Rue Hildegard von Bingen, L-1282 Luxembourg
Randolph Street LP	Limited Partnership Interest	100%	USA	2711 Centreville Road, Suite 400, Wilmington, DE 19808, USA
Sectordate Limited	Ordinary Shares	33%	United Kingdom	1st Floor Cavendish House 39 Waterloo Street Birmingham, B2 5PP
SMLLC L.L.C.	Limited Partnership Interest	100%	USA	251 Little Falls Drive, Wilmington, DE 19808, USA
St Edward Homes Limited	Ordinary Shares	50%	United Kingdom	Berkeley House, 19 Portsmouth Road, Cobham, Surrey KT11 1JG, UK
Silverfleet Capital 2011/12 LP	Limited Partnership Interest	100%	Guernsey	1 Royal Plaza, St Peters Port, Guernsey, GY1 2HL
Silverfleet Capital II WPLF	Limited Partnership Interest	100%	Guernsey	1 Royal Plaza, St Peters Port, Guernsey, GY1 2HL
The Car Auction Unit Trust	Ordinary shares	50%	Guernsey	Dorey Court, Admiral Park St Peter Port GY1 3BG, Guernsey

Notes on the financial statements (continued)

The Heights Management Company Limited	Limited by Guarantee	50%	United Kingdom	Laurence Pountney Hill, London, EC4R 0HH, UK
The St Edward Homes Partnership	Limited Partnership Interest	50%	United Kingdom	Berkeley House, 19 Portsmouth Road, Cobham, Surrey KT11 1JG
The Strand Property Unit Trust	Limited Partnership Interest	50%	Jersey	Liberte house, 19-23 La Motte Street, St Helier, Jersey, JE2 4SY
The Two Rivers Trust	Ordinary shares	50%	Jersey	Liberte house, 19-23 La Motte Street, St Helier, Jersey, JE2 4SY
US Strategic Income Bond Fund D USD Acc	Ordinary shares	96%	Luxembourg	26, Boulevard Royal Luxembourg L-2449
US Total Return Bond Fund D USD Acc	Ordinary shares	100%	Luxembourg	26, Boulevard Royal Luxembourg L-2449
Wynnefield Private Equity Partners II, LP	Limited Partnership Interest	99%	USA	1209 Orange Street, Wilmington, DE 19801, USA

In liquidation

Name	Classes of Shares held	Proportion held	Country of Incorporation	Address
Fashion Square ECO LP (in liquidation)	Limited Partnership Interest	50%	USA	1209 Orange Street, Wilmington, DE 19801, USA
Prudential Development Management Limited (in liquidation)	Ordinary Shares & Preference Shares	100%	United Kingdom	Laurence Pountney Hill, London, EC4R 0HH, UK
Prudential Europe Assurance Holdings Limited (in liquidation)	Ordinary Shares	100%	United Kingdom	Mazars LLP, 90 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, G2 5UB

Financing

Name	Classes of Shares held	Proportion held	Country of Incorporation	Address
Prudential Vietnam Finance Company Limited	Ownership Interest	100%	Vietnam	23rd Floor, Saigon Trade Centre, 37 Ton Duc Thang Street, District 1, Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam

32. Transfers of business

On 1 October 2016 the business of Prudential Retirement Income Limited (PRIL) was transferred into the Company following a Part VII Transfer under the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000. In line with the scheme, following the transfer, PRIL has retained assets of £100m to cover residual requirements which will remain in PRIL until liquidation.

The deposit-back arrangement and intra-group balance, previously held under the quota share arrangement between the Company and PRIL, prior to the Part VII Transfer, ceased on the date of the Transfer.

33. Acquisition and disposal of material subsidiaries and participating interests

On 27 December 2017 the business of Prudential Retirement Income Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, was placed into liquidation. The original cost was £199m.

Notes on the financial statements (continued)

34. Post balance sheet events

On 16 January 2018 the Group announced a new 10-year partnership with Tata Consultancy Services (TCS), to enhance service for its UK savings and retirement customers. The administration of over four million life and pensions contracts will move from Capita, Prudential's business partner for the past 10 years, to Diligenta, the subsidiary of TCS regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority. TCS will also assume responsibility for the operation of some of Prudential's internal IT infrastructure.

On 23 January 2018 the Group reached an agreement to sell 100% of its consumer finance business in Vietnam, Prudential Vietnam Finance Company Limited ("PVFC"), for a consideration of US\$151m, subject to regulatory approvals. The agreement is with Shinhan Card Co., Ltd. a subsidiary of the Shinhan Financial Group, a Korean financial institution. PVFC is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Prudential Holborn Life Limited which itself is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company.

In March 2018, M&G Prudential announced the sale of £12bn of the Company's shareholder annuity portfolio to Rothesay Life. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company has reinsured £12bn of liabilities (valued as at 31 December 2017) to Rothesay Life, which is expected to be followed by a Part VII transfer of the portfolio by the end of 2019. The UK GAAP liabilities relating to M&G Prudential's total UK shareholder annuity portfolio as at 31 December 2017 were £33bn.

In March 2018, Prudential plc also announced its intention to demerge its UK & Europe business ('M&G Prudential') from Prudential plc, resulting in two separately-listed companies. The Company forms a major part of M&G Prudential. In preparation for the UK demerger process, the legal ownership of the Hong Kong insurance subsidiaries is intended to transfer from the Company to PCAL. The sale of the UK annuity portfolio and the transfer of the Company's Hong Kong subsidiaries to Asia are expected to complete by the end of 2019.

