



ST. JAMES'S PLACE



ST. JAMES'S PLACE GROUP  
SOLVENCY AND FINANCIAL CONDITION REPORT 2020



# Introduction

This Solvency and Financial Condition Report (SFCR) has been prepared in line with the requirements of the Solvency II (SII) Regulations, to assist clients of the St. James's Place Group (the 'Group') and other stakeholders in understanding the nature of our business, how it is managed, and its solvency position.

This is a single SFCR that incorporates consolidated information at the level of the Group, and solo information for the subsidiary insurance undertakings located within the UK and European Union: St. James's Place UK plc (SJPUK) and St. James's Place International plc (SJPI). This report is prepared in compliance with rule modification 5272800 granted by the PRA with effect from 1 January 2020.

Following the UK's exit from the EU and the end of the subsequent Transitional Period at 11pm on 31 December 2020, the PRA has adopted the SII requirements with only limited changes. Throughout this document, any references to the SII Directive and associated Delegated Regulation should be interpreted as referring to:

- the UK enactment of the legislation (unless otherwise indicated) for the Group and for SJPUK
- the EU enactment of the legislation for SJPI

Relevant information about the business of our Group is provided in the Group's Annual Report and Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2020 (the Report and Accounts), a copy of which can be found at [www.sjp.co.uk/shareholders/reports-presentation-and-webcasts/2021](http://www.sjp.co.uk/shareholders/reports-presentation-and-webcasts/2021). Where appropriate we will refer readers to that document.

There are, however, certain specific SFCR requirements which are not already reported publicly elsewhere, and those are specifically included in this report. In particular this report includes full reporting of the SII valuation undertaken at 31 December 2020, and the associated capital position for our Group. Those results are also presented in quantitative reporting templates (QRTs), and the Group's and its solo insurance undertakings' submissions can be found in the Appendix to this report.

## Summary

St. James's Place plc is an award-winning wealth management company. Clients of St. James's Place have access to a range of financial solutions, including the provision of funds and expert advice regarding building investment portfolios, retirement planning, managing intergenerational wealth and ensuring financial protection. Advice is provided by the St. James's Place Partnership, a 4,338-strong force of self-employed advisers, with whom we enjoy a close relationship.

We aim to be the most trusted brand in UK wealth management, and focus on doing 'the right thing' for our clients.

The Group provides insurance-based investment and pension products, mainly to UK clients, through two key subsidiary companies – St. James's Place UK plc (SJPUK), which is based in the UK and St. James's Place International plc (SJPI) which is based in Dublin. The Group also provides insurance-based investment products to a small but growing number of clients, mainly expatriates, in Asia through a branch of SJPI based in Singapore and a subsidiary of SJPUK based in Hong Kong.

The Group also provides unit trusts and discretionary fund management.

### Our business

Our financial business model remains straightforward and unchanged. We attract and then retain funds under management on which we will receive an annual management fee. We use this income to meet our overheads and to invest for the future.

The emergence of COVID-19 early in 2020, leading to the World Health Organisation's declaration of a pandemic on 11 March 2020 has had far-reaching consequences for the Group, the local and worldwide economy and the environment in which the Group operates. Ongoing uncertainty around the UK's future trading relationship with the EU has created further market volatility.

The COVID-19 pandemic is a major external risk event which has led, directly and indirectly, to a range of operational challenges for the Company, not least of which being the rapid transition to effective home-working for the overwhelming majority of SJP's employees (and those of our outsourced providers).

The unit-linked business model means that the financial positions of SJPUK and SJPI have remained resilient throughout the year. The uncertainty caused by the pandemic throughout most of the year impacted on the pace of discretionary investment flows as some clients took a more cautious approach to investing new funds, leading to a reduction in gross inflows of 7% compared to 2019. However, as we have seen historically in periods of significant market turmoil, client retention has remained strong with our advisers working hard to provide reassurance and sound counsel in an uncertain environment.

Insurance Funds Under Management (FUM) in the Group and individual entities grew over the year as follows:

£bn	SJP Group		SJPUK <sup>1</sup>		SJPI	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Opening FUM	<b>84.06</b>	68.34	<b>75.78</b>	61.34	<b>8.28</b>	7.00
Gross inflows	<b>10.16</b>	10.94	<b>9.46</b>	10.22	<b>0.70</b>	0.72
Outflows	<b>(4.09)</b>	(4.17)	<b>(3.72)</b>	(3.76)	<b>(0.37)</b>	(0.41)
Investment return	<b>3.38</b>	8.95	<b>3.0</b>	7.98	<b>0.38</b>	0.97
<b>Closing FUM</b>	<b>93.51</b>	84.06	<b>84.52</b>	75.78	<b>8.99</b>	8.28

<sup>1</sup> Figures for SJPUK include closing funds under management of £0.18 billion (2019: £0.12 billion) in a subsidiary life insurance company based in Hong Kong.

Most of the Group's insurance business is investment-related. However, both SJPUK and SJPI have small legacy books of protection business, which are substantially reinsured with highly-rated UK and EU-based reinsurance companies.

The Group has an additional £35.81 billion (2019: £32.93 billion) of FUM within its unit trust and discretionary fund management companies.

SJPI is continuing to write new business in the UK during the Temporary Transition Period following Brexit. Whilst the UK signed a Deal, Trade and Cooperation Agreement with the EU at the end of 2020, this did not include detailed arrangements for the financial services sector; more detail on these is expected in a Memorandum of Understanding later in 2021. The Group will continue to assess the impact of changes in the regulatory environment on its business, and develop its plans accordingly.

More information about our business can be found in Section A of this report.

### Risk management

The Group Board and the Boards of the insurance entities have responsibility for assessing the main risks affecting the business, and these are monitored on a regular basis.

Over the past year, the emergence and impact of COVID-19 has been a major external risk event. No event of this nature can be precisely forecast and planned for. However, through our approach to the fundamentals of risk management the Group has been able to demonstrate resilience, from a financial and operational perspective, against COVID-19. We remain highly confident in our ability to withstand further challenges that may or may not emerge. In addition to the uncertainties surrounding COVID-19, the short and longer-term consequences of Brexit may impact upon investor sentiment and the wider external environment in which SJP operates.

Although these risks remain outside of our control, we remain focussed on understanding the degree to which the various outcomes might impact the business to allow us to consider how they might be mitigated. Stress and scenario testing has been performed which demonstrates that the businesses remains resilient, and we continually monitor the changing environment to ensure our analysis and scenario testing remains appropriate.

## Summary continued

### Risk management continued

The key risks that could impact on the profitability of the Group's insurance businesses are:

- **Market Risk:** A reduction in funds under management owing to market shocks, poor market performance or currency and exchange rate movements would reduce future annual management charges, and hence future profits.
- **Lapse Risk:** Similarly, a reduction in funds under management owing to higher withdrawal rates would reduce future annual management charges. This may arise from factors such as changes in the economic climate, poor investment performance, competitor activity, or reputational damage to the Group.
- **Expense risk:** Higher expenses would reduce future profits.
- **Operational risk:** Losses from operational risk events, such as a product failure, failure of a Third-Party Administrator or a significant cyber attack could result in one-off operational losses reducing future profits, as well as wider reputational damage which could impact on client retention.

Although these risks may impact on the future profitability of the Group, they do not have a significant impact on our ability to meet contractual payments to clients. Our investment business is managed on a 'unit-linked' basis, where we hold assets which match our clients' investments, ensuring that we are always able to meet clients' withdrawal requests in line with their product's Terms and Conditions.

The low risk nature of our business also means that our Solvency Ratio remains resilient to changes in the business.

More information about the risks that the business faces, and how we manage them, can be found in Section C of this report.

### Our solvency position and capital management

We continue to manage our balance sheet prudently to ensure the Group's solvency, and that of its subsidiary entities, is maintained safely through the business cycle. We hold assets which match our clients' unit liabilities, and the remaining assets in the insurance companies are invested in high quality, liquid assets – typically AAA rated money market funds.

Each subsidiary company holds capital which is sufficient to cover any regulatory requirements together with an additional margin which can absorb adverse future changes.

The Group's solvency position assessed on the UK and EU regulatory basis, known as 'Solvency II', is shown in the following table:

Solvency (£'Million)	SJP Group		SJPUK		SJPI	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Solvency II Own Funds (A) <sup>1</sup>	<b>4,617</b>	4,147	<b>3,825</b>	3,428	<b>219</b>	200
Solvency Capital Requirement (B)	<b>3,507</b>	3,148	<b>3,257</b>	2,926	<b>156</b>	139
Solvency II Free Assets (A – B)	<b>1,110</b>	999	<b>568</b>	502	<b>63</b>	61
<b>Solvency ratio (A/B)</b>	<b>132%</b>	132%	<b>117%</b>	117%	<b>141%</b>	144%
Foreseeable dividend (C)	<b>267</b>	167	<b>220</b>	200	–	–
<b>Post-dividend solvency ratio (A-C)/B</b>	<b>124%</b>	126%	<b>111%</b>	110%	<b>141%</b>	144%

1 Before payment of final dividends, as presented in Group Report and Accounts.

2 Figures at 31/12/2019 reflect the planned shareholder dividend of £167m. £60m of this dividend was subsequently retained in the light of the emerging pandemic.

The COVID-19 pandemic led to significant volatility in risk-free interest rates, upon which the Solvency II valuation is based, with 10-year spot rates falling by over 60 basis points during the year to just 0.3% at the end of 2020. The unit-linked nature of the Group's business limits its exposure to such movements, however more frequent updates on the financial position of SJPUK and SJPI have been provided to the relevant Board(s) and to the Group's regulators to provide additional reassurance through the pandemic.

The Group and its insurance subsidiaries remain resilient and have maintained Solvency II Own Funds in excess of their Solvency II Capital Requirement throughout the year.

The Group's business model is focussed on wealth management, and so the overwhelming majority of its insurance business is unit-linked investment and pensions business. The Group has fully reassured, with external reassurers, the legacy protection business in SJPUK, and the level of reassurance in SJPI exceeds 80%. This limits the Group's exposure to the potential for higher levels of claims arising from COVID-19.

More information about our approach to the solvency valuation and capital management can be found in Sections D and E of this report.

### Our systems of governance

The Group Board is collectively responsible for the long-term success of our business, and a number of key governance, strategy, planning and risk management processes operate at a Group level. However, key matters must also be considered directly by the relevant entity Board(s).

The UK-regulated entities within the Group (including SJPUK) are subject to the Senior Manager & Certification Regime (SM&CR). There have been no material changes in the system of governance during the year.

More information about our system of governance, can be found in Section B of this report.

## Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the SFCR in accordance with the Prudential Regulatory Authority (PRA) rules and SII Regulations. The PRA Rulebook for SII firms in Rule 6.1(2) and Rule 6.2(1) of the Reporting Part requires that the Group must have in place a written policy ensuring the ongoing appropriateness of any information disclosed and that the Group must ensure that its SFCR is subject to approval by the Directors.

Each of the Directors, whose names and functions are listed in the Board of Directors section of the Report and Accounts are satisfied that:

- (a) Throughout the financial year in question, the Group and its solo insurance undertakings have complied in all material respects with the requirements of the PRA rules and SII Regulations as applicable; and
- (b) It is reasonable to believe that, at the date of the publication of the SFCR, the Group and its solo insurance undertakings continue so to comply, and will continue so to comply in future.

By Order of the Board

**CRAIG GENTLE**  
Chief Financial Officer  
24 February 2021

# Auditors' Report and Opinion

## Report of the external independent auditors to the Directors of St. James's Place 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 Single Group-Wide Solvency and Financial Condition Report

#### Opinion

Except as stated below, we have audited the following documents prepared by the Company as at 31 December 2020:

- The 'Valuation for solvency purposes' and 'Capital Management' sections of the Single Group-Wide Solvency and Financial Condition Report of the Company as at 31 December 2020, (**the Narrative Disclosures subject to audit**); and
- Group templates S.02.01.02, S.23.01.22, S.25.01.22 and S.32.01.22 (**the Group Templates subject to audit**).
- Company templates S.02.01.02, S.12.01.02, S.23.01.01, S.25.01.21 and S.28.01.01 in respect of St. James's Place UK plc and St. James's Place International plc (**the Company Templates subject to audit**)

The Narrative Disclosures subject to audit, the Group Templates subject to audit and the Company Templates subject to audit are collectively referred to as the **'relevant elements of the Single Group-Wide Solvency and Financial Condition Report'**.

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

- The 'Summary', 'Business and performance', 'System of governance' and 'Risk profile' elements of the Single Group-Wide Solvency and Financial Condition Report;
- Group templates S.05.01.02 and Company templates S.05.01.02 and S.05.02.01;
- The written acknowledgement by management of their responsibilities, including for the preparation of the Single Group-Wide Solvency and Financial Condition Report (**the Responsibility Statement**);
- Information which pertains to an undertaking that is not a Solvency II undertaking and has been prepared in accordance with PRA rules other than those implementing the Solvency II Directive or in accordance with an EU instrument other than the Solvency II regulations (**the sectoral information**) as identified in the Appendix to this report.

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

In our opinion, the information subject to audit in the relevant elements of the Single Group-Wide Solvency and Financial Condition Report of the Company as at 31 December 2020 is prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of the PRA Rules and Solvency II regulations on which they are based, as modified by relevant supervisory modifications.

#### 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 Single Group-Wide 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 Single Group-Wide 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 management's assessment of the going concern of the Company, and challenged the appropriateness of the assumptions used by utilising our knowledge of the Company gained throughout the audit and obtaining further corroborative audit evidence.
- Considered the results of management's analysis of the relevant solvency requirements and liquidity position of the Company, including forward looking scenarios within the Group's Own Risk and Solvency Assessment.
- Considered information obtained through review of regulatory correspondence, minutes of meetings of the Board, Audit and Risk Committees, as well as publicly available information to identify any information that would contradict management's assessment.

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 Single Group-Wide Solvency and Financial Condition Report is authorised for issue.

In auditing the Single Group-Wide Solvency and Financial Condition Report, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the Single Group-Wide 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.

## Auditors' Report and Opinion continued

### Emphasis of Matter - Basis of Accounting

We draw attention to the 'Valuation for solvency purposes' of the Single Group-Wide Solvency and Financial Condition Report, which describe the basis of accounting. The Single Group-Wide Solvency and Financial Condition Report is prepared in compliance with the financial reporting provisions of the PRA Rules and Solvency II regulations, and therefore in accordance with a special purpose financial reporting framework. The Single Group-Wide 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 Single Group-Wide 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 Single Group-Wide 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 Single Group-Wide 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 Single Group-Wide 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 Single Group-Wide 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 Single Group-Wide Solvency and Financial Condition Report

The Directors are responsible for the preparation of the Single Group-Wide Solvency and Financial Condition Report in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of the PRA rules and Solvency II regulations, which have been modified by the modification made by the PRA under section 138A of FSMA, as detailed below:

- Permission to publish a Single Group-Wide Solvency and Financial Condition Report

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

### Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the relevant elements of the Single Group-Wide 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 Single Group-Wide Solvency and Financial Condition Report is prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the financial reporting provisions of the PRA Rules and Solvency II regulations on which they are based.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the relevant elements of the Single Group-Wide 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 Single Group-Wide 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 UK 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 Single Group-Wide Solvency and Financial Condition Report. We also considered those laws and regulations that have a direct impact on Single Group-Wide Solvency and Financial Condition Report such as Solvency II regulations. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the Single Group-Wide Solvency and Financial Condition Report (including the risk of override of controls), and determined that the principal risks were related to management bias in accounting estimates specifically persistency assumptions used in the valuation of technical provisions and investments with a judgemental valuation, being investment properties, derivatives and level 3 investments in the Diversified Assets Fund. Audit procedures performed included:

- Enquiries of compliance, risk, internal audit, and the Company's legal function, including consideration of 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 Board, Audit Committee and Risk Committee;
- Reviewing data regarding policyholder complaints and the Company's register of litigation and claims, in so far as they related to non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud;



## Auditors' Report and Opinion continued

- Procedures relating to the valuation of technical provisions and investments with a judgmental valuation, being investment properties, derivatives and level 3 investments in the Diversified Assets Fund;
- Identifying and testing journal entries, in particular any journal entries posted with unusual account combinations or posted by senior management; and
- Designing audit procedures to incorporate unpredictability around the nature, timing or extent of our testing.

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 Single Group-Wide 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](http://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities). This description forms part of our auditors' report.

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

### Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

#### Sectoral Information

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

#### Other Information

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

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditors' report is Andrew Moore.

#### PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS LLP

Chartered Accountants

London

24 February 2021

### Appendix – relevant elements of the Single Group-Wide Solvency and Financial Condition Report that are not subject to audit

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

- The following elements of Group template S.23.01.22
  - Rows R0410 to R0440 – Own funds of other financial sectors
- The following elements of Group template S.25.01.22
  - 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'.

## A) Business and Performance

### A.1 Business

#### Name and legal form of the undertakings

St. James's Place plc (SJP PLC) is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales (No. 03183415). SJP PLC's registered address is St. James's Place House, 1 Tetbury Road, Cirencester, Gloucestershire GL7 1FP.

St. James's Place UK plc (SJPUK) is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in England and Wales (No. 02628062). SJP UK's registered address is St. James's Place House, 1 Tetbury Road, Cirencester, Gloucestershire GL7 1FP.

St. James's Place International plc (SJPI) is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in the Republic of Ireland (No. 185345). SJPI's registered address is Fleming Court, Flemings Place, Dublin 4, Ireland.

#### Supervision

The Group is regulated as an Insurance Group, subject to the UK's enactment of the Solvency II Directive (2009/138/EC) of the European Parliament and of the Council (on the supplementary supervision of insurance undertakings in an insurance group), with the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) as its lead regulator.

SJPUK is also regulated by the PRA.

SJPI is regulated by the Central Bank of Ireland (CBol).

The PRA may be contacted through their website at [www.bankofengland.co.uk/contact](http://www.bankofengland.co.uk/contact) or at 20 Moorgate, London, EC2R 6DA.

The CBol may be contacted through their website at [www.centralbank.ie/contact-us](http://www.centralbank.ie/contact-us) or at PO Box 559, New Wapping St, North Wall Quay, Dublin 1, D02 P656.

A summary of the regulated entities in the Group, and their supervision, is provided in Note 18 on pages 198 to 200 in the Report and Accounts.

#### Auditors

As reported in the Report and Accounts, the Group's external auditor is PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, 7 More London Riverside, London SE1 2RT. PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP is also the external auditor for SJPUK.

Grant Thornton, 13-18 City Quay, Dublin 2 is the external auditor for SJPI.

#### Group ownership and structure

More information about the Group is included in the Report and Accounts in Note 22 on pages 207 to 210.

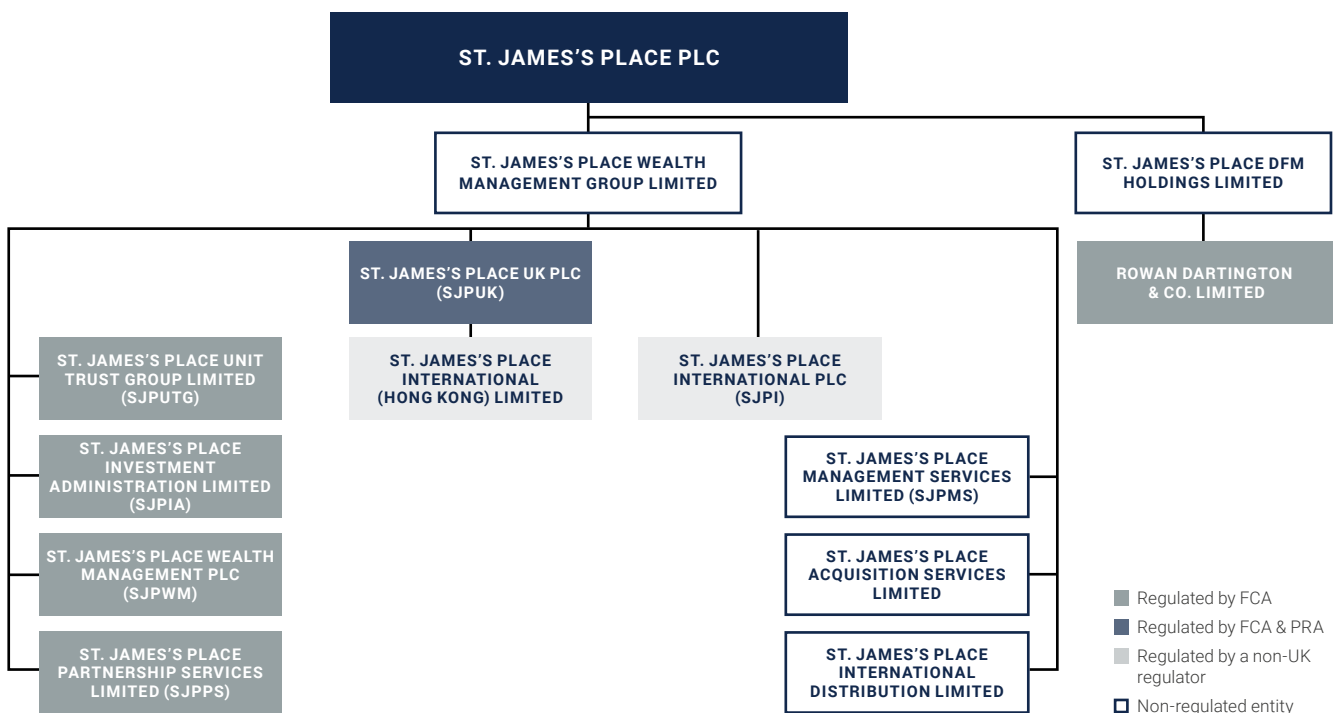
All significant operating companies based in the UK and Ireland, including SJPUK and SJPI, are held as subsidiaries of St. James's Place Wealth Management Group Limited (SJPWMG), which is a wholly owned subsidiary of SJP PLC.

The entire issued ordinary share capital of SJP PLC is listed on the London Stock Exchange and there are no holders of qualifying holdings in the Company. Details of the holders of material holdings are announced to the London Stock Exchange in accordance with the requirements of the Financial Conduct Authority's Disclosure Guidance & Transparency Rules. The Report and Accounts also includes information about the ownership structure and related undertakings, as well as information about distributions to shareholders.

There is no difference between the scope of the Consolidated Financial Statements in the Report and Accounts, and this SFCR. A simplified Group structure diagram is included below.

#### Business

A description of the whole business of the Group is set out in the Report and Accounts on pages 14 to 49. The business of each of the insurance subsidiaries is predominantly provision of unit-linked savings contracts to retail clients.



## A) Business and Performance continued

### A.2 Underwriting performance

Our business model is focussed on wealth management, and so the overwhelming majority of our insurance business is unit-linked investment and pensions business. This business has very low levels of insurance risk. Further, we have fully reassured, with external reassurers, the legacy protection business in SJPUK, and the level of reinsurance in SJPI exceeds 80%. As a result, the IFRS net insurance liability exposure for the Group at 31 December 2020 (excluding the unit-linked element and reinsurance) was only £4.2 million (2019: £3.8 million). Underwriting performance is therefore not a significant driver of the Group's (or the insurance subsidiaries') long-term profitability.

More information about the Group's underwritten business can be found in Note 14 on pages 184 and 185 of the Report and Accounts.

### A.3 Investment performance

The wealth management nature of our business means that delivering investment performance for clients is a key performance criterion. However, the unit-linked nature of our insurance business in both SJPUK and SJPI means that the impact of investment performance on profit is second order. In general, positive investment performance of our assets is passed on to clients through an equivalent increase in their benefits. An increase in benefits results in a proportionate increase in Annual Management Charges (AMCs), which contributes to improved business performance, but our matching policy ensures that at all times we have assets to meet our liability to clients.

Excess assets held by the insurance companies (and the Group), above those required to match client unit-liabilities, are used as working capital and also as a prudential buffer. The Group's investment policy requires that these prudential assets should be invested in high credit quality and high liquidity assets, typically AAA rated money-market funds. Consequently, the investment performance of these assets is low, because we are focussing on security not on yield.

More information about the investment performance of the assets held to cover our unit liabilities and our shareholder assets is presented in Note 6 on page 171 of our Report and Accounts.

### A.4 Performance of other activities

As described above, due to the unit-linked nature of our business, underwriting performance is not a significant driver of business performance at Group level or in the subsidiaries. Instead the Group's performance is primarily dependent on levels of FUM and the resulting level of annual management charges. FUM grows with new business inflows, but is reduced by client encashments. As noted above, investment performance can also impact the level of FUM, either positively or negatively.

Insurance FUM for the Group, as well as for SJPUK and SJPI, have increased during the year, due to positive net inflows and strong investment performance in the unit-linked funds over 2020. This has resulted in increased levels of AMC income compared to the prior year.

Detailed information about the development of FUM in the Group can be found on page 55 of the Report and Accounts, and analysis of how this translates into the performance of the business is expounded on pages 54 to 56 of the same document. Information about the Group's leasing arrangements, which are not in either of the insurance subsidiaries, can be found in Note 10 on pages 177 and 178 of the Report and Accounts.

## B) System of Governance

### B.1 General information on the system of governance

#### The Group

The Group is vertically integrated, allowing it to benefit from the synergies of combining funds management with the provision of advice.

The Group is classified as an insurance group for regulatory purposes. The business performance of each of the regulated entities within the Group is ultimately linked with that of the Group as a whole and the majority of risks impact more than one of the regulated entities. The governance structure is designed to reflect this high level of integration, with the business of the Group being governed by a unified Group board committee structure at holding company level (SJP PLC).

The Board of directors of SJP PLC (the 'Board'), in conjunction with its Executive Board Committee (ExBo), sets the strategic direction for, and risk appetite of, the Group. The Board has delegated certain responsibilities to board committees, whose members are non-executive. The Board reserves certain matters to itself but delegates other matters to ExBo, which is responsible for the Group's operational matters. Each member of ExBo has individual responsibility for a number of divisions within the Group, providing smooth and effective reporting structures and delegations of authority.

Further information on the Board, the Group's System of Governance, Remuneration policies and material transactions with shareholders, is provided in the Corporate Governance Report on pages 84 to 103 and the Report of the Remuneration Committee on pages 121 to 139 in the Report and Accounts.

In line with the Group governance structure, the key functions are organised as Group functions (recognising specific local requirements as appropriate – see SJPI below), ensuring consistent implementation of systems and procedures across the Group. The Chief Actuary reports into the Chief Financial Officer and the Chief Risk Officer to the Group CEO, both of whom are members of the Board of SJP plc. The Compliance function holders report into the Chief Risk Officer, except for those entities where the Chief Risk Officer is also the Compliance function holder (including SJPUK). All are required to report regularly to the Risk and/or Audit Committees, and have unfettered access to the respective committee chairs, ensuring the necessary authority, resources and operational independence to carry out their tasks. The Director – Group Audit reports into the Chief Executive Officer, but, in line with best practice, has direct access to the Audit Committee and the Audit Committee chair.

#### SJPUK

SJPUK is managed as a Group subsidiary company with a number of key governance, strategy, planning and risk management processes, and, to a large extent, senior operational management, operating at a Group level. However, certain decisions and key matters must be considered directly by the board of SJPUK. Such matters include:

- Those required by law (e.g. matters under the Companies Act 2006 (such as dividend payments) and accounting and auditing legislation (such as approving annual accounts));
- Those required by regulators (e.g. approval of the SII disclosures); and
- Other commercial matters that the directors of SJPUK deem, in view of their fiduciary duties, that they should consider directly (e.g. entering into key agreements).

#### SJPI

SJPI is similarly managed as a Group subsidiary, with local management supplemented and complemented by support from the Group. As with SJPUK, certain decisions and key matters are reserved to the SJPI board, which comprises independent non-executive, non-executive and executive directors. Overall the board of SJPI aligns the company with the strategic direction and risk appetite set by the Group.

There are, however, specific governance requirements associated with operating an insurance company in Ireland, and as a consequence the company is required to maintain additional distinct 'standalone' governance arrangements, including dedicated audit and risk committees. The Group Board and ExBo interact regularly, as appropriate, with the board of SJPI and its sub-committees.

A number of the key functions are also undertaken locally, with the local Chief Risk Officer being one of the local Executive Directors of the subsidiary, giving good access to the Board to ensure operational independence. There are also local Compliance and MLRO function holders who report into the SJPI Chief Risk Officer and the SJPI board. The Head of Actuarial Function is outsourced to Milliman, Dublin, and the Group's Director of Audit also fulfils the Internal Audit function for SJPI.

#### Assessment of adequacy

All UK-regulated entities within the Group continue to fall under the Senior Managers & Certification Regime (SM&CR).

The following key appointments were made during the last year:

- Emma Griffin has been appointed as Director and Chair of St. James's Place Unit Trust Group Limited (SJPUTG), replacing Roger Yates who has now resigned as a Director of SJPUTG.
- Rosemary Hilary has been appointed as Director and Chair of St. James's Place UK plc (SJPUK), replacing Iain Cornish who will remain a Director.
- Paul Manduca has been appointed to join the SJP plc Board as a Non-executive Director and Chair designate.
- Mark Sutton has been appointed as a Director of St. James's Place Partnership Services Limited.

There have been no other material changes in the system of governance during the year, and the Group believes it remains appropriate taking into account the nature, scale and complexity of the risks inherent in the business. In particular, the centralised approach reflects the highly integrated and inter-dependent nature of the Group's activities.

## B) System of Governance continued

### B.2 Fit and proper requirements

The Group is committed to ensuring that all members of its Boards, key function holders and other senior individuals within the Group (including all Senior Management Function holders and Certified Staff), behave with integrity, honesty and skill, and this commitment is documented in the Fitness and Propriety Policy. The Group has processes in place to ensure appropriate standards of fitness and propriety are met and maintained, both prior to appointment and on an ongoing basis thereafter.

The key elements within the fitness and propriety framework, which apply to each individual, are:

- A Pre-appointment assessment, including: assessment of the individual's knowledge; technical capability; business conduct; behavioural competencies; professional experience and qualifications; receipt of a regulatory reference; and receipt of satisfactory criminal record and credit checks.
- A skills gap analysis, including the transference of any gaps in ability to perform role to a learning and development plan.
- A probationary period and an appropriate induction programme.
- A job description, setting out the significant requirements of their role.
- For Senior Manager Function holders, the maintenance of a Statement of Responsibilities document, listing the core governance and key functions applicable to the role.
- An annual assessment of the fitness and propriety of Senior Manager Function and Certified Function holders, accompanied by a signed confirmation of the individual's understanding of their core governance responsibilities, their fitness and propriety requirements, and an understanding of their ongoing compliance.
- An annual review of performance against objectives and assessment of behaviour against regulatory conduct standards.
- A review of their fitness and propriety, whenever they are impacted by a significant business change or there is a significant change in their responsibilities.

Where a key function is outsourced, the Group ensures that the outsourcing firm carries out appropriate assessments of fitness and propriety for those responsible for the provision of the function and provides evidence of this.

In addition, the Board's Nomination Committee regularly reviews the structure, size and composition of the Board, including skills, knowledge and experience, and makes recommendations to the Board with regard to any changes. When a new appointment is required, the Nomination Committee evaluates the balance of knowledge, skills and experience of the Board members and uses this evaluation to inform the selection of a suitable candidate. Appointments to the role of director and PCF role holder in SJPI are subject to approval by the SJPI board and the CBol.

Records are maintained, and notifications made to the regulators, as and when required.

Further information about the effectiveness and performance of the Group Board is included on pages 102 and 103 of the Report and Accounts.

### B.3 Risk management system including the ORSA

The Risk Management System applies consistently across the Group, and information on this is included on pages 73 to 80 of the Report and Accounts. Additional information on the activity of the Board's Risk Committee can be found on pages 112 to 116.

The Board and insurance entity boards are responsible for assessing their main risks. These are monitored on a regular basis by the Board's Risk Committee, ExBo, the boards of SJPUK and SJPI, and SJPI's Risk Committee.

The Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) process is described on pages 73 to 75 of the Report and Accounts, including how it is integrated into the strategic planning, capital management and risk management processes of the Group. The ORSA process was performed simultaneously at Group and material subsidiary (individual insurers) level and recorded in a single document. The ORSA has been used in the decision-making process for this year, which ensures prominence of risk and capital management within this. More information on this can be found on page 114 of the Report and Accounts. The ORSA continues to evolve and strengthen risk management processes throughout the Group.

The ORSA follows an annual cycle which links business activity and strategic objectives, including capital management activities, with comprehensive assessments of the risk the business faces. It uses outputs from the Risk Management processes to inform and agree risk tolerance and own solvency requirements for each insurance entity and at the wider Group level. The ORSA framework consists of:

- Identifying and assessing risks in accordance with the Risk Management Framework;
- Maintaining risk appetite and agreed tolerances with the Board;
- Projecting the capital requirements and expected Own Funds based on strategic plans and risk profile;
- Assessing the own solvency requirements within each of the regulated insurance entities and for the Group to remain solvent under reasonably foreseeable conditions;
- Monitoring compliance with the SCR and Technical provisions; and
- Reporting conclusions and findings to the Board and regulators.

The ORSA process is directed by the Board, with active engagement from the boards of SJPUK and SJPI. The process comprises of a comprehensive risk assessment; understanding of the risks of each entity and how they are managed; and understanding how those risks might change, in the context of the strategic plan. It also incorporates a quantitative analysis of the capital required, and how this might develop over our planning period (five years).

Where on-going risk monitoring identifies a material change with a notable impact across the Group's operations or confirmation of a fundamental change to our business model which renders the existing assessments invalid, an ad-hoc ORSA Summary Report will be produced.

## B) System of Governance continued

### B.3 Risk management system including the ORSA continued

This year, additional scenario testing was carried out to provide assurance over the Group's resilience following the near-global lockdown following the COVID-19 pandemic. This work helped to inform decisions regarding management actions which were taken as a response, including withholding one third of the proposed year-end Group dividend and financial support packages across the Partnership. Management was also provided with a risk view of the operational environment through the transition to working from home and the following months.

The risk profiles of SJPUK and SJPI are consistent with the key risk exposures described in the Report and Accounts, although risks relating to the provision of advice have only an indirect impact on the insurance companies. Solvency requirements for each insurance company are calculated separately and monitored by their respective boards, which are also overseen by the Board. The appropriateness of solvency needs is validated through the following activities:

- Subjecting the financial projections to a series of stresses and scenario tests to measure the sensitivity of our financial position to changes in key modelling assumptions.
- Analysing the impact of material and emerging risks under both reasonably foreseeable and extreme conditions to validate the appropriateness of the control environment and capital buffers.
- Reviewing the assumptions underlying the SCR to assess whether the Standard Formula remains appropriate based on the risk profile of the solo entities.

Validating the outcome of ORSA processes over time by back-testing historic scenarios and forecasts to actual comparisons. The outcome of this testing is reported in the control documentation prior to the approval of the ORSA report.

### B.4 Internal control system

Information about the Internal Control System, including the Control Self-Assessment process that operates consistently across the Group is provided in the Risk Management section of the Report and Accounts on page 73, with an evaluation of the system included in the Report of the Audit Committee on page 110.

For the Group subsidiaries, oversight of SJPUK internal controls is delegated to the Board's Audit Committee. In line with the stand-alone governance that is required, SJPI has a separate audit committee reporting to its board, which maintains oversight of SJPI internal controls.

The System of Internal Control is underpinned by the Internal Control Model which is designed to ensure the Group meets the key objectives of the business model. This is achieved by adopting the '3 Lines of Defence' model for internal control providing a structured approach for defining risk and control responsibilities.

#### St. James's Place plc

Establish three lines of defence to ensure the appropriate management of the Group's risks

##### First Line: Operational Management

- Responsible for ensuring that appropriate controls are in place to address risks and assessing the effectiveness of these, to enable the Group to meet the aims of its internal control model (including activities undertaken by outsourced relationships).

##### Second Line: Risk, Internal Controls and Compliance Functions

- Group Risk facilitates, monitors and reports on the implementation by operational management of the risk policies, processes and controls. This is done through regular risk review meetings and control effectiveness reviews (which are reported through our annual control self-assessment process).
- Compliance Assurance provides assurance on the adequacy of relevant processes in the mitigation of the specific risks associated with non-compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

##### Third Line: Internal Audit

- The Internal Audit team, which is independent of executive management and the first and second lines of defence, provides independent and objective assurance on the internal control model to the Audit Committee through its programme of audit reviews which includes an annual internal control evaluation.

The Group maintains the following permanent and effective teams which collectively comprise the Compliance Function across the Group:

- **Regulatory Guidance** to monitor regulatory developments and business impact; to provide guidance in the compliant development of new products and services and provide guidance during any change to existing products and services;
- **Group Legal** to monitor legislative change;
- **Compliance Assurance** to conduct themed reviews and checks across all divisions to ensure compliant implementation has been maintained;
- **Financial Crime Prevention** to oversee the compliance with the regulatory requirements for financial crime prevention including fraud, anti-money laundering, anti-bribery and anti-corruption;
- **Financial Promotions** to check the adherence of all financial promotions to the relevant regulatory requirements; and
- **Information and Data Security** who oversee data protection.

In addition, Business Assurance and Field Risk monitor advice and Partner activity as part of the first line of defence.

## B) System of Governance continued

### B.4 Internal control system continued

The activities performed by these functions fall under the oversight of the Group Risk Executive Committee. They operate independently to the business and are responsible for:

- Ensuring adequate policies and procedures are in place to detect any risk of failure to comply with the Group's regulatory obligations;
- Monitoring, and on a regular basis assessing, the adequacy and effectiveness of the measures and procedures noted above; and
- Advising and assisting those responsible for carrying out services and activities to ensure they remain in compliance with all relevant laws, regulations and directives.

Each Group company has a nominated individual responsible for oversight of all compliance matters, including compliance with all relevant regulations and directives. They are responsible for reporting on compliance matters to senior management, and for indicating whether appropriate remedial measures have been taken in the event of any deficiencies.

A Group Compliance Policy is maintained to identify the compliance structure and systems and controls, which is approved by the Group Risk Executive Committee and Board Risk Committee. The policy is reviewed annually or in the event of a material change to the underlying risk profile. It is supported by an annual Compliance Assurance Plan which involves a risk-based review of the business to provide assurance that activities remain within the Group Compliance Policy.

### B.5 Internal audit function

The Internal Audit Division is structured as a Group level function with responsibility for providing third line assurance on all entities within the Group. In this respect it supports the Board's Audit Committee and SJPI's audit committee. The function operates in accordance with the standards of the Institute of Internal Auditors and, in the UK, complies with the provisions of the Code of Conduct for Effective Internal Audit in the Financial Services Sector (2017). The Director of Audit reports to the Group Chief Executive and has direct access to the Chairman of the Board's Audit Committee and the Chairman of the SJPI Audit Committee. The powers of the Internal Audit Division are formally outlined in the Audit Charter which is reviewed annually by both audit committees and constitutes the Audit Policy of the Group.

Information about the performance of the Internal Audit Division can be found in the Report of the Audit Committee on page 109 of the Report and Accounts.

### B.6 Actuarial function

Most of the actuarial work for the Group is undertaken by a centralised team, which produces results for all entities. However, the regulatory responsibility is fulfilled by a named individual for each of the relevant jurisdictions.

The Chief Actuary for the Group and SJPUK is directly employed and reports to the Chief Financial Officer, but has direct access to the Group Board, reporting regularly to the Group Board's Audit and Risk Committees. He is also a Director of SJPUK and SJPI.

The Head of Actuarial Function role for SJPI is outsourced to Milliman, an actuarial consultancy firm based locally in Dublin. This also provides access to local professional knowledge and experience.

In all jurisdictions, the Actuarial Function is linked with the Risk Function, providing support and advice, as well as assistance in generating quantitative analysis to support investigations of financial sensitivities, projections and scenarios.

### B.7 Outsourcing

The Group outsources the majority of its fund management, back office and administration processes to reputable third parties in order to focus on its core competencies, and will continue to do so provided that the arrangements do not:

- a) materially impair the quality of the system of governance of the Group;
- b) unduly increase operational risk;
- c) impair the ability of the supervisory authorities to monitor the compliance of the Group with its obligations; and/or
- d) undermine continuous and satisfactory service to clients.

Throughout 2020, as the future trading arrangements between the EU and the UK were being negotiated, the Group implemented necessary changes arising as a result of Brexit and continued with its Brexit preparations to protect our relationships with material outsource providers.

The group's Material Outsourcing Policy sets out our minimum standards in relation to the selection, due diligence and on-going management of outsourcing relationships.

Outsourcing of fund management is managed through our Investment Management Approach (IMA). More information about the IMA and the process of selecting fund managers is provided on pages 24 and 25 of the Report & Accounts and also on our website at [www.sjp.co.uk/products-and-services/investment-management-approach](http://www.sjp.co.uk/products-and-services/investment-management-approach).

## B) System of Governance continued

### B.7 Outsourcing continued

The details of our key external outsourcing arrangements as at 31 December 2020 are listed in the tables below:

#### Back-office and administration service providers

Service provider	Nature of outsourced service	Jurisdiction
Amazon Web Services, Inc.	IT Hosting Services	USA
Capita Life and Pensions Services Ireland Ltd	Administration Services	Ireland
Citibank	Custodian and Dealing Services	UK
SS&C Financial Services International Limited	Administration Services	UK
Intellect Design Arena Ltd	IT Development Services	UK
NatWest Trustee & Depositary Services Ltd	Trustee Services	UK
State Street Bank and Trust Company	Custodian, Trustee Services and Fund Administration Services	UK

#### Fund management (IMA)

Service provider	Nature of outsourced service	Jurisdiction
Aristotle Capital Management LLC	Fund Management	USA
Artemis Investment Management LLP	Fund Management	UK
Artisan Partners Limited Partnership	Fund Management	USA
AXA Investment Managers UK Ltd	Fund Management	UK
BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Ltd	Fund Management	UK
BlueBay Asset Management LLP	Fund Management	UK
Brigade Capital Management, LP	Fund Management	USA
Burgundy Asset Management Ltd	Fund Management	Canada
Capital Four Management Fondsmæglerselskab A/S	Fund Management	Denmark
EdgePoint Investment Group, Inc.	Fund Management	Canada
First State Investments (Hong Kong) Limited	Fund Management	Hong Kong
Grantham, Mayo, Van Otterloo & Co. LLC	Fund Management	USA
Impax Asset Management Limited	Fund Management	UK
Invesco Asset Management Ltd	Fund Management	UK
J O Hambro Capital Management Limited	Fund Management	UK
Jennison Associates LLC	Fund Management	USA
Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co. L.P.	Fund Management	USA
Loomis, Sayles & Company, LP	Fund Management	USA
Magellan Asset Management Ltd	Fund Management	Australia
Majedie Asset Management Limited	Fund Management	UK
MidOcean Credit Fund Management LP	Fund Management	USA
Nippon Value Investors	Fund Management	Japan
Ninetyone UK Limited	Fund Management	UK
Oaktree Capital Management, LP	Fund Management	USA
Orchard Street Investment Management LLP	Fund Management	UK
Paradice Investment Management Pty Ltd	Fund Management	USA
Payden & Rygel	Fund Management	USA
Pzena Investment Management LLC	Fund Management	USA
RWC Partners Ltd	Fund Management	UK
Sands Capital Management LLC	Fund Management	USA
Sanders Capital LLC	Fund Management	USA
Schroder Investment Management Ltd	Fund Management	UK
Select Equity Group, Inc.	Fund Management	USA
Somerset Capital Management	Fund Management	UK
State Street Global Advisors Limited	Fund Management	UK
Threadneedle Asset Management Ltd	Fund Management	UK
TwentyFour Asset Management LLP	Fund Management	UK
Wasatch Advisors, Inc.	Fund Management	USA
Wellington Management Company LLP	Fund Management	USA



## C) Risk Profile

Information about the risk profile of the business, and the principal risks and uncertainties that are inherent within both the Group's business model and the market in which we operate, is included on pages 73 to 80 of the Report and Accounts, in the Risk Management section. These are the risks which could have a material impact on the key strategic outcomes.

Against each of the risks, consideration is given to the level of exposure (likelihood and impact) and the extent to which the risk can be mitigated. This is recorded through local level risk registers and aggregated into a Group-level 'Principal Risks'. The Report and Accounts set out the principal risks, the key strategic areas on which they impact, and the high-level controls to mitigate them.

The principal risks to our business largely remain the same, but the controls and mitigations are under constant review. Through the emergence and spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, there has been the crystallisation of a risk event which would have been considered a low probability but high impact risk at the end of 2019. In reflection of the stability and consistency of the Group's business model, the emergence of COVID-19 has impacted the business in ways which are familiar to our risk framework, namely impacts on Funds Under Management and new business levels plus testing our business continuity plan. It has also introduced new challenges and risks associated with working from home for a prolonged period and required us to consider how best to deal with this specific scenario in relation to providing financial support for Partners.

In addition to the uncertainties surrounding COVID-19, the short and longer-term consequences of Brexit impact upon investor sentiment and the wider external environment in which SJP operate. Stress and scenario testing has been performed which demonstrates that the business is resilient and we continually monitor the changing environment, to ensure our analysis and scenario testing remains appropriate. Our analysis and scenario testing in 2020 continued to consider worse case scenarios enabling us to remain adequately capitalised to withstand severe but plausible events.

The design of the Group's product offering on a unit-linked basis was conceived from outset as an attractive client proposition, but also a risk management opportunity. In combination with the corporate investment strategy of fully matching all client liabilities with the relevant assets, all material risks are greatly reduced from this business, apart from operational risk. More information about our Investment Management Approach can be found here [www.sjp.co.uk/products-and-services/investment-management-approach](http://www.sjp.co.uk/products-and-services/investment-management-approach).

The governance framework we have implemented is designed to mitigate risk and ensure that assets held within each fund are appropriate for the risk profile and scope of the investment mandate. We also ensure that our investment proposition remains appropriately positioned to meet the requirements of our clients. The comprehensive governance framework includes, amongst other components:

- an Investment Committee comprising both executive and non-executive expertise,
- an internal Investment Risk Committee which provides oversight of fund operations,
- an internal team dedicated to the monitoring of the investment risk aspects of our third-party fund managers; and
- the retained services of a range of specialist independent investment consultants.

Outside the unit-linked funds, the vast majority of shareholder assets above those required to meet client liabilities are invested in highly rated and highly liquid sterling denominated cash-type investments, such as short-dated Government Bonds, Money Market Liquidity Funds and Bank Deposits. Minimum credit ratings, and diversification and liquidity requirements are managed through a Group Credit Risk Policy and a Group Liquidity Risk Policy.

Collectively, this oversight and governance also gives the Group comfort in continued adherence to the prudent person principle.

More information about the Financial Risks in our business can be found in Note 17 on pages 188 to 198 of the Report and Accounts.

## C) Risk Profile continued

### C.1 Underwriting risk

The unit-linked nature of our products in both SJPUK and SJPI is designed to mitigate the impact of underwriting risks on the business.

#### a) Retention

The Group's ability to retain funds under management may be impacted by changes in the economic climate, poor investment performance, competitor activity, or reputational damage to the Group. Higher levels of lapses, whether from a one-off event or from an increase to our assumptions of long-term experience, would reduce the Group's future profitability. However, the unit-linked nature of our business means that the impact on the Group's solvency position is limited, since technical provisions, Own Funds and capital requirements would all move broadly in line with the lower level of business.

The following table shows the impact of a 10% increase in the assumed level of future lapses:

#### 10% increase in lapses

Percentage change in	SJPUK		SJPI		Group	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR)	<b>(6)%</b>	(6)%	<b>(7)%</b>	(7)%	<b>(6)%</b>	(6)%
Own Funds	<b>(4)%</b>	(4)%	<b>1%</b>	0%	<b>(3)%</b>	(4)%
Base Solvency Ratio	<b>117%</b>	117%	<b>141%</b>	144%	<b>132%</b>	132%
Scenario Solvency Ratio	<b>120%</b>	119%	<b>152%</b>	154%	<b>135%</b>	135%

The table shows that increasing the assumed level of future lapses (normally considered a negative result) would counterintuitively lead to a small increase in the Group's current solvency ratio. A similar effect is seen in both SJPUK and SJPI, although the effect is more pronounced in SJPI (reflecting differences in the emergence of profits from the underlying products).

#### b) Expenses

Changes in expenses, particularly administration costs, would impact on the Group's future profits. Increasing our long-term assumption of expense levels would increase both our technical provisions and our capital requirements.

The following table shows the impact of a 10% increase in the assumed level of per-policy expenses:

#### 10% increase in per-policy expenses

Percentage change in	SJPUK		SJPI		Group	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR)	<b>0%</b>	0%	<b>1%</b>	0%	<b>0%</b>	0%
Own Funds	<b>(1)%</b>	(1)%	<b>(8)%</b>	(7)%	<b>(2)%</b>	(1)%
Base Solvency Ratio	<b>117%</b>	117%	<b>141%</b>	144%	<b>132%</b>	132%
Scenario Solvency Ratio	<b>116%</b>	116%	<b>128%</b>	135%	<b>130%</b>	130%

The table shows that an increase in per-policy expenses would lead to a small reduction in the Group's solvency ratio. A similar effect is seen in both SJPUK and SJPI, although the effect is more pronounced in SJPI (again reflecting differences in the emergence of profits from the underlying products).

#### c) Mortality and morbidity

The insurance subsidiaries have only small legacy portfolios of protection business which are substantially (or wholly in the case of SJPUK) reassured. The level of mortality and morbidity risk relating to this business is therefore immaterial, and the Group has limited financial exposure to increased claims arising from COVID-19.

Information about insurance risks in our group, including underwriting and reinsurance, is included in Note 14 on pages 184 and 185 of the Report and Accounts.

## C) Risk Profile continued

### C.2 Market risk

The unit-linked nature of the Group's products, and our matching strategy, means our corporate exposure to market risk is small and second-order. Similarly, our investment policy for shareholder assets also substantially mitigates market risk.

#### a) Funds under management

Adverse market movements would reduce the Group's future profitability through lower levels of annual management charges. However, the impact on the Group's current solvency position (and that of SJPUK and SJPI) would be limited, since technical provisions, Own Funds and capital requirements would all move broadly in line with the lower funds under management.

The following table shows the impact of a 10% reduction in current funds under management:

#### 10% decrease in FUM

Percentage change in	SJPUK		SJPI		Group	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
SCR	(10)%	(10)%	(9)%	(9)%	(10)%	(10)%
Own Funds	(11)%	(11)%	(10)%	(9)%	(10)%	(10)%
Base Solvency Ratio	117%	117%	141%	144%	132%	132%
Scenario Solvency Ratio	117%	116%	139%	144%	132%	132%

Note:

1 This table ignores any knock-on effect of lower markets on the symmetric equity adjustment.

#### b) Risk-free rate

Given the nature of the Group's business, changes to the risk-free rate have only a second-order impact on our client liabilities. However, a reduction in the risk-free rate would place more value on future expenses, leading to an increase in technical provisions and capital requirements.

The following table shows the impact of a 1% reduction in the risk-free rate:

#### 1% reduction in risk-free rates

Percentage change in	SJPUK		SJPI		Group	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
SCR	0%	0%	2%	1%	0%	0%
Own Funds	(3)%	(3)%	(16)%	(13)%	(3)%	(3)%
Base Solvency Ratio	117%	117%	141%	144%	132%	132%
Scenario Solvency Ratio	114%	114%	116%	124%	128%	128%

Notes:

1 This table ignores any knock-on effect of lower market rates on the Group's Funds Under Management.

2 In prior years the risk-free rates under this stress have been subject to a floor of 0%. Given the low interest rate environment this floor has now been removed and the 2019 stress has been restated to reflect this change.

## C) Risk Profile continued

### C.3 Credit risk

In relation to our unit-linked funds credit risk exposure also sits with individual clients, with our oversight functions ensuring that exposures remain within the parameters of the relevant investment mandates. Our investment policy for shareholder assets also means credit risk is minimised (through investing in highly rated and highly liquid cash, cash equivalents and money market funds).

Both SJPUK and SJPI have small legacy books of protection business, which are substantially reinsured. The Group uses highly rated reinsurers, and monitors their credit ratings and the level of reinsurance balances in order to minimise the associated credit risk.

### C.4 Liquidity risk

Typically, our unit-linked funds are invested in deep and liquid markets, meaning client encashments can easily be matched by underlying asset realisation. However, in stressed scenarios some asset types can become illiquid and have the potential to impact our ability to meet client encashments immediately. Although policy terms and conditions typically include clauses allowing deferral of the encashment, which provides a window for the Group to be able to manage a more orderly solution to clients' encashment requests, our aim is to manage this risk. Such circumstances are rare and so the level of liquidity risk in relation to the unit-linked business is typically very low. The group monitors its liquidity position and performs stress and scenario testing to ensure liquidity risk remains within the Group's risk appetite.

A small proportion of the linked funds is invested in less liquid asset types, including property and alternative assets. The additional liquidity risk associated with these funds is communicated clearly to clients, and mitigants are in place to manage the liquidity risk. While the SJP Property Funds were suspended in March 2020 this was related to a Material Valuation Uncertainty as a consequence of the COVID-19 lockdown as opposed to any liquidity concerns in the funds. The Property Funds were unsuspending in September 2020.

Our investment policy for shareholder assets also means liquidity risk is minimised and comprehensive cashflow forecasting is conducted continuously to monitor cashflow over the short and medium term, and funding requirements over the long term.

The level of expected profit included in the future premiums within the valuation of technical provisions is zero.

### C.5 Operational risk

Many of the principal risks for the Group, identified on pages 76 and 77 of the Report and Accounts are operational risks, reflecting the inherently low risk nature of our unit-linked insurance business, particularly in relation to typical insurance and economic risks.

In relation to our operations, a key feature of our business model is outsourcing of a number of important elements. Whilst outsourcing changes the characteristics of the 'gross' operational risk, our robust governance framework for oversight of material outsourcing arrangements mitigates this exposure, bringing the 'net' exposure in line with our corporate risk appetite.

### C.6 Other material risks

All other material risks are described on pages 76 to 78 of the Report and Accounts.

### C.7 Any other information

As part of the Group's ongoing risk management approach we perform a range of stress and scenario tests, reporting on the output as part of the Group ORSA. The Group's stress and scenario testing comprises two elements:

- Sensitivity and stress testing of the financial and capital position to changes in key modelling assumptions – for the most part these changes have limited impact on solvency ratios as the insurance assets and liabilities move in line with each other.
- Exploration of plausible adverse scenarios that may arise in the normal course of business – these are derived from the key drivers of business and the schedule of significant risks to the Group. Where possible the Group undertakes quantitative analysis of solvency and profit and loss impacts, augmented with qualitative analysis if modelling is not appropriate. This scenario testing also includes analysis of new risks emerging in the business and our programme of reverse stress testing.

## D) Valuation for Solvency Purposes

Under the definition set out in Article 212 1(f) of Directive 2009/138/EC (the 'Directive'), SJP plc is an 'insurance holding company', at the head of an insurance group. The Group valuation exercise therefore reflects the following assessments:

- Valuations for each of the 'solo' insurance entities, SJPUK and SJPI, using the SII methodology and basis in line with the SII Regulations; and
- Valuations of other regulated Group companies in line with the appropriate sectoral rules for Own Funds and capital requirement.

The Group result has been prepared using the Accounting Consolidation-based method – Method 1 – as set out in Article 230 of the Directive which means the consolidated balance sheet of the Group has been prepared in accordance with SII Regulations.

In general, the valuation method is aligned with IFRS and so the basis of preparation aligns with the accounting policies outlined in Notes 1 and 2 on pages 157 to 167 of the Report and Accounts. Exceptions to these methods are outlined in the relevant sections below.

### D.1 Assets

#### Group

	Statutory accounts value IFRS	Reallocations	Reassessment of participations	Accounting policy differences	Solvency II value (31/12/2020)	Solvency II value (31/12/2019)
	£'Million	£'Million	£'Million	£'Million	£'Million	£'Million
<b>Assets</b>						
Goodwill	31.0	–	–	(31.0)	–	–
Deferred acquisition costs	424.5	–	(4.6)	(419.9)	–	–
Intangible assets	41.1	–	–	(41.1)	–	–
Deferred tax assets	14.4	(14.4)	–	–	–	–
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	174.4	–	(173.8)	(0.4)	0.2	0.3
Property (other than for own use)	1,526.7	(1,526.7)	–	–	–	–
Participations	–	–	(77.8)	17.1	(60.7)	(7.9)
Equities – listed	83,359.2	(83,359.2)	–	–	–	–
Government bonds	7,356.2	(7,348.7)	–	(2.3)	5.2	2.5
Corporate bonds	20,345.2	(20,345.2)	–	–	–	–
Collective Investments Undertakings	5,890.2	(4,502.8)	(187.1)	–	1,200.3	1,092.5
Derivatives	1,386.8	(1,386.8)	–	–	–	–
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	–	94,249.7	(389.3)	–	93,860.4	84,207.1
Reinsurance recoverables on technical provisions	92.3	–	–	(40.3)	52.0	46.5
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	95.9	–	–	–	95.9	86.9
Reinsurance receivables	6.0	–	–	–	6.0	4.6
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	2,477.3	(1,030.3)	(82.0)	2.5	1,367.5	1,085.3
Cash and cash equivalents	6,660.1	(6,405.2)	(104.8)	–	150.1	137.3
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>129,881.3</b>	<b>(31,669.6)</b>	<b>(1,019.4)</b>	<b>(515.4)</b>	<b>96,676.9</b>	<b>86,655.1</b>

#### SJPUK

	Statutory accounts value FRS 101	Reallocations	Reassessment of participations	Accounting policy differences	Solvency II value (31/12/2020)	Solvency II value (31/12/2019)
	£'Million	£'Million	£'Million	£'Million	£'Million	£'Million
<b>Assets</b>						
Deferred acquisition costs	274.3	–	–	(274.3)	–	–
Participations	17.1	–	(1.8)	–	15.3	15.4
Collective Investments Undertakings	889.7	122.6	–	–	1,012.3	938.8
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	84,232.6	584.8	–	–	84,817.4	75,909.0
Reinsurance recoverables on technical provisions	92.3	–	–	(25.9)	66.4	61.5
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	92.1	–	–	–	92.1	84.9
Reinsurance receivables	2.1	–	–	–	2.1	1.7
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	314.7	–	–	–	314.7	237.1
Cash and cash equivalents	126.6	–	–	–	126.6	115.7
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>86,041.5</b>	<b>707.4</b>	<b>(1.8)</b>	<b>(300.2)</b>	<b>86,446.9</b>	<b>77,364.1</b>

## D) Valuation for Solvency Purposes continued

### D.1 Assets continued

#### SJPI

Assets	Statutory accounts value FRS 101	Reallocations	Reassessment of participations	Accounting policy differences	Solvency II value (31/12/2020)	Solvency II value (31/12/2019)
	£'Million	£'Million	£'Million	£'Million	£'Million	£'Million
Deferred acquisition costs	49.4	–	–	(49.4)	–	–
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	0.2	–	–	–	0.2	0.3
Government bonds	7.5	–	–	(2.3)	5.2	2.5
Collective Investments Undertakings	188.0	–	–	–	188.0	153.8
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	8,976.9	66.2	–	–	9,043.1	8,298.0
Reinsurance recoverables on technical provisions	–	–	–	(14.4)	(14.4)	(15.0)
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	3.8	–	–	–	3.8	2.0
Reinsurance receivables	3.9	–	–	–	3.9	3.0
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	1.1	–	–	–	1.1	1.1
Cash and cash equivalents	23.4	–	–	–	23.4	20.8
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>9,254.2</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(66.1)</b>	<b>9,254.3</b>	<b>8,466.5</b>

#### Valuation methodology

Assets are valued in line with the accounting policies set out in the Report and Accounts in Note 1 on pages 157 to 165, with the following exceptions:

##### (A) Participations

Investment in related undertakings (subsidiaries and associates) are valued on an adjusted equity method based on Solvency II valuation of underlying net assets or, for related undertakings other than insurers where this is not practicable, based on IFRS with the deduction of goodwill and intangibles.

##### (B) Intangible assets

Deferred acquisition costs (DAC) balances and goodwill are valued at zero under SII Regulations and are effectively removed in the preparation of the SII balance sheet.

Intangible assets, other than goodwill, are recognised in the SII balance sheet at a value other than zero only if they can be sold separately and it can be demonstrated that there is a value for the same or similar assets that has been derived from quoted market prices in active markets.

Bespoke computer software tailored to the needs of the company and 'off the shelf' software licences that cannot be sold to another user are valued at zero.

##### (C) Deferred tax

Deferred taxes are recognised for SII purposes following the recognition principles in IAS 12. This means that for temporary differences the deferred taxes are based on the difference between the value of assets and liabilities on the SII balance sheet and the value of assets and liabilities for tax purposes (tax base).

Deferred taxes that arise from carry-forwards of unused tax credits or tax losses are valued at the value as measured in the IFRS balance sheet and not the SII basis. Further details are included in Note 7 of the Report and Accounts on pages 172 to 175.

##### (D) Ineligible assets

In certain circumstances assets may be deemed ineligible under SII, for example due to asset inadmissibility rules under the respective entity sectoral regulatory regimes, and are assessed at zero value. These items have been adjusted for under 'Accounting policy differences'.

##### (E) Reassurance assets

The reassurance asset reflects any beneficial impact of reassurance in reducing the technical provisions. The SII valuation reflects the methods used to value the underlying technical provisions. More detail is provided in section D2.

There has been no change to the recognition of assets compared to the previous valuation.

#### Assumptions and judgements

The uncertainty of asset valuations and judgements are as set out in Note 2 of the Report and Accounts on pages 166 and 167. More information about the financial risk of these assets including estimation and uncertainty can be found in Note 17 of the Report and Accounts on pages 188 to 198. Identification of assets fair value measurement by level can also be found in the same Note.

## D) Valuation for Solvency Purposes continued

### D.1 Assets continued

#### Reconciliation of Statutory valuation of assets to SII valuation

The following points are the key differences between the statutory and SII valuations:

- **Consolidation of presentation of assets backing unit-linked contracts:** The IFRS basis of preparation adopted in our Group accounts requires detailed analysis on the balance sheet of assets backing unit-linked contracts between different asset types. This approach is not required in the local GAAP methodologies used for the subsidiary companies, nor for SII. The impact is simply a re-presentation of the net assets (i.e. overall impact is neutral), mainly affecting the presentation of the assets with offsetting adjustments to other liabilities.
- **Reassessment of participations:** As noted in (A) above, SII requires that subsidiaries are valued using the equity method. In practice this results in a consolidation of more detailed information presented under IFRS. Once the accounting policy differences have been applied to the non-insurance subsidiary companies, there is a resultant overall negative outcome from the reassessment of participations.
- **Accounting policy differences:** As noted in (B) and (C) above, Goodwill, DAC, Deferred Tax Assets and other Intangible Assets are reassessed at zero value under SII. The associated impact on Deferred Tax is reflected in other liabilities.

As noted in (D) above, certain assets may be treated as ineligible under SII and assessed at zero.

As noted in (E) above, the valuation of the reinsurance asset is aligned with the SII valuation of the technical provisions.

There has been no change to the recognition and valuation bases used for assets compared to the previous valuation.

### D.2 Technical provisions

Under SII the investment contract benefits and insurance contract liabilities required by IFRS are replaced by an assessment of the technical provisions, comprising the Best Estimate Liability (BEL) and the Risk Margin. This is further split into separate provisions for Unit-linked business and Life and Health. The approach to assessing the technical provisions on a SII basis, together with information about the key sensitivities, is set out below:

#### Group

	Statutory accounts value (IFRS)	Reallocations	Reassessment of participations	Accounting policy differences	Solvency II value (31/12/2020)	Solvency II value (31/12/2019)
	£'Million	£'Million	£'Million	£'Million	£'Million	£'Million
<b>Technical provisions</b>						
Unit-linked technical provisions	93,727.5	(128.7)	(176.0)	(93,422.8)	–	–
– BEL	–	–	–	88,125.2	88,125.2	79,208.7
– Risk Margin	–	–	–	1,356.0	1,356.0	1,211.7
Life & health technical provisions	101.5	(5.0)	–	(96.5)	–	–
– BEL	–	–	–	86.1	86.1	81.1
– Risk Margin	–	–	–	1.5	1.5	1.6
<b>Total technical provisions</b>	<b>93,829.0</b>	<b>(133.7)</b>	<b>(176.0)</b>	<b>(3,950.5)</b>	<b>89,568.8</b>	<b>80,503.1</b>

#### SJPUK

	Statutory accounts value (FRS 101)	Reallocations	Reassessment of participations	Accounting policy differences	Solvency II value (31/12/2020)	Solvency II value (31/12/2019)
	£'Million	£'Million	£'Million	£'Million	£'Million	£'Million
<b>Technical provisions</b>						
Unit-linked technical provisions	84,585.4	(128.7)	–	(84,456.7)	–	–
– BEL	–	–	–	79,314.5	79,314.5	71,090.3
– Risk Margin	–	–	–	1,279.4	1,279.4	1,147.2
Life & health technical provisions	105.7	(5.0)	–	(100.7)	–	–
– BEL	–	–	–	81.8	81.8	76.8
– Risk Margin	–	–	–	1.2	1.2	1.3
<b>Total technical provisions</b>	<b>84,691.1</b>	<b>(133.7)</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(3,880.5)</b>	<b>80,676.9</b>	<b>72,315.6</b>

## D) Valuation for Solvency Purposes continued

### D.2 Technical provisions continued

#### SJPI

	Statutory accounts value (FRS 101)	Reallocations	Reassessment of participations	Accounting policy differences	Solvency II value (31/12/2020)	Solvency II value (31/12/2019)
	£'Million	£'Million	£'Million	£'Million	£'Million	£'Million
<b>Technical provisions</b>						
Unit-linked technical provisions	8,966.1	–	–	(8,966.1)	–	–
– BEL	–	–	–	8,810.7	8,810.7	8,118.4
– Risk Margin	–	–	–	76.6	76.6	64.5
Life & health technical provisions	(4.2)	–	–	4.2	–	–
– BEL	–	–	–	4.3	4.3	4.3
– Risk Margin	–	–	–	0.3	0.3	0.3
<b>Total technical provisions</b>	<b>8,961.9</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(70.0)</b>	<b>8,891.9</b>	<b>8,187.5</b>

The technical provisions have increased over 2020, mainly due to the addition of new business and strong investment returns (partially offset by client withdrawals).

#### Valuation methodology

Under SII, the technical provisions comprise a Best Estimate Liability (BEL) and a Risk Margin (RM). The valuation methodology is outlined below, and is followed by commentary on the key judgements and assumptions, and on the sensitivity of the valuation to changes in these assumptions.

#### BEL

The BEL is determined as the discounted value of the projected monthly cashflows involved in fulfilling the liabilities under the in-force business. Broadly, these cashflows comprise:

- **Benefit Outgo:** Projected gross of reinsurance payments to clients on death, illness, surrender, withdrawal or maturity (including unit-related payments, net of client charges).
- **Expense outgo:** The expenses incurred in fulfilling the contracts, including investment advice fees and policy commission.
- **Taxation payments:** Allowance is included within the BEL for tax paid on behalf of clients, e.g. for client tax in the Life Fund in SJPUK, but not for shareholder tax on profits (which is included on the balance sheet as a deferred tax liability instead).
- **Premium payments:** Future premiums (and the additional obligations that they generate) are included in the projected cashflows only if they fall within the 'boundary' of the existing business. Future premiums have only been included within the valuation for the Group's protection business; premiums on investment business, including pensions and the International Regular Investment Plan, are assumed to cease immediately.

Projected cashflows are determined at plan level, or at the more detailed tranche level where this is necessary to capture the policy charges correctly; there is no grouping or aggregation of the input files. No significant simplifications have been used.

The BEL is determined gross of amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts. The projected amounts recoverable from reinsurance (net of reinsurance premiums) are valued separately, using the same methodology and assumptions as for the BEL, and are held separately on the balance sheet (Reinsurance recoverables on technical provisions). Allowance is included in the valuation of the reinsurance recoverables for the risk of default of the Group's reinsurers.

There is no minimum restriction on the amount of the BEL; policy level liabilities may be less than the current surrender value, and in some cases may be negative (where future charges are expected to exceed outgo).

No allowance has been included in the BEL for any of the transitional adjustments set out in the Delegated Acts (i.e. matching or volatility adjustments to the risk-free rate, or transitional adjustments to the overall technical provisions).

#### Risk Margin

The Risk Margin is determined as the cost of holding the Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) over the lifetime of the insured portfolio. This cost is determined by applying a prescribed cost of capital rate of 6% p.a. to each year's projected SCR, and then discounting these amounts at the risk-free rate.

The projected SCR figures have been determined using the 'Standard Formula' basis, consistent with the calculation of the initial SCR, but only allowing for risks that are deemed to be non-hedgeable. The Group views the market risk arising from fluctuations in the value of its linked funds as being hedgeable, and therefore no allowance has been made for market risk within the projection of the SCR.

There has been no change to the recognition of liabilities in the Best Estimate Liabilities or Risk Margin compared to the previous valuation.

#### Judgements

The projection of the monthly cashflows used in the assessment of the technical provisions and Risk Margin requires management to make judgements. The key judgements are:

#### Contract Boundaries

The Group's product range includes some products where premiums are paid on a regular basis. Where the purpose of a product is predominantly savings-related, future premiums would typically increase the Own Funds available to meet the SCR. They are treated as being outside the boundary of the existing plans and are not reflected in the valuation. Where the product offers more significant insurance benefits, future premiums, and associated benefits, are assumed to be within the boundary of the existing plans.

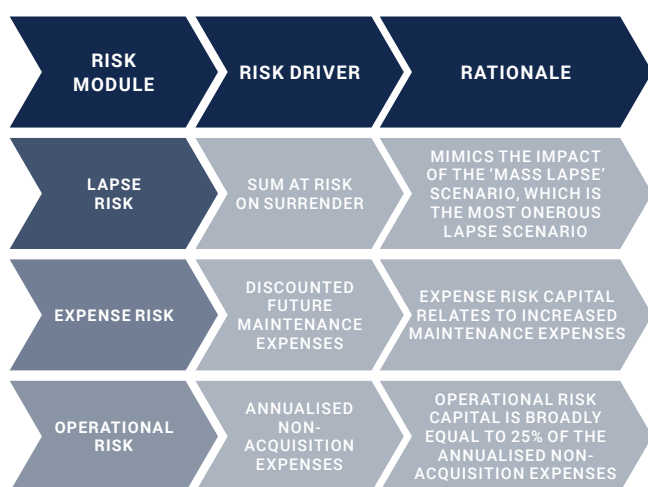


## D) Valuation for Solvency Purposes continued

### D.2 Technical provisions continued

#### Projection of SCR for Risk Margin

Calculation of the Risk Margin requires projection of the SCR. Reflecting the relatively simple nature of the business and risks, a simplified method has been adopted in line with 'Method 1' outlined in Guideline 62 of EIOPA's guidelines on the valuation of technical provisions (i.e. the methodology involving the least simplifications). This uses a series of 'risk drivers' to project how each component of the initial SCR runs off over the lifetime of the portfolio. Separate drivers are used for each risk, selected in each case such that they reflect the expected movement in the underlying capital requirement, as follows:



#### Assumptions and uncertainty

The projection of the monthly cashflows used in the assessment of the technical provisions and Risk Margin requires management to make assumptions. In general assumptions are based on historical experience, expected future experience, and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. The assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. The key assumptions are as follows:

#### Economic assumptions

The assumptions about the risk-free interest rate for all durations are prescribed by the PRA (or by European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority (EIOPA) for the valuation of SJPI). Full detail of the Sterling interest rate curve prescribed by the PRA for use at 31 December 2020 can be found at [www.bankofengland.co.uk/prudential-regulation/key-initiatives/solvency-ii/technical-information](http://www.bankofengland.co.uk/prudential-regulation/key-initiatives/solvency-ii/technical-information). This is used throughout our valuation. At 31 December 2020 the sterling interest rate curves prescribed by the PRA and EIOPA were identical.

The inflation assumption is required to be consistent with the risk-free rate and to use market data where it is available. We therefore use the implicit price inflation curve published by the Bank of England, available here [www.bankofengland.co.uk/statistics/yield-curves](http://www.bankofengland.co.uk/statistics/yield-curves). This curve is then increased to reflect our own expectation of higher increases in earnings related expenses.

Sample spot rates for key terms are set out below:

	Rate (2020)	Rate (2019)
Risk free rate (10 yrs.)	0.29%	0.91%
Inflation rate (10 yrs.)	3.26%	3.27%
Expense inflation SJPUK	3.67%	3.67%
Expense inflation SJPI	4.05%	4.05%

A 1% decrease in the risk-free curve used at all durations would increase the Group technical provisions by £160.9 million (2019: £121.0 million) as there is a higher value placed on future expenses. Group excess of SII assets over technical provisions and SCR (SII free assets) would reduce by £142.7 million (2019: £101.7 million). The sensitivities in each of the insurance entities is shown in the table below:

1% reduction in discount rate	Sensitivities (£'Million) 31/12/2020			Sensitivities (£'Million) 31/12/2019		
	SJPUK	SJPI	Group	SJPUK	SJPI	Group
Technical provisions	122.5	38.4	160.9	100.5	20.5	121.0
Solvency II free assets	(105.2)	(37.4)	(142.7)	(81.9)	(19.8)	(101.7)

#### Persistency (and other decrement) assumptions

The principal decrement assumptions are for persistency experience. Mortality and morbidity assumptions do not materially impact the valuation, not least due to the high level of reinsurance.

The persistency assumptions are derived from the Group's own experience and reflect our best estimate of experience over the long-term. Where sufficient data does not exist, external industry experience may be used.

The persistency assumptions are unchanged from the previous year.

Sample rates for key terms are set out below:

Products (Duration-based)	10 year (ultimate) full lapse rate	10 year (ultimate) partial lapse rate
Unit-linked insurance bonds	4.3%	1.5%
Unit-linked offshore insurance bonds	4.5%	2.7%

Product (Age-based)	Age 40 transfer rate	Age 60 transfer and crystallisation rate	Age 80 transfer and crystallisation rate
Unit-linked pensions – pre crystallisation	3.0%	12.5%	15.0%
Unit-linked pensions – post crystallisation	7.5%	5.0%	25.0%

In addition to these assumptions about client 'occasional' behaviour, regular withdrawals are also modelled, based on the amount shown on the policy record. It is also assumed that the whole of the projected investment income is paid out where a client has selected to receive distributions from underlying funds.

## D) Valuation for Solvency Purposes continued

### D.2 Technical provisions continued

A 10% increase in the lapse assumptions used would increase the Group technical provisions by £177.3 million (2019: £161.0 million). However, the Group SII free assets would increase by £49.1 million (2019: £39.9 million) due to reduced capital requirements as the business runs-off more quickly. The sensitivities in each of the insurance entities is shown in the table below:

10% increase in lapses	Sensitivities (£'Million) 31/12/2020			Sensitivities (£'Million) 31/12/2019		
	SJPUK	SJPI	Group	SJPUK	SJPI	Group
Technical provisions	<b>178.4</b>	<b>(1.1)</b>	<b>177.3</b>	160.4	0.6	161.0
Solvency II free assets	<b>36.9</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>49.1</b>	30.8	9.1	39.9

#### Expense assumptions

The expense assumptions include allowance for both third-party administration costs and corporate overhead costs incurred in respect of covered business. The corporate costs have been apportioned so that the total maintenance cost represents the anticipated ongoing expenses, including systems development costs, which are expected to arise in future years in meeting the policy servicing requirements of the in-force business. The apportionment of expenses to product lines has been revised during 2020, leading to a higher allocation of expenses to unit-linked bonds.

Sample rates per plan are set out below:

Product	Renewal expense (£ p.a.) 2020	Renewal expense (£ p.a.) 2019
Unit-linked bonds	<b>69.09</b>	56.04
Unit-linked pensions – pre crystallisation	<b>62.92 – 72.03</b>	57.27 – 69.59
Unit-linked pensions – post crystallisation	<b>72.72</b>	75.10
Unit-linked offshore insurance bonds	<b>145.55</b>	140.91

A 10% increase in the maintenance expense assumptions used would increase the Group technical provisions by £86.4 million (2019: £63.1 million) and Group SII free assets would reduce by £68.4 million (2019: £49.8 million). The sensitivities in each of the insurance entities is shown in the table below:

10% increase in maintenance expenses	Sensitivities (£'Million) 31/12/2020			Sensitivities (£'Million) 31/12/2019		
	SJPUK	SJPI	Group	SJPUK	SJPI	Group
Technical provisions	<b>65.6</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>86.4</b>	47.1	16.0	63.1
Solvency II free assets	<b>(49.3)</b>	<b>(19.2)</b>	<b>(68.4)</b>	(36.4)	(13.4)	(49.8)

## D) Valuation for Solvency Purposes continued

### D.3 Other liabilities

#### Group

	Statutory accounts value (IFRS)	Reallocations	Reassessment of participations	Accounting policy differences	Solvency II value (31/12/2020)	Solvency II value (31/12/2019)
	£'Million	£'Million	£'Million	£'Million	£'Million	£'Million
Provisions other than technical provisions	614.2	-	(53.1)	(561.1)	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	378.1	(14.4)	-	471.7	835.4	669.7
Derivatives	749.9	(749.9)	-	-	-	-
Debts owed to credit institutions	341.8	-	(341.8)	-	-	-
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	0.1	-	(0.1)	-	-	-
Insurance & intermediaries payables	196.9	907.3	-	-	1,104.2	800.5
Reinsurance payables	9.8	-	-	-	9.8	11.1
Payables (trade, not insurance)	1,730.2	(759.7)	(441.1)	-	529.4	511.5
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	30,919.1	(30,919.1)	-	-	-	-
<b>Total other liabilities</b>	<b>34,940.1</b>	<b>(31,535.8)</b>	<b>(836.1)</b>	<b>(89.4)</b>	<b>2,478.8</b>	<b>1,992.8</b>

#### SJPUK

	Statutory accounts value (FRS 101)	Reallocations	Reassessment of participations	Accounting policy differences	Solvency II value (31/12/2020)	Solvency II value (31/12/2019)
	£'Million	£'Million	£'Million	£'Million	£'Million	£'Million
Provisions other than technical provisions	285.0	-	-	(285.0)	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	374.6	-	-	442.6	817.2	651.6
Insurance & intermediaries payables	142.8	841.0	-	-	983.8	745.9
Reinsurance payables	9.1	-	-	-	9.1	10.4
Payables (trade, not insurance)	123.8	-	-	-	123.8	201.2
<b>Total other liabilities</b>	<b>935.3</b>	<b>841.0</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>157.6</b>	<b>1,933.9</b>	<b>1,609.1</b>

#### SJPI

	Statutory accounts value (FRS 101)	Reallocations	Reassessment of participations	Accounting policy differences	Solvency II value (31/12/2020)	Solvency II value (31/12/2019)
	£'Million	£'Million	£'Million	£'Million	£'Million	£'Million
Provisions other than technical provisions	115.5	-	-	(115.5)	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities	-	-	-	18.1	18.1	18.1
Insurance & intermediaries payables	54.1	66.2	-	-	120.3	54.6
Reinsurance payables	0.7	-	-	-	0.7	0.7
Payables (trade, not insurance)	3.7	-	-	-	3.7	4.9
<b>Total other liabilities</b>	<b>174.0</b>	<b>66.2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(97.4)</b>	<b>142.8</b>	<b>78.3</b>

## D) Valuation for Solvency Purposes *continued*

### D.3 Other liabilities *continued*

#### Valuation methodology

Other liabilities are valued in line with the accounting policies set out in Note 1 on pages 157 to 165 of the Report and Accounts, with the following exceptions:

#### (F) Deferred income reserve

Deferred income reserve (DIR) balances have a value of zero in the SII balance sheet.

#### Assumptions and judgements

The uncertainty of liability valuations and judgements are as set out in Note 2 of the Report and Accounts on pages 166 and 167. More information about the financial risk of these liabilities including estimation and uncertainty can be found in Note 17 of the Report and Accounts on pages 188 to 198.

#### Reconciliation of Statutory valuation to SII valuation

The following points are the key differences between the statutory and SII valuations:

- **Consolidation of presentation of assets backing unit-linked contracts:** As in the valuation of assets, the IFRS basis requires detailed analysis of assets backing unit-linked contracts between different asset types. This approach is not required in the local GAAP methodologies used for the subsidiary companies, nor for SII and the overall impact on the net assets across both assets and liabilities is neutral.
- **Reassessment of participations:** The IFRS basis of valuation of the assets requires consolidation of subsidiaries and unit trusts where the Group has a 'controlling interest'. This is not required under SII. Once the accounting policy differences have been applied to the non-insurance subsidiary companies, there is a resultant overall negative outcome from the reassessment of participations.
- **Accounting policy differences:** As noted in (F) above, the DIR balance included in the statutory valuation is reassessed at zero value under SII (The associated impact on deferred tax is reflected in the net deferred tax movement below).
- **Deferred tax:** As noted in (C) in the valuation of assets, whilst the deferred tax policy is unchanged between the statutory valuation and SII, the impact of accounting policy differences on the valuation, not least the revaluation of the technical provisions, feeds through into a revised deferred tax assessment. In general, in moving to SII there is an increase in the level of net assets, and therefore there is an increase in the deferred tax liability.

There has been no change to the recognition and valuation bases used for Other Liabilities compared to the previous valuation.

### D.4 Alternative methods of valuation

Investment properties are stated at fair value, based upon open market values, being the estimated amount for which a property could be exchanged on the date of valuation between a willing buyer and a willing seller in an arm's length transaction after marketing, wherein the parties had each acted knowledgeably, prudently and without compulsion.

The fair values of private credit investments recognised within fixed income securities are principally determined using a combination of: the shadow rating method, which assigns a shadow credit rating to the debt issuing entity and determines an expected yield with reference to observable yields for comparable companies with public credit rating in the loan market; and the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) method, which determines the debt issuing entity's WACC with reference to observable market comparatives. The expected yield and WACC are used as the discount rates to calculate the present value of the expected future cash flows, which is taken to be the fair value.

The fair values of private equity investments are principally determined using a market approach with reference to suitable market comparatives and an income approach using discounted cash flow analysis, which assesses the fair value of each asset based upon its expected future cash flows.

The output of each method for both the private credit and private equity investments results in a range of values, from which the mid-point is selected to be the fair value in the majority of cases. The mid-point would not be selected if further information is known about an investment which cannot be factored into the valuation method used. A weighting is assigned to the values determined following each method to determine the final valuation.

Derivative financial instruments are valued using valuation techniques commonly used by market participants. These consist of discounted cash flow and option pricing models, which typically incorporate observable market data, principally interest rates, basis spreads, foreign exchange rates, equity prices and counterparty credit.

Renewal income assets held by the Group are valued using a discounted cash flow technique and historic lapse rates. No renewal income assets are held by the insurance entities (SJPUK and SJPI).

Details of the assumptions used in arriving at the valuations and their sensitivities, together with other valuation information on Level 2 and 3 Equities and Fixed Interest Securities, are set out in detail in Note 17 of the Report and Accounts on pages 188 to 198.

### D.5 Any other information

There are no differences between the valuation bases, methods and assumptions applied at the Group level, and those applied at the solo level.

## E) Capital Management

### E.1 Own Funds

Our Group Capital Management policy requires that each regulated entity should hold Own Funds at least equal to the following:

Company type	Capital requirement
UK Insurance companies	SJPUK – 110% of Standard Formula SCR (subject also to holding assets of £180 million (2019: £180 million), in excess of current unit-linked liabilities, and an underpin of 100% of the capital identified under the Group's Own Solvency Assessment).
EU Insurance companies	SJPI - 130% of Standard Formula SCR (subject also to holding assets of £165 million for SJPI (2019: £140 million) in excess of current unit-linked liabilities, and an underpin of 100% of the capital identified under the Group's Own Solvency Assessment).
Other regulated companies	A multiple of the regulated capital requirement in a range from 150% to 400%

This capital management approach reflects the wealth management nature of our business, and our strategy of matching unit-linked liabilities. The capital requirements set out above have been assessed through our ORSA process, as being sufficient to meet the management risk appetite, which is to hold a margin above the minimum regulatory requirement at all times. The simple nature of the capital requirement means it can be monitored regularly.

The composition of the Own Funds across the three entities is as follows:

	31/12/2020			31/12/2019 <sup>2</sup>		
	SJPUK £'Million	SJPI £'Million	Group £'Million	SJPUK £'Million	SJPI £'Million	Group £'Million
Ordinary share capital	110.0	15.6	80.6	110.0	15.6	80.2
Share premium accounts	–	–	185.3	–	–	182.4
Surplus funds	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reconciliation reserve	3,506.1	203.1	4,095.7	3,129.5	184.3	3,728.9
Other financial sectors (unaudited)	–	–	(104.2)	–	–	(97.6)
Net deferred tax assets	–	–	–	–	–	–
Adjustment for ineligible assets	(11.4)	–	(11.4)	(11.4)	–	(11.4)
<b>Basic Own Funds</b>	<b>3,604.7</b>	<b>218.7</b>	<b>4,246.0</b>	<b>3,228.1</b>	<b>199.9</b>	<b>3,882.5</b>
Other financial sectors (unaudited)	–	–	104.2	–	–	97.6
<b>Total eligible Own Funds to meet Group SCR</b>	<b>3,604.7</b>	<b>218.7</b>	<b>4,350.2</b>	<b>3,228.1</b>	<b>199.9</b>	<b>3,980.1</b>
Foreseeable dividend <sup>2</sup>	220.0	–	267.1	200.0	–	166.9
<b>Solvency II Own Funds<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>3,824.7</b>	<b>218.7</b>	<b>4,617.3</b>	<b>3,428.1</b>	<b>199.9</b>	<b>4,147.0</b>
Adjustment for ineligible assets	11.4	0.7	12.2	11.4	0.8	12.2
<b>Solvency II excess of assets over liabilities</b>	<b>3,836.1</b>	<b>219.4</b>	<b>4,629.5</b>	<b>3,439.5</b>	<b>200.7</b>	<b>4,159.2</b>

1 Before payment of final dividends, as presented in Group Report and Accounts.

2 Figures at 31/12/2019 reflect the planned shareholder dividend of £166.9m. £60m of this dividend was subsequently retained in the light of the emerging pandemic.

The reconciliation reserve in each entity is mostly comprised of the value of future profits expected to emerge from the in-force business.

The table below reconciles the equity in the financial statements and the SII excess over liabilities:

	31/12/2020			31/12/2019		
	SJPUK £'Million	SJPI £'Million	Group £'Million	SJPUK £'Million	SJPI £'Million	Group £'Million
Statutory accounts excess of assets over liabilities	415.2	118.1	1,112.1	356.8	98.4	947.2
Reassessment of participations	(1.8)	–	(0.1)	(1.7)	–	0.1
Accounting policy differences:						
– Assets	(300.2)	(66.1)	(522.4)	(352.6)	(69.6)	(563.5)
– Technical Provisions	3,880.5	70.0	3,950.5	3,411.1	74.8	3,485.9
– Other Liabilities	(157.6)	97.4	89.4	25.9	97.1	289.5
<b>Solvency II excess of assets over liabilities</b>	<b>3,836.1</b>	<b>219.4</b>	<b>4,629.5</b>	<b>3,439.5</b>	<b>200.7</b>	<b>4,159.2</b>

Further information on these differences is in sections D.1, D.2 and D.3 of this report.

The only changes in the insurance entities' Own Funds were due to emergence of profit, offset by a dividend of £200 million (2019: £210 million) settled from SJPUK and £0 million (2019: £0 million) settled from SJPI to the Group during the year.

The Own Funds of the Group were impacted by the emergence of profit from Group companies during the year and also by the payment of dividends totalling £107.1 million (2019: £256.0 million) during the year and exercise of share options.

## E) Capital Management continued

### E.1 Own Funds continued

Our insurance entities hold only Tier 1 funds and so there are no restrictions on the availability or fungibility of the Own Funds to meet liabilities, and there is no reliance on related undertakings. The Group Own Funds also comprises only Tier 1.

For the non-insurance companies in the Group that are also subject to financial regulation, only surplus assets above the regulatory capital requirement will be fungible. However, as noted above, management has established an additional capital requirement which acts as a further constraint on distribution of capital from these entities. There are no other restrictions on fungibility or transferability of assets between group companies.

The whole amount of the Own Funds, which is all Tier 1, is eligible to cover the SCR and the MCR.

There are no amounts within the Own Funds that arise from transitional arrangements, and no ancillary Own Funds.

### E.2 Solvency Capital Requirement & Minimum Capital Requirement

The SCRs and Minimum Capital Requirements (MCRs) for the regulated insurance undertakings (SJPUK and SJPI) have been determined using the 'standard formula' approach set out in the Directive. No material simplified methods or undertaking specific parameters have been used in this assessment.

The Group result has been prepared using the Accounting Consolidation-based method – Method 1 – as set out in Article 230 of the Directive which means the consolidated capital requirement of the Group has been prepared in accordance with SII Regulations.

The assessment of equity risk has been based on the change in the net asset value arising from the prescribed stress test, with no credit taken for the transitional provisions applying to equities purchased before 1 January 2016.

The resulting capital requirements at 31 December 2020 are summarised in the following table:

	Capital Requirements (£'Million)				Group
	SJPUK	SJPI	Other	Group diversification	
<b>Market risks</b>					
Interest rate risk	49.5	0.6	–	(13.0)	<b>37.1</b>
Spread risk	263.9	13.3	–	–	<b>277.2</b>
Equity risk	1,661.5	77.1	–	(0.1)	<b>1,738.5</b>
Property risk	31.8	0.1	–	–	<b>31.9</b>
Currency risk	1,105.0	59.2	–	–	<b>1,164.2</b>
Diversification	(680.9)	(32.3)	–	10.9	<b>(702.3)</b>
<b>Total market risk capital</b>	<b>2,430.8</b>	<b>118.0</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(2.2)</b>	<b>2,546.6</b>
<b>Counterparty default risk capital</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>12.2</b>
<b>Life and health underwriting risk</b>					
Mortality risk	53.1	5.8	–	–	<b>59.0</b>
Disability-morbidity risk	0.7	1.2	–	–	<b>1.8</b>
Lapse risk	2,099.0	71.6	–	–	<b>2,170.6</b>
Expenses risk	166.2	44.7	–	–	<b>210.9</b>
Catastrophe risk	10.2	0.8	–	–	<b>11.0</b>
Diversification	(137.1)	(21.0)	–	(5.7)	<b>(163.8)</b>
<b>Total life and health underwriting risk capital</b>	<b>2,192.1</b>	<b>103.1</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(5.7)</b>	<b>2,289.5</b>
Diversification	(973.5)	(47.0)	–	1.8	<b>(1,018.7)</b>
<b>Basic SCR</b>	<b>3,660.5</b>	<b>175.2</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(6.1)</b>	<b>3,829.6</b>
Operational risk	26.0	2.6	–	–	<b>28.6</b>
Loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	(429.7)	(22.2)	–	0.7	<b>(451.2)</b>
Sectoral requirement for non-insurance (unaudited)	–	–	99.6	–	<b>99.6</b>
<b>Total SCR</b>	<b>3,256.8</b>	<b>155.6</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>(5.4)</b>	<b>3,506.6</b>
Total MCR	814.2	62.3	–	–	<b>876.5</b>
MCR as % of SCR	25%	40%	–	–	<b>25%</b>

## E) Capital Management continued

### E.2 Solvency Capital Requirement & Minimum Capital Requirement continued

For comparison, the capital requirements at 31 December 2019 were as follows:

	Capital Requirements (£'Million)				
	SJPUK	SJPI	Other	Group diversification	Group
<b>Market risks</b>					
Interest rate risk	38.2	1.8	–	(11.3)	28.7
Spread risk	228.7	11.3	–	–	240.0
Equity risk	1,416.7	70.6	–	(0.1)	1,487.2
Property risk	32.1	0.1	–	–	32.2
Currency risk	922.6	51.7	–	–	974.3
Diversification	(572.8)	(29.2)	–	9.1	(592.9)
<b>Total market risk capital</b>	<b>2,065.5</b>	<b>106.3</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(2.3)</b>	<b>2,169.5</b>
<b>Counterparty default risk capital</b>	<b>9.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>10.2</b>
<b>Life and health underwriting risk</b>					
Mortality risk	50.7	6.0	–	–	56.7
Disability-morbidity risk	0.8	1.1	–	–	1.9
Lapse risk	1,866.9	64.5	–	–	1,931.4
Expenses risk	143.4	36.1	–	–	179.5
Catastrophe risk	9.9	0.8	–	–	10.7
Diversification	(123.8)	(18.8)	–	(4.4)	(147.0)
<b>Total life and health underwriting risk capital</b>	<b>1,947.9</b>	<b>89.7</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(4.4)</b>	<b>2,033.2</b>
Diversification	(846.7)	(41.6)	–	1.3	(887.0)
<b>Basic SCR</b>	<b>3,175.7</b>	<b>155.6</b>	<b>–</b>	<b>(5.4)</b>	<b>3,325.9</b>
Operational risk	27.0	2.9	–	–	29.9
Loss absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	(277.1)	(19.8)	–	0.5	(296.4)
Sectoral requirement for non-insurance (unaudited)	–	–	88.6	–	88.6
<b>Total SCR</b>	<b>2,925.6</b>	<b>138.7</b>	<b>88.6</b>	<b>(4.9)</b>	<b>3,148.0</b>
Total MCR	731.4	57.5	–	–	788.9
MCR as % of SCR	25%	41%			25%

The Group SCR has a floor equal to the sum of the MCR of the two insurance entities of £876.5 million (2019: £788.9 million).

The inputs used to calculate the MCR and the floor of the MCR for the solo entities can be found in the QRTs in the appendix.

An assessment of the Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred tax (LACDT) is carried out each year, separately for SJPUK and SJPI, to ensure that it can be supported by deferred tax liabilities on the Solvency II balance sheet and, if necessary, a prudent assessment of tax balances expected to arise from future new business. The increase in LACDT over 2020 reflects growth in the underlying SCR together with an increase in the assumed future level of UK corporation tax (following the cancellation in 2020 of a previously enacted reduction from 19% to 17%).

The LACDT in SJPUK at 31/12/2020 is fully supported by deferred tax liabilities on the Solvency II balance sheet at that date. For SJPI, the assessment also includes an allowance for projected tax balances arising from up to 5 years future new business. For prudence, the volumes of business included in this assessment are restricted to 60% of current levels.

There are no material diversification effects at Group level as SJPUK dominates the consolidated result and the risk profiles of SJPUK and SJPI are similar. Neither the Group nor either of the UK/EU insurance subsidiaries is subject to any level of supervisory capital add-on.

Growth in the capital requirement generally moves in line with FUM.

The final amount of the SCR is subject to supervisory assessment.

### E.3 Use of duration based equity risk sub-module in the calculation of SCR

The duration based equity risk sub module has not been used in the calculation of the SCR for either the Group or the individual subsidiaries.

### E.4 Difference between Standard Formula and any internal model used

No internal or partial internal model has been used in the calculation of the SCR.

### E.5 Non-compliance with the MCR and non-compliance with the SCR

The Group and the individual subsidiaries have maintained Own Funds in excess of the MCR and SCR throughout the period.

## Appendix: Quantitative Reporting Templates

The following pages contain QRTs for the Group, SJPUK and SJPI.

All figures are presented in thousands of Pounds with the exception of ratios that are in decimal. Please note that totals may differ from the component parts due to rounding. All items disclosed are consistent with the information provided to the regulators privately.

The following Group QRTs are provided:

- (a) S.32.01.22, information on the undertakings in the scope of the Group
- (b) S.02.01.02, balance sheet information
- (c) S.05.01.02, information on premiums, claims and expenses, using the valuation and recognition principles used in the consolidated financial statements
- (d) S.23.01.22, information on Own Funds, including basic Own Funds
- (e) S.25.01.22, specifying information on the SCR, calculated using the standard formula

S.05.02.01, information on premiums, claims and expenses by country is not required as more than 90% is written in the UK.

The following Solo QRTs are provided:

- (f) S.02.01.02, balance sheet information
- (g) S.05.01.02, information on premiums, claims and expenses, using the valuation and recognition principles used in the consolidated financial statements
- (h) S.05.02.01, information on premiums, claims and expenses by country for SJPI only
- (i) S.12.01.02, information on the technical provisions relating to life insurance and health insurance
- (j) S.23.01.22, information on Own Funds, including basic Own Funds
- (k) S.25.01.22, information on the SCR, calculated using the standard formula
- (l) S.28.01.01, specifying the MCR for insurance



# SJP Group – Balance Sheet

## S.02.01.02

		Solvency II value
<b>Assets</b>		C0010
Intangible assets	R0030	0
Deferred tax assets	R0040	0
Pension benefit surplus	R0050	0
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	R0060	217
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	R0070	1,144,846
Property (other than for own use)	R0080	0
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	R0090	(60,628)
Equities	R0100	0
Equities – listed	R0110	0
Equities – unlisted	R0120	0
Bonds	R0130	5,186
Government Bonds	R0140	5,186
Corporate Bonds	R0150	0
Structured notes	R0160	0
Collateralised securities	R0170	0
Collective Investments Undertakings	R0180	1,200,288
Derivatives	R0190	0
Deposits other than cash equivalents	R0200	0
Other investments	R0210	0
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	R0220	93,860,440
Loans and mortgages	R0230	0
Loans on policies	R0240	0
Loans and mortgages to individuals	R0250	0
Other loans and mortgages	R0260	0
Reinsurance recoverables from:	R0270	51,936
Non-life and health similar to non-life	R0280	0
Non-life excluding health	R0290	0
Health similar to non-life	R0300	0
Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0310	71,561
Health similar to life	R0320	22,642
Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0330	48,920
Life index-linked and unit-linked	R0340	(19,626)
Deposits to cedants	R0350	0
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	R0360	95,908
Reinsurance receivables	R0370	6,010
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	R0380	1,367,451
Own shares (held directly)	R0390	0
Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	R0400	0
Cash and cash equivalents	R0410	150,070
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	R0420	0
<b>Total assets</b>	R0500	96,676,879

# SJP Group – Balance Sheet continued

## S.02.01.02

		Solvency II value
<b>Liabilities</b>		C0010
Technical provisions – non-life	R0510	0
Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health)	R0520	0
TP calculated as a whole	R0530	0
Best Estimate	R0540	0
Risk Margin	R0550	0
Technical provisions – health (similar to non-life)	R0560	0
TP calculated as a whole	R0570	0
Best Estimate	R0580	0
Risk Margin	R0590	0
Technical provisions – life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	R0600	87,572
Technical provisions – health (similar to life)	R0610	37,289
TP calculated as a whole	R0620	7,661
Best Estimate	R0630	28,518
Risk Margin	R0640	1,110
Technical provisions – life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	R0650	50,283
TP calculated as a whole	R0660	0
Best Estimate	R0670	49,907
Risk Margin	R0680	375
Technical provisions – index-linked and unit-linked	R0690	89,481,184
TP calculated as a whole	R0700	93,415,163
Best Estimate	R0710	(5,289,968)
Risk Margin	R0720	1,355,989
Contingent liabilities	R0740	0
Provisions other than technical provisions	R0750	0
Pension benefit obligations	R0760	0
Deposits from reinsurers	R0770	0
Deferred tax liabilities	R0780	835,319
Derivatives	R0790	0
Debts owed to credit institutions	R0800	0
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	R0810	0
Insurance & intermediaries payables	R0820	1,104,141
Reinsurance payables	R0830	9,814
Payables (trade, not insurance)	R0840	529,403
Subordinated liabilities	R0850	0
Subordinated liabilities not in BOF	R0860	0
Subordinated liabilities in BOF	R0870	0
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	R0880	0
<b>Total liabilities</b>	R0900	92,047,433
<b>Excess of assets over liabilities</b>	R1000	4,629,446

## SJP Group – SJP Group – Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business

### S.05.01.02

	Line of Business for: life insurance obligations						Life reinsurance obligations		
	Health insurance C0210	Insurance with profit participation C0220	Index-linked and unit-linked insurance C0230	Other life insurance C0240	Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to health insurance obligations C0250	Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to insurance obligations other than health insurance obligations C0260	Health reinsurance C0270	Life reinsurance C0280	Total C0300
<b>Premiums written</b>									
Gross	7,400	0	10,186,765	4,809	0	0	0	0	10,198,974
Reinsurers' share	5,451	0	15,156	4,549	0	0	0	0	25,156
Net	1,949	0	10,171,609	260	0	0	0	0	10,173,818
<b>Premiums earned</b>									
Gross	7,400	0	10,186,765	4,809	0	0	0	0	10,198,974
Reinsurers' share	5,451	0	15,156	4,549	0	0	0	0	25,156
Net	1,949	0	10,171,609	260	0	0	0	0	10,173,818
<b>Claims incurred</b>									
Gross	7,563	0	4,625,120	2,410	0	0	0	0	4,635,093
Reinsurers' share	3,635	0	10,218	4,172	0	0	0	0	18,025
Net	3,929	0	4,614,902	(1,762)	0	0	0	0	4,617,069
<b>Changes in other technical provisions</b>									
Gross	2,373	0	(1,900)	(6,400)	0	0	0	0	(5,927)
Reinsurers' share	2,751	0	(165)	(6,227)	0	0	0	0	(3,642)
Net	(377)	0	(1,735)	(172)	0	0	0	0	(2,285)
<b>Expenses incurred</b>	813	0	409,871	836	0	0	0	0	411,520
<b>Other expenses</b>									12,555
<b>Total expenses</b>									424,076

# SJP Group – Own Funds

## S.23.01.22

		Total	Tier 1 – unrestricted	Tier 1 – restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
<b>Basic own funds before deduction for participations in other financial sector</b>						
Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	R0010	80,602	80,602		0	
Non-available called but not paid in ordinary share capital at group level	R0020	0	0		0	
Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	R0030	185,321	185,321		0	
Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own-fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	R0040	0	0		0	
Subordinated mutual member accounts	R0050	0		0	0	0
Non-available subordinated mutual member accounts at group level	R0060	0		0	0	0
Surplus funds	R0070	0	0			
Non-available surplus funds at group level	R0080	0	0			
Preference shares	R0090	0		0	0	0
Non-available preference shares at group level	R0100	0		0	0	0
Share premium account related to preference shares	R0110	0		0	0	0
Non-available share premium account related to preference shares at group level	R0120	0		0	0	0
Reconciliation reserve	R0130	4,095,689	4,095,689			
Subordinated liabilities	R0140	0		0	0	0
Non-available subordinated liabilities at group level	R0150	0		0	0	0
An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	R0160	0				0
The amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets not available at the group level	R0170	0				0
Other items approved by supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	R0180	0	0	0	0	0
Non available own funds related to other own funds items approved by supervisory authority	R0190	0	0	0	0	0
Minority interests (if not reported as part of a specific own fund item)	R0200	0	0	0	0	0
Non-available minority interests at group level	R0210	0	0	0	0	0
<b>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</b>						
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	R0220	11,422				
<b>Deductions</b>						
Deductions for participations in other financial undertakings, including non-regulated undertakings carrying out financial activities	R0230	104,236	104,236	0	0	
whereof deducted according to art 228 of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0240	0	0	0	0	0
Deductions for participations where there is non-availability of information (Article 229)	R0250	0	0	0	0	0
Deduction for participations included by using D&A when a combination of methods is used	R0260	0	0	0	0	0
Total of non-available own fund items	R0270	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total deductions</b>	R0280	104,236	104,236	0	0	0
<b>Total basic own funds after deductions</b>	R0290	4,245,953	4,245,953	0	0	0

# SJP Group – Own Funds continued

## S.23.01.22

		Total	Tier 1 – unrestricted	Tier 1 – restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
<b>Ancillary own funds</b>						
Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand	R0300	0			0	
Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings, callable on demand	R0310	0			0	
Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand	R0320	0			0	0
Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0340	0				
Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0350	0			0	
Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0360	0			0	
Supplementary members calls - other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0370	0			0	0
Non available ancillary own funds at group level	R0380	0			0	0
Other ancillary own funds	R0390	0			0	0
<b>Total ancillary own funds</b>	R0400	0			0	0
<b>Own funds of other financial sectors</b>						
<b>Reconciliation reserve</b>	R0410	297,033	297,033	0	0	
Institutions for occupational retirement provision	R0420	0	0	0	0	0
Non regulated entities carrying out financial activities	R0430	(192,796)	(192,796)	0	0	
Total own funds of other financial sectors	R0440	104,236	104,236	0	0	
<b>Own funds when using the D&amp;A, exclusively or in combination of method 1</b>						
Own funds aggregated when using the D&A and combination of method	R0450	0	0	0	0	0
Own funds aggregated when using the D&A and a combination of method net of IGT	R0460	0	0	0	0	0
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)	R0520	4,245,953	4,245,953	0	0	0
Total available own funds to meet the minimum consolidated group SCR	R0530	4,245,953	4,245,953	0	0	
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)	R0560	4,245,953	4,245,953	0	0	0
Total eligible own funds to meet the minimum consolidated group SCR	R0570	4,245,953	4,245,953	0	0	
<b>Minimum consolidated Group SCR (Article 230)</b>	R0610	876,522				
<b>Ratio of Eligible own funds to Minimum Consolidated Group SCR</b>	R0650	4.84				
<b>Total eligible own funds to meet the group SCR (including own funds from other financial sector and from the undertakings included via D&amp;A)</b>	R0660	4,350,189	4,350,189	0	0	0
<b>Group SCR</b>	R0680	3,506,607				
<b>Ratio of Eligible own funds to group SCR including other financial sectors and the undertakings included via D&amp;A</b>	R0690	1.24				

## SJP Group – Own Funds continued

### S.23.01.22

		C0060				
<b>Reconciliation reserve</b>						
Excess of assets over liabilities	R0700	4,629,446				
Own shares (included as assets on the balance sheet)	R0710	0				
Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	R0720	267,113				
Other basic own fund items	R0730	265,923				
Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds	R0740	721				
Other non available own funds	R0750	0				
<b>Reconciliation reserve before deduction for participations in other financial sector</b>	R0760	4,095,689				
<b>Expected profits</b>						
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) – Life business	R0770	0	0			
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) – Non-life business	R0780	0	0			
<b>Total EPIFP</b>	R0790	0	0			

# SJP Group – Solvency Capital Requirement – for Groups on Standard Formula

## S.25.01.22

		Gross solvency capital requirement	USP	Simplifications
		C0110	C0090	C0100
Market risk	R0010	2,546,632		0
Counterparty default risk	R0020	12,198		
Life underwriting risk	R0030	2,287,813	None	0
Health underwriting risk	R0040	1,692	None	0
Non-life underwriting risk	R0050	0	None	0
Diversification	R0060	(1,018,679)		
Intangible asset risk	R0070	0		
<b>Basic Solvency Capital Requirement</b>	R0100	3,829,656		

<b>Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement</b>		C0100
Operational risk	R0130	28,607
Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	R0140	0
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	R0150	(451,230)
Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC	R0160	0
<b>Solvency Capital Requirement excluding capital add-on</b>	R0200	3,407,033
Capital add-on already set	R0210	0
Solvency capital requirement	R0220	3,506,607
<b>Other information on SCR</b>		
Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module	R0400	0
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for remaining part	R0410	0
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for ring fenced funds	R0420	0
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for matching adjustment portfolios	R0430	0
Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304	R0440	0
Minimum consolidated group solvency capital requirement	R0470	876,522
<b>Information on other entities</b>		
Capital requirement for other financial sectors (Non-insurance capital requirements)	R0500	99,574
Capital requirement for other financial sectors (Non-insurance capital requirements) – Credit institutions, investment firms and financial institutions, alternative investment funds managers, UCITS management companies	R0510	99,574
Capital requirement for other financial sectors (Non-insurance capital requirements) – Institutions for occupational retirement provisions	R0520	0
Capital requirement for other financial sectors (Non-insurance capital requirements) – Capital requirement for non-regulated entities carrying out financial activities	R0530	0
Capital requirement for non-controlled participation requirements	R0540	0
Capital requirement for residual undertakings	R0550	0
<b>Overall SCR</b>		
SCR for undertakings included via D and A	R0560	0
Solvency capital requirement	R0570	3,506,607

# SJP Group – Undertakings in the scope of the group

## S.32.01.22

Country of the undertaking	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the undertaking	Legal name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/non mutual)	Supervisory Authority	Criteria of influence						Inclusion in the scope of group supervision calculation			Method used and under method 1, treatment of the solvency undertaking
								% capital share	% used for the establishment of accounting 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		
C0070	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260		
GB	LEI/213800M9931CXOMBQ87	1	St. James's Place plc	5	Company limited by shares	2	Financial Conduct Authority	100	100	100	1	100	1	1	1		
GB	LEI/2138007RJEYMIHQJUPU71	1	St. James's Place DFM Holdings Limited	99	Company limited by shares	2	Financial Conduct Authority	100	100	100	1	100	1	1	3		
GB	LEI/213800E4P2X6XP3EDH05	1	St. James's Place Wealth Management Group Limited	5	Company limited by shares	2	Financial Conduct Authority	100	100	100	1	100	1	1	1		
GB	LEI/54930004HHTSNKGSUQ052	1	St. James's Place Unit Trust Group Limited	14	Company limited by shares	2	Financial Conduct Authority	100	100	100	1	100	1	1	4		
GB	LEI/213800G78Z10P06ZG620	1	SJP AESOP Trustees Limited	99	Company limited by shares	2	Financial Conduct Authority	100	100	100	1	100	1	1	3		
GB	LEI/213800ZSX8888YLD735	1	St. James's Place Management Services Limited	11	Company limited by shares	2	Financial Conduct Authority	100	100	100	1	100	1	1	3		
GB	LEI/213800Z89PD9785M2507	1	St. James's Place (POP) Limited	99	Company limited by shares	2	Financial Conduct Authority	100	100	100	1	100	1	1	3		
GB	LEI/213800SE354FHWSU658	1	St. James's Place Wealth Management plc	8	Company limited by shares	2	Financial Conduct Authority	100	100	100	1	100	1	1	4		
GB	LEI/213800F2J5QE4INK8U17	1	St. James's Place Partnership Services Limited	8	Company limited by shares	2	Financial Conduct Authority	100	100	100	1	100	1	1	4		
GB	LEI/2138001NN2FJ6B5QHK30	1	St. James's Place Investment Administration Limited	8	Company limited by shares	2	Financial Conduct Authority	100	100	100	1	100	1	1	4		
GB	LEI/21380070M14NYJVPJ98	1	St. James's Place Nominees Limited	99	Company limited by shares	2	Financial Conduct Authority	100	100	100	1	100	1	1	3		
GB	LEI/2138003VFM6NBR3QYX84	1	St. James's Place International Distribution Limited	99	Company limited by shares	2	Financial Conduct Authority	100	100	100	1	100	1	1	3		
SG	LEI/21380082WXRU8F8HQ39	1	St. James's Place Wealth Management International Private Limited	99	Company limited by shares	2	Financial Conduct Authority	100	100	100	1	100	1	1	3		
HK	LEI/213800ZCQM0SD73ZNUJ996	1	St. James's Place (Hong Kong) Limited	8	Company limited by shares	2	Securities & Futures Commission (Hong Kong)	100	100	100	1	100	1	1	4		
HK	LEI/21380005ZP85CZ7VP8D44	1	St. James's Place Wealth Management (Shanghai) Limited	99	Company limited by shares	2	Financial Conduct Authority	100	100	100	1	100	1	1	3		
CN	LEI/213800034K7ADDNL8L847	1	St. James's Place (Shanghai) Limited	99	Company limited by shares	2	Financial Conduct Authority	100	100	100	1	100	1	1	3		
SG	LEI/213800EJRZMJNPPPO19	1	St. James's Place (Singapore) Private Limited	8	Company limited by shares	2	Monetary Authority Singapore	100	100	100	1	100	1	1	4		
HK	LEI/213800FFMSW5EMRAN272	1	St. James's Place International (Hong Kong) Limited	1	Company limited by shares	2	Insurance Authority Hong Kong	100	100	100	1	100	1	1	4		
GB	LEI/213800L98SQXRLVQ9933	1	St. James's Place Corporate Secretary Limited	99	Company limited by shares	2	Financial Conduct Authority	100	100	100	1	100	1	1	3		
GB	LEI/21380001Y9D3PSWQTSY57	1	M.H.S. (Holdings) Limited	99	Company limited by shares	2	Financial Conduct Authority & Prudential Regulation Authority	100	100	100	1	100	1	1	3		
GB	LEI/21380005L9L35Q55YA83	1	St. James's Place UK plc	1	Company limited by shares	2	Central Bank of Ireland	100	100	100	1	100	1	1	1		
IE	LEI/635400Z7HW3CXPFA583	1	St. James's Place International plc	1	Company limited by shares	2	Financial Conduct Authority & Prudential Regulation Authority	100	100	100	1	100	1	1	1		
GB	LEI/213800RMAYT031ALZM30	1	St. James's Place Acquisition Services Limited	99	Company limited by shares	2	Financial Conduct Authority & Prudential Regulation Authority	100	100	100	1	100	1	1	3		
GB	LEI/213800ZZGN6RLGBOC848	1	Tring Financial Management Limited	99	Company limited by shares	2	Financial Conduct Authority & Prudential Regulation Authority	100	100	100	1	100	1	1	3		



# SJP Group – Undertakings in the scope of the group continued

## S.32.01.22

Country	Identification code of the undertaking	Type of code of the ID of the undertaking	Legal name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/non mutual)	Supervisory Authority	Criteria of influence					Inclusion in the scope of group supervision		Group solvency calculation method used and under method 1, of the solvency undertaking	
								% capital share	% used for the establishment of accounting 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
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260
GB	LEI/2138000SWJTLN4L478F37	1	Perennial Financial Management Limited	8	Company limited by shares	2	Financial Conduct Authority	100	100	100	1	100	1	1		4
GB	LEI/21380004PUC3NMM69CZ71	1	LP Holdco Limited	99	Company limited by shares	2		43.14	100	52.83	1	43.14	1	1		3
GB	LEI/2138000IZ9AAWQ8U08F93	1	Lansdown Place Group Holdings Limited	99	Company limited by shares	2		43.14	100	52.83	1	43.14	1	1		3
GB	LEI/21380009TDJZPJ1JFDB769	1	Lansdown Place Wealth Management Limited	99	Company limited by shares	2		43.14	100	52.83	1	43.14	1	1		3
GB	LEI/2138000Y62PQXPP66170	1	Lifestyle Financial Solutions Limited	99	Company limited by shares	2		43.14	100	52.83	1	43.14	1	1		3
GB	LEI/2138000W07W1NLTXYB08	1	LP Financial Management Limited	99	Company limited by shares	2		43.14	100	52.83	1	43.14	1	1		3
GB	LEI/213800096MSEV6PK4J804	1	LP Auto Enrolment Solutions Limited	99	Company limited by shares	2		43.14	100	52.83	1	43.14	1	1		3
GB	LEI/2138000FV2JP7JQ5Y3A21	1	Cirencio Limited	99	Company limited by shares	2		100	100	100	1	100	1	1		3
GB	LEI/21380003P15ZKUMI2139	1	Technical Connection Limited	99	Company limited by shares	2		100	100	100	1	100	1	1		3
GB	LEI/2138000DCAW5B2YSG4I24	1	Reflect Financial Limited	99	Company limited by shares	2		100	100	100	1	100	1	1		3
GB	LEI/2138000634G6XYRXYBD32	1	Rowan Dartington Holdings Limited	99	Company limited by shares	2		100	100	100	1	100	1	1		3
GB	LEI/2138000NBLW23U8E0650	1	Stafford House Investments Limited	99	Company limited by shares	2		100	100	100	1	100	1	1		3
GB	LEI/2138000W3ZHLDE6G3K71	1	Dartington Portfolio Nominees Limited	99	Company limited by shares	2		100	100	100	1	100	1	1		3
GB	LEI/2138000GNWV78RLQIDZ94	1	Cabot Portfolio Nominees Limited	99	Company limited by shares	2		100	100	100	1	100	1	1		3
GG	LEI/2138000QAGVXJ2VNTJE58	2	The SJP Employees' Share Trust	99	Trust			100	100	100	1	100	1	1		3
GB	LEI/2138000LW4J68M4B3GR20	1	Rowan Dartington & Co. Limited	8	Company limited by shares	2	Financial Conduct Authority	100	100	100	1	100	1	1		4
GB	LEI/2138000KNP8KEBF7WDC62	1	Linden House Group Limited	99	Company limited by shares	2		100	100	100	1	100	1	1		3
GB	LEI/2138000C3DJKZ6DQA1407	1	Linden House Financial Services Limited	8	Company limited by shares	2	Financial Conduct Authority	100	100	100	1	100	1	1		4
GB	LEI/213800035924AWLF4BV78	1	M. S. Estates and Financial Services Limited	99	Company limited by shares	2		100	100	100	1	100	1	1		3
GB	LEI/2138000UMGJVNZYB30X71	1	Future Proof Limited	99	Company limited by shares	2		100	100	100	1	100	1	1		3
GB	LEI/2138000Z3PWSEGEILCH67	1	SJP Partner Loans No.1 Limited	99	Company limited by shares	2		100	100	100	1	100	1	1		3
GB	LEI/21380006GLDRH94HIWY67	1	Baxter Holding Company Limited	99	Company limited by shares	2		100	100	100	1	100	1	1		3
GB	LEI/2138000B8KAR2FRCZB073	1	Baxter & Lindley Financial Services Limited	99	Company limited by shares	2		100	100	100	1	100	1	1		3
GB	LEI/9845004ED06557CF6529	1	CGA Financial & Investment Services Limited	99	Company limited by shares	2		100	100	100	1	100	1	1		3
GB	LEI/2138000JVSANVF7UOX23	1	Arbor Wealth Management Limited	99	Company limited by shares	2		100	100	100	1	100	1	1		3
GB	LEI/2138000FIR1SBFLS583	1	SJP Legacy Holdings Limited	99	Company limited by shares	2		100	100	100	1	100	1	1		3
GB	LEI/2138000YGMX7BH9PHLR86	1	Virtue Money Limited	99	Company limited by shares	2		100	100	100	1	100	1	1		3
GB	LEI/2138000EXZ26BC79X0T50	1	Policy Services Limited	8	Company limited by shares	2	Financial Conduct Authority	100	100	100	1	100	1	1		3
GB	LEI/21380006B72FLYTMCO91	1	Jeremy Barrett Limited	99	Company limited by shares	2		100	100	100	1	100	1	1		3

# SJPUK – Balance Sheet

## S.02.01.02

		Solvency II value
<b>Assets</b>		C0010
Intangible assets	R0030	0
Deferred tax assets	R0040	0
Pension benefit surplus	R0050	0
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	R0060	0
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	R0070	1,027,693
Property (other than for own use)	R0080	0
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	R0090	15,374
Equities	R0100	0
Equities – listed	R0110	0
Equities – unlisted	R0120	0
Bonds	R0130	0
Government Bonds	R0140	0
Corporate Bonds	R0150	0
Structured notes	R0160	0
Collateralised securities	R0170	0
Collective Investments Undertakings	R0180	1,012,319
Derivatives	R0190	0
Deposits other than cash equivalents	R0200	0
Other investments	R0210	0
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	R0220	84,817,334
Loans and mortgages	R0230	0
Loans on policies	R0240	0
Loans and mortgages to individuals	R0250	0
Other loans and mortgages	R0260	0
Reinsurance recoverables from:	R0270	66,379
Non-life and health similar to non-life	R0280	0
Non-life excluding health	R0290	0
Health similar to non-life	R0300	0
Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0310	71,769
Health similar to life	R0320	22,849
Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0330	48,920
Life index-linked and unit-linked	R0340	(5,390)
Deposits to cedants	R0350	0
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	R0360	92,089
Reinsurance receivables	R0370	2,122
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	R0380	314,744
Own shares (held directly)	R0390	0
Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	R0400	0
Cash and cash equivalents	R0410	126,634
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	R0420	0
<b>Total assets</b>	R0500	86,446,996

# SJPUK – Balance Sheet continued

## S.02.01.02

		Solvency II value
<b>Liabilities</b>		C0010
Technical provisions – non-life	R0510	0
Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health)	R0520	0
TP calculated as a whole	R0530	0
Best Estimate	R0540	0
Risk Margin	R0550	0
Technical provisions – health (similar to non-life)	R0560	0
TP calculated as a whole	R0570	0
Best Estimate	R0580	0
Risk Margin	R0590	0
Technical provisions – life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	R0600	82,989
Technical provisions – health (similar to life)	R0610	32,706
TP calculated as a whole	R0620	3,024
Best Estimate	R0630	28,825
Risk Margin	R0640	857
Technical provisions – life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	R0650	50,283
TP calculated as a whole	R0660	0
Best Estimate	R0670	49,907
Risk Margin	R0680	375
Technical provisions – index-linked and unit-linked	R0690	80,593,891
TP calculated as a whole	R0700	84,453,678
Best Estimate	R0710	(5,139,177)
Risk Margin	R0720	1,279,390
Contingent liabilities	R0740	0
Provisions other than technical provisions	R0750	0
Pension benefit obligations	R0760	0
Deposits from reinsurers	R0770	0
Deferred tax liabilities	R0780	817,237
Derivatives	R0790	0
Debts owed to credit institutions	R0800	0
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	R0810	0
Insurance & intermediaries payables	R0820	983,843
Reinsurance payables	R0830	9,069
Payables (trade, not insurance)	R0840	123,844
Subordinated liabilities	R0850	0
Subordinated liabilities not in BOF	R0860	0
Subordinated liabilities in BOF	R0870	0
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	R0880	0
<b>Total liabilities</b>	R0900	82,610,873
<b>Excess of assets over liabilities</b>	R1000	3,836,124

# SJPUK – Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business

## S.05.01.02

	Line of business for: Life insurance obligations						Life reinsurance obligations		
	Health insurance C0210	Insurance with profit participation C0220	Index-linked and unit-linked insurance C0230	Other life insurance C0240	Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to health insurance obligations C0250	Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to other than health insurance obligations C0260	Health reinsurance C0270	Life reinsurance C0280	Total C0300
<b>Premiums written</b>									
Gross	6,783	0	9,483,775	4,809	0	0	0	0	9,495,367
Reinsurers' share	5,060	0	6,269	4,549	0	0	0	0	15,878
Net	1,723	0	9,477,506	260	0	0	0	0	9,479,489
<b>Premiums earned</b>									
Gross	6,783	0	9,483,775	4,809	0	0	0	0	9,495,367
Reinsurers' share	5,060	0	6,269	4,549	0	0	0	0	15,878
Net	1,723	0	9,477,506	260	0	0	0	0	9,479,489
<b>Claims incurred</b>									
Gross	6,662	0	4,220,367	2,410	0	0	0	0	4,229,439
Reinsurers' share	3,124	0	5,018	4,172	0	0	0	0	12,314
Net	3,538	0	4,215,349	(1,762)	0	0	0	0	4,217,125
<b>Changes in other technical provisions</b>									
Gross	2,416	0	8,107	(6,400)	0	0	0	0	4,123
Reinsurers' share	2,751	0	(165)	(6,227)	0	0	0	0	(3,642)
Net	(335)	0	8,272	(172)	0	0	0	0	7,765
<b>Expenses incurred</b>	638	0	356,359	836	0	0	0	0	357,834
<b>Other expenses</b>									12,555
<b>Total expenses</b>									370,389

# SJPUK – Life and Health SLT Technical Provisions

## S.12.01.02

	Insurance with profit participation		Index-linked and unit-linked insurance		Other life insurance		Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to obligation other than health insurance obligations	Accepted reinsurance	Total (Life other than health insurance, incl. Unit-Linked)	Health insurance (direct business)			Total (Health similar to life insurance)			
	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070				C0080	C0090	C0100		C0150	C0160	C0170
<b>Technical provisions calculated as a whole</b>	R0010	0	84,453,678					0	84,453,678	3,024				0		3,024
<b>Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP calculated as a whole</b>	R0020	0	0					0	0	0				0		0
<b>Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM</b>																
<b>Best Estimate</b>																
<b>Gross Best Estimate</b>	R0030	0	(5,139,177)	0				0	(5,089,270)			0	28,825	0	0	28,825
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0080	0	(5,390)	0				0	43,530			0	22,849	0	0	22,849
Best estimate minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re- total	R0090	0	(5,133,787)	0				0	(5,132,800)			0	5,976	0	0	5,976
<b>Risk Margin</b>	R0100	0	1,279,390					0	1,279,766	857				0	0	857
<b>Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions</b>																
Technical Provisions calculated as a whole	R0110	0	0					0	0	0				0	0	0
Best estimate	R0120	0		0				0	0			0	0	0	0	0
Risk margin	R0130	0	0					0	0	0				0	0	0
<b>Technical provisions - total</b>	R0200	0	80,593,891					0	80,644,174	32,706				0	0	32,706

# SJPUK – Own Funds

## S.23.01.01

		Total	Tier 1 – unrestricted	Tier 1 – restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
<b>Basic own funds before deduction for participations in other financial sector as foreseen in article 68 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35</b>						
Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	R0010	110,000	110,000		0	
Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	R0030	0	0		0	
Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own-fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	R0040	0	0		0	
Subordinated mutual member accounts	R0050	0		0	0	0
Surplus funds	R0070	0	0			
Preference shares	R0090	0		0	0	0
Share premium account related to preference shares	R0110	0		0	0	0
Reconciliation reserve	R0130	3,506,124	3,506,124			
Subordinated liabilities	R0140	0		0	0	0
An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	R0160	0				0
Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	R0180	0	0	0	0	0
<b>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</b>						
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	R0220	11,422				
<b>Deductions</b>						
Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions	R0230	0	0	0	0	
<b>Total basic own funds after deductions</b>	R0290	3,604,701	3,604,701	0	0	0
<b>Ancillary own funds</b>						
Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand	R0300	0			0	
Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings, callable on demand	R0310	0			0	
Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand	R0320	0			0	0
A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand	R0330	0			0	0
Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0340	0			0	
Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0350	0			0	0
Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0360	0			0	
Supplementary members calls – other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0370	0			0	0
Other ancillary own funds	R0390	0			0	0
<b>Total ancillary own funds</b>	R0400	0			0	0
<b>Available and eligible own funds</b>						
Total available own funds to meet the SCR	R0500	3,604,701	3,604,701	0	0	0
Total available own funds to meet the MCR	R0510	3,604,701	3,604,701	0	0	
Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	R0540	3,604,701	3,604,701	0	0	0
Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	R0550	3,604,701	3,604,701	0	0	
<b>SCR</b>	R0580	3,256,841				
<b>MCR</b>	R0600	814,210				
<b>Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR</b>	R0620	1.11				
<b>Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR</b>	R0640	4.43				

## SJPUK – Own Funds continued

### S.23.01.01

		C0060	
<b>Reconciliation reserve</b>			
Excess of assets over liabilities	R0700	3,836,124	
Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	R0710	0	
Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	R0720	220,000	
Other basic own fund items	R0730	110,000	
Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds	R0740	0	
<b>Reconciliation reserve</b>	R0760	3,506,124	
<b>Expected profits</b>			
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) – Life business	R0770	0	
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) – Non-life business	R0780	0	
<b>Total Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)</b>	R0790	0	

# SJPUK – Solvency Capital Requirement – for undertakings on Standard Formula

## S.25.01.21

		Gross solvency capital requirement	USP	Simplifications
		C0110	C0090	C0100
Market risk	R0010	2,430,887		0
Counterparty default risk	R0020	11,115		
Life underwriting risk	R0030	2,190,629	None	0
Health underwriting risk	R0040	1,483	None	0
Non-life underwriting risk	R0050	0	None	0
Diversification	R0060	(973,527)		
Intangible asset risk	R0070	0		
<b>Basic Solvency Capital Requirement</b>	<b>R0100</b>	<b>3,660,587</b>		

### Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement

		C0100
Operational risk	R0130	25,972
Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	R0140	0
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	R0150	(429,717)
Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC	R0160	0
<b>Solvency Capital Requirement excluding capital add-on</b>	<b>R0200</b>	<b>3,256,841</b>
Capital add-on already set	R0210	0
Solvency capital requirement	R0220	3,256,841
<b>Other information on SCR</b>		
Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module	R0400	0
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for remaining part	R0410	0
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for ring fenced funds	R0420	0
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for matching adjustment portfolios	R0430	0
Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304	R0440	0



# SJPUK – Minimum Capital Requirement – Only life or only non-life insurance or reinsurance activity

## S.28.01.01

### Linear formula component for life insurance and reinsurance obligations

		C0040
MCRL Result	R0200	560,240

		Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance/SPV) total capital at risk
		C0050	C0060
Obligations with profit participation – guaranteed benefits	R0210	0	
Obligations with profit participation – future discretionary benefits	R0220	0	
Index-linked and unit-linked insurance obligations	R0230	79,319,890	
Other life (re)insurance and health (re)insurance obligations	R0240	9,988	
Total capital at risk for all life (re)insurance obligations	R0250		6,844,496

### Overall MCR calculation

		C0070
Linear MCR	R0300	560,240
SCR	R0310	3,256,841
MCR cap	R0320	1,465,579
MCR floor	R0330	814,210
Combined MCR	R0340	814,210
Absolute floor of the MCR	R0350	3,338
<b>Minimum Capital Requirement</b>	R0400	814,210

# SJPI – Balance Sheet

## S.02.01.02

		Solvency II value
<b>Assets</b>		C0010
Intangible assets	R0030	0
Deferred tax assets	R0040	0
Pension benefit surplus	R0050	0
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	R0060	217
Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	R0070	193,155
Property (other than for own use)	R0080	0
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	R0090	0
Equities	R0100	0
Equities – listed	R0110	0
Equities – unlisted	R0120	0
Bonds	R0130	5,186
Government Bonds	R0140	5,186
Corporate Bonds	R0150	0
Structured notes	R0160	0
Collateralised securities	R0170	0
Collective Investments Undertakings	R0180	187,969
Derivatives	R0190	0
Deposits other than cash equivalents	R0200	0
Other investments	R0210	0
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	R0220	9,043,106
Loans and mortgages	R0230	0
Loans on policies	R0240	0
Loans and mortgages to individuals	R0250	0
Other loans and mortgages	R0260	0
Reinsurance recoverables from:	R0270	(14,444)
Non-life and health similar to non-life	R0280	0
Non-life excluding health	R0290	0
Health similar to non-life	R0300	0
Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0310	(208)
Health similar to life	R0320	(208)
Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	R0330	0
Life index-linked and unit-linked	R0340	(14,236)
Deposits to cedants	R0350	0
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	R0360	3,820
Reinsurance receivables	R0370	3,889
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	R0380	1,013
Own shares (held directly)	R0390	0
Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	R0400	0
Cash and cash equivalents	R0410	23,373
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	R0420	0
<b>Total assets</b>	R0500	9,254,130

# SJPI – Balance Sheet continued

## S.02.01.02

		Solvency II value
<b>Liabilities</b>		C0010
Technical provisions – non-life	R0510	0
Technical provisions – non-life (excluding health)	R0520	0
TP calculated as a whole	R0530	0
Best Estimate	R0540	0
Risk Margin	R0550	0
Technical provisions – health (similar to non-life)	R0560	0
TP calculated as a whole	R0570	0
Best Estimate	R0580	0
Risk Margin	R0590	0
Technical provisions – life (excluding index-linked and unit-linked)	R0600	4,583
Technical provisions – health (similar to life)	R0610	4,583
TP calculated as a whole	R0620	4,637
Best Estimate	R0630	(308)
Risk Margin	R0640	254
Technical provisions – life (excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked)	R0650	0
TP calculated as a whole	R0660	0
Best Estimate	R0670	0
Risk Margin	R0680	0
Technical provisions – index-linked and unit-linked	R0690	8,887,293
TP calculated as a whole	R0700	8,961,486
Best Estimate	R0710	(150,791)
Risk Margin	R0720	76,599
Contingent liabilities	R0740	0
Provisions other than technical provisions	R0750	0
Pension benefit obligations	R0760	0
Deposits from reinsurers	R0770	0
Deferred tax liabilities	R0780	18,082
Derivatives	R0790	0
Debts owed to credit institutions	R0800	0
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	R0810	0
Insurance & intermediaries payables	R0820	120,298
Reinsurance payables	R0830	745
Payables (trade, not insurance)	R0840	3,696
Subordinated liabilities	R0850	0
Subordinated liabilities not in BOF	R0860	0
Subordinated liabilities in BOF	R0870	0
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	R0880	0
<b>Total liabilities</b>	R0900	9,034,697
<b>Excess of assets over liabilities</b>	R1000	219,432

# SJPI – Premiums, claims and expenses by line of business

## S.05.01.02

	Line of business for: Life insurance obligations						Life reinsurance obligations		
	Health insurance C0210	Insurance with profit participation C0220	Index-linked and unit-linked insurance C0230	Other life insurance C0240	Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to health insurance obligations C0250	Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to other than health insurance obligations C0260	Health reinsurance C0270	Life reinsurance C0280	Total C0300
<b>Premiums written</b>									
Gross	616	0	702,990	0	0	0	0	0	703,607
Reinsurers' share	391	0	8,887	0	0	0	0	0	9,277
Net	226	0	694,103	0	0	0	0	0	694,329
<b>Premiums earned</b>									
Gross	616	0	702,990	0	0	0	0	0	703,607
Reinsurers' share	391	0	8,887	0	0	0	0	0	9,277
Net	226	0	694,103	0	0	0	0	0	694,329
<b>Claims incurred</b>									
Gross	901	0	404,753	0	0	0	0	0	405,654
Reinsurers' share	510	0	5,200	0	0	0	0	0	5,710
Net	390	0	399,554	0	0	0	0	0	399,944
<b>Changes in other technical provisions</b>									
Gross	(42)	0	(10,008)	0	0	0	0	0	(10,050)
Reinsurers' share	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net	(42)	0	(10,008)	0	0	0	0	0	(10,050)
<b>Expenses incurred</b>	174	0	53,512	0	0	0	0	0	53,686
<b>Other expenses</b>									0
<b>Total expenses</b>									53,686

## SJPI – Premiums, claims and expenses by country

### S.05.02.01

	Home country	Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) – life obligations						Total top 5 and home country
		C0150	C0160	C0170	C0180	C0190	C0200	
R1400			GB	SG	–	–		C0210
	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270		C0280
<b>Premiums written</b>								
Gross	0	564,593	111,998	0	0	0	0	676,591
Reinsurers' share	0	9,256	0	0	0	0	0	9,256
Net	0	555,337	111,998	0	0	0	0	667,335
<b>Premiums earned</b>								
Gross	0	564,593	111,998	0	0	0	0	676,591
Reinsurers' share	0	9,256	0	0	0	0	0	9,256
Net	0	555,337	111,998	0	0	0	0	667,335
<b>Claims incurred</b>								
Gross	0	373,688	14,789	0	0	0	0	388,477
Reinsurers' share	0	5,710	0	0	0	0	0	5,710
Net	0	367,978	14,789	0	0	0	0	382,767
<b>Changes in other technical provisions</b>								
Gross	0	(9,944)	0	0	0	0	0	(9,944)
Reinsurers' share	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net	0	(9,944)	0	0	0	0	0	(9,944)
<b>Expenses incurred</b>	0	45,371	5,672	0	0	0	0	51,043
<b>Other expenses</b>								0
<b>Total expenses</b>								51,043

# SJPI – Life and Health SLT Technical Provisions

## S.12.01.02

	Insurance with profit participation		Index-linked and unit-linked insurance		Other life insurance		Amuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to obligation other than health insurance obligations	Accepted reinsurance	Total (Life other than health insurance, incl. Unit-Linked)	Health insurance (direct business)		Amuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to health insurance obligations	Health reinsurance (reinsurance accepted)	Total (Health similar to life to life insurance)
	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070				C0080	C0160			
Technical provisions calculated as a whole	R0010	0	8,961,486		0			0	8,961,486	4,637		0	0	4,637
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default associated to TP calculated as a whole	R0020	0	0		0			0	0	0		0	0	0
Technical provisions calculated as a sum of BE and RM														
Best Estimate														
Gross Best Estimate	R0030	0	(150,791)	0	0	0	0	0	(150,791)		(308)	0	0	(308)
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0080	0	(14,236)	0		0	0	0	(14,236)		(208)	0	0	(208)
Best estimate minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re- total	R0090	0	(136,555)	0		0	0	0	(136,555)		(100)	0	0	(100)
Risk Margin	R0100	0	76,599		0			0	76,599	254		0	0	254
Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions														
Technical Provisions calculated as a whole	R0110	0	0		0			0	0	0		0	0	0
Best estimate	R0120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Risk margin	R0130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technical provisions - total	R0200	0	8,887,293		0			0	8,887,293	4,583		0	0	4,583

# SJPI – Own Funds

## S.23.01.01

		Total	Tier 1 – unrestricted	Tier 1 – restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050
<b>Basic own funds before deduction for participations in other financial sector as foreseen in article 68 of Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/35</b>						
Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	R0010	15,585	15,585		0	
Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	R0030	0	0		0	
Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own-fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	R0040	0	0		0	
Subordinated mutual member accounts	R0050	0		0	0	0
Surplus funds	R0070	0	0			
Preference shares	R0090	0		0	0	0
Share premium account related to preference shares	R0110	0		0	0	0
Reconciliation reserve	R0130	203,127	203,127			
Subordinated liabilities	R0140	0		0	0	0
An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	R0160	0				0
Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	R0180	0	0	0	0	0
<b>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</b>						
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	R0220	0				
<b>Deductions</b>						
Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions	R0230	0	0	0	0	
<b>Total basic own funds after deductions</b>	R0290	218,712	218,712	0	0	0
<b>Ancillary own funds</b>						
Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand	R0300	0			0	
Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings, callable on demand	R0310	0			0	
Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand	R0320	0			0	0
A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand	R0330	0			0	0
Letters of credit and guarantees under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0340	0			0	
Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0350	0			0	0
Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0360	0			0	
Supplementary members calls – other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	R0370	0			0	0
Other ancillary own funds	R0390	0			0	0
<b>Total ancillary own funds</b>	R0400	0			0	0
<b>Available and eligible own funds</b>						
Total available own funds to meet the SCR	R0500	218,712	218,712	0	0	0
Total available own funds to meet the MCR	R0510	218,712	218,712	0	0	
Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR	R0540	218,712	218,712	0	0	0
Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR	R0550	218,712	218,712	0	0	
<b>SCR</b>	R0580	155,622				
<b>MCR</b>	R0600	62,312				
<b>Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR</b>	R0620	1.41				
<b>Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR</b>	R0640	3.51				

## SJPI – Own Funds continued

### S.23.01.01

		C0060	
<b>Reconciliation reserve</b>			
Excess of assets over liabilities	R0700	219,432	
Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	R0710	0	
Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	R0720	0	
Other basic own fund items	R0730	15,585	
Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds	R0740	721	
<b>Reconciliation reserve</b>	R0760	203,127	
<b>Expected profits</b>			
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) – Life business	R0770	0	
Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP) – Non-life business	R0780	0	
<b>Total Expected profits included in future premiums (EPIFP)</b>	R0790	0	



# SJPI – Solvency Capital Requirement – for undertakings on Standard Formula

## S.25.01.21

		Gross solvency capital requirement	USP	Simplifications
		C0110	C0090	C0100
Market risk	R0010	117,975		0
Counterparty default risk	R0020	1,083		
Life underwriting risk	R0030	102,772	None	0
Health underwriting risk	R0040	347	None	0
Non-life underwriting risk	R0050	0	None	0
Diversification	R0060	(46,958)		
Intangible asset risk	R0070	0		
<b>Basic Solvency Capital Requirement</b>	R0100	175,219		

### Calculation of Solvency Capital Requirement

		D0100
Operational risk	R0130	2,635
Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	R0140	0
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	R0150	(22,232)
Capital requirement for business operated in accordance with Art. 4 of Directive 2003/41/EC	R0160	0
<b>Solvency Capital Requirement excluding capital add-on</b>	R0200	155,622
Capital add-on already set	R0210	0
Solvency capital requirement	R0220	155,622
<b>Other information on SCR</b>		
Capital requirement for duration-based equity risk sub-module	R0400	0
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for remaining part	R0410	0
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for ring fenced funds	R0420	0
Total amount of Notional Solvency Capital Requirements for matching adjustment portfolios	R0430	0
Diversification effects due to RFF nSCR aggregation for article 304	R0440	0

## SJPI – Minimum Capital Requirement – Only life or only non-life insurance or reinsurance activity

### S.28.01.01

#### Linear formula component for life insurance and reinsurance obligations

		C0040	
MCRL Result	R0200	62,312	
		Net (of reinsurance/ SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance/ SPV) total capital at risk
		C0050	C0060
Obligations with profit participation – guaranteed benefits	R0210	0	
Obligations with profit participation – future discretionary benefits	R0220	0	
Index-linked and unit-linked insurance obligations	R0230	8,824,931	
Other life (re)insurance and health (re)insurance obligations	R0240	4,537	
Total capital at risk for all life (re)insurance obligations	R0250		631,832

#### Overall MCR calculation

		C0070
Linear MCR	R0300	62,312
SCR	R0310	155,622
MCR cap	R0320	70,030
MCR floor	R0330	38,905
Combined MCR	R0340	62,312
Absolute floor of the MCR	R0350	3,338
<b>Minimum Capital Requirement</b>	R0400	62,312

# Glossary of Terms

## Best estimate liabilities (BEL)

The expected, or 'best estimate', value of the Group's obligations to clients under the Solvency II regulations.

## Central Bank of Ireland (CBol)

The CBol is responsible for the prudential regulation of deposit taking institutions, insurers and major investment firms registered in Ireland, including St. James's Place International plc.

## Deferred acquisition costs (DAC)

An intangible asset required to be established through the application of IFRS to our long-term business. Under the SII regulations, intangible assets such as the DAC asset are removed.

## Deferred Income (DIR)

Deferred income which arises from the requirement that initial charges on long-term financial instruments should only be recognised over the lifetime of the business. Under the SII regulations, intangible liabilities such as the DIR asset are removed.

## Funds under Management (FUM)

Represents all assets actively managed or administered by or on behalf of the Group.

## Group

The Group refers to St. James's Place plc, together with its subsidiaries as listed in Note 22 of the Report and Accounts (on pages 207 to 210).

## International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

These are the accounting regulations designed to ensure comparable preparation and disclosure of statements of financial position, and are the standards that all publicly listed companies in the UK and European Union are required to use.

## Investment Management Approach (IMA)

The IMA is how the Group manages clients' investments. It is managed by the St. James's Place Investment Committee, which in turn is advised by respected independent investment research consultancies. The Investment Committee is responsible for identifying fund managers for our funds, selecting from fund management firms all around the world. They are also responsible for monitoring the performance of our fund managers and, if circumstances should change and it becomes necessary, then they are responsible for changing the fund manager as well.

## Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR)

The MCR is the minimum level of security required under the Solvency II regulations for UK and EU insurance entities.

## Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA)

The ORSA is a comprehensive risk assessment, bringing together an understanding of the risks that the Group faces, and how these risks may change in the future. It also includes quantitative analysis of the capital required, and how it might develop over our planning period (5 years).

## Prudential Regulatory Authority (PRA)

The PRA is a part of the Bank of England and is responsible for the prudential regulation of deposit taking institutions, insurers and major investment firms. The PRA has two statutory objectives: to promote the safety and soundness of these firms and, specifically for insurers, to contribute to the securing of an appropriate degree of protection for policyholders.

The PRA is the lead supervisor for the Group in the United Kingdom.

## Quantitative Reporting Templates (QRT)

Standardised templates providing data relating to the Group's business and to the Solvency II valuation, including data relating to the assessment of technical provisions and capital requirements as well as the Solvency II Balance Sheet.

## Risk Margin

The Risk Margin is determined as the cost of holding the Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) over the lifetime of the insured portfolio.

## Senior Managers and Certification Regime (SM&CR)

The SM&CR applies to all PRA and FCA regulated firms within the Group.

This regime sets out minimum standards of individual behaviour that apply in the financial services sector, as well as more specific requirements for senior managers and other employees who have key roles within the organisation.

## Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR)

The SCR is the amount of risk-based capital required under the Solvency II regulations to ensure that the insurance entities can meet their obligations over the next 12 months with a probability of at least 99.5% (i.e. a 1 in 200-year scenario).

## Solvency II (SII)

Insurance regulations designed to harmonise EU insurance regulation, which became effective on 1 January 2016. The key concerns of the regulation are to ensure robust risk management in insurance companies and to use that understanding of risk to help determine the right amount of capital for UK and European insurance companies to hold to ensure their ongoing viability in all but the most severe stressed scenarios.

