GROUP SOLVENCY AND FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT 2024

REASSURINGLY DIFFERENT

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FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2024

We acknowledge our responsibility for preparing the Solvency and Financial Condition Report ("SFCR") of Utmost Group plc in all material respects in accordance with the Prudential Regulation Authority ("PRA") Rulebook and the Solvency II ("SII") Regulations.

The Directors are satisfied that to the best of their knowledge and belief:

a. Throughout the financial year to 31 December 2024, the Group has complied in all material respects with the requirements of the PRA rules and the SII Regulations as applicable at the level of the Group; and

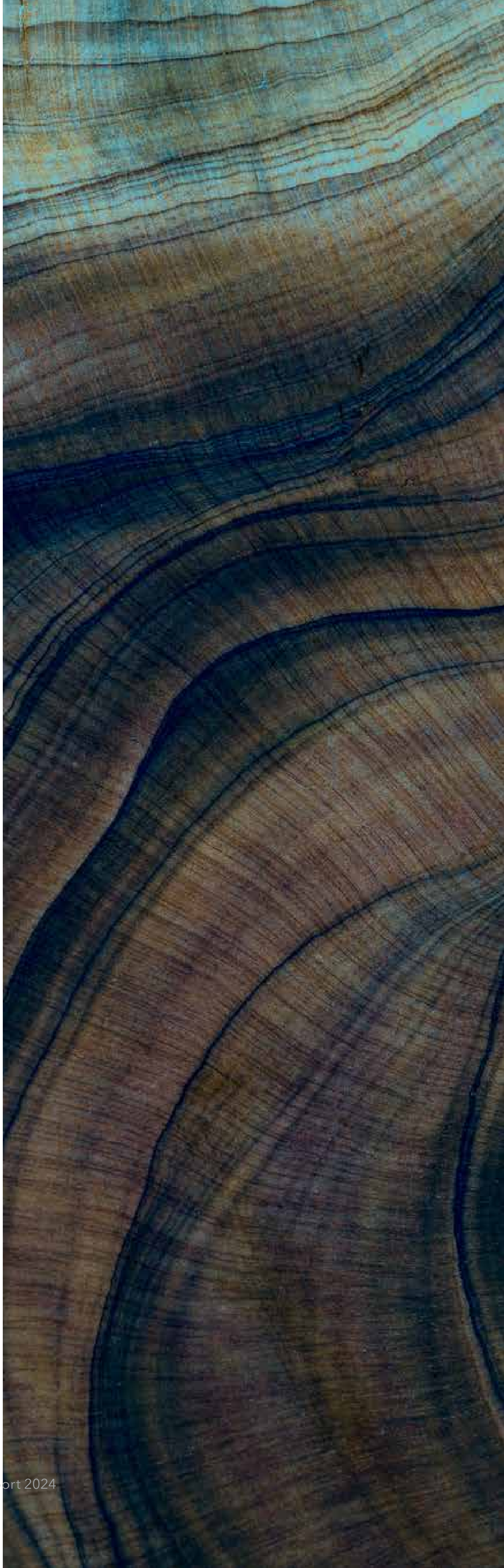
b. It is reasonable to believe that at the date of the publication of the SFCR, the Group has continued to comply, and will continue to comply in all material respects with the requirements of the PRA rules and the SII Regulations as applicable to the Group and its solo insurance undertakings.

The SFCR was approved by the Board of Directors on 24 April 2025 and signed on its behalf by:

Ian Maidens

Group Chief Financial Officer

24 April 2025



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Report of the external independent auditors to the Directors of Utmost Group plc ('the Company') pursuant to Rule 4.1 (2) of the External Audit Part of the PRA Rulebook applicable to Solvency II firms

Report on the Audit of the relevant elements of the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report

OPINION

Except as stated below, we have audited the following documents prepared by the Company as at 31 December 2024:

- The 'Valuation for solvency purposes' and 'Capital management' sections of the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report of the Company as at 31 December 2024, ('the Narrative Disclosures subject to audit'); and
- Group templates IR.02.01.02, IR.22.01.22, IR.23.01.04, IR.25.04.22 and IR.32.01.22 ('the Templates subject to audit').

The Narrative Disclosures subject to audit and the Templates subject to audit are collectively referred to as the 'relevant elements of the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report'.

We are not required to audit, nor have we audited, and as a consequence do not express an opinion on the:

- Additions to the Fundamental Spread - any increase made under rule 4.17 of the Matching Adjustment Part of the PRA Rulebook for Solvency II firms to the Fundamental Spread used in the calculation of the Matching Adjustment and included in the technical provisions disclosed in relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report.

Other Information which comprises:

- The 'Summary', 'Business and performance', 'System of governance' and 'Risk profile' elements of the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report;
- Group templates IR.05.02.01, IR.05.03.02, and IR.05.04.02;
- The written acknowledgement by management of their responsibilities, including for the preparation of the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report ('the Responsibility Statement') and
- Information which pertains to an undertaking that is not a UK Solvency II firm and has been prepared in accordance with PRA Rules other than the Reporting Part of the PRA Rulebook or UK law other than law deriving from FSMA that applies to UK Solvency II firms ('the sectoral information') as identified in the Appendix to this report.

To the extent the information subject to audit in the relevant elements of the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report includes amounts that are totals, sub-totals or calculations derived from the Other Information or additions to the Fundamental Spread, we have relied without verification on the Other Information and the additions to the Fundamental Spread.

In our opinion, the information subject to audit in the relevant elements of the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report of the Company as at 31 December 2024 is prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of the PRA Rules, and as supplemented by supervisory permissions.

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) including ISA (UK) 800 and ISA (UK) 805, and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the relevant elements of the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard as applied to public interest entities, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

CONCLUSIONS RELATING TO GOING CONCERN

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

- Obtained the Director's going concern assessment and challenged the rationale for downside scenarios adopted and material assumptions made using our knowledge of the Company's business performance, review of regulatory correspondence and obtaining further corroborating evidence;
- Considered management's assessments of the Solvency Capital Requirement coverage and liquidity position in forward-looking scenarios;

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

- Assessed the impact of severe, but plausible, downside scenarios;
- Assessed the liquidity of the Company, including the Company's ability to pay policyholder obligations, suppliers and creditors as amounts fall due;
- Considered information obtained during the course of the audit and publicly available market information to identify any evidence that would contradict management's assessment of going concern; and
- Reviewed certain Board and Committee minutes, and attendance of relevant Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee meetings and significant component Audit Committee meetings.

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

In auditing the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report, we have concluded that the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report is appropriate.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this conclusion is not a guarantee as to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

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

EMPHASIS OF MATTER - BASIS OF ACCOUNTING

We draw attention to the Valuation for solvency purposes' and 'Capital management', and the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report, which describe the basis of accounting. The Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report is prepared in compliance with the financial reporting provisions of the PRA Rules, and therefore in accordance with a special purpose financial reporting framework. The Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report is required to be published, and intended users include but are not limited to the Prudential Regulation Authority. As a result, the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report may not be suitable for another purpose. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

OTHER INFORMATION

The Directors are responsible for the Other Information.

Our opinion on the relevant elements of the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report does not cover the Other Information and we do not express an audit opinion or any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report, our responsibility is to read the Other Information and, in doing so, consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with the relevant elements of the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report, or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the relevant elements of the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report or a material misstatement of the Other Information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF DIRECTORS FOR THE GROUP SOLVENCY AND FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of the PRA Rules which have been supplemented by the permissions made by the PRA under section 138A of FSMA and the PRA Rules, as detailed below:

- Approval to use the matching adjustment in the calculation of technical provisions in respect of ULP.

The Directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of a Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITIES FOR THE AUDIT OF THE RELEVANT ELEMENTS OF THE GROUP SOLVENCY AND FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT

It is our responsibility to form an independent opinion as to whether the information subject to audit in the relevant elements of the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report is prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of the PRA Rules.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the relevant elements of the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but it is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the decision making or the judgement of the users taken on the basis of the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report.

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

Based on our understanding of the Company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to breaches of regulatory principles, such as those governed by the Prudential Regulation Authority and the Financial Conduct Authority, and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report such as the PRA Rulebook applicable to Solvency II firms and the Solvency II regulations. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to inappropriate adjustments to derive the Solvency II Balance Sheet, such as increasing value of Own Funds of the Group, management bias in estimates and judgemental areas of Solvency II Balance Sheet and Solvency Capital Requirements such as Solvency II valuation of Life Technical Provisions. Audit procedures performed included:

- Discussions with management and Internal Audit, including consideration of any known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulation and fraud.
- reading key correspondence with the Prudential Regulation Authority and the Financial Conduct Authority in relation to compliance with laws and regulations;
- reviewing relevant meeting minutes including those of the Audit Risk and Compliance Committee and the Board of Directors and attendance of certain Audit Committees of reporting components;
- challenging assumptions and judgements made by management in their significant accounting estimates, in particular in relation to insurance liabilities;
- identifying and testing journal entries and manual adjustments based on risk criteria;
- designing audit procedures to incorporate unpredictability around the nature, timing or extent of our testing; and
- reviewing the Group's register of litigation and claims in so far as they related to non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud.

There are inherent limitations in the audit procedures described above. We are less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations that are not closely related to events and transactions reflected in the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report. Also, the risk of not detecting a material misstatement due to fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting one resulting from error, as fraud may involve deliberate concealment by, for example, forgery or intentional misrepresentations, or through collusion.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our auditors' report.

USE OF THIS REPORT

This report, including the opinion, has been prepared for the Board of Directors of the Company in accordance with External Audit rule 2.1 of the Solvency II firms Sector of the PRA Rulebook and for no other purpose. We do not, in providing this report, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other party save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

OTHER MATTER – ADDITIONS TO THE FUNDAMENTAL SPREAD

In accordance with Rule 4.17 of the Matching Adjustment part of the PRA Rulebook, firms are permitted to increase the Fundamental Spreads where considered necessary to ensure they cover all risks retained by the Group. In forming our opinion (and in accordance with PRA Rules), we are not required to audit increases and do not report on the appropriateness of such increases to the Fundamental Spreads, if any.

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

Sectoral Information

In our opinion, in accordance with Rule 4.2 of the External Audit Part of the PRA Rulebook, the sectoral information has been properly compiled in accordance with the relevant PRA rules and UK law relating to that undertaking from information provided by members of the group and the relevant insurance group undertaking.

Other Information

In accordance with Rule 4.1 (3) of the External Audit Part of the PRA Rulebook for Solvency II firms we are also required to consider whether the Other Information is materially inconsistent with our knowledge obtained in the audit of the relevant elements of the Solvency and Financial Condition Report and (where applicable) the audit of the Company's statutory financial statements. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this Other Information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Gary Shaw.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

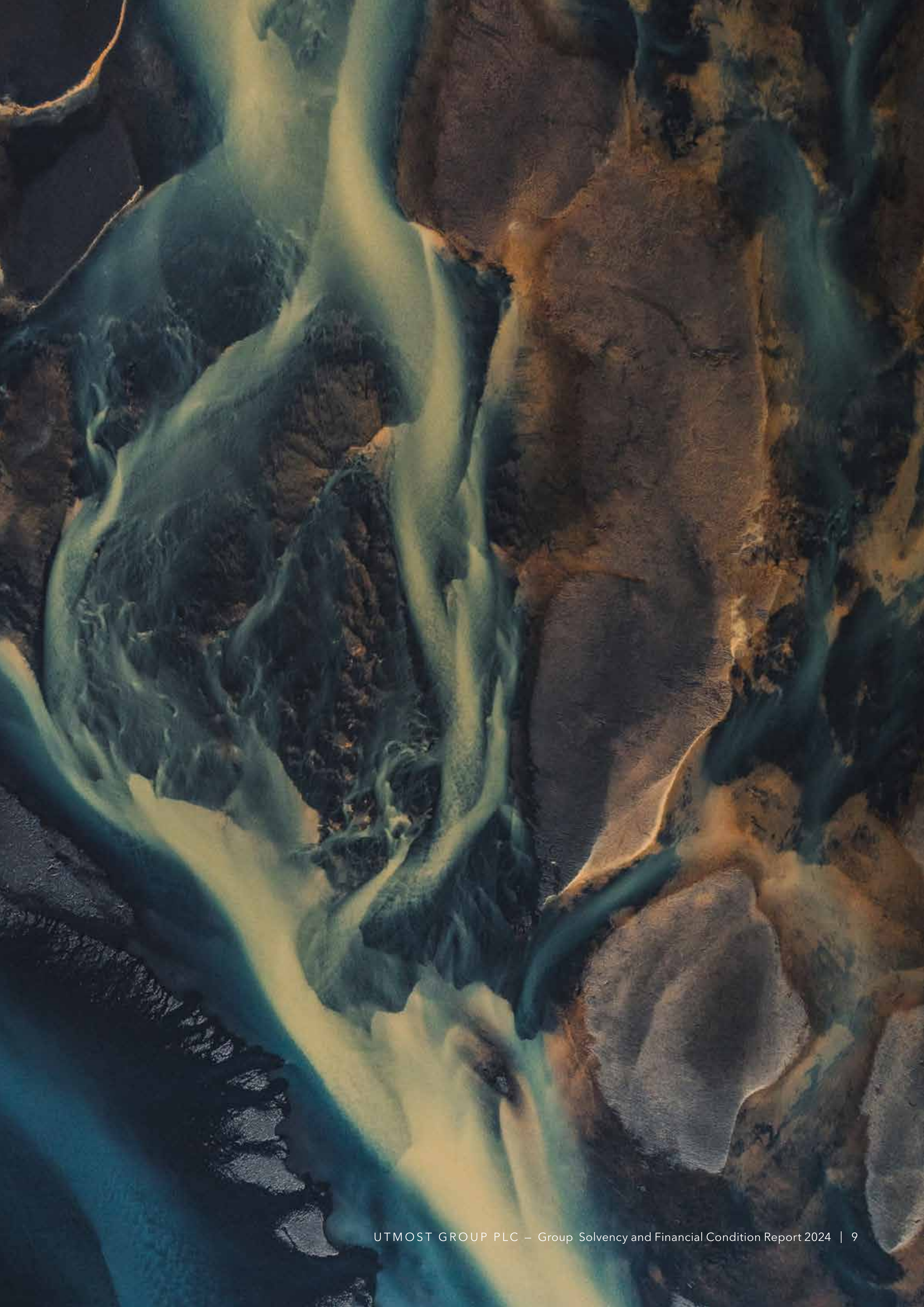
PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants
2 Glass Wharf
Bristol
BS2 0FR

24 April 2025

APPENDIX – RELEVANT ELEMENTS OF THE GROUP SOLVENCY AND FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT THAT ARE NOT SUBJECT TO AUDIT

The relevant elements of the Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report that are not subject to audit comprise:

- The following elements of Group template IR.22.01.22 Column C0030 – Impact of transitional on technical provisions.
- The following elements of Group template IR.23.01.04 Rows R0410 to R0440 – Own funds of other financial sectors.
- The following elements of Group template IR.25.04.22 Rows R0500 to R0530 – Capital requirement for other financial sectors (Non-insurance capital requirements) (forming part of the sectoral information).
- Elements of the Narrative Disclosures subject to audit identified as 'unaudited'.



SUMMARY

ABOUT THIS REPORT

The purpose of the Group SFCR is to provide information to help customers and other stakeholders to understand the nature of the Group, how the Group is managed and the Group's capital position. The Group SFCR has been prepared in accordance with requirements of the UK SII capital regime.

This Group SFCR covers the year to 31 December 2024.

ABOUT UTMOST GROUP

Utmost Group plc (the “Company” or “UGP”) and its subsidiaries form a specialist life assurance group (collectively, the “Group” or ”Utmost” or "Utmost Group"). The Group was founded by Paul Thompson and Ian Maidens (the “Founders”). Utmost Group provides insurance and savings solutions which assist our clients in securing their financial futures. Its purpose is to build a brighter future for its clients and to better serve all stakeholders.

The ultimate parent company into which the Group’s results are consolidated is Utmost Topco Limited (illustrated in the structure chart in Section B.1.1). Utmost Topco Limited is part-owned by the Founders (who hold 15.1% of ownership interest) and by OCM Utmost Holdings Ltd, a company which is owned by funds managed by subsidiaries of Oaktree Capital Holdings LLC (“Oaktree”) (who hold 84.9% of ownership interest). Oaktree is a leading global investment manager specialising in alternative investments with $202bn (2023: $189bn) in assets under management as of 31 December 2024. Oaktree is regulated by the US Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) and its UK entity, Oaktree Capital Management (UK) LLP, is authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority ("FCA").

Beneficial ownership of Utmost Group is currently held by the Founders and the limited partners in the Oaktree Funds, none of whom play any part in the management of those Funds. The management of the Oaktree Funds is delegated to the General Partners of the Funds, controlled by Oaktree. Oaktree therefore has significant indirect control of the investments in the Oaktree Funds and is deemed the ultimate significant controller of the Group.

The Group has £110bn (2023: £63bn) of assets under administration (“AUA”) on behalf of more than 480,000 customers (2023: 495,000) across the UK, Europe, the Middle East, Latin America and Asia. The Group employs over 2,000 people (2023: 1,500).

The core divisions of the Group are Utmost International and Utmost Life and Pensions.

Utmost International is an international life assurance business which serves two key markets under the Utmost Wealth Solutions ("UWS") and Utmost Corporate Solutions ("UCS") umbrella. UWS provides international life assurance to affluent, High Net Worth ("HNW") and Ultra High Net Worth ("UHNW") individuals. UWS is a leading provider of wealth solutions through the use of unit-linked life assurance products. These tax efficient solutions ensure flexibility, control and simplicity for our global client base.

The Group writes life insurance business under its UCS brand, providing employee benefits including life, disability and critical illness cover to the employees of its clients (mainly multinational groups) as well as pensions and savings products for the employees themselves.

Utmost Life and Pensions Limited ("ULP") is a UK-focused insurer providing long-term security to policyholders through the management of established life and pension books of business. In 2024, it successfully entered the BPA market through the completion of two external pension scheme transactions and is focused on targeting the smaller end of the BPA pipeline. The business also has a closed book business that writes no external, individual new business with the exception of a small volume of new business written to existing policyholders. This new business comprises the sale of annuities and flexible drawdown products on the vesting of pension savings contracts and the consolidation of personal pensions.

The Group's strategy is framed along four strategic pillars:

- to provide good client outcomes;
- the delivery of organic and inorganic growth;
- to focus on operational efficiency; and
- to create an enduring business.

In December 2024, Utmost Group completed its acquisition of Lombard International Assurance Holdings S.a.r.l ("LIAH"). The acquisition places Utmost International as one of the largest providers of insurance-based wealth solutions globally. By incorporating Lombard International into the Group, we have expanded our client base, enhanced our technical expertise, and broadened our portfolio of products. Notably, the acquisition has strengthened Utmost’s position in key European markets and will provide a strong platform for Utmost to serve its clients’ long-term financial needs.

SUMMARY (CONTINUED)

BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE

Section A of this report contains information on the Group's structure, operations and financial performance during 2024.

Operating Profit is a Key Performance Indicator that is considered by management to provide a better view of the Group's underlying quality of earnings compared to the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") profit after tax ("PAT"). The items excluded from Operating Profit, but included in IFRS PAT, are generally related to M&A activity (including gains on bargain purchases) and considered to be more strategic in nature than representing the underlying operating performance of the Group. Operating Profit for 2024 was £190m (2023: £212m). IFRS PAT for 2024 was £564m (2023: £54m). A reconciliation from IFRS PAT to Operating Profit is provided in the UGP 2024 Annual Report.

SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

The UGP Board ("Board") has overall authority for the management and conduct of the Group's business, strategy and development. The Board is also responsible for ensuring the maintenance of a sound system of internal control and risk management and for the approval of any changes to the capital and management structure of the Group.

The Board has delegated a number of its responsibilities to the Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee ("ARCC"). The ARCC assists the Board in carrying out its functions and to ensure there is independent oversight of internal control and risk management.

The Group's system of governance is the overall framework of policies, standards and practices which is in place to meet the requirements of sound risk-based management.

Section B of this report contains further information on Utmost's system of governance, in particular:

- the structure of the system of governance;
- the role of the Board and information on the Board of Directors;
- the role of the ARCC and the subsidiary board committees;
- Utmost key functions;
- remuneration policies;
- principles used in assessing the fitness of key functions and Board of Directors;
- overview of the Enterprise Risk Management ("ERM") Framework;
- overview of the internal control system;
- information on the role and independence of the Internal Audit function;
- information on the role of the Actuarial function; and
- information on the Group's Outsourcing Policy and outsourced services.

RISK PROFILE

The ERM Framework embeds strong and effective risk management across the business ensuring that our customers' interests are central to our operations. The framework is used to make informed business decisions by ensuring that risks are understood and managed effectively bringing positive outcomes for our customers and shareholders. Section C of this report contains further information on the Group's risk profile.

The Group holds capital as a mitigant against the crystalisation of some of its risks. The SCR is the level of capital the Group is required to hold to ensure it continues to be able to meet its obligations, even if a very severe event (defined as a "1-in-200 year event") were to occur in the next 12 months.

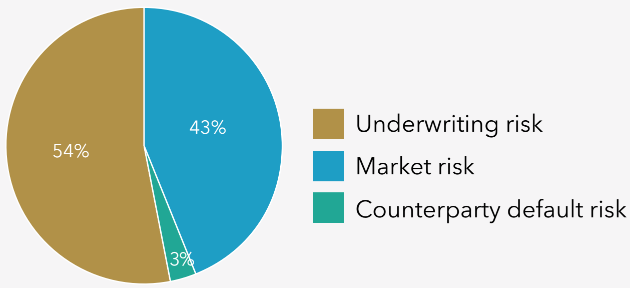
Utmost Group holds further capital over regulatory requirements. This provides an additional buffer against adverse events, strengthening our policyholder protection.

The Group has adopted the Standard Formula specified in the UK SII legislation to assess capital-based risks.

RISK COMPONENTS OF THE SCR

The Group SCR is £1,525m, as at 31 December 2024 (2023: £1,016m), as calculated using the Standard Formula methodology.

The chart below sets out the material capital risk components of the Group's SCR before diversification. Further details of the Group's risk profile can be found in Section C.



SUMMARY (CONTINUED)

VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES

UGP uses the accounting consolidation-based method, also called Method 1, to prepare the Group SII balance sheet. Method 1 is the default method under the UK SII rules.

In preparing the Group's SII balance sheet, assets and liabilities are valued in accordance with the UK SII rules and guidance. Under SII, assets and liabilities are required to be valued at fair value which is the amount for which they could be exchanged with a third party in an arm's length transaction. The valuation principles are broadly the same as those applied under IFRS but there are some notable exceptions including the valuation of deferred acquisition costs, intangible assets, the technical provisions, and the valuation of subordinated loans.

As at 31 December 2024, the Group's excess of assets over liabilities of £2,417m (2023: £1,830m) compared to consolidated IFRS net assets of £1,632m (2023: £1,090m). A bridge between these bases is provided in Section D.

Own Funds are the measurement of how much available capital an insurer has on the balance sheet to cover its SCR and MCR requirements.

Section D of this report provides further information on the methods and assumptions used in the valuation of assets, technical provisions and other liabilities and an explanation of the main differences between the IFRS basis of valuation used to prepare the UGP 2024 Annual Report and SII valuation rules. The UGP 2024 Annual Report can be found at https://www.utmostgroup.com

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

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

The Group complied with all applicable regulatory capital requirements throughout 2024.

At 31 December 2024, the total eligible Own Funds to meet the SCR was £2,666m (2023: £2,110m). The total eligible Own Funds consisted of £2,030m of unrestricted Tier 1 capital, £300m of restricted Tier 1 capital, £336m of Tier 2 capital. The Group SCR, which is calculated based on the SII Standard Formula, was £1,525m (2023: £1,016m). The overall Group surplus position was £1,140m (2023: £1,094m) which translates to a Solvency Coverage Ratio of 175% (2023: 208%).

At 31 December 2024, the Minimum Consolidated Group SCR ("MCGSCR"), which is calculated based on the SII Standard Formula, was £555m (2023: £363m). The total eligible Own Funds to meet the MCGSCR was £2,437m (2023: £1,865m). This consisted of £2,026m of unrestricted Tier 1 capital, £300m of restricted Tier 1 capital and £111m of Tier 2 capital after excluding the Own Funds from other financial sectors (£4m) and allowing for the Tier 2 eligibility restriction (£224m).

The Group has a Matching Adjustment ("MA") portfolio within ULP, that backs some of the annuity business. The MA recognises the long-term nature of the Group's investments backing these liabilities and enables the Group to benefit from a higher discount rate. The Group Solvency Coverage Ratio without the MA would be 173% (2023: 206%).

As at 31 December 2024, there were surplus funds within the MA portfolio of £0.6m.

The Group does not make use of the volatility adjustment or the transitional arrangements on interest rates as set out in the UK SII rules.

Further detail on capital management is provided in Section E of this report.

A

BUSINESS AND PERFORMANCE

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

A.1 BUSINESS

A.1.1 NAME AND LEGAL FORM

UGP is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales (No. **12268786**). UGP is the holding company of the Utmost Group. The Group is indirectly part-owned by the Founders and by funds managed by subsidiaries of Oaktree.

UGP's registered office is 5th Floor, Saddlers House, 44 Gutter Lane, London, EC2V 6BR.

Other than The Equitable Life Assurance Society ("ELAS"), the Group's insurance subsidiaries are private companies limited by shares. The Group's core insurance subsidiaries are ULP, registered and domiciled in England and Wales, Utmost International Isle of Man Limited ("UIIOM") registered and domiciled in the Isle of Man, Utmost PanEurope dac ("UPE") registered and domiciled in Ireland, Utmost Worldwide Limited ("UW") and Lombard International PCC Limited ("LIPCC") registered and domiciled in Guernsey, Lombard International Assurance S.A. ("LIA") registered and domiciled in Luxembourg. ELAS is registered and domiciled in England and Wales and is a company limited by guarantee.

A.1.2 BASIS OF PREPARATION

This Group SFCR covers the year to 31 December 2024.

The Group's reporting currency for both IFRS and SII is Pounds Sterling. The QRTs in Appendix F.1 are presented in £k. Figures presented in the tables contained within this report may not add up to the totals and subtotals presented due to rounding.

The majority of the financial information in Section A is taken from UGP's financial statements which are presented in the UGP 2024 Annual Report and which are prepared on a UK-adopted IFRS basis. The UGP 2024 Annual Report was approved and signed by the Board on 24 April 2025.

SII Economic Value ("SII EV") is an alternative performance measure used by the Group. SII EV provides an overall view of the underlying value of the Group attributable to shareholders. SII EV is considered by management to better reflect the commercial value of the Group than IFRS equity, as the latter excludes components of value such as the present value of future earnings arising from in-force business. SII EV represents a metric which better aligns with the traditional Embedded Value reporting which pre-dated the SII Regulations which became effective on 1 January 2016.

A.1.3 SUPERVISORY AUTHORITIES

UGP is subject to Group supervision from the PRA.

ULP and ELAS are regulated by the PRA and the FCA. UIIOM is regulated by the IoM Financial Services Authority ("FSA") and its branches are regulated by their local supervisory authorities. UPE is regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland ("CBI"). UW and LIPCC are regulated by the Guernsey Financial Services Commission ("GFSC") and its branches are regulated by their local supervisory authorities. LIA is regulated by the Commissariat aux Assurances ("CAA") in Luxembourg. Some of UGP's non-insurance subsidiaries are also regulated by their local supervisory authorities.

CONTACT DETAILS

PRUDENTIAL REGULATION AUTHORITY

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FINANCIAL CONDUCT AUTHORITY

12 Endeavour Square, London, E20 1JN

+44(0) 20 7066 1000

A.1.4 EXTERNAL AUDITOR

The Group's external auditor is PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP ("PwC").

PwC

7 More London Riverside, London, SE1 2RT

+44(0) 20 7583 5000

A.1 BUSINESS (CONTINUED)

A.1.5 QUALIFYING HOLDINGS IN THE UNDERTAKING

There are no qualifying holdings in UGP.

A.1.6 MATERIAL LINES OF BUSINESS AND GEOGRAPHIES

The Group provides life assurance, investment and savings and employee benefit services through its subsidiaries.

MATERIAL LINES OF BUSINESS

LIFE	› Unit-Linked and Index Linked Insurance › Insurance with Profit Participation › Other
HEALTH	› Health Insurance

A.1.7 OPERATING SEGMENTS

The Group defines and presents operating segments in accordance with IFRS 8 Operating Segments which requires operating segments to be identified based on the information provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CDM"). The profit and loss information provided to the CDM and as presented in this note is on a different basis to that presented in the consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income in the UGP 2024 Annual Report.

SEGMENT	DESCRIPTION
UWS	A provider of wealth solutions through the sale of unit-linked life assurance products.
UCS	A provider of employee benefits business including life cover, income protection and critical illness cover to corporate clients to protect their employees. UCS specialises in the provision of benefits to multinational corporations with employees in multiple jurisdictions.
ULP	A closed UK life and pensions business and a nascent BPA business.
Other	Centrally held assets and Group Head Office expenses together with financing costs arising on the Tier 2 and Restricted Tier 1 ("RT1") loan notes are included in 'Other Group activities'. The elimination of inter-segment transactions and consolidation adjustments are also included within this segment.

A.1.8 SCOPE OF THE GROUP

A complete list of the undertakings within the scope of the Group is contained in the IR.32.01.22 Group QRT in Appendix F.1.8.

The scope of the Group for Group solvency calculations are the same in all material respects as the scope of the Group for the purposes of the UGP consolidated IFRS financial statements.

A.1 BUSINESS (CONTINUED)

A.1.9 MATERIAL RELATED UNDERTAKINGS

The principal subsidiaries of UGP at 31 December 2024 are listed below.

	NAME	NATURE OF BUSINESS	UTMOST GROUP PLC'S HOLDING
UNITED KINGDOM	Utmost International Group Holdings Limited	Holding company	100%
	Utmost UK Group Holdings Limited	Holding company	100%
	Utmost Life and Pensions Holdings Limited	Holding company	100%
	Utmost Life and Pension Services Limited	Service company	100%
	Utmost Life and Pensions Limited	Life insurance company	100%
	The Equitable Life Assurance Society	Life insurance company	100%
	Reliance Pension Scheme Trustee Limited	Trustee Company	100%
IRELAND	Utmost Holdings Ireland Limited	Holding company	100%
	Utmost Services Ireland Limited	Service company	100%
	Utmost PanEurope dac	Life insurance company	100%
ISLE OF MAN	Utmost Holdings Isle of Man Limited	Holding company	100%
	Utmost Services Limited	Service company	100%
	Utmost International Business Services Limited	Service company	100%
	Utmost International Trustee Solutions Limited	Trustee Company	100%
	Utmost International Isle of Man Limited	Life insurance company	100%
GUERNSEY	Utmost Worldwide Limited	Life insurance company	100%
	Utmost Portfolio Management	Provision of financial services	100%
	Lombard International PCC Limited	Protected cell life insurance company	100%
LUXEMBOURG	Lombard International Assurance Holdings S.a.r.l	Holding company	100%
	Lombard International Distribution Holding S.a.r.l.	Holding company	100%
	Lombard International Assurance S.A.	Life insurance company	100%

A.1.10 BRANCHES

The Group's UK and Ireland insurance subsidiaries have no material foreign branches.

UIIOM has regulated branches in Singapore and Hong Kong.

UW has regulated branches in Singapore, Hong Kong and Switzerland and a non-regulated branch in Ireland.

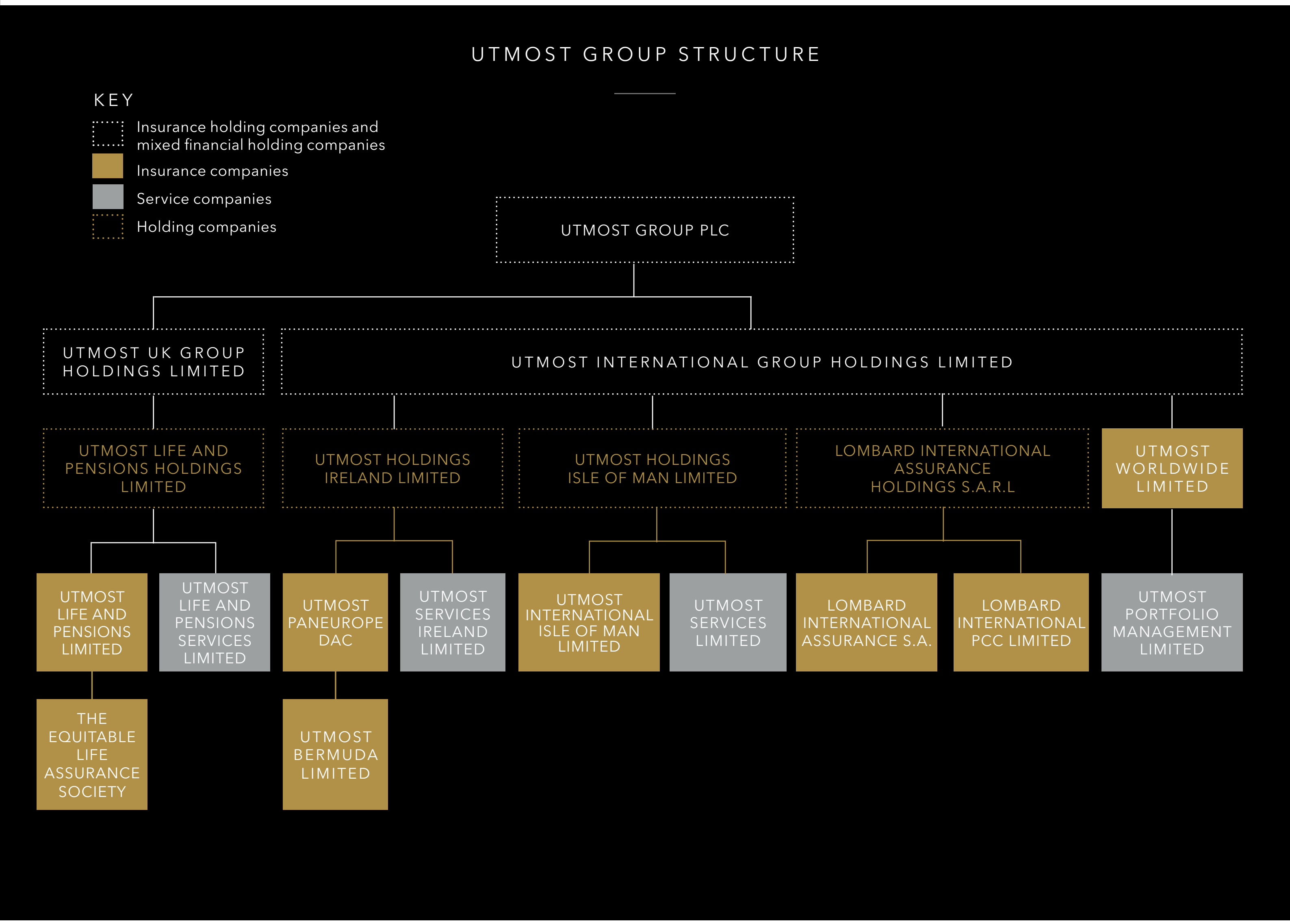
The Irish service company, Utmost Services Ireland Limited ("USIL"), has a UK branch. The Isle of Man service company, Utmost Services Limited ("USL"), has a UK and an Irish branch.

A.1 BUSINESS (CONTINUED)

A.1.11 SIMPLIFIED GROUP STRUCTURE

A simplified group structure chart is shown below. UGP is the holding company of the Group. The chart shows UGP and its main subsidiaries as at 31 December 2024. For each subsidiary shown, the Group's ownership percentage is 100%.

A complete list of the Group's entities along with registered address, country of incorporation and ownership percentage is included in IR.32.01.22 Group QRT in Appendix F.1.8.



A.1 BUSINESS (CONTINUED)

A.1.12 SIGNIFICANT EVENTS DURING THE REPORTING PERIOD

Significant events during the year to 31 December 2024 are summarised below. Further information is included in the UGP 2024 Annual Report.

Fitch Ratings Positive Outlook

In June 2024, Fitch Ratings upgraded the Group's Insurer Financial Strength ("IFS") Ratings to 'A+' from 'A'. Simultaneously, Fitch upgraded the Group's Long-Term Issuer Default Rating ("IDR") to 'A' from 'A-'. Both ratings have stable outlooks. The upgrade reflects the Group's strong financial strength and improved business risk profile following the completion of the Quilter International integration, which we completed at the end of 2023.

Following our completion of the Lombard acquisition, Fitch Ratings awarded LIA an 'A+' IFS rating, in line with our other rated insurance entities. This reflects the view that Lombard International will be integral to the Group and strengthen the Group's wealth solutions offering.

Dividends

During 2024, UGP did not pay any dividends (2023: £200m) to Utmost Holdings (Guernsey) Limited ("UHGL"), its immediate parent company.

SII Reform

The PRA published its Policy Statement "Review of SII: Reform of the MA" and the associated finalised rules and guidance on 6 June 2024. This followed the publication of the PRA's consultation paper in September 2023 and the enactment of The Insurance and Reinsurance Undertakings (Prudential Requirements) Regulations 2023.

This publication marks the completion of the reform of the UK MA requirements that comprised a key part of HM Treasury and the PRA's broader review and reform of the SII requirements in the UK (Solvency UK). The new rules became effective from 30 June 2024.

Tax Changes

The new UK Government committed to maintaining UK corporation tax at its current rate of 25% throughout their first term of office.

The UK tax authorities published guidance in 2024 confirming that policyholders' investment return from unit-linked business should not be considered "revenue" of the insurance company for the purposes of the Pillar 2 GloBE minimum tax scoping test. On this basis the Group did not fall into scope in 2024, however it expects to do so in future years which will result in additional cash tax in some jurisdictions the Group operates in, particularly Isle of Man and Guernsey.

Bank Debt

On 3 July 2024 the Company entered into a loan facility agreement to borrow £200m to facilitate the acquisition of LIAH which was utilised and drawn down on 27 December 2024. The interest rate on the loan is the Sterling Overnight Index Average plus a margin calculated based upon the Group's Fitch Financial Leverage Ratio. The loan is repayable in stages with termination and the final repayment date being four years from initial utilisation and drawdown.

Lombard Acquisition

In December 2024, Utmost Group completed its acquisition of LIAH. The acquisition places Utmost International as one of the largest providers of insurance-based wealth solutions globally. By incorporating Lombard International into the Group, we have expanded our client base, enhanced our technical expertise, and broadened our portfolio of products. Notably, the acquisition has strengthened Utmost's position in key European markets and will provide a strong platform for Utmost to serve its clients' long-term financial needs.

The Group has now commenced the integration process, and our main priority throughout this is to ensure the consistency of our high-quality servicing for all of our clients as we navigate this period of transition.

Italian Stamp Duty

The 2025 Italian Budget which came into effect on 1 January 2025 introduced measures in relation to prepaying stamp duty on Italian policies in respect of (i) stamp duty accrued as at 31 Dec 2024 and (ii) stamp duty accruing for future years. The advance stamp duty payments of accrued stamp duty as at 31 December 2024 are spread over the next 4 years, with 50% payable in 2025, 20% in 2026 & 2027 and 10% in 2028. The total estimated payment resulting from the accrued stamp duty over the next four years is approximately £207m. The Group will create a stamp duty reserve fund for policyholders to fund the stamp duty advance payments.

A.1.13 EVENTS AFTER THE YEAR END DATE

On 30 January 2025, the Company paid a cash dividend of £62m to its immediate parent company UHGL.

A.2 UNDERWRITING PERFORMANCE

Due to the nature of the Group largely writing investment contract business, an analysis of underwriting performance does not provide meaningful information in respect of the financial performance of the Group. The Group's focus is on the Group's SII EV and Group Solvency Coverage Ratio.

The total gross premiums written during the period were £4,270m (2023: £3,891m) and gross claims incurred were £5,309m (2023: £4,779m). Further information on the key elements of underwriting performance including the line of business can be found in the Group QRTs (IR.05.03.02 and IR.05.04.02 in Appendix F.1.3 and F.1.4.

A.3 INVESTMENT PERFORMANCE

A.3.1 INCOME AND EXPENSE ARISING FROM INVESTMENTS

The majority of the Group's business is unit-linked. Increases and decreases in the value of the assets are matched by corresponding changes in liabilities and so there is no first-order impact on profitability.

Investment performance has a second-order impact on the profitability of the Group's unit-linked business as higher asset values result in increased income from asset management charges. Conversely, lower asset values can result in reduced income from annual management charges.

Information about the investment performance of the Group's invested assets, including assets held to cover unit-linked liabilities and shareholder assets is included in note 7 of the UGP 2024 Annual Report.

A.3.2 GAINS AND LOSSES RECOGNISED DIRECTLY IN EQUITY

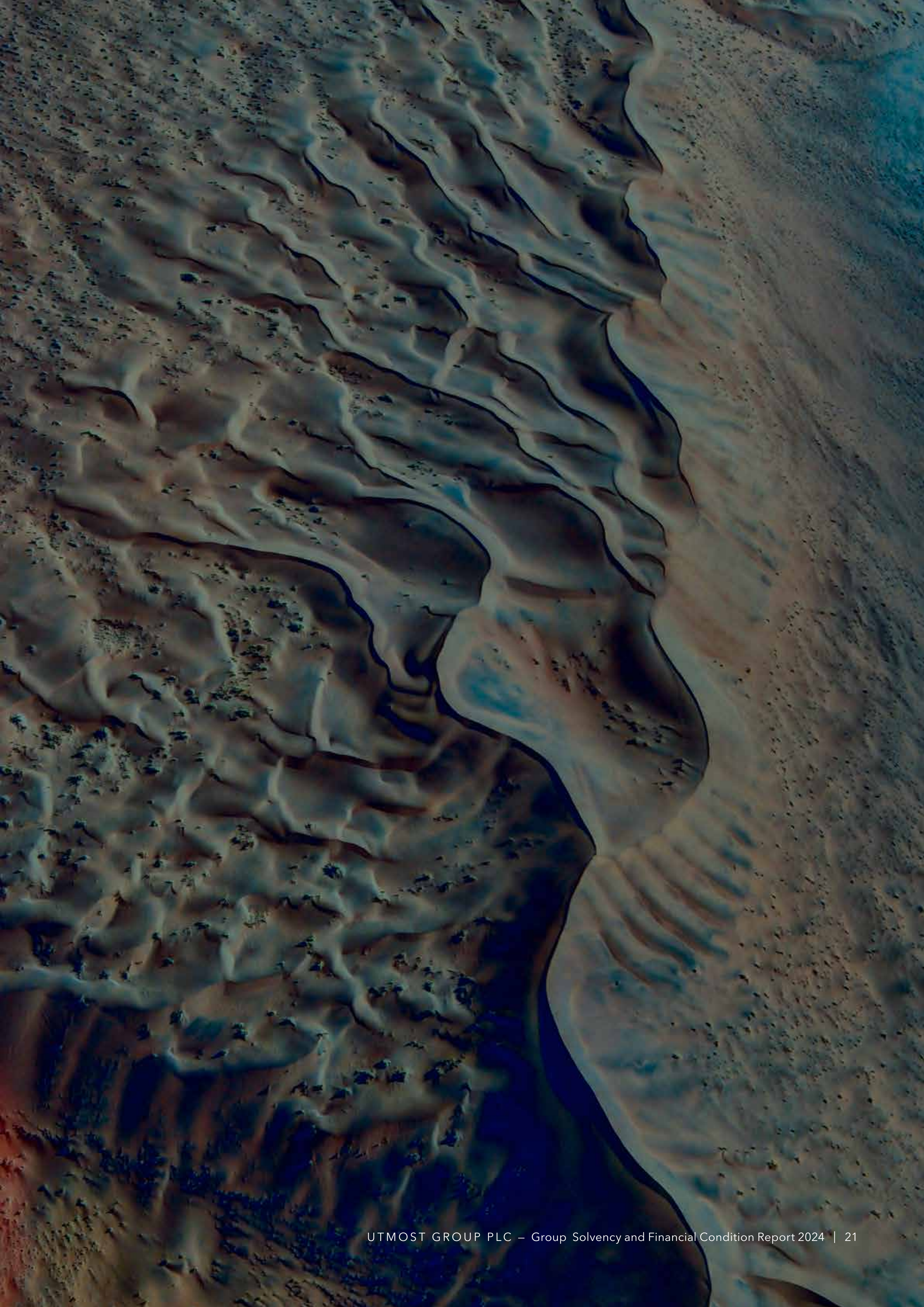
The majority of the Group's financial assets and liabilities are measured at Fair Value through Profit and Loss ("FVTPL") in the Group's IFRS financial statements. Certain items such as exchange gains on translation of foreign operations are recognised within Other Comprehensive Income ("OCI") (i.e., recognised directly in equity).

The following table has been extracted from the consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income within the UGP 2024 Annual Report.

	2024 £m	2023 £m
Profit for the year after tax	**564.0**	**54.1**
Change in fair value of financial assets at fair value through OCI	4.8	4.0
Foreign currency translation movements in the year	(11.6)	(5.1)
Re-measurement on retirement benefit asset	(0.8)	(1.5)
Other	(0.1)	0.4
Total comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	**556.4**	**51.9**

A.3.3 INVESTMENTS IN SECURITISATIONS

The Group did not invest in securitisations during 2024.



A.4 PERFORMANCE OF OTHER ACTIVITIES

A.4.1 OVERVIEW OF REVENUE

The Group is primarily engaged in the following business activities from which it generates revenue: investment and asset management, revenue from fee income and other income from service activities and life assurance.

The table below provides an analysis of the Group's total revenue on an IFRS basis.

Further information relating to revenue is contained in the UGP 2024 Annual Report.

REVENUE	2024 £m	2023 £m
Insurance revenue	279.1	253.8
Fee income and other income from service activities	309.6	315.8
Total revenue	**588.7**	**569.6**

A.4.2 OVERVIEW OF EXPENDITURE

The Group's total administrative expenses on an IFRS basis for 2024 amounted to £216m (2023: £210m).

An analysis of the Group's other operating and administrative expenses on an IFRS basis, is presented within note 8 of the UGP 2024 Annual Report.

A.4.3 LEASE ARRANGEMENTS

Utmost Group plc as lessor

The Group had one lease arrangement as lessor in the Isle of Man during 2024.

Utmost Group plc as lessee

The Group has entered into various operating leases on certain rented office locations across several jurisdictions. Such leases have varying terms, clauses and renewal rights.

A.5 ANY OTHER INFORMATION

There is no additional information considered to require disclosure in Section A.

B

SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

The system of governance section of the report describes the governance model that has been established at Board level and how this is cascaded to key executive functions within the business. It also describes the risk management framework and the system of internal controls.

B.1 GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

The Board sets the strategic goals and risk appetite for the Utmost Group. It ensures that each of the operating subsidiaries has adequate resources to ensure delivery of the strategy, reviews the operating and financial performance of the Group and oversees the execution of the strategy of each operating subsidiary. The Board aims to maintain a high standard of corporate governance across the Group and upholds a sound structure for setting its strategy and objectives.

The Group's Board is supported by the Utmost Group's ARCC. The ARCC has met five times during 2024 whilst the Board has met seven times through the year. The operating subsidiaries within the Group are governed by their constitutional documents, local law and regulation and the Shareholder Agreement. As such each operating subsidiary has its own governance arrangements, which are broadly aligned across Utmost Group.

The boards of directors of each of the operating subsidiaries (“subsidiary boards”) each have mandates and duties which are drafted to align with the requirements of the Shareholder Agreement and local law and regulation.

Although each subsidiary has a separately constituted board of directors, the Founders act as non-executive directors of each regulated entity to enable aligned oversight, direction and supervision through the subsidiary boards across the Group.

B.1.1 INTRODUCTION TO THE SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE, MANAGEMENT OR SUPERVISORY BOARD

Corporate Structure

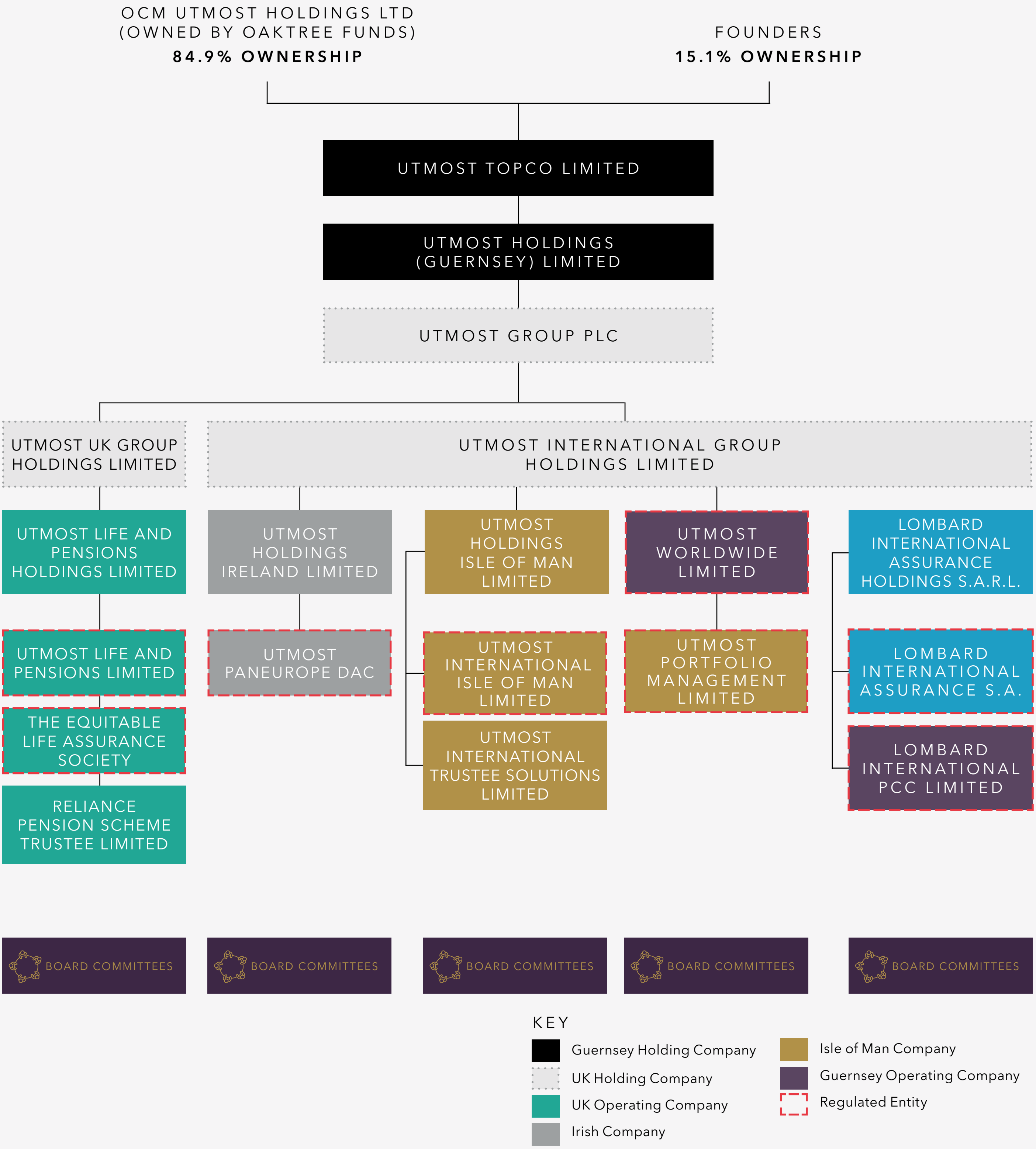
UGP is an English holding company into which the results of the UWS, UCS and ULP businesses are consolidated. The operating subsidiaries through which business is conducted include UPE incorporated in Ireland, UIIOM incorporated in the Isle of Man, UW and LIPCC incorporated in Guernsey, LIA incorporated in Luxembourg and ULP incorporated in England.

The operating subsidiaries comply with local laws and regulations and report to the regulators as required by all applicable Codes and requirements. The Group's regulators include:

- The PRA and FCA;
- The IoM FSA;
- The CBI;
- The GFSC;
- The CAA;
- The Dubai Financial Services Authority;
- The Insurance Authority of Hong Kong; and
- The Monetary Authority of Singapore.

CORPORATE STRUCTURE

OWNERSHIP AND GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE



B.1 GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED)

B.1.2 THE UTMOST GROUP PLC BOARD

Utmost Group plc Board Membership

The Board of UGP comprises of an Independent Non-Executive Director ("INED") and Chairman, James Fraser, who was independent upon appointment in October 2021, Gavin Palmer, an INED who also acts as Chairman of the ARCC, Paul Thompson, the Group Chief Executive Officer ("CEO") and Ian Maidens, the Group Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), as well as Christopher Boehringer and Katherine Ralph, two non-executive directors representing OCM Utmost Holdings Ltd, the Group's majority shareholder.

Role and Responsibilities of the Utmost Group plc Board

The Board is responsible for promoting the long-term success of the Utmost Group and, in particular, for setting the Group's strategic aims, monitoring management's performance against those strategic aims, setting the Group's risk appetite, ensuring the Group is adequately resourced and ensuring that effective controls are in place. The Board also sets the values and supports the culture of the Group.

The specific duties of the Board are clearly set out in the matters reserved for the Board and the Board Procedures, which address a wide range of corporate governance matters and lists those items that are specifically reserved for decision by the Board.

Matters Reserved for the Board

Matters requiring Board approval include:

› Group strategy and business plans;

› Financial reporting and controls, capital structure and Dividend Policy;

› Group risk appetite and framework; and

› Corporate governance matters (e.g., appointment and removal of directors across the Group, Board and committee succession planning and the constitution of the Board Committees).

The matters reserved for the Board also set out the items that must be reported to the Board, such as senior leadership changes, significant litigation or material regulatory breaches and explain how matters that arise between scheduled meetings should be dealt with.

UGP Audit, Risk and Compliance Committee

The Board is supported by the ARCC which is responsible for making recommendations to the Board on the appointment of auditors and the audit fee. This ensures that the financial performance of the Company is properly monitored and reported on. The ARCC is responsible for reviewing the Company's financial statements and any formal statements on financial performance, as well as reports from the Company's auditors on those financial statements. The ARCC reviews the Company's internal control and risk management systems to assist the Board in fulfilling its responsibilities relating to the effectiveness of those systems. The members of the ARCC are all non-executive directors: Gavin Palmer (Chairman), James Fraser, Chris Boehringer and Katherine Ralph. The CEO, CFO and Group Head of Risk and Compliance are all standing attendees.

B.1.3 DELEGATION BY THE UTMOST GROUP PLC BOARD

As part of its governance structure, the Board will delegate the consideration of various matters to the ARCC, as explained above. In addition, the Board has delegated certain decisions to management. The delegated authorities operate in accordance with matters reserved for the Board. Where any event requiring financial transactions within certain limits also falls under the schedule of matters reserved for the Board, approval must be sought from the Board. Any payments or commitments falling outside the permitted authorities must be approved by the Board. For the avoidance of doubt, this would include any payment or entry into commitments outside of the business plan where the total exceeds a certain quantum, as set out in the delegated authorities from time to time.

B.1.4 UTMOST GROUP SUBSIDIARY BOARD GOVERNANCE

Board and Committees of Operating Subsidiaries

Subsidiary boards are comprised of an Independent Chairman and a majority of non-executive directors, including the Founders, who are, as representatives of the Utmost Group and in accordance with the relevant corporate governance guidelines, not considered independent. Non-executive directors of each subsidiary board work collectively to fully understand the business and market conditions and provide constructive challenge to executive management. Whilst the Independent Chairman of each subsidiary board provides leadership, day-to-day management is delegated to the CEO of each business, who puts in place their own executive management structure and arrangements.

B.1 GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED)

The duties of the subsidiary boards include:

- developing the high-level strategy for their respective businesses;
- periodically reviewing the business plans and performance, ensuring that their regulatory responsibilities are discharged efficiently;
- ensuring that a culture of treating customers fairly is embedded into each business;
- approving the risk appetite of each business, monitoring the risk governance framework and ensuring that risk management systems and controls are fit for purpose; and
- determining the appropriate investment parameters for each business.

Our UK business has established a Fair Customer Outcomes Group which governs the delivery of good customer outcomes, having regards to their characteristics and needs. Board-level champions have been appointed in our life companies to ensure the Duty is implemented and embedded in strategy and governance.

The subsidiary boards each have a committee structure, which are broadly aligned across the Group. The terms of reference of the subsidiary board committees are also aligned.

B.1.5 MANAGEMENT FORUMS, INCLUDING THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

In order to ensure there is a clear division of responsibilities between the Board and executive management, the Board has identified certain 'Matters Reserved' for its approval, as summarised in B.1.2. In relation to all other matters, unless they are specifically reserved for shareholder approval, the Board delegates responsibility for these to the Group CEO, who then delegates responsibility for specific operations to the CEOs of the operating subsidiaries across the Group.

Oversight and control of performance, activity and risks within the Group is overseen by the Group Executive Committee which is responsible for managing and overseeing the day-to-day business and affairs of the Group in accordance with the agreed strategy and the authority delegated to the Group CEO by the Board.

The Group Executive Committee is chaired by the Group CEO and is composed of the Group CFO, the UK subsidiary CEO and other senior managers as nominated by the Group CEO to represent certain business units and functional areas. Regular meetings are held and relevant outputs are reported to the Board regularly via the Group CEO and Group CFO.

The Group Executive Committee's Key Responsibilities Include:

- development and execution of strategy and business plans and monitoring of performance thereof;
- ensuring that activities are consistent with the strategy, risk tolerance/appetite and policies approved by the Board;
- reporting to the Board (via the Group CEO) on how it has discharged its responsibilities;
- oversee business functions, ensuring that the business has the necessary resources to meet its objectives;
- monitoring the financial position, ensuring that applicable legal and regulatory requirements (including capital and solvency) are met;
- overseeing business development and new business opportunities; and
- overseeing client relationships and customer experience.

B.1.6 OPERATING BUSINESS MANAGEMENT FORUMS

In addition to the subsidiary boards and their committees, each operating subsidiary CEO has established an Executive Committee in respect of the relevant business to support each CEO in their decision-making. The Executive Committees report to the subsidiary board through the CEO and the provision of management information to the subsidiary board.

These operating subsidiary Executive Committees and management committees generally have no delegated authority but make recommendations to the CEO or subsidiary board and its committees as appropriate. Each management committee and forum has a core membership consisting of relevant senior managers and, in general, management committees and forums are chaired by the relevant Senior Manager Function ("SMF") holder or local equivalent. Each management committee and forum has delegated authority from the CEO to perform certain roles and responsibilities assigned to it within terms of reference set by the relevant Executive Committee.

B.1 GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED)

Examples of management committees include:

- Senior Management Committee ("SMC");
- Asset Liability Committee ("ALCO");
- Fair Value Pricing Committee ("FVP"); and
- Data Governance Committee.

B.1.7 KEY FUNCTIONS

All members of the Board hold the Group SMF designation and each of the individual businesses referred to on page 17 of this document has an independent governance structure reporting into the Group. The CEOs of each business report into the Group CEO. The CFOs of each business report into the Group CFO. There are no other SMFs defined at the Group level.

For the purposes of the SII Directive, Internal Audit is an Utmost Group function reporting to the Group ARCC Chairman. The other key functions for the SII firms sit within each of the operating subsidiaries.

B.1.8 REMUNERATION POLICY

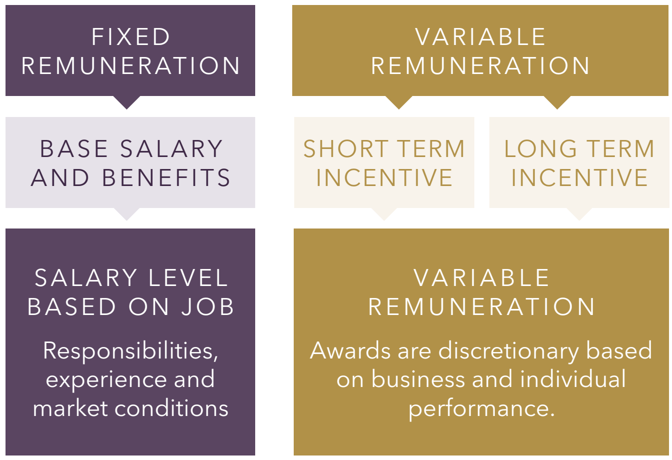
The Group Remuneration Policy was approved by the Board in July 2024. The Policy sets out the overriding principles to be applied for all remuneration schemes across the Group. All remuneration packages must demonstrate an appropriate balance between variable and fixed components to avoid employees being overly dependent on the variable component, while allowing the Group's businesses to operate in a manner that is aligned with local markets and regulations.

The Group's Remuneration Policy is intended to attract, retain and reward employees with the appropriate skills and experience who are required to run the Group's businesses effectively. The principles embodied in the Policy include:

- promoting sound and effective risk management that does not encourage risk-taking that exceeds the risk appetite of Utmost Group;
- assisting the Group and its subsidiaries to attract, motivate and retain employees with relevant skills to help achieve the business' objectives;
- promoting consistency of approach and transparency across Utmost Group;
- ensuring that the aggregate potential value of remuneration awards do not threaten the Group's ability to maintain an adequate capital base; and
- ensuring that remuneration arrangements for Material Risk Takers ("MRTs") are appropriate, encourage exceptional performance in a fair and responsible manner and reward them for their individual contributions to the medium and longer-term success of Utmost Group.

Remuneration Components

Remuneration schemes consist of four primary elements: base salary, benefits during employment, retirement benefits and performance related incentives. The proportion of each element within the overall package will vary by operating business and role. Some senior positions may include a fifth element which is a deferred bonus or a reward under a long-term incentive plan ("LTIP").



The base salary and benefits are determined by the role, responsibility and experience of the individual and having regard to local market comparisons, including relevant comparator companies of broadly similar size and complexity.

The discretionary annual incentive schemes will reflect individual, operating subsidiaries and/or Utmost Group performance (as applicable) and support the delivery of benefits and services to customers, in a manner which promotes sound risk management. Any incentive awards are based on the delivery of objectives that are closely aligned to the Group or operational subsidiaries critical priorities. A number of incentive schemes exist that are linked to the level of the role in the business and, where appropriate, the type of role.

B.1 GENERAL INFORMATION ON THE SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE (CONTINUED)

The Group Remuneration Policy is supported by performance management processes that promote the development of a high-performance culture in line with the Group’s strategy and values. Each employee will have a number of objectives set annually and awards will be assessed based on the performance of these objectives. This may include adjusting the variable component based on an assessment of current and future risks and the cost of capital for the Group and the operating businesses, with the potential for not awarding any variable component.

Variable remuneration for control functions (e.g., Risk, Compliance, Internal Audit, Actuarial) is not materially dependent on the performance of the areas that they oversee.

The remuneration of INEDs is designed to attract and maintain high quality Board members while being consistent with maintaining their independence. The INEDs receive a set fee for their services and are not entitled to any performance-based options or incentive payments.

The Group Remuneration Policy is made available to all employees via the Group Intranet.

B.1.9 MATERIAL CHANGES TO THE SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE OVER THE REPORTING PERIOD

There have been no significant changes to the system of governance over the reporting period.

B.1.10 ASSESSMENT OF ADEQUACY OF THE SYSTEM OF GOVERNANCE

The Company was established as the holding company of the Utmost Group in October 2020. The Board is responsible for setting the overall direction and risk appetite of the Group as a whole, to generate value for shareholders and its stakeholders. The subsidiary boards set their own objectives and risk appetite within the boundaries of the overall Group Risk Appetite and are responsible for conducting their everyday business, in line with the regulations and legislation of the local jurisdictions within which they operate.

The governance structure set out in the previous section is proportionate for the Group, where the day-to-day decision-making powers are largely delegated to the regulated operating businesses. The Group CEO and Group CFO are members of the subsidiary boards, thus directly embedding Group oversight within the operating businesses to ensure alignment within the overall strategy and risk appetite of the Board.

Each of the subsidiary boards are required to perform annual assessments of effectiveness and each has concluded that they are operating effectively.

In October 2024, the Group hired a new Group Head of Internal Audit ("GHoIA") based in Group Head Office. They are responsible for overseeing the delivery of the annual internal audit plan, maintaining the group internal audit methodology according to relevant professional standards, and providing regular reporting of internal audit activity outcomes and control environment assessments to the ARCC.

The Group Internal Audit ("GIA") function is fully independent of the operating businesses and provides an effective third line of defence. GHoIA has an informal reporting line to the Group ARCC Chairman. The Audit, Risk and Compliance functions are well established and embedded within each of the operating subsidiaries and are well positioned to provide effective and timely second line risk challenge to the first line executive directors and senior management in the operating businesses (as described in the SFCR of each regulated entity). The Group Head of Risk and Compliance reports directly to the Group CFO with an additional reporting line to the Group ARCC Chairman.

The Board considers the Group's system of governance arrangements to be adequate and proportionate based on the current structure of the Group. In addition, it considers the subsidiary boards to be conducting their duties in accordance with the local requirements and in accordance with the mandate set by the Group. The governance arrangements will continue to evolve in alignment with the implementation of the Group's business strategy.

B.2 FIT AND PROPER REQUIREMENTS

The Group's approach to implementing and embedding processes and procedures to ensure fitness and propriety is described below. Fitness and propriety across the Group is essential for protecting the Group's reputation, maintaining the confidence of our customers and ensuring regulatory compliance.

The Group is committed to ensure that all fit and proper regulatory requirements are met. It must be able to demonstrate that it employs people who are fit and proper for the professional discharge of the responsibilities allocated to them. This, in turn, will assist in developing an appropriate culture in the business, thereby minimising risk and ensuring sound and prudent management of the business.

The Group therefore ensures that all people, subject to the fit and proper requirements, have appropriate qualifications, knowledge, skills and experience required to carry out their role and:

- are, and remain, competent, fit and proper to discharge their responsibilities;
- are aware of their obligations under the regulators' relevant conduct rules and standards; and
- are aware of the need to avoid, via adhering to the Group's conflicts of interest policies, activities that could create conflicts of interest or the appearance of conflicts of interest.

The Group ensures that requirements are fulfilled by operating procedures during recruitment and ongoing employment, to be satisfied that an individual:

- will be open and honest in their dealings and is able to comply with the requirements imposed upon them (honesty, integrity and reputation);
- has the necessary knowledge, skills and experience to carry out the function they are to perform (competence and capability);
- is financially sound (financial soundness); and
- each of the Utmost businesses has Fit and Proper Policies in place that set out the way in which each complies with the relevant Fit and Proper requirements applicable to each jurisdiction.

The Group and its operating subsidiaries operate a robust recruitment process and carry out the appropriate due diligence on all candidates. Anyone who is being assessed to perform in a specified role is subject to a rigorous review of their fitness and propriety against the role requirements. All assessments with a Fit and Proper requirement are supported by a Human Resources ("HR") professional.

This includes exercises to map the candidates' capabilities and experience against the requirements of the role profile. The Group also takes other steps such as obtaining credit checks and checks from the Disclosure and Barring Service (or local equivalent), requiring proof of qualifications, requesting references and requiring candidates to complete self-certification regarding potential conflicts of interest.

Concerns are escalated to, and discussed with, the local Chief Risk Officer ("CRO") or member of the senior management team as appropriate. If screening concerns cannot be satisfactorily resolved, any offer of employment is withdrawn.

The individuals currently subject to the Fit and Proper requirements at the level of the Group are the Board of Directors, shown below.

All Directors hold SMF7 'Group Entity Senior Manager'.

(ANDREW) PAUL THOMPSON
GROUP CEO

IAN MAIDENS
GROUP CFO

CHRISTOPHER BOEHRINGER
NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

KATHERINE RALPH
NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

JAMES FRASER
INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE CHAIRMAN

GAVIN PALMER
INDEPENDENT NON-EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

B.3 RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM INCLUDING OWN RISK AND SOLVENCY ASSESSMENT

B.3.1. RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

The Group's risk management system is articulated through its ERM Policy and supporting framework. The Group has implemented a corporate governance structure around a decentralised risk management system that is proportionate to the scale and complexity of the Group, but which allows the Board to:

› establish its strategy towards risk-taking;

› oversee the communication and monitoring of adherence to the appetite for risks; and

› oversee the identification, measuring, monitoring, management and reporting of risks.

The Group ERM Policy seeks to embed proactive and effective risk management in the operating subsidiaries. This is achieved by maintaining risk management functions and structures in a devolved model, whereby oversight is conducted by the respective subsidiary boards and committees and reported to the Board, as appropriate.

Subsidiary boards have the authority to establish local risk management policies and frameworks which manage risks within the overall risk appetite agreed by the Board. To this end, the management of the organisation at all levels is required to be risk aware and understand that risk management is part of all employees' responsibilities. Risk management supports the delivery of the business objectives in an efficient and effective manner in line with an agreed and established risk appetite and enterprise vision and values.

Enterprise Risk Management Framework

› The Group ERM Framework is dynamic, evolving to reflect changes in the business, risk environment and emerging best practice. As the Group has grown and matured, so has the ERM framework to meet the needs of the business. The Group operates a central, groupwide ERM framework including policies, risk appetites, governance and reporting underpinned by a strong risk and compliance culture. This is embedded in local operating businesses and complimented by local risk management frameworks, polices and procedures which are overseen by the respective subsidiary boards and committees.

› The ERM Framework assists the Group in achieving its strategic objectives by supporting the operating businesses with improved client and shareholder outcomes. This is achieved through the identification and management of an acceptable level of risk ("risk appetite") and by ensuring that Utmost Group is appropriately rewarded for the risks it takes. To ensure that all risks are managed effectively, Utmost Group is committed to:

› embedding a risk aware culture;

› maintaining a strong system of internal controls;

› enhancing and protecting client and shareholder value by continuous and proactive risk management;

› maintaining an efficient capital structure; and

› ensuring that risk management is embedded into day-to-day management and decision-making processes.

Risk Culture

Utmost Group promotes a positive and open risk management culture where colleagues are encouraged to speak up. The risk culture is embedded through the following:

› the CROs of all operating businesses are members of senior management and, in the execution of their roles, integrate risk management thinking into the decision-making process;

› the Group and operating business strategic planning and Own Risk and Solvency Assessment ("ORSA") processes are aligned to include a risk-based forward-looking view in the development of the strategic plan;

› the risk function in each operating business is involved in material initiatives which may impact the risk profile of that operating business or the Utmost Group as a whole. The role of each risk function is to integrate the risk management assessment methodologies into the decision-making process; and

› each risk function works closely with the business teams in its own operating business, providing advisory services and promoting the advantages of a positive risk culture.

Risk Appetite

Risk appetite is the level of risk that the Group is willing to accept in pursuit of its strategic objectives. Risk preferences are outlined and documented within the risk appetite statement. The subsidiary boards tailor their own risk appetite statements within the boundaries of the risk appetite set by the Board. The operating subsidiaries develop metrics to translate the risk appetite into quantitative and measurable risk limits and indicators and to embed them into the operating processes to ensure proper monitoring and steering of business activities.

B.3 RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM INCLUDING OWN RISK AND SOLVENCY ASSESSMENT (CONTINUED)

B.3.1. RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (CONTINUED)

Risk Management Governance Structure

Risk-taking activities in the operating subsidiaries are governed by the three lines of defence model, which is widely used within the financial services industry. This model separates ownership and management of risk from oversight and independent assurance as follows:

- **Own and manage the risks**
  The first line of defence is operational management who perform day-to-day operational activities and self-assessment of their risks and controls;
- **Oversee and provide specialist support**
  The second line of defence are primarily the Risk and Compliance functions, who monitor compliance with the risk management framework and perform independent oversight of operational management and risk-taking activities; and
- **Independent process assurance**
  The third line of defence, provided by GIA, is the independent review and challenge to the level of assurance provided by operational management and the control functions (first and second line).

B.3.2 GROUP OWN RISK AND SOLVENCY ASSESSMENT

The Group ORSA is a key process for providing the Board and other key stakeholders with a comprehensive understanding of the Group's risk profile and expected capital needs over its business planning period. The analysis, findings and recommendations from the Group ORSA are a key part of the Board's strategic decision-making process, as are the way in which these decisions are implemented by relevant members of the senior management team.

The Group's strategic objectives, business plan and target risk profile are key inputs into the scope and focus of the Group ORSA. The Group ORSA includes an annual cycle of stress and scenario testing. This is designed to provide insight into the sensitivity of the business plan to key assumptions and allow analysis of the plan under potential adverse scenarios together with the management actions available to the Group to achieve its strategic objectives. The Board together with senior management play a significant and ongoing role in determining the set of scenarios which will be included in the Group ORSA, the assumptions for each of these scenarios and the criteria against which the results will be assessed.

The Group ORSA Policy requires that the ORSAs of UGP and its operating subsidiaries:

- provide key stakeholders with a comprehensive understanding of the relevant entity's risk profile, its capital needs and the link between risk and capital;
- are forward-looking and provide insight into both the current and expected future risk profile and capital position;
- allow identification, assessment, monitoring and management of all material risks, in order to ensure there is sufficient capital resources to meet the solvency requirements across the business planning cycle;
- are used as a key decision-making tool;
- are designed to be specific to the relevant entities and the specific environments in which they operate;
- are embedded as an ongoing process which comprises regular analysis, reporting, discussion and management action; and
- inform and respond to the way Utmost Group and its operating subsidiaries are run on a continuous basis.

B.3 RISK MANAGEMENT SYSTEM INCLUDING OWN RISK AND SOLVENCY ASSESSMENT (CONTINUED)

GROUP ORSA PROCESS

WORKSTREAM	ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION
DESIGN	Process and Document Design	Annual review of the Group ORSA process and documentation to ensure the ORSA remains fit for purpose and compliant with current guidelines.
REPORTING AND DOCUMENTATION	ORSA Policy	Sets out the purpose, scope, process and aims of the Group’s ORSA.
	Annual ORSA Report	Consolidation of the solvency position and risk profile of the Group operating subsidiaries under base and alternative scenario conditions. This includes an assessment of the risks faced in implementing the strategy and business plan under a variety of scenarios including any Group specific stresses and scenarios.
	Submission	Submission of the completed ORSA to the PRA.
RISK MONITORING	Risk Profile Monitoring	Analysis of UGP's risk profile against risk appetite.
	External Environment Risk Review	Consideration of developing and emerging risks and their potential impact on UGP's strategic objectives.
STANDARD FORMULA TESTING	Standard Formula Appropriateness Exercise	Analysis of the Standard Formula SCR relative to the Group's current and emerging risk profile to ensure it remains appropriate.
SCENARIO DEVELOPMENT	Scenario Design and Definition	Development of any UGP specific scenarios required for the Group ORSA framework (over and above what is included in the operating subsidiaries ORSAs).
PROJECTIONS	ORSA Projection Runs	Projection of the Group’s balance sheet and risk profile under base and alternative scenarios.
	ORSA Control and Validation	Checks to ensure consolidation of business projections is complete and accurate.
USE	Strategy and Business Plan	Risk review and analysis from the ORSA informs the Group's strategic direction and business planning.
	Risk Appetite	ORSA forecasts used to assess the Group's alignment with risk appetite.
	Investigation	ORSA analysis used to identify areas for further investigation, typically carried out by the Group Actuarial team.
	Decision Making	The ORSA is used as a key management tool in the decision-making processes of the Group.

The output will be reviewed by the Board, ARCC and senior management to provide the opportunity to interrogate, challenge and provide feedback on the various inputs and outputs from the Group ORSA analysis.

The Group ORSA will be completed annually and will be updated during the year in the event of any material change to the Group’s risk profile. The Group ORSA process is performed simultaneously at the level of the Group and its individual insurance companies.

B.4 INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM

The Board is responsible for maintaining an effective system of internal control and for ensuring that controls are aligned to risk exposures. The Board also provides reasonable assurances regarding the achievement of the following objectives:

- effective and efficient operations;
- integrity of financial reporting;
- compliance with laws, regulations and internal policies; and
- effective risk management within approved risk appetite limits.

The Group's principles of internal control include establishing:

- clearly defined corporate governance structures and delegated authorities;
- clear lines of responsibility – each operating business and function has clearly defined lines of responsibility;
- financial reporting control procedures and systems;
- reliable information and communication at all levels of the organisation;
- control functions to oversee and monitor the system of internal control; and
- risk management frameworks – the risks to which the Group is exposed are identified and appropriately managed.

The Group promotes the importance of appropriate internal controls via the Group Internal Control Policy which:

- ensures that all personnel are aware of their role in the system of internal control;
- ensures a consistent implementation of the system of internal control across the Group;
- establishes monitoring and reporting mechanisms for decision making processes; and
- establishes processes for employees to raise concerns ("Whistleblowing").

The implementation and maintenance of the system of internal control in each operating business is the responsibility of the executive directors and senior management within the respective business. At Group level this responsibility rests with the Group CEO and Group CFO and ultimately the Board.

Group Policy Suite Framework

The Board has approved a suite of policies. These set out the overriding principles and minimum requirements that the operating businesses must follow to ensure that the key risks to which the Group is exposed are controlled and managed in accordance with the Group's overall risk appetite. The Group Policy Suite is a key component in the Group's system of internal controls. The CEOs of the operating businesses are required to attest on an annual basis that the relevant businesses have complied with the key requirements of the Group Policy Suite.

Three Lines of Defence Assurance Model

The Group uses the three lines of defence model to support and monitor the various control activities undertaken by employees (see B.3.1). The model divides responsibility for risk management between the three lines; the business, Risk and Compliance, and Internal Audit.

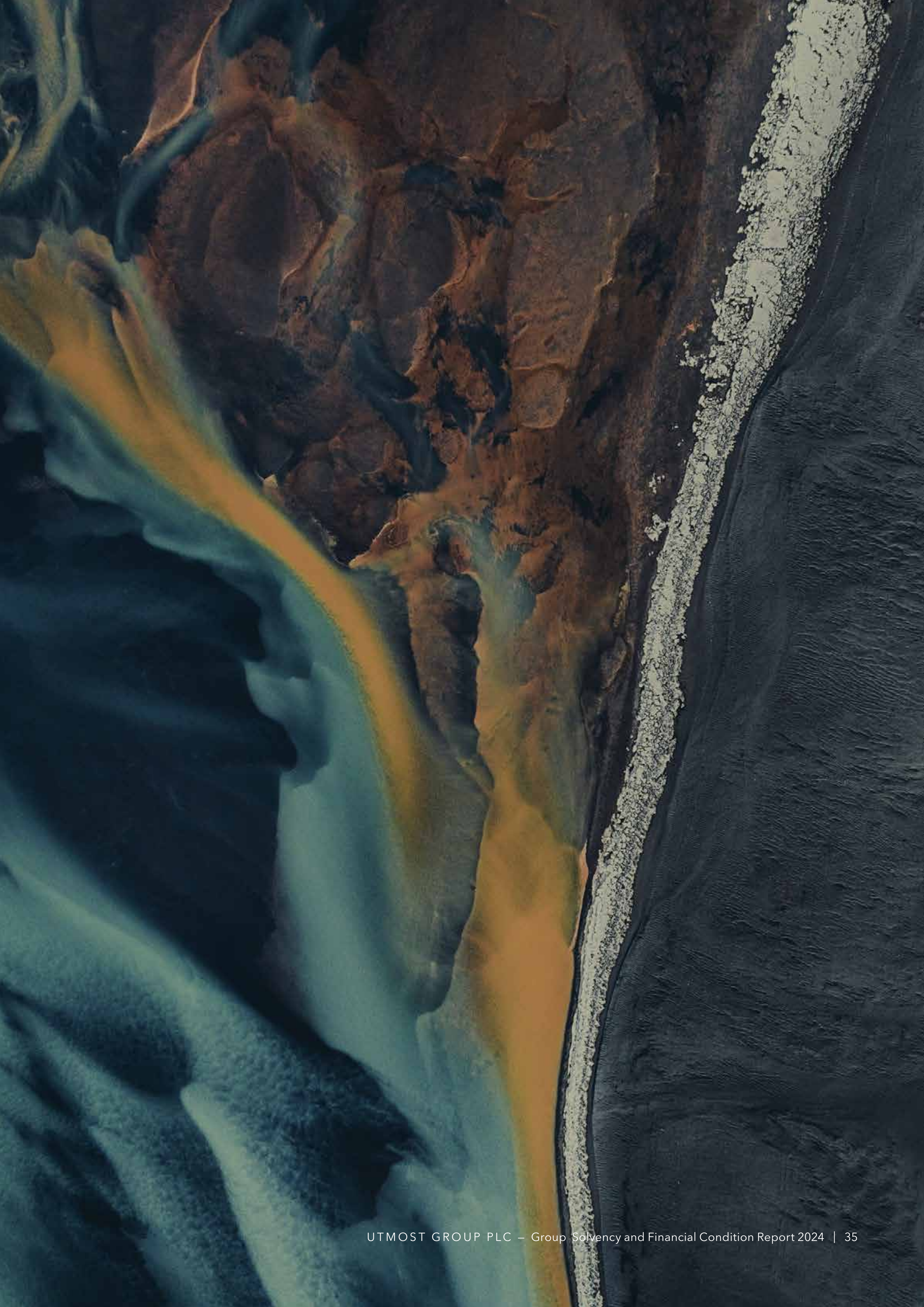
B.4.1 COMPLIANCE FUNCTION

The Group operates within a financial services regulatory regime in the UK and worldwide. The regulators define the standards required within the Group via their rules and guidance, which cover key areas around customer protection and sustainability – with expectations that these principles are embedded in the culture of the business, driven from the top of the organisation and managed via robust governance frameworks.

All employees are required to have an awareness of the requirements relevant to their role to ensure the Group meets the standards required in both letter and spirit, with some SMF holders (or local equivalents) having specific accountabilities and obligations to the local regulators.

Good compliance standards and risk management helps the Group build trust with customers and other stakeholders. This promotes a culture which ensures that the customer is at the heart of the systems and controls. This enables good customer outcomes and the identification/mitigation of poor practice.

The Group operates a devolved Compliance function which utilises the Compliance teams of each of the relevant operating businesses. The role of each Compliance team is to ensure that the operating business meets the regulatory requirements in the jurisdictions in which it does business. This is overseen at a Group level by the Group Head of Risk and Compliance who reports to the Group CFO and the Chairman of the ARCC.



B.5 INTERNAL AUDIT FUNCTION

GIA is an integral part of the Group’s system of internal control and provides independent and objective assurance over the design and effectiveness of the controls in place to manage the key risks impacting the Group.

The GIA function is independent of the operating subsidiaries activities and is not involved directly in revenue generation or in the management and financial performance of any business line. Internal Auditors have neither direct responsibility for, nor authority over, any of the activities reviewed, nor do their review or appraisal relieve other employees in the Group of responsibilities assigned to them. Internal Auditors are not responsible for developing, revising or installing systems, policies or procedures, or for appraising an individual’s performance in relation to the operations that are being audited.

The GIA function is led by the GHoIA. The Head of Internal Audit (“HoIA”) for each operating subsidiary reports to the relevant Audit Committee ("AC"). The GIA function is responsible for regularly assessing the adequacy of the system of internal control of the Utmost Group and its operating subsidiaries, and reporting its findings to the relevant boards (via their ACs). GIA personnel report directly to the GHoIA, with each HoIA having a dotted reporting line, for administrative purposes, to the operating subsidiary CEO.

Internal Audit activity is carried out based on the framework of risk-based annual audit plans that are prepared and submitted for review and approval by the appropriate Group or operating business AC. Upon approval, the GHoIA distributes the plan to senior management and executes the plan during the audit plan period. At the GHoIA’s discretion or at the request of an AC or member of senior management, other unannounced audits may be completed.

The Internal Audit policy defines the framework for the activities of the Group Internal Audit function and is approved by the subsidiary boards (via their ACs). The GHoIA prepares a quarterly report for the Group and operating business ACs. The policy and associated methodology is aligned with the Institute of Internal Auditors' Global Internal Audit Standards and the Chartered Institute of Internal Auditors' Code of Practice.

The Internal Audit reporting structure and the policy allow the GIA function to be independent of the functions audited. It provides the GIA function full, free and unrestricted access to all operations, records, property and personnel. It provides the authority to allocate resources, set frequencies, select subjects, determine scope of work and apply the techniques required to accomplish audit objectives.

During their audit planning process the Internal Audit team review the entire risk universe and identify the highest risk items that need to be covered by risk-based audits. They also identify processes which, although not necessarily constituting significant risks, still need to be reviewed on a cyclical basis to ensure that the audit process achieves sufficient breadth of coverage. Throughout the audits themselves, the GIA team identifies potential key risks and examines how effectively they are mitigated through assessing the design and operational effectiveness of key internal controls, information systems, governance, risk management and financial reporting. Where appropriate, the GIA function institutes a program of testing.

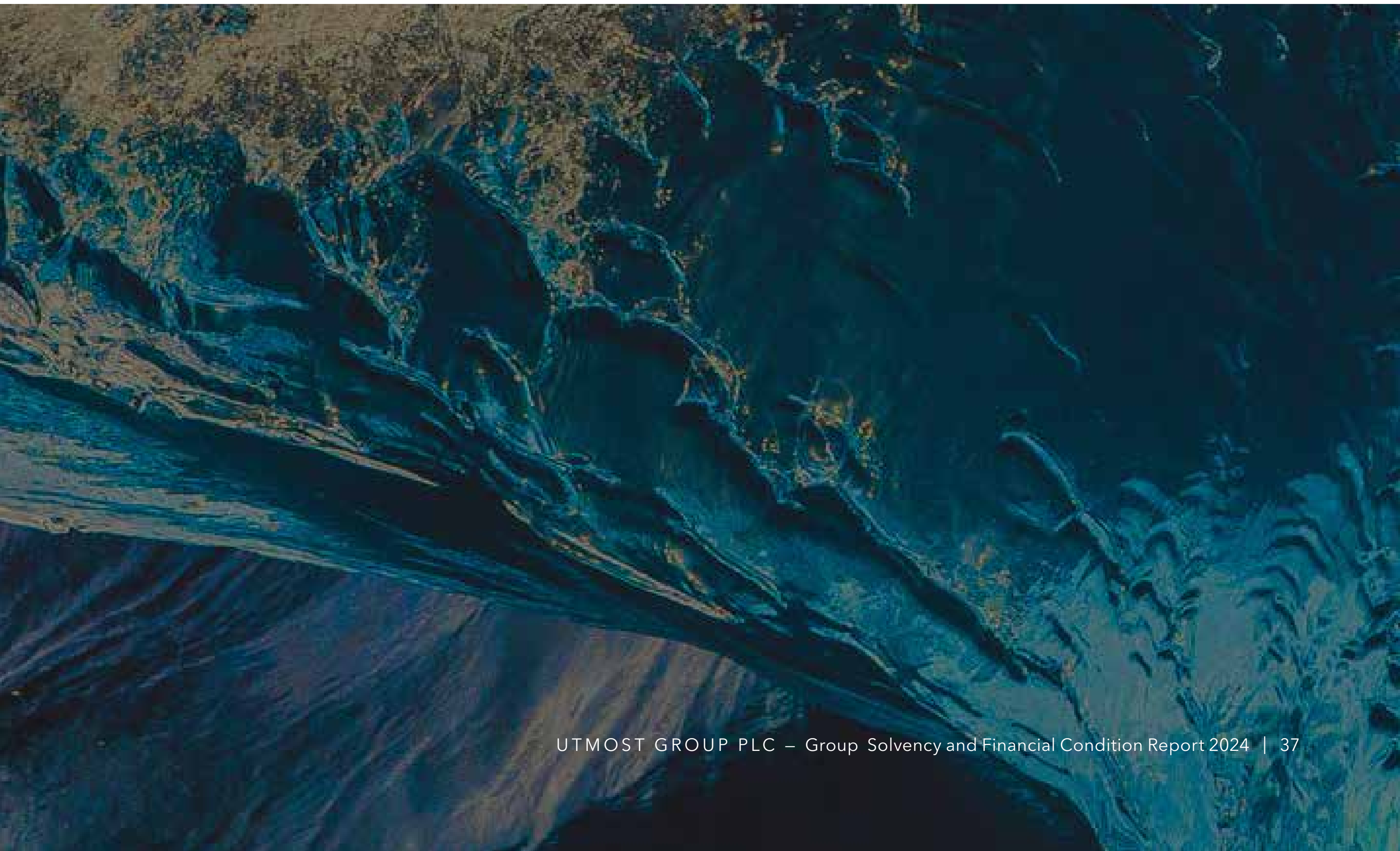
B.6 ACTUARIAL FUNCTION

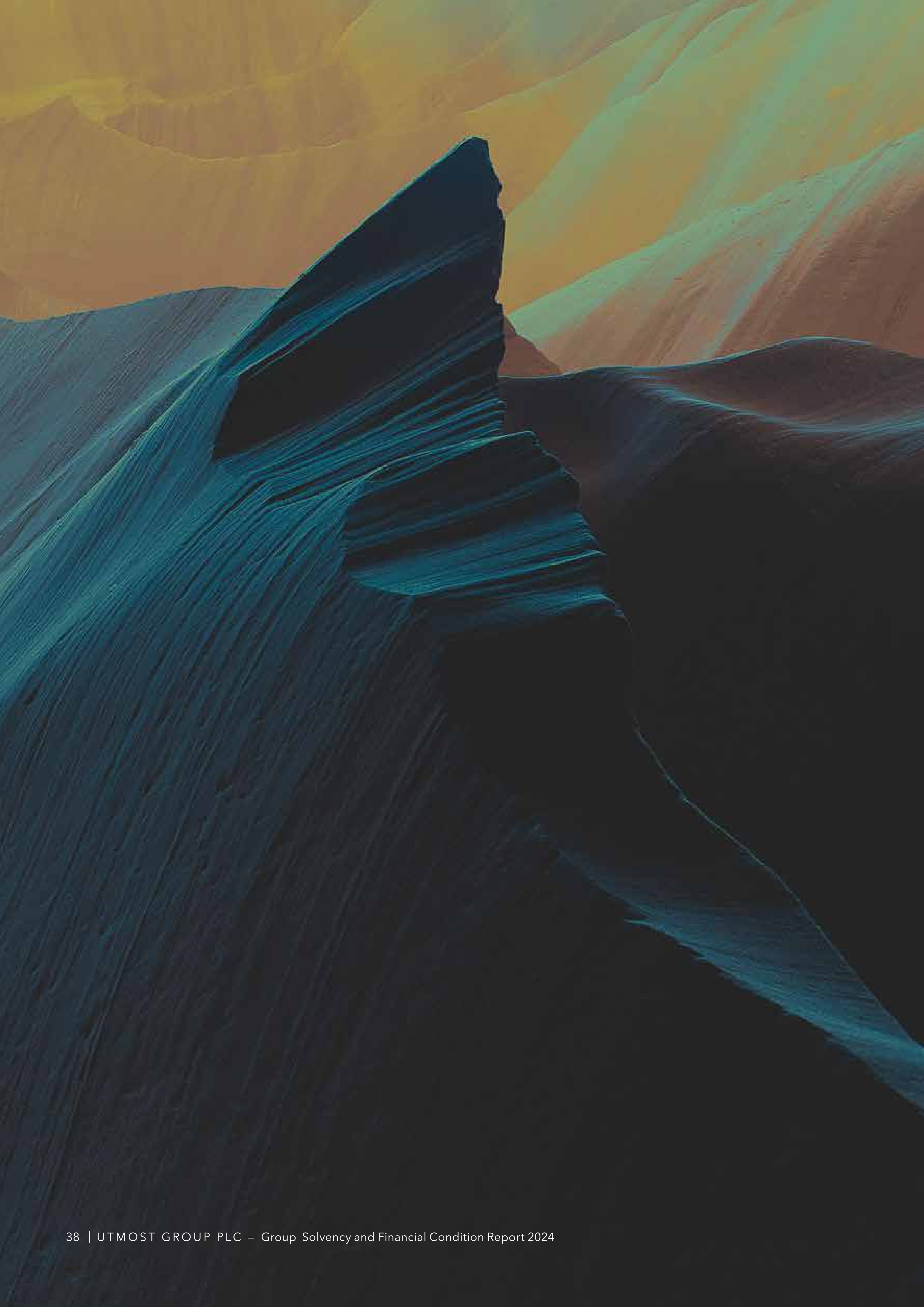
The operating subsidiaries have well-established Actuarial functions that are each led by a Head of Actuarial who is certified by local regulators. The Actuarial functions of the operating subsidiaries are staffed and resourced by suitably skilled and experienced actuarial professionals. The authorities and responsibilities of the Head of Actuarial Function of the operating subsidiaries as set out in the Reporting part of the PRA Rule Book, are detailed in the operating businesses' Actuarial function Policies and SFCRs.

Utmost's Head of Group Actuarial is responsible for reviewing the activities of the operating business Actuarial functions and consolidating the operating business results into the Group's financial statements and solvency reports. Overall responsibility for these activities rests with the Group CFO.

The key activities undertaken by the Group Actuarial team are summarised below:

- review of the technical provisions and capital requirements consistent with SII regulations;
- coordinate the consolidation of the Group SCR and MCGSCR;
- support the Group ORSA process;
- support annual SII reporting for the Group;
- coordinate and consolidate Group specific stress and scenario testing;
- monitor the Group's capital position and financial condition to report any findings to the Group CFO and Board;
- review the experience analysis of the operating businesses; and
- review the solvency reporting of the operating businesses.





B.7 OUTSOURCING

B.7.1 OUTSOURCING POLICY

Outsourcing of specific business activities can be used to reduce or controls costs, to free internal resources and capital and to utilise skills, expertise and resources not otherwise available in the Group. Outsourcing such activities may expose the Group to additional risks which need to be identified and managed appropriately.

The Group has established an Outsourcing Management Policy which requires that a considered approach be taken to outsourcing, designed to ensure that no outsourcing arrangement will be entered into if it would entail unacceptable risk. While an outsourced activity will be performed by an Outsourced Service Provider (“OSP”), the Group recognises that it remains fully responsible for discharging all its obligations when outsourcing any activity or function. The Group must have controls in place to ensure the service provided is adequately performed. The Group does not permit the outsourcing of a critical or important operational function or activity in such a way as to lead to any of the following:

- materially impairing the quality of the Group system of governance;
- unduly increasing the level of operational risk;
- impairing the ability of regulators to monitor compliance with regulatory obligations; and
- undermining continuous and satisfactory service to customers and other stakeholders.

The Board and senior management of the Group and operating subsidiaries must retain the necessary expertise to manage outsourcing risks and provide oversight of any critical and important outsourcing arrangements.

Each of the operating businesses has outsourcing policies which align with specific local regulations and the key requirements of the Group Outsourcing Management Policy.

Material Outsourcing Arrangements

Details of the material outsourcing arrangements of the operating businesses are set out below. All of these providers have entities located within the UK, the EU, the Isle of Man or Guernsey.

Utmost Life and Pensions Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries

ULP has outsourced its investment management to a number of managers, including J.P. Morgan Asset Management, Goldman Sachs Asset Management and Abrdn and its fund accounting to HSBC Securities Services. It has outsourced its IT function to ATOS. The ULP CFO is the key function holder with responsibility for these arrangements.

Utmost Holdings Isle of Man Limited and its subsidiaries

UIIOM does not have any material direct third-party outsourcing arrangements. All insurance management services are provided by Utmost Administration Limited ("UAL") who in-turn relies on the services of USL.

USL has two main critical outsource providers the first of which is Tata Consultancy Services which provides an administrative platform for an UIIOM Portfolio Bond book, through both its UK and India operation. The second is HCL Technologies which provides IT support services to the UIIOM unit-linked administration system through its employees embedded in Utmost and its UK and India operations.

Utmost Holdings Ireland Limited and its subsidiaries

UPE has seven critical outsource providers. External arrangements are in place between UPE and third Party OSPs such as SS&C, Cuna and Marsh.

Utmost Worldwide Limited and its subsidiaries

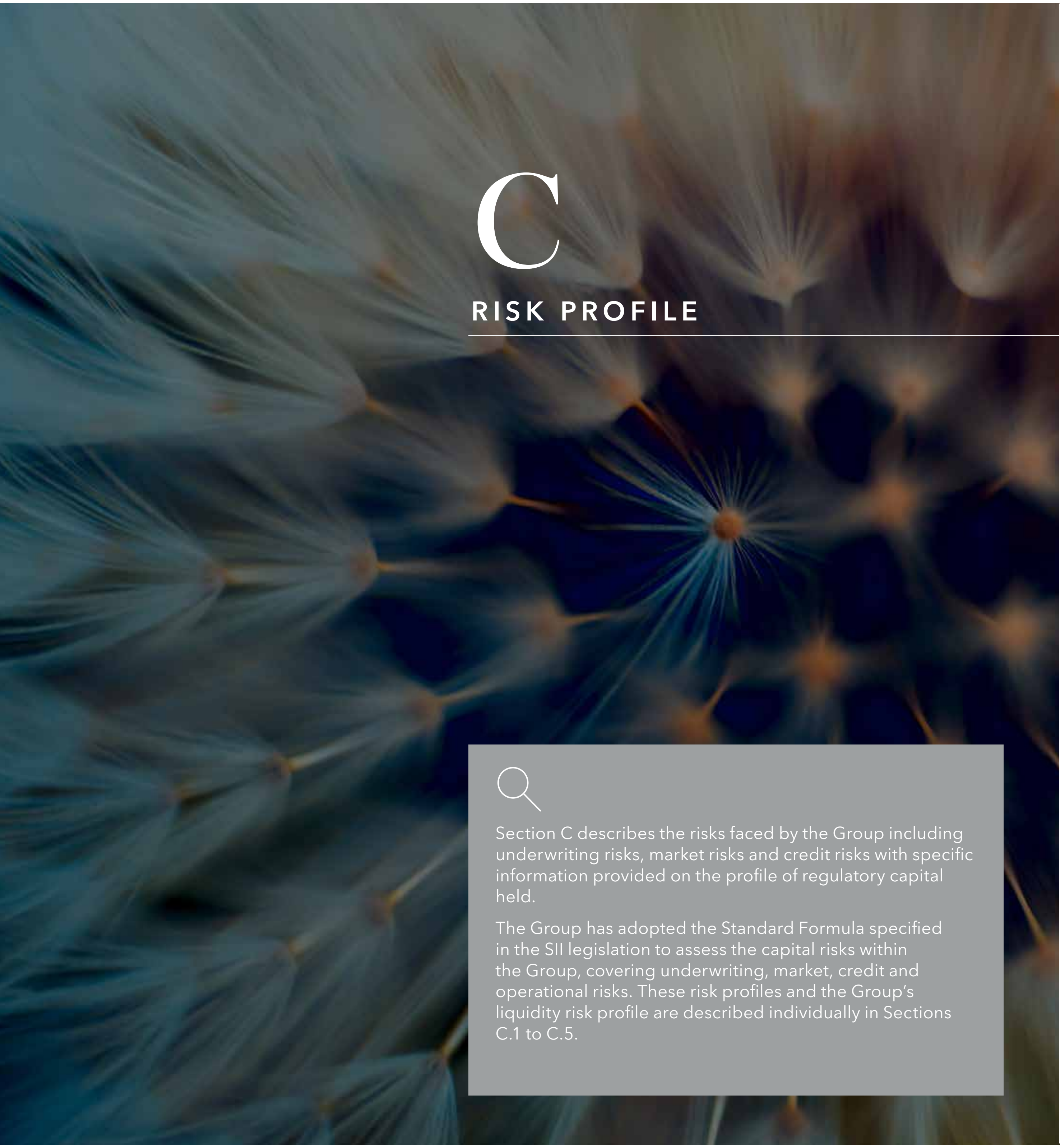
UW and its subsidiaries have three critical external outsource providers. External arrangements are in place between UW and third-party OSPs including Willis Towers Watson, Milliman AG and HCL Technologies.

Lombard

LIA has 14 critical or important outsourcings, one that includes Information and communication technology ("ICT") and non-ICT services. Contractual agreements are in place between LIA and each third-party outsourcing service provider.

B.8 ANY OTHER INFORMATION

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



C

RISK PROFILE

Section C describes the risks faced by the Group including underwriting risks, market risks and credit risks with specific information provided on the profile of regulatory capital held.

The Group has adopted the Standard Formula specified in the SII legislation to assess the capital risks within the Group, covering underwriting, market, credit and operational risks. These risk profiles and the Group's liquidity risk profile are described individually in Sections C.1 to C.5.

THE UTMOST STRATEGIC RISK PROFILE

GROUP RISK STRATEGY

The risk strategy of UGP utilises a devolved approach with full risk frameworks in each of the operating businesses combined with oversight from the Group. Using this approach, risk management is focused directly on where it arises. Group oversight is provided to enable consistency and provide challenge.

EXTERNAL ENVIRONMENT

UGP is subject to ongoing stress testing based on extreme market conditions and holds adequate capital and liquidity to withstand evolving macro conditions.

UTMOST'S CAPITAL RISK PROFILE

Sections C.1 to C.5 contain specific information on the profile of regulatory capital held for the Group.

Based on the Standard Formula, the Group had an SCR of £1,525m at 31 December 2024. The table below shows the Group SCR breakdown by risk category (after intra-module diversification) including the contribution to the overall Group SCR for the non-insurance entities. The increase in the SCR from 2023 is mainly driven by the Lombard acquisition.

RISK MODULES	2024 £m	2023 £m
Underwriting risk	1,181.8	777.6
Market risk	955.7	550.1
Credit risk	69.1	56.6
Total before diversification	**2,206.6**	**1,384.3**
Diversification	(493.0)	(321.5)
Basic SCR	**1,713.6**	**1,062.8**
Operational risk	62.5	48.6
Loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	(228.4)	(74.8)
Loss absorbing capacity of technical provisions	(22.7)	(21.4)
Other financial sector entities	0.3	0.3
Group SCR	**1,525.4**	**1,015.5**

C.1 UNDERWRITING RISK

Underwriting risk arises through exposure to unfavourable operating experience within the Group.

The Group's primary exposure to underwriting risk is associated with life insurance policies, arising from both new and in-force policies. Health underwriting risk arises from UCS, which is open to new business, but exposures are limited through the use of reinsurance. Longevity underwriting risk arises through ULPs BPA offering. As a result of the non-life policy settlement in March 2024, there is no longer any non-life risk within the Group.

C.1.1 UNDERWRITING RISK EXPOSURE

The underwriting risk exposures for the Group are as follows:

- **Lapse Risk**
  The change in liabilities due to actual exit rates differing from expected exit rates. Exits can happen from either the partial or full surrender of a policy. This also includes the risk of a catastrophic event resulting in a mass lapse of policies.
- **Expense Risk**
  The change in the value of liabilities resulting from changes in the expenses incurred in servicing insurance contracts.
- **Longevity Risk**
  The change in the value of liabilities resulting from mortality rates being lower than expected leading to an increase in the value of insurance liabilities.
- **Mortality Risk**
  The change in the value of liabilities resulting from mortality rates being higher than expected leading to an increase in the value of insurance liabilities.
- **Life Catastrophe Risk**
  The change in the value of the liabilities, resulting from extreme or irregular events in the life insurance business.
- **Disability Risk**
  The change in the value of the liabilities, resulting from a change in morbidity.
- **Health Risk**
  The change in the value of the liabilities, resulting in the level of health claims being higher than expected.

C.1.2 UNDERWRITING RISK PROFILE

Life underwriting risk is measured through the following approaches:

- the capital requirement for each underwriting risk exposure is calculated using the SII Standard Formula;
- sensitivity testing is performed in respect of material underwriting risks to determine the impact of changes in experience on the value of Own Funds, the SCR and the Group Solvency Coverage Ratio; and
- scenario testing is performed to measure the potential effect on the Group's solvency position and risk profile of alternative scenarios involving short-term or long-term changes to one or more of the underwriting risk variables.

The capital requirements for life underwriting risks at 31 December 2024 are set out in the following table:

LIFE UNDERWRITING RISK CATEGORY	2024 £m	2023 £m
Lapse risk	1,006.7	634.5
Expense risk	233.3	155.3
Longevity risk	20.9	19.3
Mortality risk	32.0	19.1
Life Catastrophe risk	10.2	7.6
Disability risk	1.6	1.7
Subtotal	**1,304.6**	**837.5**
Diversification within risk module	(146.2)	(98.5)
Life underwriting risk SCR	**1,158.4**	**739.0**

The capital requirements for these risks represent losses due to extreme adverse scenarios which would arise approximately once in every 200 years.

Health risks are not material and therefore have not been disclosed in further detail.

C.1 UNDERWRITING RISK (CONTINUED)

C.1.3 UNDERWRITING RISK MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION

Reinsurance Strategy

The Group has a number of reinsurance objectives including:

- to provide balance sheet and income statement protection against material losses and events in accordance with the relevant risk appetite statement;
- to manage volatility in the financial performance;
- to provide support to emerging portfolios in new geographic territories or new product lines; and
- to provide protection against concentrations of risk, particularly in the UCS portfolio.

The reinsurance arrangements are monitored in relation to the limits and strategy set out in the Underwriting Policy and Reinsurance Policy and in conjunction with the Group's overall business strategy.

Mitigation

The table below sets out the specific risk management and risk mitigation approaches used in respect of underwriting risk exposures.

C.1.4 UNDERWRITING RISK CONCENTRATION

The Group does not have any material concentrations of lapse, expense or mortality risks.

RISK MITIGATION	DESCRIPTION
ECONOMIC CAPITAL	Economic capital held on the Group's balance sheet in respect of each of its material underwriting risk exposures derived using the SII Standard Formula approach.
REINSURANCE	Full or partial transfer of underwriting risk to reinsurance counterparties, including the use of longevity-swap arrangements on the Group's in-payment annuities.
ASSUMPTION SETTING	Annual assumption setting exercise to ensure that the assumptions used to determine the Group's technical provisions appropriately reflect the current best-estimate of future underwriting experience.
CLAIMS UNDERWRITING	Underwriting to determine the initial or ongoing validity of claims as a result of exclusion clauses, non-disclosure, fraud, etc.
BUDGET REFORECASTING	Regular updates to the Group's business plan and expense budget to ensure forecasts continue to reflect expected experience.
COST CONTROL	Cost control activity to ensure expenditure remains within plan.
RISK MONITORING	Regular senior management and Board level review of the risk measures discussed in Section C.1.2.

Not all of the above risk management and mitigation approaches are used in respect of all of the Group's different underwriting risk exposures.

C.2 MARKET RISK

Market risk is the risk arising from changes in the markets to which the Group has an exposure. This impacts the Group through potential reductions in future fee revenues that are linked to AUA leading to a reduction in Own Funds. This could arise due to falls in the value of assets underlying unit-linked funds, as a result of changes in equity, bond and property values, interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates.

The market risk capital requirement of the operating businesses of the Group is mainly driven by the exposure to market risks from both the fee income from its unit-linked business and in relation to its shareholders funds.

C.2.1 MARKET RISK EXPOSURE

The key market risk exposures for the Group are as follows:

› **Equity Risk**
A reduction in equity values reducing future fee income arising from a percentage of AUA. Adverse changes in the level of equity prices could reduce the value of the Group assets. Equity risk primarily arises from the unit-linked and with-profits funds; shareholder investments are not invested in equities under the Asset Liability Matching ("ALM") Policy.

› **Interest Rate Risk**
Risk of unexpected changes in the level and/or shape of the term structure of risk-free interest rates which can adversely affect the value of Group's assets, liabilities, capital requirements and/or cash flows.

› **Currency Risk**
Where the movement in exchange rates can reduce the value of an asset and hence reduce future fee income. There is also a risk of loss or of adverse change in the Group's financial situation (e.g. decreasing the value of the Group's assets or increasing the value of its liabilities) resulting, directly or indirectly, from fluctuations in the level and in the volatility of foreign exchange rates.

› **Spread Risk**
Defined as the risk of adverse changes in the market value of the assets due to changes in the level and/or volatility of credit spreads. The market value of an asset can decrease due to spreads widening caused by changes in the view of an issuer's creditworthiness or due to a systemic reduction in the price of credit assets.

› **Property Risk**
Where movements in property values reduce asset values and future fee income arising from a percentage of AUA.

› **Concentration Risk**
Risk associated with concentrated exposure within the AUA and shareholders funds.

The most material market risk exposure in terms of risk capital is equity risk (which arises primarily on the Group's significant in-force unit-linked policies). The other material market risks are currency, due to the geographical make-up of the Group and the underlying investments of the policyholders and spread risk.

C.2.2 MARKET RISK PROFILE

Market risk is measured through the following approaches:

› the capital requirement for each market risk exposure is calculated using the SII Standard Formula;

› sensitivity testing is performed in respect of market risks in order to determine the impact of market movements on the value of Own Funds, SCR and the Group Solvency Coverage Ratio; and

› scenario testing is performed to assess the impact of a severe economic downturn arising over the business planning period.

The capital requirements for market risks as at 31 December 2024 are set out in the following table:

MARKET RISK CATEGORY	2024 £m	2023 £m
Equity risk	620.1	335.5
Interest Rate risk	50.2	59.1
Currency risk	463.2	252.3
Spread risk	99.5	81.1
Property risk	6.8	7.8
Concentration risk	7.9	4.3
Subtotal	**1,247.8**	**740.1**
Diversification within risk module	(292.1)	(190.0)
Market risk SCR	**955.7**	**550.1**

C.2 MARKET RISK (CONTINUED)

C.2.3 PRUDENT PERSON PRINCIPLE AND INVESTMENT OF ASSETS

The Group's investment policies and practices incorporate the principle of 'Prudent Person'. This stipulates that the Group may only invest in assets and instruments whose risks it can properly identify, measure, monitor, manage, control and report and appropriately take into account in the assessment of its overall solvency needs.

The Group uses ALM and invests shareholder assets in low risk investments such as government bonds. There are exposure limits for individual counterparties and a Group Investment and Market Risk Policy.

The Group complies with the SII requirements relating to the Prudent Person Principle.

C.2.4 MARKET RISK MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION

The table below sets out the specific risk management and risk mitigation approaches the Group uses in respect of its market risk exposures.

C.2.5 MARKET RISK CONCENTRATION

The Group's market-related risk concentrations are covered in Section C.3.4.

RISK MITIGATION	DESCRIPTION
ECONOMIC CAPITAL	Economic capital held on the Group's regulatory balance sheet in respect of each of its material market risk exposures – derived using the SII Standard Formula approach.
ASSET LIABILITY MANAGEMENT	The Group actively pursues an ALM strategy.
INVESTMENT GUIDELINES – LIMIT STRUCTURES	The Investment Guidelines for each of the Group's investment portfolios set out limit structures for the assets permitted within each portfolio. Market risk is an important factor in the choice of available assets.
CAPITAL MANAGEMENT OF WITH PROFIT SUB FUNDS ("WPSFs")	The Group aims to have the WPSFs standing alone and meeting their own capital requirements (excluding operational risk). The market risk exposure of the WPSFs is controlled to facilitate this.
RISK MONITORING	Regular senior management and Board level review of the risk measures discussed in Section C.2.2. The Group only invests in assets for which the Group can properly identify, measure, control and report on underlying risks.
FEE STRUCTURE	Fixed fees and charges help reduce impact of market volatility on income.
DEPOSIT BACKED ARRANGEMENTS	Deposit backed arrangements to reduce the counterparty exposure of the Group.

Not all of the above risk management and mitigation approaches are used in respect of all of the Group's different market risk exposures.

C.3 CREDIT RISK

C.3.1 CREDIT RISK EXPOSURE

Credit risk is the risk that the Group is exposed to a loss if another party fails to meet its financial obligations to the Group. The key credit risk exposures for the Group are as follows:

- **Default Risk**
  Defined as the risk of incurring losses because of the inability of a counterparty to honour its financial obligations. Prescribed stresses are applied to model default risk in the bond portfolio (referred to as Credit Default Risk) and default risk arising from the default of counterparties in cash deposits, risk mitigation contracts (including reinsurance) and other types of exposures subject to credit risk (referred to as Counterparty Default Risk); and
- **Downgrade Risk**
  Defined as the risk of counterparties being downgraded, increasing the probability of default leading to additional capital requirements.

C.3.2 CREDIT RISK PROFILE

The Group's credit risk profile is derived from the SII Standard Formula counterparty risk module.

As at 31 December 2024 the Group SCR for credit risk was £69m (2023: £57m).

The Group manages credit risk by implementing counterparty risk limits; investing in counterparties with low risk of default; and, adopting a risk-based and diversified investment strategy, focused on high-quality, low-duration investments with concentration limits in place to manage geographical, asset type and counterparty exposures.

C.3.3 CREDIT RISK MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION

The table below sets out the specific risk management and risk mitigation approaches the Group uses in respect of its credit risk exposures.

C.3.4 CREDIT RISK CONCENTRATION

The Group has substantial holdings (£30m) in UK government issued assets (i.e. gilts). However, these assets are considered to be risk-free. As such, the Group does not consider that these exposures pose a material concentration of risk.

The Group's shareholder assets are well diversified. There is not a significant exposure to a single named counterparty and therefore, the credit risk concentration on financial assets is not material.

RISK MITIGATION	DESCRIPTION
ECONOMIC CAPITAL	Economic capital is held on the Group's regulatory balance sheet in respect of each of its material credit risk exposures derived using the SII Standard Formula approach.
INVESTMENT GUIDELINES - LIMIT STRUCTURES	The Investment Guidelines for each of the Group's investment portfolios include credit related exposure limits which constrain the assets permitted within each portfolio and include counterparty credit limits.
ASSET OPTIMISATION	Optimisation of assets within specific portfolios to reduce excess exposure to credit risk.
MATCHING ADJUSTMENT	Adherence to the requirements necessary to maintain approval to use the MA, which includes Asset Liability Management.
RISK MONITORING	Regular senior management and Board level review of the risk measures discussed in Section C.3.1.

Not all of the above risk management and mitigation approaches are used in respect of all of the Group's different credit risk exposures.

The Group does not anticipate making any material changes to its current approach to managing and mitigating its credit risk exposures. In particular, it currently has no plans to either introduce any new or stop using any existing risk mitigation practices.

C.4 LIQUIDITY RISK

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group, although solvent, does not have available sufficient financial resources to enable it to meet its obligations as they fall due, or can secure them only at excessive cost.

C.4.1 LIQUIDITY RISK EXPOSURE

Liquidity monitoring is completed by each of the life insurance entities using the Group's prescribed methodology. Group liquidity forecasting and budgeting is monitored using management information provided to the Board.

Another key liquidity risk is internal borrowing from policyholder funds. Internal borrowing can improve liquidity at a lower cost than external borrowing. To reduce liquidity risk the amount of borrowing is capped at the surrender fees that would be due in the event policyholders exited.

When considering liquidity risks, one of the key elements within UPE and LIA is the Italian Withholding Tax Asset ("WTA"). The Italian WTA is a prepayment (£300m as at 31 December 2024) of policyholder capital gains tax that UPE and LIA make to the Italian Tax Authority. This can be reclaimed either from:

- deductions from future payments to the Italian Tax Authority via a five year offset mechanism; or
- by way of deduction of tax at source from payments to policyholders, where the payment includes capital gains made by policyholders.

C.4.2 LIQUIDITY RISK PROFILE

Liquidity risk is not one of the Group's primary risk exposures on the basis that:

- liquidity in each entity is regularly monitored, including under stress;
- across the Group there is significant liquidity; and
- the Group's in-payment annuities, which form the bulk of the non-linked contracts in force, may not be surrendered or transferred at the policyholder's option.

There are other policies which include the right to surrender or transfer the policy on demand, with the surrender or transfer value calculation method being determined by the policy conditions. The majority of such contracts are unit-linked, where the liabilities are matched.

C.4.3 LIQUIDITY RISK MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION

The Group has an active liquidity risk management process. The table below sets out the specific risk management and risk mitigation approaches the Group uses in respect of its exposure to liquidity risk.

C.4.4 LIQUIDITY RISK CONCENTRATION

There is no significant concentration of liquidity risk in the Group.

RISK MITIGATION	DESCRIPTION
ALM	The Group has a process in place to ensure its asset holdings are appropriate to the nature, term, currency and liquidity of its liabilities.
INVESTMENT GUIDELINES – LIMIT STRUCTURES	The investment guidelines for each portfolio set out limit structures for the assets permitted within the portfolio. Liquidity risk is an important factor in the choice of available assets.
MONITORING	The Group reports liquidity metrics to the Board.

The Group does not anticipate making any material changes to its current approach to managing and mitigating its liquidity risk. In particular, it currently has no plans to either introduce any new or stop using any existing risk mitigation practices. The Group is currently reviewing the liquidity MI and the approach it uses to manage and mitigate liquidity risk. There are currently no plans to stop using any existing risk mitigation practices.

C.5 OPERATIONAL RISK

C.5.1 OPERATIONAL RISK EXPOSURE

Operational risk is the risk of loss arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, personnel, systems, or from external events. Losses from events such as fraud, litigation, damages to premises, cyber-attacks and failure to comply with regulations are therefore covered in the definition.

The key operational risk exposures for the Group arise from failures on the part of our employees or from inadequate internal processes or systems. The definition of operational risk includes compliance risk and financial and reporting risk. Operational risks can be generated by:

› **People**
Human errors, fraud, unmanaged staff turnover, over-reliance on key personnel, unmatched skills to job requirements and inadequate management oversight.

› **Internal Processes**
Failure in the design and execution of core insurance and support processes such as sales and marketing, underwriting, policy issuance, customer billing and premium collection, reinsurance placement, claims payments, actuarial reserving and outsourcing processes.

› **Systems**
Inadequate data and security protections, weak access controls, unstable and overly complex systems, lack of adequate testing prior to production, deficient systems/tools.

› **External Events**
Natural disasters (floods, fires, earthquakes, etc.) as well as man-made disasters (terrorism, political and social unrest) that may impact the ability to operate on an ongoing basis; changes in the regulatory environment including new regulations.

C.5.2 OPERATIONAL RISK PROFILE

As at 31 December 2024, the Group SCR for this module was £63m (2023: £49m).

Cyber security remains a strong focus for the Group with new enhanced controls, standards, training, monitoring and reporting having been put in place in 2024 with further developments planned for 2025.

Management of legal risk has been a key focus in recent years and will continue into 2025, as there has been a rise of commercially funded group litigation actions. This has created risks of unrecoverable legal costs and business opportunity risk.

C.5 OPERATIONAL RISK (CONTINUED)

C.5.3 OPERATIONAL RISK MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION

The table below sets out the specific risk management and risk mitigation approaches the Group uses in respect of its operational risk exposures.

C.5.4 OPERATIONAL RISK CONCENTRATION

Given the wide scope of operational risk, any concentration of operational risk is monitored and managed using the details in Sections C.5.3.

RISK MITIGATION	DESCRIPTION
INDIVIDUAL CONTROLS	Individual controls applied to specific operational activities.
CONTROL PROCESSES	Operational controls in place to manage operational risks.
CONTROL POLICIES	Record of the objectives, processes, responsibilities, and reporting procedures in respect of the Group's operational controls.
MANAGEMENT AND MONITORING	Review of operational risk reporting and management information, including regular senior management and Board level review of the risk measures discussed in Section C.5.1.
COMPLIANCE MONITORING	Risk and compliance reviews of operational processes.
ROOT CAUSE ANALYSIS	The Group investigates business incidents and any complaints that have been upheld, to ensure the root causes have been identified and mitigating actions are implemented.
ASSURANCE	Reviews of operational areas by GIA.
ECONOMIC CAPITAL	Economic capital held on the Group’s regulatory balance sheet in respect of the Group’s overall exposure to operational risk derived using the SII Standard Formula approach.

Not all of the above risk management and mitigation approaches are used across all of the Group’s individual operational risk exposures.

C.6 OTHER MATERIAL RISKS

C.6.1 BUSINESS RISK

Business risks are identified in relation to the choice and execution of the Group's corporate strategy.

C.6.1.2 BUSINESS RISK MEASURES

The most material business risks are identified using an expert judgement and relative basis and form part of the Group's risk reporting.

C.6.1.3 BUSINESS RISK MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION

The table below sets out the specific risk management and risk mitigation approaches the Group uses in respect of its exposure to business risk.

RISK MITIGATION	DESCRIPTION
RISK OVERSIGHT	Management and monitoring of individual business risk exposures, with consideration of appropriate management action.
RISK CONTROLS	Individual controls applied to specific business processes or in respect of specific business risks. These are documented in the Group's risk reporting.

The Group does not anticipate making any material changes to its current approach to managing and mitigating its business risk.

C.6.1.4 BUSINESS RISK CONCENTRATION

The Group does not currently carry out any formal investigation into, or analysis of, concentrations of business risk.

C.6.2 CLIMATE RISK

Climate change presents risks which are relevant to Utmost Group. These can be divided into transition risk, physical risks and liability risk:

Transition Risk: The transition to a net zero economy presents financial risks which can arise from a range of factors, including changes in policy, regulation, technology and customer sentiment. Climate-related metrics are being used to understand, assess and disclose the Group's exposure to these risks and potential impacts on asset valuations.

Physical Risk: Physical risks are typically defined as risks which arise from the physical effects of climate change and environmental degradation. They can be categorised either as acute, if they arise from climate-related and weather-related events and an acute destruction of the environment, or chronic, if they arise from progressive shifts in climate and weather patterns or a gradual loss of ecosystem services.

Physical climate risks pose material risks to investors, lenders and insurers and can also give rise to sentiment risk. Financial institutions are using metrics to assess their exposures to these risks, which can vary according to location of assets and supply chain activities and the vulnerability of these assets and activities to a range of acute and chronic climate events and their financial effects.

Liability Risk: Climate-related liability risks may arise directly or indirectly from the actions taken by firms in relation to climate change. These may crystalise where a perceived lack of action or lack of appropriate disclosures result in claims or legal action from external stakeholders.

These risks will crystallise in full over a longer-term time horizon. The impacts of these risks are apparent now and becoming more severe with time.

The Group treats these risks as cross-cutting risks given they have the potential to manifest through a number of principal risk types within the Group's ERM Framework.

A climate risk framework is being embedded across the Group. The framework encourages each of the three lines of defence to consider climate risk in their business-as-usual operations. This embedding is not limited to risk management processes but will be incorporated into the day-to-day management of the business. The Group's culture is such that employees are encouraged to consider the climate impacts of their business function and decision making.

The Group recognises the increased focus of regulators as well as the increasing expectations of employees and policyholders to carefully manage climate risk. As such the Group's focus is increasing and the Group is ensuring it is adequately resourced to manage this risk area.

Further information on Utmost's exposure to and management of climate-related risks can be found in the Group's 2024 TCFD, which is published on Utmost Group's website as part of the Group's Sustainability Report and as part of the UGP 2024 Annual Report.

C.7 ANY OTHER INFORMATION

C.7.1 RISK SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

Scenario testing and sensitivity testing are performed on an annual basis to assess the resilience of the Group to potential stresses and scenarios. The table below sets out the main tools to measure its risks.

MEASUREMENT TOOL	MEASURE
STRESS TESTING	Impact on the Group's Own Funds of a 99.5th percentile one-year level change in the risk variable(s) corresponding to each underwriting risk carried out using the SII Standard Formula calibration.
SCENARIO TESTING	Potential effect on the Group's solvency position and risk profile of alternative scenarios involving short-term or long-term changes to one or more of the Group's underwriting risk variables and/or changes in market conditions.
SENSITIVITY TESTING	Impact on the Group's solvency position and Economic Value of changes in the risk variable(s) corresponding to specific risks.
EXPERIENCE ANALYSIS	Comparison of recent demographic and expense experience with historic internal experience, wider industry experience and current best-estimate assumptions
EXPERIENCE MONITORING	Quarterly review of recent experience.
BUDGET ANALYSIS	Comparison of recent experience with budgeted or forecast amounts.
PORTFOLIO REPORTING	Measures and metrics contained within the Group's asset and investment reports which cover its asset portfolios, ALM management and hedging activity.
MARKET MONITORING	Market performance and risk variables such as interest rates, equity indices, spreads and volatility indices.

Not all of the above risk measures are used to measure all of the Group's different risk exposures.

As at 31 December 2024, the Group's surplus capital in excess of the SCR is £1,140m. The following table shows the change in the value of Own Funds and SCR due to key sensitivities. Overall the sensitivity of UGP to the point in time stresses is materially consistent pre and post the Lombard International acquisition, except for the mass lapse sensitivity where the solvency now reduces. The impact to Own Funds and SCR are proportionately higher due to the acquisition of Lombard International.

SENSITIVITY TEST	IMPACT ON OWN FUNDS		IMPACT ON SCR		IMPACT ON THE SOLVENCY COVERAGE RATIO	
	2024 £m	2023 £m	2024 £m	2023 £m	2024 %	2023 %
Interest rates +100bps	(11.4)	(15.6)	(26.2)	(31.8)	2%	5%
Interest rates (100)bps	1.7	(19.7)	28.7	24.9	(3%)	(7)%
GBP appreciation (20)%	(286.3)	(164.6)	(167.5)	(95.7)	0%	4%
Equity & Property (40)%	(483.0)	(280.2)	(350.4)	(186.4)	11%	13%
Mass Lapse (40)%	(751.5)	(542.6)	(407.7)	(296.1)	(4%)	10%
Expenses +10%	(133.7)	(106.3)	(14.0)	(10.8)	(7%)	(8)%
Credit spread +200bps	(91.5)	(55.8)	(43.5)	(28.6)	(1%)	-
Inflation +100bps	(58.0)	(29.6)	38.8	26.6	(8%)	(8)%

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VALUATION FOR SOLVENCY PURPOSES

This section describes the main approach, methodology and assumptions used by the Group in valuing its assets and liabilities under SII. It provides a comparison to the valuation methodology and consolidation approach used to provide the IFRS statutory view of the Group's balance sheet.

VALUATION REQUIREMENTS OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES FOR SOLVENCY II

SII Regulations require assets and liabilities to be valued in accordance with the valuation principles set out in the UK solvency rules and guidance, which effectively state that assets and liabilities should be valued on a market-consistent fair value basis, being the amount for which they could be exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

The Group uses as its starting point its IFRS balance sheet, based on the accounting policies and methodologies set out in the UGP 2024 Annual Report, and adjusts where needed (as described in this section) to provide a market-consistent economic balance sheet.

SII values assets and liabilities based on quoted market prices in actively traded markets. For assets and liabilities not traded in active markets, quoted market prices for similar assets and liabilities are used where available, and in cases where there are no similar assets or liabilities, alternative valuation methods are applied.

The value of the technical provisions is calculated in line with SII rules as the sum of the technical provisions calculated as a whole, including the best estimate liability ("BEL") and the risk margin.

CONSOLIDATION APPROACH

The Group prepares its consolidated SII balance sheet in accordance with 'Method 1', the accounting consolidation-based method ('default method'). This requires the calculation of Group solvency to be based on consolidated data, with the consolidation approaches for SII and IFRS respectively set out in the table below.

A full list of the entities within the scope of the Group as at 31 December 2024 is set out in the in Group QRT IR.32.01.22 in Appendix F.1.8., where the type of undertaking is specified for each entity and the level of ownership and control by the Group.

Non-insurance entities (other financial sector undertakings and other non-financial undertakings) are included as participations in the Group SII balance sheet and are therefore not consolidated on a line-by-line basis. Non-insurance entities comprise of Utmost Portfolio Management Limited ("UPM"), Utmost International Middle East Limited, Utmost International Trustee Solutions Limited ("UITSL"), Utmost Trustee Solutions Limited ("UTSL") and AAM Advisory PTE Limited ("AAM").

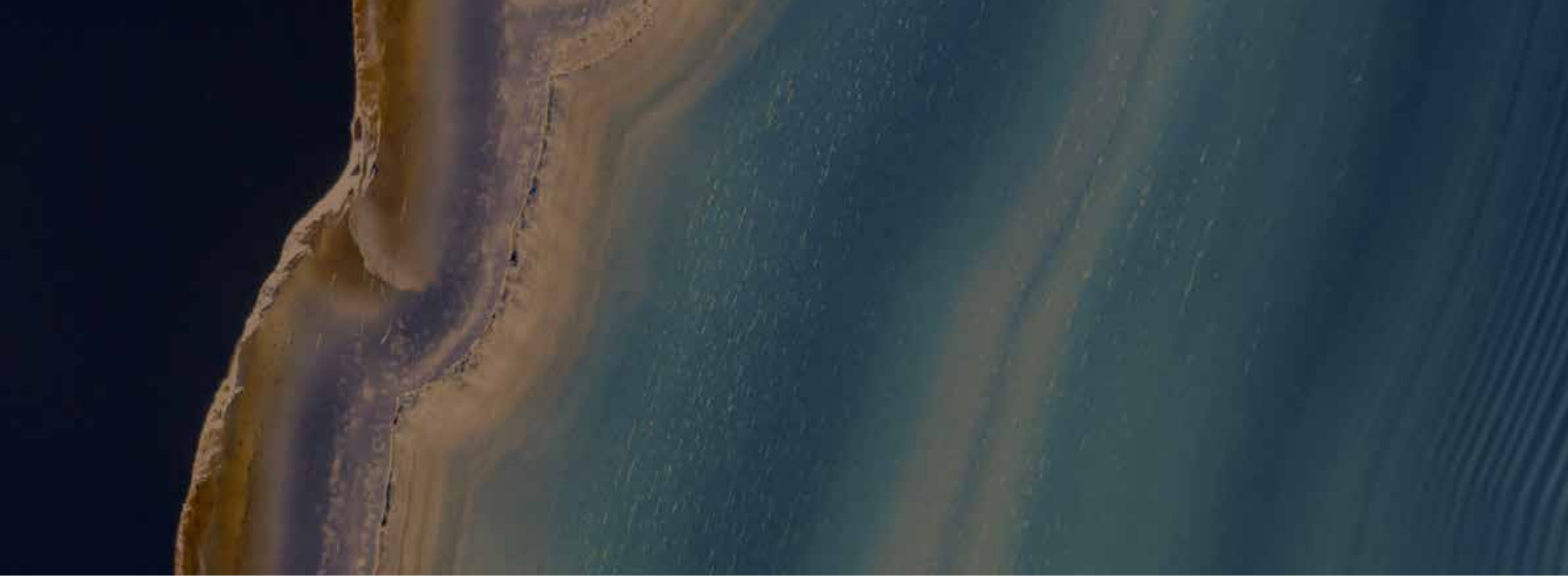
A summary of the principal Group entities within each category is shown for ease of reference below.

TYPE OF UNDERTAKING	RELATED UNDERTAKINGS AND LOCATION WITHIN THE GROUP	SII APPROACH	IFRS APPROACH
Insurance or reinsurance undertaking, insurance holding company or mixed financial holding company	Utmost Worldwide Limited (Gsy) Utmost PanEurope dac (Ire) Utmost Life and Pensions Limited (UK) Utmost Bermuda Limited (BM) Utmost International Isle of Man Limited (IOM) Lombard International Assurance S.A. (Lux) Lombard International PCC Limited (Gsy) Holding companies of the insurance entities (IOM/Ire/UK/Lux)	Full consolidation on a line-by-line basis, using SII valuation basis.	Full consolidation on a line-by-line basis if the undertaking is controlled by the Group, using IFRS valuation basis.
Ancillary service undertakings	Utmost Services Limited (IOM) Utmost International Business Services Limited (IOM) Utmost Services Ireland Limited (Ire) Utmost Life and Pensions Services Limited (UK)	Full consolidation on a line-by-line basis, using SII valuation basis.	Full consolidation on a line-by-line basis if the undertaking is controlled by the Group, using IFRS valuation basis.
Other financial sector undertakings	Utmost Portfolio Management Limited (Gsy) Utmost International Middle East Limited (AE) Utmost International Trustee Solutions Limited (IOM) Utmost Trustee Solutions Limited (IOM) AAM Advisory PTE Limited (SGP)	Included using the sectoral valuation basis, taking into account the Group's ownership percentage.	Valued on the basis of the Group's proportional share of the undertaking's Own Funds (100%) calculated in accordance with the relevant sectoral rules.
Ditribution Undertakings	Lombard International Distribution Holding S.a.r.l. (Lux) Utmost International Distribution Services Limited (UK) Umost Switzerland GmbH (CHE)	Full consolidation on a line-by-line basis, using SII valuation basis.	Full consolidation on a line-by-line basis if the undertaking is controlled by the Group, using IFRS valuation basis.

CONSOLIDATION APPROACH (CONTINUED)

The Group's SII balance sheet as below as at 31 December 2024 shows the comparison between assets and liabilities under IFRS and SII.

SUMMARY BALANCE SHEET £m	REF.	IFRS	SII ADJUSTMENTS	REALLOCATIONS	2024 SII	2023 SII
ASSETS						
Goodwill and intangible assets	D.1.1	1,282.0	(1,282.0)	-	-	-
Contract costs	D.1.2	110.8	(110.8)	-	-	-
Deferred tax asset		1.1	(1.1)	-	-	1.3
Pension benefit surplus	D.3.5	8.4	-	-	8.4	9.2
Property, plant and equipment held for own use	D.1.3	36.4	(10.1)	(5.8)	20.5	29.0
Investments (other than assets held for index linked and unit-linked contracts)	D.1.4	1,728.2	(0.3)	42.6	1,770.4	1,915.5
Holdings in related undertakings	D.1.5	-	-	4.2	4.2	2.6
Assets held for index linked and unit-linked contracts	D.1.6	108,388.1	-	142.4	108,530.6	59,644.6
Loans and mortgages	D.1.7	-	-	0.5	0.5	152.2
Reinsurance recoverables	D.1.8	877.5	(99.3)	87.2	865.4	904.4
Insurance and intermediaries receivables		0.1	-	68.2	68.3	56.3
Reinsurance receivables		-	-	24.1	24.1	29.5
Receivables (trade not insurance)	D.1.9	489.2	1.2	(80.0)	410.4	106.5
Cash and cash equivalents	D.1.10	538.2	-	(26.4)	511.7	189.9
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown		218.4	(5.0)	(164.5)	48.9	35.2
Total assets		**113,678.3**	**(1,507.3)**	**92.7**	**112,263.5**	**63,076.0**
LIABILITIES						
Technical provisions total	D.2.1	110,349.9	(2,176.6)	3.3	108,176.7	60,406.7
Provisions other than technical provisions		10.6	(5.9)	14.8	19.5	4.9
Subordinated Liabilities	D.3.1	400.7	(64.5)	(0.7)	335.5	313.6
Deferred tax liability	D.3.2	201.1	78.2	11.5	290.8	96.9
Derivatives		-	-	0.3	0.3	-
Debts owed to credit institutions		198.0	2.2	(0.2)	200.0	-
Deferred fee income	D.3.6	88.6	(88.6)	-	-	-
Pension benefit obligation	D.3.5	1.1	-	-	1.1	1.4
Other liabilities		795.8	(36.2)	63.4	823.0	422.4
Total liabilities		**112,045.8**	**(2,291.5)**	**92.7**	**109,846.9**	**61,246.0**
Excess of assets over liabilities		**1,632.5**	**784.3**	**-**	**2,416.6**	**1,830.1**



D.1 ASSETS

The section below describes the main valuation bases and assumptions applied in calculating the material items as presented on the Group's SII balance sheet.

Assets have been valued according to principles set out in the UK solvency rules and guidance. The basis of the SII valuation principles is the amount for which the asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable and willing parties in an arm's length transaction.

The description of valuation differences between SII and IFRS balance sheets, by material class, are provided below.

D.1.1 GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Under SII rules, goodwill is valued at nil. Intangible assets are fair valued to the extent there is available market information; the Group's valuation of intangible assets at 31 December 2024 is nil (2023: nil). For the Group's acquired value of in-force business ("AVIF"), which is shown as an asset under IFRS reporting, any future cash flows associated with the emergence of profit on the in-force business are included within the calculation of the SII technical provisions.

D.1.2 CONTRACT COSTS

Under SII rules, deferred acquisition costs ("DAC") and contract costs are valued at nil, and similar to the AVIF detailed above, any future cash flows relating to historical acquisition costs are included within the calculation of the SII technical provisions.

D.1.3 PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT HELD FOR OWN USE

The Group values property, plant and equipment based on its IFRS valuation basis, adjusted for any material differences in deriving fair value. Following the adoption of IFRS 16 'Leases' on 1 January 2019, this category includes the capitalised 'right of use' ("ROU") asset in respect of lease agreements (principally leased office space), for which the Group assesses the IFRS valuation for any material differences in determining the fair value of the ROU asset. A corresponding lease liability, representing the discounted cash flows in respect of lease payments, is included within 'other liabilities'. Refer to Section D.1.11 for details of ROU assets.

D.1.4 INVESTMENTS (OTHER THAN ASSETS HELD FOR INDEX LINKED AND UNIT-LINKED CONTRACTS)

The majority of the Group's investment portfolio is measured at fair value for the IFRS balance sheet, as required under IFRS 9 'Financial Instruments' and IFRS 13 'Fair Value Measurement', based on quoted market prices in actively traded markets. No significant estimates or assumptions are applied by the Group as at 31 December 2024 in respect of valuing these investments.

D.1.5 HOLDINGS IN RELATED UNDERTAKINGS, INCLUDING PARTICIPATIONS

This balance comprises holdings in related undertakings that are not fully consolidated. In the IFRS financial statements, the Group consolidates all entities on a line-by-line basis.

Under SII, due to the different consolidation approach, subsidiary undertakings outside the insurance consolidation group are not fully consolidated. These undertakings comprise of other financial sector undertakings of £4.2m (2023: £2.6m).

UPM, Utmost International Middle East Limited, UITSL, UTSL and AAM are the only other financial sector undertakings within the Group. Holdings in other financial sector undertakings are measured at fair value. In cases where a market price (using listed quoted prices from a recognised stock exchange) is not available, the adjusted equity value is used. The adjusted equity value is calculated by multiplying Utmost's ownership percentage (100%) by the entity's IFRS net asset after certain adjustments including the deduction of any goodwill or other intangible assets, in accordance with the relevant sectoral rules.

D.1 ASSETS (CONTINUED)

D.1.6 ASSETS HELD FOR INDEX LINKED AND UNIT-LINKED CONTRACTS

Under SII, assets held to cover linked liabilities are valued on the same basis as IFRS. Valuation is largely on the basis of quoted market prices. The increase in assets over 2024 is mainly due to the acquisition of Lombard International. Assets (totalling £8,916m in 2024 (2023: £2,462m)) are valued using alternative valuation methods. Refer to Section D.4 for further details.

D.1.7 LOANS AND MORTGAGES

The majority of loans on the SII balance sheet are policyholder loans. These are held at cost (the amount borrowed) as an approximation of fair value. Loans on policies had an aggregate value of £141m (2023: £151m).

D.1.8 REINSURANCE RECOVERABLES

Reinsurance recoverables are calculated on a basis consistent with gross BEL i.e. taking a probability-weighted average of discounted future cash flows, adjusted for expected credit losses due to counterparty default.

D.1.9 RECEIVABLES (TRADE, NOT INSURANCE)

The Italian WTA represents a 'tax prepayment' asset relating to prepaid withholding tax in relation to unit-linked business sold by UPE and LIA to Italian policyholders on a 'Freedom of Services' basis. The amount prepaid to the tax authority is based on a percentage of total mathematical reserves ("MR") for the Italian business (currently 0.5%) and is paid each June subject to a cap of a specified percentage (currently 1.5%) of MR in respect of Italian policies. The tax prepayment is recovered over time via several methods, including reclaiming tax directly from policyholders who elect to surrender their policy, or alternatively reducing the amount paid to the Italian tax authority in future periods, using specific rules which allow the prepayment to be reduced based on amounts paid five years beforehand. £66m of the WTA is financed by the policyholder. There is no valuation difference between SII and IFRS.

Other receivables are accounted for at amortised cost less impairment. This approximates to fair value due to the short-term nature of the balances. This valuation basis applies equally to both IFRS and SII.

There are no SII adjustments to remove inadmissible assets from the SII balance sheet.

D.1.10 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Cash and cash equivalents are held at amortised cost on an IFRS basis, which is deemed as an appropriate measure of fair value for SII purposes.

D.1.11 LEASING (RIGHT OF USE ASSETS)

Under IFRS, where the Group acts as a lessee, it recognises a ROU asset and a corresponding lease liability, representing the obligation to make lease payments.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of fixed payments, less any incentives receivable under the lease. Lease payments in relation to options to terminate are only included in the measurement of the liability if it is reasonably certain that the option will not be exercised, otherwise payments following the option to terminate will not be included. The asset is initially measured at cost which comprises the amount of the lease liability, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date, any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of the costs related to the dilapidation of the asset that would be incurred, less any lease incentives received. The asset is subsequently measured at cost less depreciation.

Under SII, a fair valuation is required to be used. The value produced using the IFRS 16 valuation methodology is considered to provide a materially accurate approximation for the fair value required under SII. At 31 December 2024, the ROU asset has a SII valuation of £18m and is included within property, plant, and equipment.

D.2 TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

D.2.1 TECHNICAL PROVISIONS BY LINE OF BUSINESS

This section considers the technical provisions in the consolidated Group SII balance sheet for UGP (£108,177m) which consists of the technical provisions of the following entities under the consolidated insurance group under Method 1:

- Utmost Life and Pensions Limited
- Utmost International Isle of Man Limited
- Utmost Worldwide Limited
- Utmost PanEurope dac
- Utmost Bermuda Limited
- Lombard International Assurance S.A.
- Lombard International PCC Limited
- The Equitable Life Assurance Society

TYPE OF UNDERTAKING AS AT 31 DECEMBER £m	BEST ESTIMATE LIABILITY (INCLUDING TPS AS A WHOLE)		RISK MARGIN		TOTAL TECHNICAL PROVISIONS	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Life	107,923.2	60,185.9	253.4	159.8	108,176.7	60,345.7
Non-life	0.0	58.2	0.0	2.8	0.0	61.0
Total Group Technical Provisions	**107,923.2**	**60,244.1**	**253.4**	**162.5**	**108,176.7**	**60,406.7**

The Group's SII technical provisions have increased over 2024 mainly due to the acquisition of Lombard International, positive market movements affecting the linked policyholder assets partially offset by negative net client cash flows.

The SII technical provisions has components as below:

- BEL of £107,923m (2023: £60,244m). This represents the value of units credited to policyholders as at 31 December 2024 and the probability-weighted average of future cash flows, including policyholders' benefit payments, expenses, taxes and premiums related to existing insurance, investment and reinsurance contracts, taking into account the time value of money (i.e. by discounting these future cash flows to present value). The calculation of the BEL is based upon up-to-date reliable information and best estimate assumptions.
- A risk margin of £253.4m (2023: £163m). In line with SII requirements, the Group calculates the risk margin by determining the expected cost of providing capital to cover the non-hedgeable part of its SCR over the remaining lifetime of the in-force business. The increase in the risk margin from 2023 is driven by the Lombard acquisition.

D.2 TECHNICAL PROVISIONS (CONTINUED)

D.2.2 BASES, METHODS AND MAIN ASSUMPTIONS USED FOR TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

The assumptions and methodology for the Group's BEL and risk margin are set out in the following sections.

D.2.2.1 Methodology applied in deriving the BEL

The BEL is defined as the probability-weighted average of future cash-flows, taking account of the time value of money (expected present value of future cash flows), using the relevant risk-free interest rate term structure.

The projected future cash flows include:

- Regular premium receipts;
- Claims payments with an allowance for an early surrender charge;
- Expenses;
- Commissions;
- Policyholder benefit payments;
- Costs associated with the WTA;
- External fund charges; and
- Profit share payments.

Cash flows are discounted using the relevant risk-free rates provided to obtain the BEL.

The calculation of the BEL allows for any boundaries of the contract. Future premiums beyond the contract boundary date are excluded, as are any obligations that would have occurred from these premiums. However, obligations due to premiums before this date are recognised. The primary restriction from contract boundaries occurs to the UCS (Group Life and Disability) business where premiums are typically paid annually. Although annual retention levels are significant no future premiums are included beyond the premium paying term unless a guarantee is in place.

D.2.2.2 Methodology applied in deriving the risk margin

The risk margin is determined as the present value of the cost of the non-hedgeable solvency capital requirements (at 4% per annum) needed for the full run off of the in-force liabilities, discounted using the prescribed SII term-dependent risk-free interest rates.

All standalone non-hedgeable SCRs are projected forward individually using the appropriate risk drivers. Diversification benefits between the standalone risks are allowed for in each future projection period. A risk tapering factor reduces the sensitivity to interest rate changes.

D.2.2.3 Assumptions applied in deriving the BEL and the risk margin

For the Group, the key areas of uncertainty relate to the items listed below:

- Life and health underwriting risk, which includes policyholder behaviour, mortality, longevity and morbidity experience;
- Market conditions, including change in equities, foreign exchange rates and credit spreads; and
- Future expenses incurred in servicing insurance obligations, including administrative, investment and claims management expenses plus provision for related overheads

Expenses

Expenses include administrative, investment management, claims management and acquisition expenses which relate to recognised insurance and reinsurance obligations. The assumptions underlying expense projections are consistent with the Group strategy, taking into account future new business and any change in expenses as decided by management.

In setting the expense assumptions, the Group has used its view on the expected future costs. The sensitivity of the Group to changes in expenses can be seen in Section C.7.

Provision for future expenses: Assumptions

The expenses contain a degree of uncertainty in relation to the future development of the business. The assumptions used to determine the SII technical provisions and SCR have been set by each operating business based upon the business plan taking into account new business volumes but no benefits arising from future acquisitions.

BEL

The BEL corresponds to the probability-weighted average of future cash flows as described in D.2.2.1, taking into account the time value of money (i.e. by discounting these future cash flows to present value). The calculation of the BEL is based upon up-to-date reliable information and realistic assumptions. The BEL is recognised on a gross of reinsurance basis, without deduction of amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts. The cash flows are discounted using the SII basic risk-free term structure of interest rates applying at the valuation date to calculate the BEL. For the MA portfolio (described in Section D.2.5), the corresponding MA is added to the basic risk-free curve at all durations.

D.2 TECHNICAL PROVISIONS (CONTINUED)

Underwriting assumptions

Assumptions are set based on historical experience and comparison to external data sets where available. The most material assumption for UGP is persistency. Detailed reviews for persistency occur annually with progress monitored more regularly in management information. All relevant available information is taken into account and judgement is applied to determine any step changes in policyholder behaviour. Persistency assumptions are set at a granular level to identify behavioural differences such as sales channel and premium information. Although to a lesser extent and further mitigated by reinsurance arrangements longevity assumptions are also set using a very similar process. Longevity assumptions utilise standard industry tables that are then parametrised to reflect specific Utmost exposures.

Manual reserves

The Group determines the value of certain liabilities (referred to as ‘manual reserves’) outside the cash flow projection models. The cash flows determined in respect of each manual reserve are imported into the model so that they can be included in the final BEL calculation as appropriate.

Risk margin

The risk margin is defined as the cost of non-hedgeable risk, i.e. a margin in addition to the expected present value of liability cash flows required to manage the business on an ongoing basis. It is the aggregation of the SII risk margin for each operating business with no allowance for diversification between entities. The risk margin for each operating entity is deemed to be the present value of the cost of future capital requirements for non-hedgeable risks. A best estimate assumption is defined as one where there is the same probability that the actual experience develops more or less favourably than the assumption. It is neither a prudent nor an optimistic assumption. It is set at a level that is neither deliberately overstated nor deliberately understated.

In line with SII requirements, the Group calculates the risk margin by determining the expected cost of providing capital to cover the non-hedgeable part of its SCR over the remaining lifetime of the in-force business.

The Group assumes that all market risks are hedgeable and therefore excludes them from the SCR used in the risk margin calculation. Underwriting, operational and counterparty default risks are considered non-hedgeable.

The SII requirements define a hierarchy of simplifications which may be used to determine the risk margin that remove the need to perform a full projection of the SCR (excluding hedgeable market risk) at each future time period.

Rather than performing a full projection of the SCR at each future time period, the Group uses a simplified approach to determine the risk margin in most instances. Under the simplified methodology, each component of the Basic Solvency Capital Requirement (“BSCR”) (excluding market risk) is projected by assuming that the initial value runs off in line with an appropriate assumption. A risk tapering factor is applied as per UK regulations.

This approach is consistent with Method 1 of the Hierarchy of Simplifications outlined in the Reporting part of the PRA Rule Book.

To arrive at the risk margin, the projected non-hedgeable SCRs at each future time-step are multiplied by a 4% cost of capital rate and discounted using the SII basic risk-free term structure of interest rates.

Consistent with SII rules, the Group's risk margin is calculated without taking credit for the effects of the MA.

D.2.3 UNCERTAINTY ASSOCIATED WITH THE VALUE OF TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

Sensitivity tests on the assumptions are carried out to ensure the uncertainties are well understood and incorporated in the capital and risk management of the business.

The majority of the Group’s business is unit-linked. For unit-linked business, technical provisions are calculated as a whole, representing the value of units credited to the policyholder. Therefore, in absolute terms, there is very limited uncertainty regarding the value assigned.

The BEL component of the technical provisions represents the value of future revenues (net of expenses) based on the cash flow projection model and is equivalent to future product charges (income) less future expenses less future claims in excess of unit reserves. This component of technical provisions therefore carries greater uncertainty, principally driven by the following:

- Economic uncertainty related to future income from unit funds, e.g. reductions in unit funds from falls in markets can result in lower future asset-based revenues and lower future profits. This will cause the BEL to increase; and
- Uncertainty related to future administration costs for servicing the in-force policies, e.g. higher than expected future expenses to service the in-force business will result in lower future funds. This will cause the BEL to increase.

The BEL component of technical provisions and its inherent risk profile also have a second-order effect on the size of the risk margin.

The Group uses ALM and invests shareholder assets in low risk investments such as government bonds. There are exposure limits for individual counterparties and a Group Investment and Market Risk Policy.

D.2 TECHNICAL PROVISIONS (CONTINUED)

D.2.4 DIFFERENCES BETWEEN SOLVENCY II AND IFRS BASES, METHODS, AND ASSUMPTIONS

The table below provides a reconciliation of the value of technical provisions between SII and IFRS bases.

LIABILITIES	2024 £m	2023 £m
Gross IFRS technical provisions	110,349.9	61,980.4
Adjustments to align to SII valuation basis	(2,429.9)	(1,726.1)
Add: risk margin	253.4	162.5
Reallocation of outstanding claims and other technical provisions	3.3	(10.1)
SII technical provisions	**108,176.7**	**60,406.7**

D.2.5 MATCHING ADJUSTMENT

The Group applies the MA in ULP. The following table summarises the MA portfolio at 31 December 2024. For the purpose of this report the tables in this section have been shown in £m.

MA PORTFOLIO LIABILITIES AT 31 DECEMBER

CONTRACT	NO OF CONTRACTS		BEL (WITH MA) £M		BEL (NO MA) £M	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
Annuities (NPF MA1)	23,533	24,221	284.0	272.9	308.6	299.3

In the MA portfolio, the liabilities and the assets held to match those liabilities satisfy the specific requirements that must be met in order to apply the MA.

The MA is added to the basic risk-free term structure of interest rates at all durations. The adjusted interest rate curve is then used to discount the BEL cash flows projected to emerge in that portfolio.

No allowance for the MA is made in the calculation of the risk margin in respect of the MA portfolio, and the MA is not applied when discounting the reinsurance cash flows associated with this business.

The table below sets out the MA used in the 31 December 2024 valuation in respect of the MA portfolio.

MATCHING ADJUSTMENT RATES

COMPONENT	DESCRIPTION	ULP MA
Rate 1	Single annual discount rate that equates the discounted value of the expected liability cash flows to the market value of the assets held to match those cash flows.	5.85%
Rate 2	Single annual discount rate that equates the discounted value of the expected liability cash flows to the BEL calculated using the basic risk-free interest rate term structure with no adjustments.	4.16%
Fundamental Spread	A component of credit spreads that reflects the cost of downgrades and a long-term average spread underpin. It varies by: currency, asset class, credit rating and duration.	0.50%
MATCHING ADJUSTMENT		**1.19%**

D.2 TECHNICAL PROVISIONS (CONTINUED)

The following table summarises the assets held in the ULP MA portfolio as at 31 December 2024.

ASSETS IN THE MA PORTFOLIO

ASSET TYPE VALUE AT 31 DECEMBER £m	ULPL MA	
	2024	2023
CORPORATE BONDS	308.2	297.4
GOVERNMENT BONDS	28.3	49.4
CASH, DEPOSITS AND OTHER	24.4	18.6
Total	360.9	365.4

The table below shows the impact on the Group balance sheet as at 31 December 2024 of zeroising the MA.

BALANCE SHEET COMPONENT VALUE AT 31 DECEMBER £m	WITH MA		WITHOUT MA		IMPACT OF MA SET TO ZERO	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
ASSETS	110,593.3	62,236.8	110,593.3	62,236.8	-	-
TECHNICAL PROVISIONS	(108,176.7)	(60,406.7)	(108,201.3)	(60,433.1)	(24.6)	(26.4)
Excess of Assets over Liabilities	2,416.6	1,830.1	2,392.0	1,803.8	(24.6)	(26.4)
Restricted (With-Profits) Own Funds	(17.8)	(26.7)	(17.8)	(16.4)	-	10.3
Other non available Own Funds	(68.7)	(7.2)	(68.7)	(7.2)	-	-
Subordinated Liabilities	335.5	313.6	335.5	313.6	-	-
Eligible Own Funds	2,665.6	2,109.7	2,641.0	2,093.8	(24.6)	(16.0)
SCR	1,525.4	1,015.5	1,524.1	1,014.4	(1.3)	(1.1)
Solvency Coverage Ratio	175%	208%	173%	206%	(2%)	(2%)

D.2 TECHNICAL PROVISIONS (CONTINUED)

D.2.6 TRANSITIONAL MEASURES ON TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

The Group does not have any TMTPs as referred to in the UK SII rules.

D.2.7 VOLATILITY ADJUSTMENT AND TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS ON INTEREST RATES

The Group does not make use of the volatility adjustment as referred to in the UK SII rules.

D.2.8 TRANSITIONAL RISK-FREE INTEREST RATE TERM STRUCTURE

The Group does not make use of the transitional arrangements on interest rates as referred to in the UK SII rules.

D.2.9 REINSURANCE RECOVERABLES

Reinsurance recoverables are defined as the present value of the future liability cash flows referring to reinsurance contract agreements.

Reinsurance recoverables are calculated on the same basis and using the same contract boundary conditions as the BEL (gross of reinsurance) described previously. Reinsurance recoverables are reported as an asset on the balance sheet. Reinsurance recoverables are adjusted for expected losses due to reinsurer counterparty default.

D.3 OTHER LIABILITIES

The Group has considered the nature, function, risk and materiality of other liabilities when aggregating the other liabilities into material classes in order to identify the valuation bases that should be applied to each class.

D.3.1 SUBORDINATED LIABILITIES

Subordinated liabilities of £336m (2023: £314m) comprise of the external listed Tier 2 debt as described in Section E.1.3.

Under IFRS rules, any subordinated liabilities issued by the Group are recognised at amortised cost. Under SII rules these are measured at fair value, with changes in own credit standing removed after initial measurement, and any accrued interest on the liability is classified with the principal amount.

D.3.2 DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

Deferred tax liabilities on the SII balance sheet represent tax to be paid in future periods, arising due to taxable temporary differences on a SII basis. Differences between the IFRS basis and the SII basis relate primarily to the tax impact in respect of the valuation differences on assets and liabilities, as detailed in this section. This primarily includes the elimination of deferred acquisition costs and deferred front end fees and recognition of a deferred tax liability on the future taxable profits arising on the in-force business as reflected within the SII technical provisions.

D.3.3 FINANCIAL LIABILITIES OTHER THAN DEBTS OWED TO CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

Amounts owed to credit institutions shall include all amounts arising out of banking transactions owed to other domestic or foreign credit institutions by the credit institution drawing up the balance sheet, regardless of their actual designations.

The only exception shall be liabilities represented by debt securities or by any other security.

D.3.4 LEASE LIABILITIES

The Group has recognised lease liabilities of £17.9m (2023: £10.9m), both under IFRS and SII rules. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be determined then the lessee’s incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the lessee would have to pay to borrow funds to obtain an asset of similar value to the ROU asset. The value produced using the IFRS 16 valuation methodology is considered to provide a materially accurate approximation for the fair value required under SII.

D.3 OTHER LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

D.3.5 PENSION BENEFIT SCHEMES

The Group operates two defined benefit pension schemes – the Reliance Pension Scheme ("RPS") and the Utmost Worldwide Employee Pension Scheme ("UWEPS").

The Group only recognises a surplus to the extent that it is able to access the surplus either through an unconditional right of refund or through reduced future contributions relating to ongoing service of active members.

The liability recognised in the IFRS statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the statement of financial position date less the fair value of plan assets, together with adjustments for unrecognised actuarial gains or losses and past service costs.

The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity that approximate the terms of the related pension liability.

During 2024 the Company entered into negotiations with the Trustee of RPS with a view to buying out the scheme's remaining liabilities. Following the successful completion of these negotiations, legal agreements were signed in February 2025 which committed both parties to working towards a full buy-out later in 2025.

The SII balance sheet values of RPS and UWEPS are set equal to the IFRS valuations.

The table below provides a summary of the IFRS deficit/surplus under each scheme and the values recognised in the SII balance sheet as at 31 December 2024.

D.3.6 DEFERRED FEE INCOME

Under IFRS this line includes £89m (2023: £82m) of deferred front end fees which are not recognised on the SII balance sheet. There are no other valuation difference between the SII and the IFRS financial statements.

D.3.7 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Group does not have any material contingent liabilities that were recognised as a liability under the requirements of SII.

THE SURPLUS / (DEFICIT) OF THE TWO DEFINED BENEFIT SCHEMES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

£m	SII		IFRS		Difference	
	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
RPS	(1.1)	(1.4)	(1.1)	(1.4)	-	-
UWEPS	8.4	9.2	8.4	9.2	-	-

D.4 ALTERNATIVE METHODS FOR VALUATION

The Group's assets and liabilities are primarily measured at fair value for both IFRS and SII purposes, applying the three levels of inputs based on the fair value hierarchy in accordance with IFRS 7 'Financial Instruments: Disclosures'.

As discussed in the 'Valuation requirements of SII' section on page 58, quoted market prices from active markets are used where possible, but where this is not possible and no quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities are available, the Group must value its assets based on alternative methods using inputs not based on observable market data. The assets for which alternative valuation methods are applied are primarily assets held to cover linked liabilities and any changes in the value of such assets have a corresponding change in the value of the linked liabilities, resulting in no direct net impact on the Group's equity or profitability (an indirect impact on the Group's performance based fees and expenses may occur, although this indirect impact will be of a reduced magnitude compared to the change in the asset value).

As at 31 December 2024, £8,916m (2023: £2,462m) of Level 3 assets (representing 7.84% (2023: 3.85%)) are valued using alternative methods. These assets are valued using a variety of methods according to the specific asset in question in order to provide the most reliable valuation, typically consisting of unaudited financial statements or valuations provided by a third party administrator. The majority of these assets are backing unit-linked liabilities, and accordingly any fair value movements on these assets are broadly offset by a corresponding liability movement, resulting in limited impact to Group Own Funds (and IFRS equity). Fair value movements in respect of Level 3 assets of £342m (2023: £179m) have been recognised in 2024 as presented in note 30 of the UGP 2024 Annual Report. There are no individually material Level 3 assets held by the Group within the £8,916m noted above deemed to require further disclosure in this section. There are not considered to be any key assumptions applied across assets valued using alternative methods to which the Group is materially sensitive. The Group has policies in place to minimise and monitor investment in assets classified as Level 3 under IFRS 7, in line with the requirements of the Prudent Person Principle as discussed in Section C.2.3.

Valuation uncertainty when using alternative methods

Valuation uncertainty is determined by the extent to which unobservable inputs affect the overall valuation of the asset or liability concerned. To address valuation uncertainty, sensitivities to favourable and unfavourable movements in unobservable input parameters are assessed and presented in note 29 of the UGP 2024 Annual Report. Further details of sensitivities can be found in Section C.7 of this report. The Group does not consider that there are any significant sensitivities to the fair value of the Level 3 assets should there be a change in the unobservable inputs.

D.5 ANY OTHER INFORMATION

WAIVERS, DISCRETIONS AND EXCLUSIONS

There is currently a waiver within the Group. This sits within ULP on the FCA register. ULP has been granted permission to apply a matching adjustment to the risk-free interest term structure. This waiver can be seen on the FCA register at https://register.fca.org.uk/s/firm?id=001b000003jOH5sAAG.

There is no further information the Group considers material to disclose in Section D.

E

CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

This section describes the components of available Own Funds that are eligible to cover regulatory capital requirements and provides further detail on the composition of regulatory capital requirements.

E.1 OWN FUNDS

E.1.1 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Group monitors and manages capital on a SII basis, and in accordance with local regulatory requirements. The Group's capital management policies allow the Group to meet a number of objectives including:

› satisfying the requirements of its policyholders, creditors, and regulators;

› maintaining financial strength to support new business growth and create shareholder value; and

› matching the profile of its assets and liabilities, taking account of the risks inherent in the business.

Responsibility for the Group's capital management ultimately sits with the Board, with responsibility where required and where appropriate delegated to the subsidiary boards. Capital is monitored and managed monthly, with more regular updates where necessary to ensure the Group stays within its regulatory requirements and risk appetite.

The Group's capital resources represented by Group Own Funds and capital requirements represented by the Group SCR and MCGSCR are regularly monitored by the Board. The Group's Policy is to at all times hold the higher of:

› the Group's internal assessment of the capital required; and

› the capital requirement of the relevant supervisory body.

Details of the specific capital management policies for each of the insurance undertakings within the Group are detailed within the UGP 2024 Annual Report.

E.1.2 GROUP OWN FUNDS AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2023

As at 31 December 2024, Group Own Funds are £2,666m (2023: £2,110m), corresponding to a Group Solvency Coverage Ratio of 175% (2023: 208%). The eligible Own Funds have increased primarily as a result of the acquisition of Lombard International. Group solvency is calculated based on Method 1 (default method).

E.1.3 CLASSIFICATION AND COMPOSITION OF OWN FUNDS

The Group applies Method 1 (accounting consolidation-based method) as referred to in chapter 11 of the PRA Rulebook to calculate the Group solvency position.

Under SII, due to the different consolidation approach, subsidiary undertakings outside the insurance consolidation group are not fully consolidated. UPM, Utmost International Middle East Limited, UTSL, AAM and UITSL are the only other financial undertakings within the Group. They are valued on the basis of the Group's proportional share of the undertaking's Own Funds (100%) calculated in accordance with the relevant sectoral rules.

At 31 December 2024, the total SII Own Funds consist of £2,030m (2023: £1,495m) of unrestricted Tier 1 capital, £300m of restricted Tier 1 capital (2023: £300m), £336m (2023: £314m) of Tier 2 capital. The Tier 2 capital comprises Tier 2 loan notes which are eligible as regulatory capital.

The Group has ordinary share capital of £392.5m (2023: £392.5m). Share capital consists of 392,500,000 ordinary shares of £1 each.

The Group Own Funds include surplus funds of £0.6m (2023: £0.9m) which are classified as Tier 1 unrestricted Own Funds.

The £300m (2023: £300m) of restricted Tier 1 capital comprises of RT1 loan notes.

The reconciliation reserve is calculated as the excess of assets over liabilities from the SII balance sheet less basic Own Funds items (ordinary share capital and share premium) and fungibility deductions.

	2024					2023				
£m	Total	Tier 1 (unrestricted)	Tier 1 (restricted)	Tier 2	Tier 3	Total	Tier 1 (unrestricted)	Tier 1 (restricted)	Tier 2	Tier 3
Ordinary Share capital	392.5	392.5	-	-	-	392.5	392.5	-	-	-
Surplus Funds	0.6	0.6	-	-	-	0.9	0.9	-	-	-
Preference shares (RT1 loan notes)	300.0	-	300.0	-	-	300.0	-	300.0	-	-
Reconciliation Reserve	1,637.0	1,637.0	-	-	-	1,101.5	1,101.5	-	-	-
Subordinated Liabilities	335.5	-	-	335.5	-	313.6	-	-	313.6	-
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	1.3
Own Funds	**2,665.6**	**2,030.1**	**300.0**	**335.5**	**-**	**2,109.7**	**1,494.9**	**300.0**	**313.6**	**1.3**

E.1 OWN FUNDS (CONTINUED)

Subordinated liabilities comprise £336m (2023: £314m) of revalued external listed Tier 2 loan notes. The Tier 2 loan notes are listed on Global Equity Market ("GEM") and have a coupon of 4% payable semi-annually.

The Group and its insurance subsidiaries have no ancillary funds.

The table on page 68 shows the composition of Group Own Funds as at 31 December 2024. The classification of Own Funds is also shown between tiers, depending on factors such as quality, liquidity and timeline to availability when liabilities arise.

Intra-group transactions between entities included in the consolidated insurance group are eliminated on consolidation when preparing the Group's SII balance sheet. Where entities consolidate on a line-by-line basis and hold investments in the Group's asset management, these investments are replaced with the Own Funds of the asset management and advisory entities on a sectoral basis.

The Group has one MA portfolio in place in ULP. The impact of the MA can be seen in Section D.2.5.

The Group has not placed reliance on the use of transitional measures as set out in the UK SII Rules and has not applied for the use of the volatility adjustment mechanism.

A breakdown of the reconciliation reserve is shown in the Group QRT IR.23.01.04 in Appendix F.1.6.

E.1.4 RECONCILIATION BETWEEN IFRS EQUITY AND SOLVENCY II OWN FUNDS

The table below shows a bridge between the Group's IFRS equity and SII Own Funds as at 31 December 2024.

Revaluation of technical provisions

Technical provisions are valued as the best estimate of future cash flows plus a risk margin.

Removal of goodwill and other intangibles

Goodwill and intangibles are assets that are recognised under IFRS but valued at nil under SII.

Contract-related balances

DAC, contract costs and contract liabilities are also excluded from the SII balance sheet. The future cash flows associated with these balances form part of the technical provisions calculation.

Reclassification and revaluation of subordinated debt

Under SII rules, the Tier 2 subordinated loan notes issued by UGP qualifies as regulatory capital, whereas under IFRS rules it is classified as a liability on the Group's balance sheet.

Furthermore, under IFRS the subordinated loan notes are valued at amortised cost and hence its valuation does not change due to changes in interest rates. Under SII the loan notes are valued at market value and hence its valuation changes with changes in interest rates (removing any increase or decrease in the value as a result of changes in the Group's own credit standing after initial recognition).

31 DECEMBER £m	2024	2023
IFRS Equity	**1,632.5**	**1,089.9**
Revaluation of technical provisions and reinsurance recoverables	2,077.3	1,486.7
Removal of goodwill, and other intangible assets	(1,282.0)	(709.8)
Revalue DAC, contract costs and contract liabilities	(22.2)	(19.3)
Other valuation differences	25.7	(48.1)
Revaluation of subordinated loan notes	64.5	86.4
Removal of deferred tax arising on AVIF and contract-related balances.	(79.2)	(55.7)
SII excess of assets over liabilities	**2,416.7**	**1,830.1**
Inclusion of Tier 2 subordinated loan notes	335.5	313.6
Adjustment for restricted Own Fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds	(17.8)	(26.7)
Other non available Own Funds	(68.7)	(7.2)
Total Group SII Own Funds	**2,665.6**	**2,109.7**

E.1 OWN FUNDS (CONTINUED)

Other non available Own Funds

Other non available Own Funds consist of restrictions to fungibility and transferability of Own Funds relating to defined benefit staff pension schemes.

Where pension schemes contribute positively to the eligible Own Funds, any excess of the eligible Own Funds above the marginal contribution to the Group diversified SCR of the pension schemes is restricted to nil.

E.1.5 AVAILABILITY AND ELIGIBLE OWN FUNDS

The Group's available and eligible Own Funds are set out in the sections below.

E.1.5.1 Available Own Funds

The availability of Own Funds relates to the ability of capital resources located in one entity in the Group to absorb losses that arise in another Group entity. In line with UK SII rules and applicable guidance, the following criteria are used when considering the availability of Own Funds to the Group:

- whether the own fund item is subject to legal or regulatory requirements that restrict the ability of that item to absorb all types of losses wherever they arise in the Group;
- whether there are legal or regulatory requirements that restrict the transferability of assets to another entity in the Group; and
- whether making those Own Funds available for covering the Group SCR would not be possible within a maximum of nine months.

E.1.5.2 Eligible Own Funds to meet SCR

The Group's Own Funds are subject to certain restrictions in respect of their ability to absorb losses that arise in another part of the group (availability), and ability to cover the Group's SCR (eligibility).

UK SII rules specifies the quantitative limits in respect of the eligibility of Tier 2 and Tier 3 items.

In respect of compliance with the SCR, these limits are as follows:

- The eligible amount of Tier 1 items shall be at least 50% of the SCR;
- The eligible amount of Tier 3 items shall be less than 15% of the SCR; and
- The total of Tier 2 and Tier 3 items shall be no more than 50% of the SCR.
- Within these limits, the sum of paid in preference shares (and the related share premium account) and paid in subordinated liabilities classified as Tier 1 shall represent no more than 20% of the total amount of Tier 1 items. Items exceeding this limit are reclassified to Tier 2.

For the SCR eligibility criteria, the eligible amounts of Tier 2 items for the Group do not exceed 50% of the Group SCR. Hence there is no eligibility restriction when calculating the ratio of eligible Own Funds to the Consolidated Group SCR at 31 December 2024.

The table below shows the Group's Own Funds at 31 December 2024.

	2024					2023				
£m	Total	Tier 1 (unrestricted)	Tier 1 (restricted)	Tier 2	Tier 3	Total	Tier 1 (unrestricted)	Tier 1 (restricted)	Tier 2	Tier 3
Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	**2,665.6**	**2,030.1**	**300.0**	**335.5**	**-**	**2,109.7**	**1,494.9**	**300.0**	**313.6**	**1.3**

E.1 OWN FUNDS (CONTINUED)

E.1.5.3 Eligible Own Funds to meet minimum solvency capital requirements

To meet the MCGSCR requirements, the UK SII rules require that limits are imposed upon the eligible amounts of Tier 2 items, which are as follows:

- The eligible amount of Tier 1 items shall be at least 80% of the MCGSCR;
- The eligible amount of Tier 2 items shall not exceed 20% of the MCGSCR;
- Within these limits, the sum of paid in preference shares (and the related share premium account) and paid in subordinated liabilities classified as Tier 1 shall represent no more than 20% of the total amount of Tier 1 items. Items exceeding this limit are reclassified to Tier 2; and
- Tier 3 items are not eligible to cover the MCGSCR.

For the MCGSCR eligibility criteria, the eligible amount of Tier 2 funds cannot exceed 20% of the MCGSCR of £555m. This has resulted in a £224m (2023: £241m) restriction on Tier 2 Own Funds when calculating the ratio of eligible Own Funds to MCGSCR at 31 December 2024.

The total amount of eligible Own Funds to meet the MCGSCR is after deductions for participations in other financial undertakings, such as the non-regulated undertakings carrying out financial activities. This participation value amounts to £4.2m (2023: £2.6m) for the Group.

	2024					2023				
£m	Total	Tier 1 (unrestricted)	Tier 1 (restricted)	Tier 2	Tier 3	Total	Tier 1 (unrestricted)	Tier 1 (restricted)	Tier 2	Tier 3
Basic Own Funds before deductions	2,665.6	2,030.1	300.0	335.5	-	2,109.7	1,494.9	300.0	313.6	1.3
Deductions for participations in other financial undertakings	(4.2)	(4.2)	-	-	-	(2.6)	(2.6)	-	-	-
Eligibility restriction on the SCR	(224.4)	-	-	(224.4)	-	(242.3)	-	-	(241.0)	(1.3)
Total eligible own funds to meet the MCGSCR	**2,437.0**	**2,025.9**	**300.0**	**111.1**	**-**	**1,865.0**	**1,492.3**	**300.0**	**72.6**	**-**

E.2 SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT ("SCR") AND MINIMUM CAPITAL REQUIREMENT ("MCR")

This section provides information on the Group's SCR and MCR at 31 December 2024.

E.2.1 CALCULATION OF GROUP SCR

The Group SCR as at 31 December 2024 is £1,525m (2023: £1,016m). The SCR represents the amount of capital the Group is required to hold and is determined as the economic capital to be held by the Group to ensure it continues to be able to meet obligations to policyholders for the following 12 months following a 1-in-200 shock.

The Group applies Method 1 (default accounting consolidation-based method), to calculate Group Solvency. The Group SCR is calculated on a Standard Formula basis allowing for diversification between insurance undertakings and including the SCR of non-insurance undertakings.

The insurance entities included in this consolidation are:

- Utmost Life and Pensions Limited
- Utmost Worldwide Limited
- Utmost International Isle of Man Limited
- Utmost PanEurope dac
- Lombard International Assurance S.A.
- Lombard International PCC Limited
- The Equitable Life Assurance Society
- Utmost Bermuda Limited

The Group SCR as at 31 December 2024 is £1,525m (2023: £1,016m). It has increased by £509m over 2024 primarily as a result of the acquisition of Lombard International.

RISK MODULES

	2024 £m	2023 £m	Change
Market risk	955.7	550.1	405.6
Credit risk	69.1	56.6	12.5
Underwriting risk	1,181.8	777.6	404.2
Total before diversification	**2,206.6**	**1,384.3**	**822.3**
Diversification	(493.0)	(321.5)	(171.5)
Basic SCR	**1,713.6**	**1,062.8**	**650.8**
Operational risk	62.5	48.6	13.9
Loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	(228.4)	(74.8)	(153.6)
Loss absorbing capacity of technical provisions	(22.7)	(21.4)	(1.3)
Other financial sector entities	0.3	0.3	0.0
Group SCR	**1,525.4**	**1,015.5**	**509.9**

E.2 SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT AND MINIMUM CAPITAL REQUIREMENT (CONTINUED)

Where the Standard Formula basis is used, there is an option to apply certain simplifications in the calculation of the Group SCR. The Group does not apply any such simplifications to calculate the Group SCR as at 31 December 2024.

The diversification benefit within the SCR calculation is determined based on relative sizes of the risks and the correlation assumptions between them. The Standard Formula prescribes the correlation factors within the risk module and between the risk modules. There are two levels of diversification within each Group's SCR calculation:

- Intra-risk module diversification exists within the market risk module, the life underwriting risk module and the counterparty default risk module, e.g., within the market risk module, diversification benefit exists between the equity risk and the interest rate risk. The SCR for each module shown in the risk module table on page 72 is stated after the deduction of this diversification. This amounts to a total of £493m (2023: £321.5m) across all three modules.

E.2.2 CALCULATION OF MINIMUM CONSOLIDATED GROUP SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

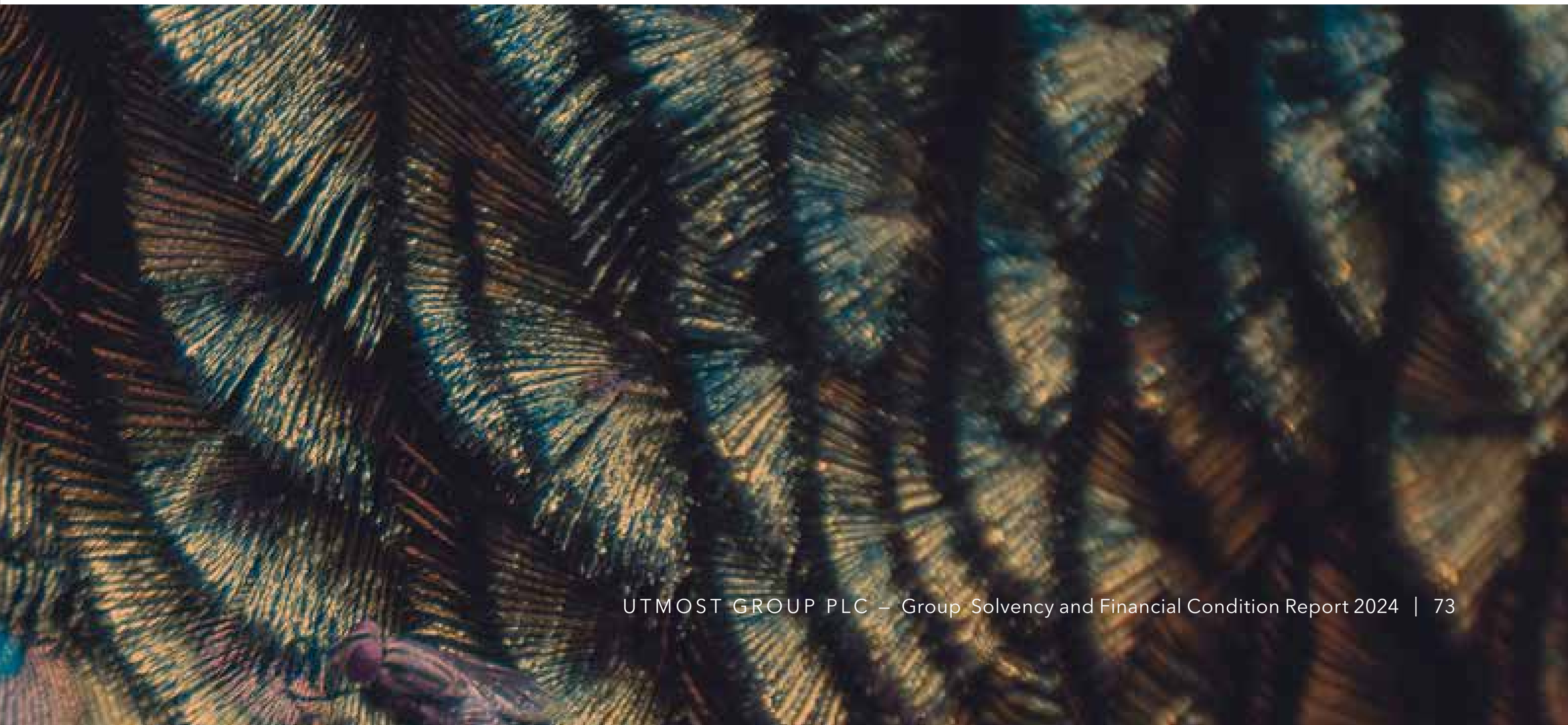
The MCGSCR is calculated as a floor to the Group SCR for insurance groups that adopt the Method 1 (accounting consolidation based approach, subject to a floor of £3.5m). This is calculated as the sum of:

- SII MCR for all European Economic Area ("EEA") and UK Method 1 entities, calculated using a formulaic approach (based on items such as technical provisions and premiums), which is subject to a minimum of 25% of the solo SCR and a maximum of 45% of the solo SCR; and
- local capital requirements for insurance entities outside of the EEA and non-insurance entities at which authorisation would be withdrawn.

The Group MCGSCR as at 31 December 2024 is £555m (2023: £363m) corresponding to a Solvency Coverage Ratio of 439% (2023: 514%) when compared to the Group Own Funds eligible to meet the MCGSCR.

E.2.3 OTHER INFORMATION ON THE CALCULATION OF THE SCR

At 31 December 2024, the Group and its EEA and UK subsidiaries are not required to hold a capital add-on in excess of the calculated SCR position. The Group and its EEA and UK subsidiaries do not utilise any undertaking-specific parameters or any simplified calculations options when calculating the SCR.



E.3 USE OF THE DURATION BASED EQUITY RISK SUB-MODULE IN THE CALCULATION OF THE SCR

The Group does not apply the duration-based equity risk sub-module in calculating its SCR.

E.4 DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE STANDARD FORMULA AND ANY INTERNAL MODEL USED

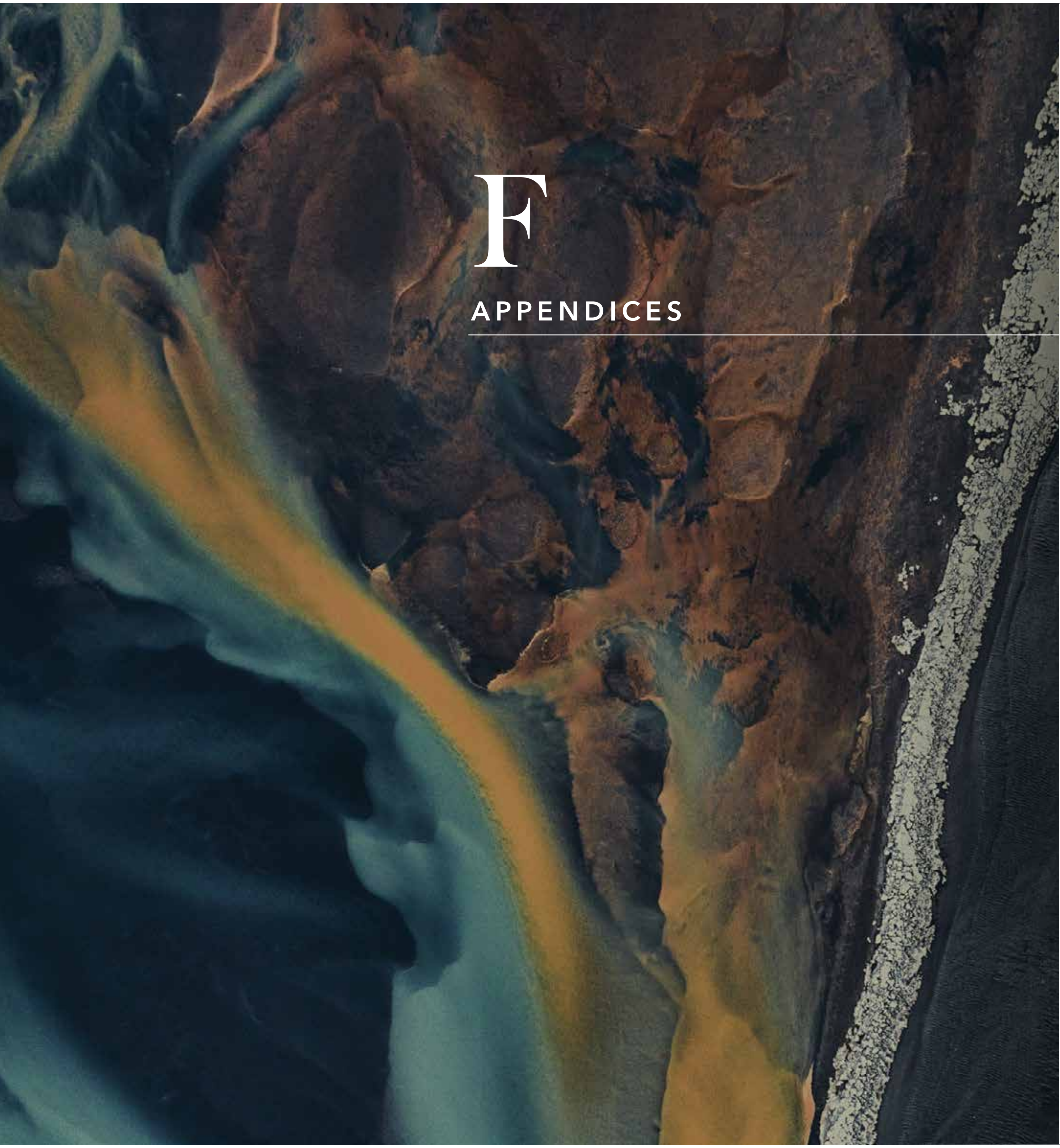
The Group calculates its SCR using the Standard Formula basis. The Group does not calculate capital requirements using an internal model or partial internal model.

E.5 NON-COMPLIANCE WITH THE MCR AND SCR

The Group has complied at all times through the year with its capital requirements in respect of both the SCR and MCGSCR. There have been no instances of non-compliance with either the SCR and MCR by any of the regulated insurance undertakings in of the Group during the year.

E.6 ANY OTHER INFORMATION

There is no further information the Group considers material to disclose in Section E.



F

APPENDICES

F.1 GROUP QUANTITATIVE REPORTING TEMPLATES ("QRT")

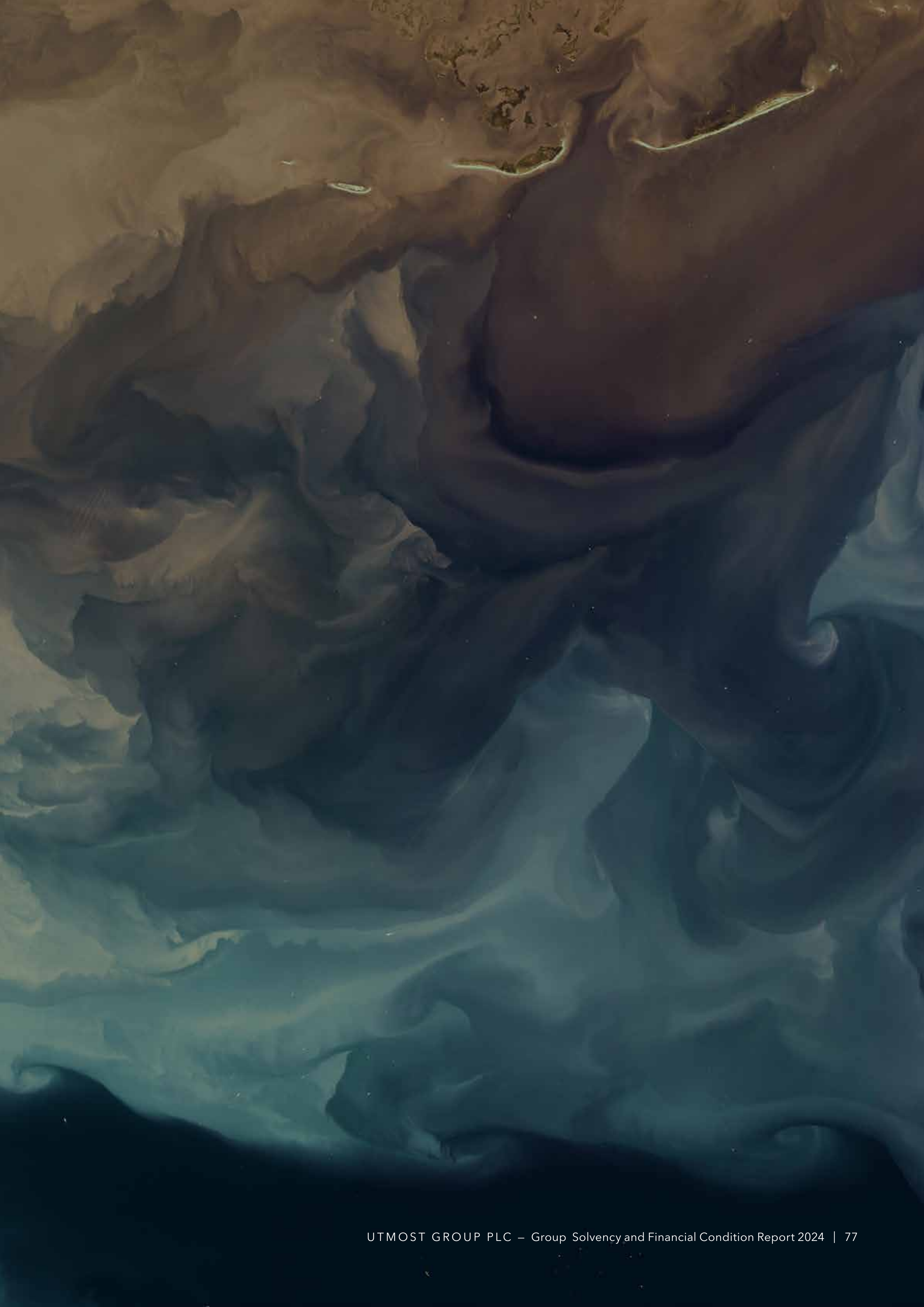
This appendix contains the following public disclosure QRTs applicable to the Group at 31 December 2024, as required under the SII regulations.

Any public group disclosures Group QRTs referred to in SII legislation that are not relevant to the Group are excluded from the list.

LIST OF REPORTED TEMPLATES

F.1.1. IR.02.01.02	Balance Sheet
F.1.2. IR.05.02.01	Premiums, claims and expenses by country: Non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations
F.1.2. IR.05.02.01	Premiums, claims and expenses by country: Life insurance and reinsurance obligations
F.1.3. IR.05.03.02	Life income and expenditure
F.1.4. IR.05.04.02	Non-life income and expenditure: reporting period
F.1.5. IR.22.01.22	Impact of long term guarantees measures and transitionals
F.1.6. IR.23.01.04	Own Funds
F.1.7. IR.25.04.22	Solvency Capital Requirement
F.1.8. IR.32.01.22	Undertakings in the scope of the group

All figures are presented in £000s with the exception of ratios that are in percentages.



F.1.1. IR.02.01.02

BALANCE SHEET

	ASSETS	SOLVENCY II VALUE C0010
R0030	Intangible assets	0
R0040	Deferred tax assets	0
R0050	Pension benefit surplus	8,377
R0060	Property, plant & equipment held for own use	20,545
R0070	Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	1,774,641
R0080	Property (other than for own use)	5,700
R0090	Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	4,211
R0100	Equities	4,149
R0110	Equities - listed	28
R0120	Equities - unlisted	4,122
R0130	Bonds	1,233,128
R0140	Government Bonds	640,351
R0150	Corporate Bonds	587,993
R0160	Structured notes	0
R0170	Collateralised securities	4,785
R0180	Collective Investments Undertakings	384,036
R0190	Derivatives	1,552
R0200	Deposits other than cash equivalents	141,865
R0210	Other investments	0
R0220	Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	108,530,569
R0230	Loans and mortgages	519
R0240	Loans on policies	371
R0250	Loans and mortgages to individuals	148
R0260	Other loans and mortgages	0
R0270	Reinsurance recoverables from:	865,418
R0280	Non-life and health similar to non-life	0
R0315	Life and health similar to life, excluding index-linked and unit-linked	416,223
R0340	Life index-linked and unit-linked	449,145
R0350	Deposits to cedants	0
R0360	Insurance and intermediaries receivables	68,284
R0370	Reinsurance receivables	24,120
R0380	Receivables (trade, not insurance)	410,384
R0390	Own shares (held directly)	0
R0400	Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	0
R0410	Cash and cash equivalents	511,748
R0420	Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	48,920
R0500	**Total assets**	**112,263,525**

F.1.1. IR.02.01.02

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

SOLVENCY II VALUE

	LIABILITIES	C0010
R0505	Technical provisions - total	108,176,660
R0510	Technical provisions - non-life	0
R0515	Technical provisions - life	108,176,660
R0542	Best estimate - total	107,923,230
R0544	Best estimate - non-life	0
R0546	Best estimate - life	107,923,230
R0552	Risk margin - total	253,430
R0554	Risk margin - non-life	0
R0556	Risk margin - life	253,430
R0565	Transitional (TMTP) - life	0
R0740	Contingent liabilities	0
R0750	Provisions other than technical provisions	19,531
R0760	Pension benefit obligations	1,133
R0770	Deposits from reinsurers	70,774
R0780	Deferred tax liabilities	290,823
R0790	Derivatives	302
R0800	Debts owed to credit institutions	200,000
R0810	Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	748
R0820	Insurance & intermediaries payables	393,503
R0830	Reinsurance payables	62,917
R0840	Payables (trade, not insurance)	258,186
R0850	Subordinated liabilities	335,452
R0860	Subordinated liabilities not in Basin own	0
R0870	Subordinated liabilities in Basin own	335,452
R0880	Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	36,856
R0900	**Total liabilities**	**109,846,886**
R1000	**Excess of assets over liabilities**	**2,416,639**

F.1.2. IR.05.02.01

PREMIUMS, CLAIMS AND EXPENSES BY COUNTRY

NON-LIFE INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE OBLIGATIONS		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070
			TOP 5 COUNTRIES (BY AMOUNT OF GROSS PREMIUMS WRITTEN) - NON-LIFE OBLIGATIONS					
R0010		Home Country	GG					Total Top 5 and home country
	PREMIUMS WRITTEN	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140
R0110	Gross - Direct Business							0
R0120	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted							0
R0130	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted							0
R0140	Reinsurers' share							0
R0200	Net							0
	PREMIUMS EARNED							
R0210	Gross - Direct Business							0
R0220	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted							0
R0230	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted							0
R0240	Reinsurers' share							0
R0300	Net							0
	CLAIMS INCURRED							
R0310	Gross - Direct Business		3,312					3,312
R0320	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted							0
R0330	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted							0
R0340	Reinsurers' share		1,302					1,302
R0400	Net		2,010					2.010
R0550	NET EXPENSES INCURRED		735					735

F.1.2. IR.05.02.01

PREMIUMS, CLAIMS AND EXPENSES BY COUNTRY

LIFE INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE OBLIGATIONS		C0150	C0160	C0170	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210
			TOP 5 COUNTRIES (BY AMOUNT OF GROSS PREMIUMS WRITTEN) - LIFE OBLIGATIONS					
R1400		Home Country	FR	IM	IT	PT	SE	Total Top 5 and home country
	PREMIUMS WRITTEN	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280
R1410	Gross	1,210,897	53,697	1,015,598	604,533	463,336	75,741	3,423,802
R1420	Reinsurers' share	30,941	2	1,027	244	0	351	32,566
R1500	Net	1,179,956	53,695	1,014,571	604,288	463,336	75,390	3,391,236
	PREMIUMS EARNED							
R1510	Gross	1,210,028	53,697	1,015,598	604,516	463,336	75,741	3,422,916
R1520	Reinsurers' share	30,072	2	1,027	227	0	351	31,680
R1600	Net	1,179,956	53,695	1,014,571	604,288	463,336	75,390	3,391,236
	CLAIMS INCURRED							
R1610	Gross	1,222,848	3,462	1,930,709	686,692	123,748	71,285	4,038,744
R1620	Reinsurers' share	72,816	0	9,373	4	0	975	83,168
R1700	Net	1,150,033	3,462	1,921,335	686,688	123,748	70,310	3,955,576
R1900	NET EXPENSES INCURRED	35,238	214	149,083	1,129	1,748	53	187,465

F.1.3. IR.05.03.02

LIFE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

		INSURANCE WITH PROFIT PARTICIPATION	INDEX-LINKED AND UNIT-LINKED INSURANCE	LIFE ANNUITIES	NON-LIFE ANNUITIES	OTHER LIFE INSURANCE	HEALTH INSURANCE	TOTAL LIFE AND HEALTH
	PREMIUMS WRITTEN	C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070
R0010	Gross direct business	66,582	3,967,489	45,883	0	99,237	91,105	4,270,296
R0020	Gross reinsurance accepted	0	0	0	0	21	0	21
R0030	Gross	66,582	3,967,489	45,883	0	99,258	91,105	4,270,318
R0040	Reinsurers' share	1,194	2,628	15,207	0	77,246	73,110	169,385
R0050	Net	65,388	3,964,861	30,677	0	22,012	17,995	4,100,933
	CLAIMS INCURRED							
R0110	Gross direct business	103,713	4,837,026	41,074	0	280,509	43,965	5,306,287
R0120	Gross reinsurance accepted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R0130	Gross	103,713	4,837,026	41,074	0	280,509	43,965	5,306,287
R0140	Reinsurers' share	9,281	38,664	22,408	0	43,289	36,037	149,679
R0150	Net	94,432	4,798,362	18,666	0	237,220	7,928	5,156,609
	EXPENSES INCURRED							
R0160	Gross direct business	2,669	297,640	1,272	0	17,958	10,909	330,448
R0170	Gross reinsurance accepted	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
R0180	Gross	2,669	297,640	1,272	0	17,958	10,909	330,448
R0190	Reinsurers' share	4	98	0	0	713	483	1,298
R0200	Net	2,665	297,542	1,272	0	17,245	10,426	329,150
R0300	OTHER EXPENSES							5,041
	TRANSFERS AND DIVIDENDS							
R0440	Dividends paid							0

F.1.4. IR.05.04.02

NON-LIFE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

REPORTING PERIOD

		ALL BUSINESS (including annuities stemming from accepted non-life insurance and reinsurance contracts)	ALL NON-LIFE BUSINESS (ie excluding annuities stemming from accepted insurance and reinsurance contracts)	NON-LIFE INSURANCE AND ACCEPTED PROPORTIONAL REINSURANCE OBLIGATIONS									
				Medical expense insurance	Income protection insurance	Workers' compensation insurance	Motor vehicle liability insurance - personal lines	Motor vehicle liability insurance - non-personal lines	Motor vehicle other motor insurance - personal lines	Motor vehicle other motor insurance - non-personal lines	Marine, aviation and transport insurance	Fire and other damage to property insurance - personal lines	Fire and other damage to property insurance - non-personal lines
	INCOME PREMIUMS WRITTEN	C0010	C0015	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140	C0141	C0150	C0151	C0160	C0170	C0180
R0110	Gross written premiums												
R0111	Gross written premiums - insurance (direct)												
R0113	Gross written premiums - accepted reinsurance												
R0160	Net written premiums												
	PREMIUMS EARNED AND PROVISION FOR UNEARNED												
R0210	Gross - Direct Business												
R0220	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted												
	EXPENDITURE CLAIMS INCURRED												
R0610	Gross (undiscounted) claims incurred		3,312										
R0611	Gross (undiscounted) direct business		3,312										
R0612	Gross (undiscounted) reinsurance accepted												
R0690	Net (undiscounted) claims incurred		2,010										
R0730	Net (discounted) claims incurred	2,010	2,010										
	ANALYSIS OF EXPENSES INCURRED												
R0910	Technical expenses incurred net of reinsurance ceded												
R0985	Acquisition costs, commissions, claims management costs												
	OTHER EXPENDITURE												
R1140	Other expenses												
R1310	TOTAL EXPENSES												

F.1.4. IR.05.04.02

NON-LIFE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE (CONTINUED)

REPORTING PERIOD		Non-life insurance and accepted proportional reinsurance obligations							
		General liability insurance							
		Employers Liability	Public & Products Liability	Professional Indemnity	Other general liability	Credit and suretyship insurance	Legal expenses insurance	Assistance	Miscellaneous financial loss
	INCOME PREMIUMS WRITTEN	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260
R0110	Gross written premiums								
R0111	Gross written premiums - insurance (direct)								
R0113	Gross written premiums - accepted reinsurance								
R0160	Net written premiums								
	PREMIUMS EARNED AND PROVISION FOR UNEARNED								
R0210	Gross - Direct Business								
R0220	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted								
	EXPENDITURE CLAIMS INCURRED								
R0610	Gross (undiscounted) claims incurred				3,312				
R0611	Gross (undiscounted) direct business				3,312				
R0612	Gross (undiscounted) reinsurance accepted								
R0690	Net (undiscounted) claims incurred				2,010				
R0730	Net (discounted) claims incurred								
	ANALYSIS OF EXPENSES INCURRED								
R0910	Technical expenses incurred net of reinsurance ceded								
R0985	Acquisition costs, commissions, claims management costs				735				
	OTHER EXPENDITURE								
R1140	Other expenses								
R1310	TOTAL EXPENSES								

F.1.5. S.22.01.22

IMPACT OF LONG TERM GUARANTEES MEASURES AND TRANSITIONALS

		Amount with Long Term Guarantee measures and transitionals	Impact of transitional on technical provisions	Impact of transitional on interest rate	Impact of volatility adjustment set to zero	Impact of matching adjustment set to zero
		C0010	C0030	C0050	C0070	C0090
R0010	**Technical provisions**	108,176,660	0	0	0	24,613
R0020	**Basic own funds**	2,631,372	0	0	0	(24,613)
R0050	**Eligible own funds to meet Solvency Capital Requirement**	2,665,583	0	0	0	(24,613)
R0090	**Solvency Capital Requirement**	1,525,381	0	0	0	(1,254)

F.1.6. IR.23.01.04

OWN FUNDS

BASIC OWN FUNDS BEFORE DEDUCTION FOR PARTICIPATIONS IN OTHER FINANCIAL SECTOR		Total	Tier 1 unrestricted	Tier 1 restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
R0010	Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	392,500	392,500		0	
R0020	Non-available called but not paid in ordinary share capital at group level	0				
R0030	Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	0	0		0	
R0040	Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own-fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	0	0		0	
R0050	Subordinated mutual member accounts	0		0	0	0
R0060	Non-available subordinated mutual member accounts at group level	0				
R0070	Surplus funds	636	636			
R0080	Non-available surplus funds at group level	0				
R0090	Preference shares	300,000		300,000	0	0
R0100	Non-available preference shares at group level	0				
R0110	Share premium account related to preference shares	0		0	0	0
R0120	Non-available share premium account related to preference shares at group level	0				
R0130	Reconciliation reserve	1,636,995	1,636,995			
R0140	Subordinated liabilities	335,452		0	335,452	0
R0150	Non-available subordinated liabilities at group level	0				
R0160	An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	0				0
R0170	The amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets not available at the group level	0				
R0180	Other items approved by supervisory authority as basic Own Funds not specified above	0	0	0	0	0
R0190	Non available own funds related to other own funds items approved by supervisory authority	0				
R0200	Minority interests (if not reported as part of a specific own fund item)	0				
R0210	Non-available minority interests at group level	0				
R0220	**Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds**					
R0250	Deductions for participations where there is non-availability of information (Article 229)	4,211				
R0260	Deduction for participations included by using D&A when a combination of methods is used	0				
R0270	**Total of non-available own fund items**	0	0	0	0	0
R0280	**Total deductions**	4,211	4,211	0	0	0
R0290	**Total basic own funds after deductions**	2,661,372	2,025,920	300,000	335,452	0

F.1.6. IR.23.01.04

OWN FUNDS (CONTINUED)

BASIC OWN FUNDS BEFORE DEDUCTION FOR PARTICIPATIONS IN OTHER FINANCIAL SECTOR		Total	Tier 1 unrestricted	Tier 1 restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
	ANCILLARY OWN FUNDS	C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
R0300	Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand	0				
R0310	Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual - type undertakings, callable on demand	0				
R0320	Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand	0				
R0330	A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand	0				
R0340	Letters of credit and guarantees	0				
R0350	Letters of credit and guarantees - other	0				
R0360	Supplementary members calls	0				
R0370	Supplementary members calls - other	0				
R0380	Non available ancillary own funds at group level	0				
R0390	Other ancillary own funds	0				
R0400	**Total ancillary own funds**	0			0	0
	OWN FUNDS OF OTHER FINANCIAL SECTORS					
R0410	Credit Institutions, investment firms, financial institutions, alternative investment fund managers, UCITS management companies	4,211	4,211			
R0420	Institutions for occupational retirement provision	0	0			
R0430	Non regulated entities carrying out financial activities	0				
R0440	**Total own funds of other financial sectors**	4,211	4,211	0	0	0
	OWN FUNDS WHEN USING THE D&A, EXCLUSIVELY OR IN COMBINATION OF METHOD 1					
R0450	Own funds aggregated when using the D&A and combination of method	0				
R0460	Own funds aggregated when using the D&A and combination of method net of IGT	0				
R0520	Total available own funds to meet the consolidated group SCR (excluding own funds from other financial sector and from the undertakings included via D&A)	2,661,372	2,025,920	300,000	335,452	0
R0530	Total available own funds to meet the minimum consolidated group SCR	2,661,372	2,025,920	300,000	335,452	
R0560	Total eligible own funds to meet the consolidated group SCR (excluding own funds from other financial sector and from the undertakings included via D&A)	2,661,372	2,025,920	300,000	335,452	0
R0570	Total eligible own funds to meet the minimum consolidated group SCR (group)	2,437,000	2,025,920	300,000	111.080	
R0590	Consolidated group SCR	1,525,381				
R0610	**Minimum consolidated Group SCR**	555,398				
R0630	**Ratio of Eligible own funds to the consolidated Group SCR (excluding other financial sectors and the undertakings included via D&A)**	174.47%				
R0650	**Ratio of Eligible own funds to Minimum Consolidated Group SCR**	438.78%				
R0660	**Total eligible own funds to meet the group SCR (including own funds from other financial sector and from the undertakings included via D&A)**	2,665,583	2,030,131	300,000	335,452	0
R0670	**SCR for entities included with D&A method**	0				
R0680	**Group SCR**	1,525,381				
R0690	**Ratio of Eligible own funds to group SCR including other financial sectors and the undertakings included via D&A**	174.75%				

F.1.6. IR.23.01.04

OWN FUNDS (CONTINUED)

BASIC OWN FUNDS BEFORE DEDUCTION FOR PARTICIPATIONS IN OTHER FINANCIAL SECTOR		Total
	RECONCILIATION RESERVE	C0060
R0700	Excess of assets over liabilities	2,416,639
R0710	Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	0
R0720	Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	62,000
R0725	Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions	0
R0730	Other basic own fund items	693,136
R0740	Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds	17,789
R0750	Other non available own funds	6,719
R0760	**Reconciliation reserve**	1,636,995

F.1.7. IR.25.04.22

SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT

NET OF LOSS ABSORBING CAPACITY OF TECHNICAL PROVISIONS		Gross solvency capital requirement
	MARKET RISK	C0010
R0070	Interest rate risk	44,243
R0080	Equity risk	608,041
R0090	Property risk	6,836
R0100	Spread risk	91,977
R0110	Concentration risk	6,720
R0120	Currency risk	461,834
R0125	Other market risk	0
R0130	Diversification within market risk	(285,688)
R0140	**Total Market risk**	933,962
	COUNTERPARTY DEFAULT RISK	
R0150	Type 1 exposures	39,560
R0160	Type 2 exposures	33,854
R0165	Other counterparty risk	0
R0170	Diversification within counterparty default risk	(4,619)
R0180	**Total Counterparty default risk**	68,795
	LIFE UNDERWRITING RISK	
R0190	Mortality risk	31,876
R0200	Longevity risk	18,720
R0210	Disability-Morbidity risk	1,613
R0220	Life-expense risk	233,303
R0230	Revision risk	0
R0240	Lapse risk	1,005,926
R0250	Life catastrophe risk	10,193
R0255	Other life underwriting risk	0
R0260	Diversification within life underwriting risk	(145,781)
R0270	**Total Life underwriting risk**	1,155,850
	HEALTH UNDERWRITING RISK	
R0280	Health SLT risk	10,993
R0290	Health non SLT risk	0
R0300	Health catastrophe risk	18,014
R0305	Other health underwriting risk	0
R0310	Diversification within health underwriting risk	(5,675)
R0320	**Total Health underwriting risk**	23,331
	NON-LIFE UNDERWRITING RISK	C0010
R0330	Non-life premium and reserve risk (ex catastrophe risk)	0
R0340	Non-life catastrophe risk	0
R0350	Lapse risk	0
R0355	Other non-life underwriting risk	0
R0360	Diversification within non-life underwriting risk	0
R0370	**Total Non-life underwriting risk**	0
R0400	**Intangible asset risk**	0

F.1.7. IR.25.04.22

SOLVENCY CAPITAL REQUIREMENT (CONTINUED)

NET OF LOSS ABSORBING CAPACITY OF TECHNICAL PROVISIONS		Gross solvency capital requirement
	OPERATIONAL AND OTHER RISKS	
R0422	Operational risk	62,544
R0424	Other risks	0
R0430	**Total Operational and other risks**	62,544
R0432	**Total before all diversification**	2,686,246
R0434	Total before diversification between risk modules	2,244,483
R0436	Diversification between risk modules	(491,046)
R0438	**Total after diversification**	1,753,437
R0440	Loss absorbing capacity of technical provisions	0
R0450	Loss absorbing capacity of deferred tax	(228,361)
R0455	Other adjustments	0
R0460	**Solvency capital requirement including undisclosed capital add-on**	1,525,076
R0472	Disclosed capital add-on - excluding residual model limitation	0
R0474	Disclosed capital add-on - residual model limitation	0
R0480	**Solvency capital requirement including capital add-on**	1,525,076
R0490	Biting interest rate scenario	increase
R0495	Biting life lapse scenario	mass
	INFORMATION ON OTHER ENTITIES	
R0500	Capital requirement for other financial sectors (Non-insurance capital requirements)	304
R0510	Credit institutions, investment firms and financial institutions, alternative investment funds managers, UCITS management companies	304
R0520	Institutions for occupational retirement provisions	0
R0530	Capital requirement for non- regulated entities carrying out financial activities	0
R0540	Capital requirement for non-controlled participation requirements	0
R0550	Capital requirement for residual undertakings	0
	OVERALL SCR	
R0555	Solvency capital requirement (consolidation method)	1,525,381
R0560	SCR for undertakings included via D and A	0
R0565	SCR for sub-groups included via D and A	0
R0570	**Solvency capital requirement**	1,525,381

UNDERTAKINGS IN THE SCOPE OF THE GROUP

There are entities which meet the definition of undertakings in the scope of the group for which legal requirements in other jurisdictions prohibit their inclusion in the table below. This does not impact the accounting treatment for these entities which is in compliance with the requirements of the Prudential Regulation Authority ("PRA") Rulebook and the Solvency II ("SII") Regulations.

							CRITERIA OF INFLUENCE						INCLUSION IN THE SCOPE OF GROUP SUPERVISION		GROUP SOLVENCY CALCULATION
Country	Identification code and type of code of the undertaking	Legal Name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/ non mutual)	Supervisory Authority	% capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Proportional share used for group solvency calculation	YES/NO	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking
C0010	C0020	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260
GB	LEI/2138004N53RFLL6JDQ41	Utmost Group plc	Insurance holding company as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook	Private limited company	Non-mutual	Bank of England Prudential Regulation Authority	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
GB	LEI/213800DZ5XY8AG5COI19	Utmost UK Group Holdings Limited	Insurance holding company as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook	Private company limited by shares	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
GB	LEI/2138008EY1PUPR4UJW45	Utmost International Group Holdings Limited	Insurance holding company as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook	Private company limited by shares	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
GB	SC/2138008EY1PUPR4UJW45GB00009	Utmost International Distribution Services Limited	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook	Private company limited by shares	Non-mutual	Financial Conduct Authority	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
CH	SC/2138008EY1PUPR4UJW45CH00001	Utmost Switzerland GmbH	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook	Incorporated company limited by shares or by guarantee or unlimited	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
GB	SC/213800DZ5XY8AG5COI19GB00001	Utmost Life and Pensions Holdings Limited	Insurance holding company as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook	Company limited by shares	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
GB	SC/213800DZ5XY8AG5COI19GB00005	Utmost Life and Pensions Services Limited	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook	Company limited by shares	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
GB	LEI/213800I1ZCFT62P9P534	Utmost Life and Pensions Limited	Life insurance undertaking	Company limited by shares	Non-mutual	Bank of England Prudential Regulation Authority	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
GB	LEI/549300WH4MO7YSR34G34	The Equitable Life Assurance Society	Life insurance undertaking	Private unlimited company	Mutual	Bank of England Prudential Regulation Authority	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
GG	LEI/213800OYS5CYQ7BW8K97	Utmost Worldwide Limited	Life insurance undertaking	Incorporated company limited by shares or by guarantee or unlimited	Non-mutual	Guernsey Financial Services Commission	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
AE	SC/213800OYS5CYQ7BW8K97AE00001	Utmost International Middle East Limited	Credit institution, investment firm and financial institution	Incorporated company limited by shares or by guarantee or unlimited	Non-mutual	Dubai Financial Services Authority	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
GG	SC/213800OYS5CYQ7BW8K97GG00004	Utmost Worldwide Employee Pension Scheme Limited	Institution for occupational retirement provision	Incorporated company limited by shares or by guarantee or unlimited	Non-mutual	Guernsey Financial Services Commission	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
GG	LEI/21380017NR49F34PWQ94	Utmost Portfolio Management Limited	Credit institution, investment firm and financial institution	Incorporated company limited by shares or by guarantee or unlimited	Non-mutual	Guernsey Financial Services Commission	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
GG	SC/213800OYS5CYQ7BW8K97GG00003	Dynasty ICC Limited	Other	Incorporated company limited by shares or by guarantee or unlimited	Non-mutual	Unregulated	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
IE	LEI/549300KWXY72RJWYSG13	Utmost PanEurope Designated Activity Company	Life insurance undertaking	Incorporated company limited by shares or by guarantee or unlimited	Non-mutual	Central Bank Of Ireland	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
IE	LEI/635400C5JBLAZ15LIE80	Athlumney Kappa Ireland dac	Non-regulated undertaking carrying out financial activities	Incorporated company limited by shares or by guarantee or unlimited	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
IE	LEI/635400JJABPWV2JJPE32	Utmost Holdings Ireland Limited Company	Insurance holding company as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook	Limited Company	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
BM	LEI/549300OQOA5TQJ2HLN47	Utmost Bermuda Limited	Life insurance undertaking	Limited Company	Non-mutual	Bermuda Monetary Authority	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
IE	SC/635400JJABPWV2JJPE32IE00001	Utmost Services Ireland Limited	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook	Limited Company	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
IM	SC/2138008EY1PUPR4UJW45IM00007	Utmost Holdings Isle of Man Limited	Insurance holding company as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook	Company limited by shares	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
IM	LEI/213800MY9B6KWBWCJT05	Utmost Limited	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook	Company limited by shares	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
IM	SC/2138008EY1PUPR4UJW45IM00004	Utmost Services Limited	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook	Company limited by shares	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation

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UNDERTAKINGS IN THE SCOPE OF THE GROUP (CONTINUED)

							CRITERIA OF INFLUENCE						INCLUSION IN THE SCOPE OF GROUP SUPERVISION		GROUP SOLVENCY CALCULATION
Country	Identification code and type of code of the undertaking	Legal Name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/ non mutual)	Supervisory Authority	% capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Proportional share used for group solvency calculation	YES/NO	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking
C0010	C0020	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260
IM	LEI/2138004QL5ALU854GR89	Utmost Administration Limited	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook	Company limited by shares	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
IM	SC/2138008EY1PUPR4UJW45IM00005	Utmost Trustee Solutions Limited	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook	Company limited by shares	Non-mutual	Isle of Man Financial Services Authority	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
IM	SC/2138008EY1PUPR4UJW45IM00009	Utmost International Business Services Limited	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook	Limited Company	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
IM	LEI/213800S4DUJWMDMVYE58	Utmost International Isle of Man Limited	Life insurance undertaking	Limited Company	Non-mutual	Isle of Man Financial Services Authority	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
IM	SC/2138008EY1PUPR4UJW45IM00008	Utmost International Trustee Solutions Limited	Ancillary services undertaking as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook	Limited Company	Non-mutual	Isle of Man Financial Services Authority	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
IM	SC/213800S4DUJWMDMVYE58IM00001	Douglas Bay Property Limited	Other	Limited Company	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
SG	LEI/213800JYPH619QVGEZ51	AAM Advisory Pte Limited	Credit institution, investment firm and financial institution	Limited Company	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
LU	LEI/222100G9WE14OVDGJW09	Lombard International Assurance Holdings S.à r.l.	Insurance holding company as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook	Limited liability Company	Non-mutual	Commissariat aux Assurances	0.00%	100.00%	100.00%	0	Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
GB	LEI/549300GYTKZ6025KQ786	Lombard International PCC Limited	Life insurance undertaking	company limited by shares	Non-mutual	GUERNSEY FINANCIAL SERVICES COMMISSION	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
LU	LEI/549300TG736IJQBL4N81	Lombard International Assurance S.A.	Life insurance undertaking	Limited Company	Non-mutual	Commissariat aux Assurances	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
GB	SC/222100G9WE14OVDGJW09GB00001	LIA Wealth Advisers Limited	Credit institution, investment firm and financial institution	Limited Company	Non-mutual	The Financial Conduct Authority	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
FR	SC/222100G9WE14OVDGJW09FR00001	LIA Patrimoine	Credit institution, investment firm and financial institution	Limited Company	Non-mutual	ACPR - Autorité de Contrôle Prudentiel et de Résolution	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
ES	SC/222100G9WE14OVDGJW09ES00001	LIA Patrimoine Iberia SL	Credit institution, investment firm and financial institution	Limited Company	Non-mutual	Dirección General de Seguros y Fondos de Pensiones, or DGSFP or DGS	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
LU	SC/222100G9WE14OVDGJW09LU00001	Lombard International Distribution Holdings S.à r.l.	Mixed financial holding company as defined in the Glossary	Limited Company	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
CH	SC/222100G9WE14OVDGJW09VCH00002	Insurance Development Holdings AG	Insurance holding company as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook	Limited Company	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
US	SC/54930092XIVK28RZGM95VG60814	Akito Inc.	Other	Private Company Holding	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Other method
US	SC/54930092XIVK28RZGM95VG60816	Avanna Global Corp.	Other	Private Company Holding	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Other method
GB	SC/213800S4DUJWMDMVYE58/001	Blain Investments Limited	Other	Private Company Holding	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Other method
VG	SC/54930092XIVK28RZGM95VG60817	Bliss Spring Limited	Other	Private Company Holding	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Other method
VG	SC/54930092XIVK28RZGM95VG60833	DCAF Ltd	Other	Private Company Holding	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Other method
US	SC/54930092XIVK28RZGM95VG60827	Epoch Vision Ventures Limited	Other	Private Company Holding	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Other method
GB	SC/213800S4DUJWMDMVYE58/002	Evansyr Limited	Other	Private Company Holding	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Other method
GB	SC/213800S4DUJWMDMVYE58/003	Global Reliant Group Limited	Other	Private Company Holding	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Other method
US	SC/54930092XIVK28RZGM95VG60831	Grandeur Valley Limited	Other	Private Company Holding	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Other method
GB	SC/213800S4DUJWMDMVYE58/004	Grimar 2021 Ltd	Other	Private Company Holding	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Other method
US	SC/54930092XIVK28RZGM95VG60821	Isidro Mayo Corp.	Other	Private Company Holding	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Other method
VG	SC/54930092XIVK28RZGM95VG60828	Libby Ventures Ltd	Other	Private Company Holding	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Other method

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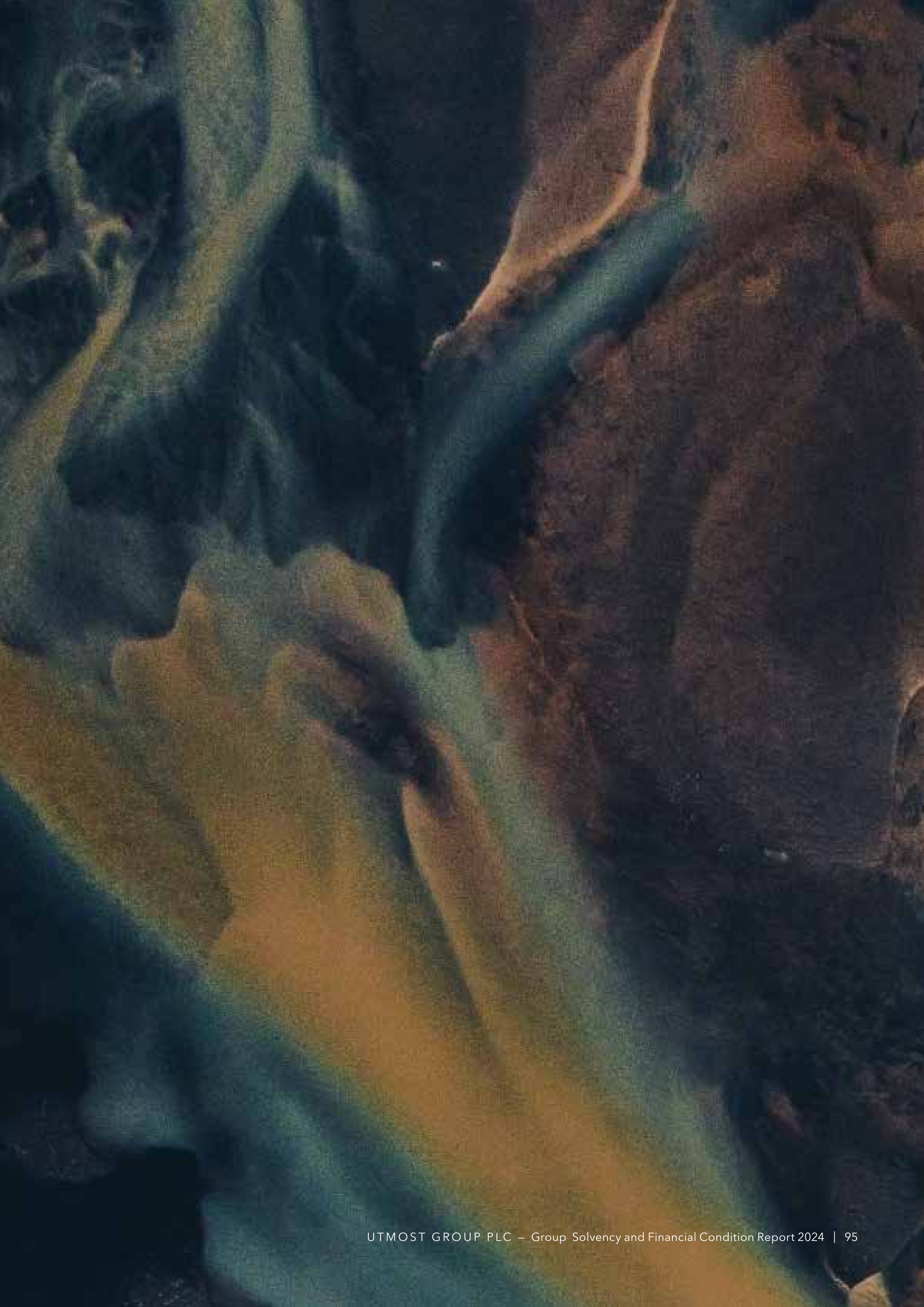
UNDERTAKINGS IN THE SCOPE OF THE GROUP (CONTINUED)

							CRITERIA OF INFLUENCE						INCLUSION IN THE SCOPE OF GROUP SUPERVISION		GROUP SOLVENCY CALCULATION
Country	Identification code and type of code of the undertaking	Legal Name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/ non mutual)	Supervisory Authority	% capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Proportional share used for group solvency calculation	YES/NO	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking
C0010	C0020	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260
GB	SC/54930092XIVK28RZGM95CY60822	Michael Churm Holdings Limited	Other	Private Company Holding	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Other method
VG	LEI/5493002RCZ6ZOX8BWU49	Neon Bay Ltd	Other	Private Company Holding	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Other method
US	SC/54930092XIVK28RZGM95VG60829	Pacific Commercial Services Ltd	Other	Private Company Holding	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Other method
US	SC/54930092XIVK28RZGM95SC60824	Reverades Holding Ltd	Other	Private Company Holding	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Other method
US	LEI/894500R6CBCE90831T16	Rosco Bahamas Ltd.	Other	Private Company Holding	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Other method
SC	SC/54930092XIVK28RZGM95SC60825	Rubyfield Investments Ltd	Other	Private Company Holding	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Other method
US	SC/54930092XIVK28RZGM95VG60830	Seaview Holdings Investment Limited	Other	Private Company Holding	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Other method
US	SC/54930092XIVK28RZGM95VG60832	Sitori Trading Limited	Other	Private Company Holding	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Other method
GB	SC/213800S4DUJWMDMVYE58/005	South Seas Capital Corp	Other	Private Company Holding	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Other method
US	SC/54930092XIVK28RZGM95VG60826	Volenda Finance Inc.	Other	Private Company Holding	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Other method
GB	SC/213800S4DUJWMDMVYE58/006	VST International Ltd	Other	Private Company Holding	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Other method
VG	SC/213800S4DUJWMDMVYE58GB00008	Chodo Limited	Other	Private Company Holding	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Other method
VG	LEI/213800KLOW6MD7632580	Global Sun Investments Limited	Other	Private Company Holding	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Other method
GB	SC/213800S4DUJWMDMVYE58GB00009	Highland River Limited	Other	Private Company Holding	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Other method
VG	SC/213800S4DUJWMDMVYE58GB00010	Lumos Industrial Company Limited	Other	Private Company Holding	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Other method
VG	SC/213800S4DUJWMDMVYE58GB00011	Nextgen Assets Limited	Other	Private Company Holding	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Other method
VG	SC/213800S4DUJWMDMVYE58GB00012	Planinvest Inversiones Limited	Other	Private Company Holding	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Other method
VG	SC/213800S4DUJWMDMVYE58GB00013	Regina Holding Group Inc	Other	Private Company Holding	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Other method
VG	SC/213800S4DUJWMDMVYE58GB00014	San Gabriel International Ltd	Other	Private Company Holding	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Other method
VG	SC/213800S4DUJWMDMVYE58GB00015	San Saturio Investments Inc	Other	Private Company Holding	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Other method
AU	SC/213800S4DUJWMDMVYE58GB00016	B + A Development Ltd	Other	Private Company Holding	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Other method
VG	SC/213800S4DUJWMDMVYE58GB00017	Buffalo Profit International Ltd	Other	Private Company Holding	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Other method
AU	SC/213800S4DUJWMDMVYE58GB00018	Castle Field Enterprises Corp	Other	Private Company Holding	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Other method
VG	SC/213800S4DUJWMDMVYE58GB00020	Gumavien 82 Ltd	Other	Private Company Holding	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Other method
GB	SC/213800S4DUJWMDMVYE58GB00021	Rusoro Mining Corp	Other	Private Company Holding	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Other method
VG	SC/213800S4DUJWMDMVYE58GB00022	Super Ever Worldwide Ltd	Other	Private Company Holding	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Other method
US	SC/213800S4DUJWMDMVYE58GB00023	L Guard Inc	Other	Private Company Holding	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Other method
VG	SC/213800S4DUJWMDMVYE58GB00024	Lanai Holdings Ltd	Other	Private Company Holding	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Other method
VG	SC/213800S4DUJWMDMVYE58GB00025	Talent Starup Capital Ltd	Other	Private Company Holding	Non-mutual		100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%	Included in the scope		Other method



F.2 ABBREVIATIONS AND GLOSSARY

AC	Audit Committee
ALCO	Asset Liability Committee
ALM	Asset Liability Matching
ARCC	Audit Risk and Compliance Committee
AUA	Assets under administration
AVIF	Acquired Value of In-Force Business
BEL	Best Estimate Liability
Board	UGP Board
BSCR	Basic Solvency Capital Requirement
CAA	Commissariat aux Assurances
CBI	Central Bank of Ireland
CDM	Chief Operating Decision Maker
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CFO	Chief Financial Officer
Company	Utmost Group plc
CRO	Chief Risk Officer
DAC	Deferred Acquisition Costs
ELAS	Equitable Life Assurance Society
ERM	Enterprise Risk Management
FCA	Financial Conduct Authority
Founders	Paul Thompson and Ian Maidens
FSA	Financial Services Authority
FVP	Fair Value Pricing Committee
FVTPL	Fair Value through Profit or Loss
GEM	Global Exchange Market
GFSC	Guernsey Financial Services Commission
GHoIA	Group Head of Internal Audit
GIA	Group Internal Audit
GloBE	The Global Anti-Base Erosion Model Rules (Pillar Two)
HNW	High Net Worth
HoIA	Head of Internal Audit

F.2 ABBREVIATIONS AND GLOSSARY (CONTINUED)

HR	Human Resources
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDR	Issuer Default Rating
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
INED	Independent Non-Executive Director
IFS	Insurer Financial Strength
IoM FSA	Isle of Man Financial Services Authority
LIA	Lombard International Assurance S.A.
LIAH	Lombard International Assurance Holdings S.a.r.l
LIPCC	Lombard International PCC Limited
LTIP	Long-Term Incentive Plan
MA	Matching Adjustment
MCGSCR	Minimum Consolidated Group Solvency Capital Requirement
MCR	Minimum Capital Requirement
MR	Mathmatical Reserves
MRTs	Material Risk Takers
NPF	Non-Profit Fund
Oaktree	Oaktree Capital Group LLC
OCI	Other Comprehensive Income
ORSA	Own Risk and Solvency Assessment
OSP	Outsource Service Provider
PAT	Profit after Tax
PRA	Prudential Regulation Authority
PwC	PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
QRT	Quantitative Reporting Template
Risk Appetite	Identification and management of an acceptable level of risk
ROU	Right of Use
RPS	Reliance Pension Scheme
RT1	Restricted Tier 1
SII	Solvency II
SII EV	Solvency II Economic Value

F.2 ABBREVIATIONS AND GLOSSARY (CONTINUED)

SCR	Solvency Capital Requirement
SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission
SFCR	Solvency and Financial Condition Report
SMC	Senior Management Committee
SMF	Senior Management Function
Subsidiary Boards	Board of directors of each of the operating subsidiaries
TCF	Treating Customers Fairly
TMTP	Transitional Measure on Technical Provisions
UAL	Utmost Administration Limited
UCS	Utmost Corporate Solutions
UGP	Utmost Group plc
UHGL	Utmost Holdings Guernsey Limited
UHNW	Ultra High Net Worth
UIIOM	Utmost International Isle of Man Limited
UITSL	Utmost International Trustee Solutions Limited
UK	United Kingdom
ULP	Utmost Life and Pensions Limited
UN PRI	United Nations-supported Principles for Responsible Investment
UPE	Utmost PanEurope dac
UPM	Utmost Portfolio Management
USIL	Utmost Services Ireland Limited
USL	Utmost Services Limited
Utmost Group	Utmost Group plc and its Subsidiaries
UTSL	Utmost Trustee Solutions Limited
UWEPS	Utmost Worldwide Employee Pension Scheme Limited
UW	Utmost Worldwide Limited
UWS	Utmost Wealth Solutions
Whistleblowing	Establishing processes for employees to raise concerns
WPSF	With Profits Sub-Fund
WTA	Withholding Tax Asset

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