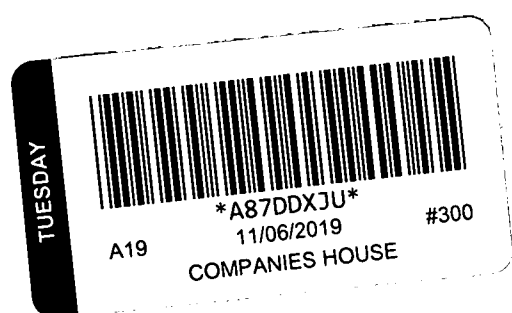


# **Aviva International Holdings Limited**

**Registered in England No. 2180206**

## **Annual Report and Financial Statements 2018**



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## Directors and officers

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### Directors

J Baddeley  
D Elliot  
N Harrison  
S Mohammed  
C Singh

### Officer – Company Secretary

Aviva Company Secretarial Services Limited  
St Helen's  
1 Undershaft  
London  
EC3P 3DQ

### Independent auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP  
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors  
7 More London Riverside  
London  
SE1 2RT

### Registered office

St Helen's  
1 Undershaft  
London  
EC3P 3DQ

### Company number

Registered in England and Wales: No. 2180206

### Other information

Aviva International Holdings Limited ("the Company") is a member of the Aviva plc group of companies ("the Group").

## Strategic report

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The directors present their strategic report for the Company for the year ended 31 December 2018.

### Review of the Company's business

#### Principal activities

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Aviva Group Holdings Limited ("AGH"). The principal activity of the company continues to be that of a holding company.

#### Financial position and performance

The financial position of the Company at 31 December 2018 is shown in the statement of financial position on page 19, with the trading results shown in the income statement on page 16 and the statement of cash flows on page 20.

#### Significant events

On 19 January 2018, the Company sold 49% of the shareholding in its Taiwan joint venture, First Aviva Life ("Aviva Taiwan"), to Aviva's joint venture partner, First Financial Holding Co. Ltd. ("FFH").

On 19 January 2018, the Company paid an option premium of £19 million to Dabur Investment Corporation ("DIC") in respect of the 51% shareholding in Aviva Life Insurance Company India Limited ("Aviva India") held by DIC. The cash payment was made by the Company's immediate parent undertaking, AGH.

On 13 February 2018, AGH transferred its 40% shareholding in Aviva Life Insurance Company Ltd ("Aviva Hong Kong") to the Company for a total consideration of £19 million, funded through the allotment of 1,841 ordinary shares at £10,000 each to AGH. As the Company retains control over certain activities, £14 million of the investment meets the definition of a 'silo' under IFRS 10 and is classified as a subsidiary. The remaining £5 million is classified as a joint venture.

On 18 March 2018, a further capital injection of £19 million into the Aviva Hong Kong joint venture was funded through the allotment 1,918 ordinary shares at £10,000 each to AGH.

On 28 March 2018, the Company received a cash dividend of £3 million from its Turkey joint venture, Aviva SA Emeklilik ve Hayat A.S. ("Aviva Turkey Life").

On 27 July 2018, the Company received total cash dividends of PLN 63.2 million (£13 million) from its Polish subsidiaries, Santander Aviva Towarzystwo Ubezpieczeń na Życie Spółka Akcyjna and Santander Towarzystwo Ubezpieczeń Spółka Akcyjna.

On 20 December 2018, the Company received a cash dividend of £1 million from Aviva Global Services (Management Services) Private Limited.

#### Future outlook

Strategies for the Group as a whole are determined by the Board of Aviva plc and these are shown in the Aviva plc Annual Report and Accounts 2018 and Preliminary Announcement for the year ended 31 December 2018. The Company will work with the Group to support the implementation of these strategies. The directors consider that the Company's principal activities will continue unchanged for the foreseeable future.

It is anticipated that the Company's significant financial assets will continue to comprise investments in subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures.

#### Principal risks and uncertainties

A description of the principal risks and uncertainties facing the Company and the Company's risk management policies are set out in note 21 to the financial statements.

The principal risk exposure to the Company relates to its investments in subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures, which represent the Company's principal assets and source of income. As a result, the principal risk factors beyond the Company's control, that could significantly impact the Company's results and financial resources include, but are not limited to:

- *European and Asian economic business conditions*, in particular where the Company's underlying subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures transact business, which could materially impact the dividends receivable from these investments.
- *Brexit*: Although the directors do not believe that Brexit has a significant operational impact on the business, the influence that it will continue to have on the UK economy will require careful monitoring. During the year the Group Board reviewed the impact of potential exit scenarios and the operational response plans.

## Strategic report (continued)

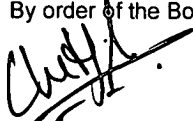
### Key performance indicators

The directors consider that the Company's key performance indicators ("KPIs") that communicate the financial performance are as follows:

	2018	2017
Measure	£m	£m
Dividends received	17	11

The increase in dividends received is driven by the improved performance of the Company's subsidiaries and joint ventures.

By order of the Board on 5 June 2019



C Singh  
Director

## Directors' report

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The directors present their annual report and audited financial statements for the Company for the year ended 31 December 2018.

### Directors

The names of the present directors of the Company appear on page 3.

N Harrison was appointed as a director of the Company on 3 December 2018.

S Mohammed was appointed as a director of the Company on 3 December 2018.

S Maillet resigned as a director of the Company on 3 December 2018.

### Company Secretary

The name of the present secretary of the Company appears on page 3.

### Dividends

No interim ordinary dividend on the Company's ordinary shares was declared or paid during 2018 (2017: *£nil*). The directors do not recommend a final dividend on the Company's ordinary shares for the year ended 31 December 2018 (2017: *£nil*).

### Going concern

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the strategic report, which includes a section describing the principal risks and uncertainties. In addition, the financial statements include notes on the Company's management of its major risks (see note 21).

The Company and its ultimate parent, Aviva plc, have considerable financial resources together with a diversified business model with a spread of businesses and geographical reach. The directors believe that the Company is well placed to manage its business risks successfully despite the current uncertain macro-economic outlook.

After making enquiries, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements. For this reason, they continue to adopt, and to consider appropriate, the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

### Important events since the financial year end

On 9 January 2019, the Company made a capital injection of IDR 250 billion (£13 million) into its Indonesia joint venture, PT Astra Aviva Life ("Aviva Indonesia"), funded by way of cash received, and a reduction in the loan due, from the Company's immediate parent, AGH.

On 22 January 2019, the Company paid an additional option premium of £18 million to DIC in respect of the 51% shareholding in Aviva India held by DIC. The cash payment was made by AGH.

### Future outlook

Likely future developments in the business of the Company are discussed in the strategic report on page 4.

### Financial instruments

The Company uses financial instruments to manage certain types of risks, including to those relating to credit, market, liquidity, and operational risks. Details of the objectives and management of these instruments are contained in note 21 on risk management.

### Employees

The Company has no employees. All UK employees engaged in the activities of the Company are employed by subsidiary undertakings of Aviva plc, Aviva Employment Services Limited and Sesame Services Limited. Disclosures relating to employees may be found in the annual report and financial statements of these companies.

### Disclosure of information to the auditors

In accordance with section 418 of the Companies Act 2006, the directors in office at the date of approval of this report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the Company's External Auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, are unaware and each director has taken all steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP are aware of that information.

## Directors' report (continued)

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### Independent auditors

It is the intention of the directors to reappoint the auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, under the deemed appointment rules of section 487 of the Companies Act 2006.

### Qualifying indemnity provisions

Aviva plc, the Company's ultimate parent, granted in 2004 an indemnity to the directors against liability in respect of proceedings brought by third parties, subject to the conditions set out in the Companies Act 1985, which continue to apply in relation to any provision made before 1 October 2007. This indemnity is a "qualifying third party indemnity" for the purposes of section 309A to section 309C of the Companies Act 1985. These qualifying third-party indemnity provisions remain in force as at the date of approving the directors' report by virtue of paragraph 15, schedule 3 of the Companies Act 2006 (Commencement No. 3, Consequential Amendments, Transitional Provisions and Savings) Order 2007.

The directors also have the benefit of the indemnity provision contained in the Company's articles of association, subject to the conditions set out in the Companies Act 2006. This is a "qualifying third party indemnity" provision as defined by section 234 of the Companies Act 2006.

### Statement of directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the strategic report, directors' report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have prepared the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as adopted by the European Union ("EU"). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss of the company for that period. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- state whether applicable IFRSs as adopted by the EU have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006.

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

By order of the Board on 5 June 2019

  
C Singh  
Director

# Independent auditors' report to the members of Aviva International Holdings Limited

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## Report on the audit of the financial statements

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### Opinion

In our opinion, Aviva International Holdings Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2018 and of its loss and cash flows for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Annual Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2018; the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of cash flows, the statement of changes in equity for the year then ended 31 December 2018; the accounting policies; and the notes to the financial statements.

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### Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) ("ISAs (UK)") and applicable law. Our responsibilities under ISAs (UK) are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

### Independence

We remained independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, which includes the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

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### Conclusions relating to going concern

ISAs (UK) require us to report to you when:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

We have nothing to report in respect of the above matters.

However, because not all future events or conditions can be predicted, this statement is not a guarantee as to the company's ability to continue as a going concern. For example, the terms on which the United Kingdom may withdraw from the European Union are not clear, and it is difficult to evaluate all of the potential implications on the company's trade, customers, suppliers and the wider economy.

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### Reporting on other information

The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual Report other than the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion or, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in this report, any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify an apparent material inconsistency or material misstatement, we are required to perform procedures to conclude whether there is a material misstatement of the financial statements 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 based on these responsibilities.

With respect to the Strategic Report and Directors' Report, we also considered whether the disclosures required by the UK Companies Act 2006 have been included.

Based on the responsibilities described above and our work undertaken in the course of the audit, ISAs (UK) require us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.



## Independent auditors' report to the members of Aviva International Holdings Limited (continued)

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### Strategic Report and Directors' Report

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, the information given in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report for the year ended 31 December 2018 is consistent with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

In light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we did not identify any material misstatements in the Strategic Report and Directors' Report.

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### Responsibilities for the financial statements and the audit

#### Responsibilities of the directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the Statement of directors' responsibilities set out on page 7, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements in accordance with the applicable framework and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. The directors are also responsible for such internal control as they determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

#### Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

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

#### Use of this report

This report, including the opinions, has been prepared for and only for the company's members as a body in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and for no other purpose. We do not, in giving these opinions, accept or assume responsibility for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come save where expressly agreed by our prior consent in writing.

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## Other required reporting

### Companies Act 2006 exception reporting

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

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

We have no exceptions to report arising from this responsibility.



Philip Watson (Senior Statutory Auditor)  
for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP  
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors  
London  
5 June 2019

## Accounting policies

The Company is a limited company incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom ("UK"). The principal accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all years presented, unless otherwise stated.

### (A) Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared and approved by the directors in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as endorsed by the European Union ("EU"), and those parts of the Companies Act 2006 applicable to those reporting under IFRS. The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or loss ("FVTPL").

The financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis as explained in the directors' report on page 6.

The Company is exempt from preparing group financial statements by virtue of section 400 of the Companies Act 2006, as it is a subsidiary of an EEA parent and is included in consolidated financial statements for the Group, i.e. the ultimate parent company, Aviva plc, and its subsidiaries, joint ventures and associate, at the same date. These financial statements therefore present information about the Company as an individual entity.

The Company's financial statements are stated in pounds sterling, which is the Company's functional and presentational currency. Unless otherwise noted, the amounts shown in these financial statements are in millions of pound sterling (£m).

Comparative figures have been restated for adjustments as detailed in note 1.

### New standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards that have been adopted by the Company

The Company has adopted the following amendments to standards which became effective for the annual reporting period beginning on 1 January 2018.

#### (i) IFRS 9, Financial Instruments

In July 2014, the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") published IFRS 9, Financial Instruments, which has replaced IAS 39, Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. The standard incorporates new classification and measurements requirements for financial assets, the introduction of an expected credit loss impairment model which will replace the incurred loss model of IAS 39, and new hedge accounting requirements. Under IFRS 9, all financial assets have been measured at either amortised cost or fair value. The basis of classification will depend on the business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial assets. The standard retains most of IAS 39's requirements for financial liabilities except for those designated at fair value through profit or loss whereby that part of the fair value changes attributable to own credit is to be recognised in other comprehensive income instead of the income statement. The hedge accounting requirements are more closely aligned with risk management practices and follow a more principle-based approach.

IFRS 9 is effective for the Company from 1 January 2018.

Changes in accounting policies resulting from the adoption of IFRS 9 have been applied retrospectively, except as described below.

The following assessments have been made on the basis of the facts and circumstances that existed at the date of initial application:

- The determination of the business model within which financial asset is held.
- The designation and revocation of previous designations of certain financial assets and financial liabilities as measured at FVTPL.
- The designation of certain investments in equity instruments not held for trading as at fair value through other comprehensive income ("FVTOCI").
- If an investment in a debt security had low credit risk at the date of initial application of IFRS 9, then the Company assumed that the credit risk on the asset had not increased significantly since its initial recognition.

The adoption of IFRS 9 does not have a significant impact on the Company's primary statements.

#### (ii) Annual Improvements to IFRSs 2014-2016

These improvements consist of amendments to three IFRSs including: IFRS 1, First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards; IFRS 12, Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities; and IAS 28, Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures. The amendment to IFRS 12 was effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2017. The amendments to IFRS 1 and IAS 28 are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2018. The amendments were endorsed by the EU in February 2018.

The adoption of this amendment does not have an impact on the Company's financial statements as the clarifications are consistent with our existing interpretation.

## Accounting policies (continued)

### (A) Basis of preparation (continued)

#### (iii) IFRIC 22, Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration

In December 2016, the IASB published IFRIC 22, Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration. The standard is effective for annual reporting beginning on or after 1 January 2018 and has been endorsed by the EU.

The adoption of this amendment does not have an impact on the Company's financial statements as the clarifications are consistent with our existing interpretation.

#### **Standards, interpretations and amendments to published standards that are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Company**

The following new standards, amendments to existing standards have been issued, are not yet effective and are not expected to have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements:

#### (i) IFRIC 23, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments

In June 2017, the IASB published IFRIC 23, Uncertainty over Income Tax Treatments. The standard is effective for annual reporting beginning on or after 1 January 2019 and has been endorsed by the EU.

#### (ii) Amendments to IAS 19, Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement

In February 2018, the IASB published Plan Amendment, Curtailment or Settlement (Amendments to IAS 19). The amendments are effective for annual reporting beginning on or after 1 January 2019 and have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

#### (iii) Amendments to IAS 28, Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures

In October 2017, the IASB published Long-term Interests in Associates and Joint Ventures (Amendments to IAS 28). The amendments are effective for annual reporting beginning on or after 1 January 2019 and have been endorsed by the EU.

#### (iv) Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2015-2017 Cycle

These improvements consist of amendments to three IFRSs including: IFRS 3, Business Combinations; IFRS 11, Joint Arrangements; IAS 12, Income taxes; and IAS 23, Borrowing Costs. The amendments are effective for annual reporting beginning on or after 1 January 2019 and have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

#### (v) Amendments to References to the Conceptual Framework in IFRS Standards

Published by the IASB in March 2018. The amendments are effective for annual reporting beginning on or after 1 January 2020 and have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

#### (vi) Amendment to IFRS 3, Business Combinations, IAS 1 and IAS 8: Definition of material

Published by the IASB in October 2018. The amendments are effective for annual reporting beginning on or after 1 January 2020 and have not yet been endorsed by the EU.

### (B) Critical accounting policies and the use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements requires the Company to select accounting policies and make estimates and assumptions that affect items reported in the income statement, statement of financial position, other primary statements and notes to the financial statements.

#### **Critical accounting policies**

The following accounting policies are those that have the most significant impact on the amounts recognised in the financial statements, with those judgements involving estimation summarised thereafter.

Item	Critical accounting judgement	Accounting policy
Subsidiaries	Set out in accounting policy C.	C

## Accounting policies (continued)

### (B) Critical accounting policies and the use of estimates (continued)

#### Use of estimates

All estimates are based on management's knowledge of current facts and circumstances, assumptions based on that knowledge and their predictions of future events and actions. Actual results may differ from those estimates, possibly significantly.

The table below sets out those items considered particularly susceptible to changes in estimates and assumptions, and the relevant accounting policy.

Item	Critical accounting estimates	Accounting policy	Note
Investments in subsidiaries	Investments in subsidiaries are recognised at cost less impairment. Investments are reviewed annually to test whether any indicators of impairment exist. Where there is objective evidence that such an asset is impaired, the investment is impaired to its recoverable value and any unrealised loss is recorded in the income statement.	C	9
Fair value of derivative instruments	Where quoted market prices are not available, valuation techniques are used to value derivative instruments. These include broker quotes and models using both observable and unobservable market inputs.	K	20

### (C) Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are those entities (including special purpose entities) in which the Company, directly or indirectly, has power to exercise control over financial and operating policies in order to gain economic benefits. The Company controls an investee if, and only if, the Company has all of the following:

- power over the investee;
- exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee; and
- the ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

The Company considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee including: the purpose and design of an investee, relevant activities, substantive and protective rights, and voting rights and potential voting rights. The Company re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control.

Investments in subsidiaries are recognised at cost less impairment. Investments are reviewed annually to test whether any indicators of impairment exist. Where there is objective evidence that such an asset is impaired, the investment is impaired to its recoverable value and any unrealised loss is recorded in the income statement.

### (D) Associates and joint ventures

Associates are entities over which the Company has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee, but is not control or joint control. Generally, it is presumed that the Company has significant influence if it has between 20% and 50% of voting rights.

Joint ventures are arrangements whereby the Company and other parties have joint control of the arrangement and rights to the net assets. Joint control is the contractually agreed sharing of control of an arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require unanimous consent of the parties sharing control. In a number of these, the Company's share of the underlying assets and liabilities may be greater than 50% but the terms of the relevant agreements make it clear that control is not exercised. Such jointly-controlled entities are referred to as joint ventures in these financial statements.

Investments in associates and joint ventures are recognised at cost less impairment. Investments are reviewed annually to test whether any indicators of impairment exist. Where there is objective evidence that such an asset is impaired, the investment is impaired to its recoverable value and any unrealised loss is recorded in the income statement.

## Accounting policies (continued)

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### (E) Foreign currency translation

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

Translation differences on non-monetary items, such as equities which are designated as fair value through profit and loss ("FVTPL"), are reported as part of the fair value gain or loss. Translation differences on assets held at amortised cost are included in foreign exchange gains and losses in the income statement.

### (F) Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. This presumes that the transaction takes place in the principal (or most advantageous) market under current market conditions. Fair value is a market-based measure and in the absence of observable market prices in an active market, it is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability.

The fair value of a non-financial asset is determined based on its highest and best use from a market participant's perspective. When using this approach, the Company takes into account the asset's use that is physically possible, legally permissible and financially feasible.

The best evidence of the fair value of a financial instrument at initial recognition is normally the transaction price, i.e. the fair value of the consideration given or received. In certain circumstances, the fair value at initial recognition may differ from the transaction price. If the fair value is evidenced by comparison with other observable current market transactions in the same instrument (i.e. without modification or repackaging), or is based on a valuation technique whose variables include only data from observable markets, then the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price is recognised as a gain or loss in the income statement. When unobservable market data has a significant impact on the valuation of financial instruments, the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price is not recognised immediately in the income statement, but deferred and recognised in the income statement on an appropriate basis over the life of the instrument but no later than when the valuation is supported wholly by observable market data or the transaction is closed out or otherwise matures.

If an asset or a liability measured at fair value has a bid price and an ask price, the price within the bid-ask spread that is most representative of fair value in the circumstances is used to measure fair value.

### (G) Net investment income

Investment income consists of dividends, interest receivable for the year and realised gains and losses. Dividends from investments in subsidiaries are recorded as revenue on the date dividends are declared. Interest income is recognised as it accrues, taking into account the effective yield on the investment. It includes the interest rate differential on forward foreign exchange contracts.

A gain or loss on a financial investment is only realised on disposal or transfer, and is the difference between the proceeds received, net of transaction costs, and its original cost or amortised cost, as appropriate.

Unrealised gains and losses, arising on investments which have not been derecognised as a result of disposal or transfer, represent the difference between the carrying value at the year end and the carrying value at the previous year end or purchase value during the year, less the reversal of previously recognised unrealised gains and losses in respect of disposals made during the year.

## Accounting policies (continued)

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### (H) Derecognition and offset of financial assets and financial liabilities

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is derecognised where:

- the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired;
- the Company retains the right to receive cash flows from the asset, but has assumed an obligation to pay them in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement; or
- the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset and either transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled, or expires.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the statement of financial position when there is a legally enforceable legal right to set off the recognised amounts and there is the ability and intention to settle on a net basis, or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

### (I) Receivables and other financial assets

Receivables and other financial assets are recognised initially at their fair value. Subsequent to initial measurement receivables, excluding those loans due from Group operations held at fair value as described below, are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less expected credit losses.

#### Loans due from Group operations

Loans with fixed maturities are recognised when cash is advanced to borrowers. Loans where repayments consist solely of principal or interest are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Loans with indefinite future lives are carried at unpaid principal balances. All other loans are held at FVTPL based on the outcome of a business model assessment, which were assessed as being held to collect, or where the contractual cash flows are not solely payment of principal and interest.

To the extent that a loan is considered to be uncollectable, it is written off as impaired through the income statement. Any subsequent recoveries are credited to the income statement.

### (J) Payables and other financial liabilities

Payables and other financial liabilities, excluding derivatives, are recognised initially at their fair value and are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Derivative liabilities are carried at fair value (see accounting policy K).

### (K) Derivative financial instruments and hedging

Derivative financial instruments include foreign exchange contracts, currency and interest rate swaps, interest rate and currency options (both written and purchased) and other financial instruments that derive their value mainly from underlying interest rates, foreign exchange rates, credit indices, commodity values or equity instruments.

All derivatives are initially recognised in the statement of financial position at their fair value, which usually represents their cost. They are subsequently remeasured at their fair value, with the method of recognising movements in this value depending on whether they are designated as hedging instruments and, if so, the nature of the item being hedged. The Company has not designated any derivatives as hedging instruments and they are therefore treated as derivatives mandatorily held at FVTPL. Their fair value gains and losses are recognised immediately in net investment income. Fair values are obtained from quoted market prices or, if these are not available, by using valuation techniques such as discounted cash flow models or option pricing models. All derivatives are carried as assets when the fair values are positive and as liabilities when the fair values are negative. Premiums paid for derivatives are recorded as an asset on the statement of financial position at the date of purchase, representing their fair value at that date.

The notional or contractual amounts associated with derivative financial instruments are not recorded as assets or liabilities on the statement of financial position as they do not represent the fair value of these transactions.

### (L) Statement of cash flows

#### Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash at bank and in hand, deposits held at call with banks, treasury bills and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value. Such investments are those with less than three months' maturity from the date of acquisition, or which are redeemable on demand with only an insignificant change in their fair values.

For the purposes of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents also include bank overdrafts, which are included in payables and other financial liabilities on the statement of financial position.

## Accounting policies (continued)

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### (M) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is more probable than not that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made.

The amount recorded as a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the provision is the present value of the expected expenditure. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where the Company expects a provision to be reimbursed, for example under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain.

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

Contingent liabilities are disclosed if there is a possible future obligation as a result of a past event, or if there is a present obligation as a result of a past event but either a payment is not probable or the amount cannot be reliably estimated.

### (N) Income taxes

The current tax expense is based on the taxable profits for the year, after any adjustments in respect of prior years. Tax, including tax relief for losses if applicable, is allocated over profits before taxation and amounts charged or credited to components of other comprehensive income and equity as appropriate.

Provision is made for deferred tax liabilities, or credit taken for deferred tax assets, using the liability method, on all material temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

The rates enacted or substantively enacted at the statement of financial position date are used to value the deferred tax assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Where there is a history of tax losses, deferred tax assets are only recognised in excess of deferred tax liabilities if there is convincing evidence that future profits will be available.

Deferred tax is provided on any temporary differences arising from investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, except where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred taxes are not provided in respect of any temporary differences arising from the initial recognition of goodwill, or from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction.

Current and deferred tax relating to items recognised in other comprehensive income and directly in equity are similarly recognised in other comprehensive income and directly in equity respectively. Deferred tax related to any other amounts charged or credited directly to other comprehensive income is recognised in the statement of financial position as a deferred tax asset or liability.

### (O) Finance costs

All borrowing costs are expensed as they are incurred.

### (P) Share capital

#### Equity instruments

An equity instrument is a contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all its liabilities. Accordingly, a financial instrument is treated as equity if:

- there is no contractual obligation to deliver cash or other financial assets or to exchange financial assets or liabilities on terms that may be unfavourable; and
- the instrument is a non-derivative that contains no contractual obligation to deliver a variable number of shares, or is a derivative that will be settled only by the Company exchanging a fixed amount of cash or other assets for a fixed number of the Company's own equity instruments.

#### Dividends

Interim dividends on ordinary shares are recognised in equity in the period in which they are paid. Final dividends on these shares are recognised when they have been approved by shareholders.

## Income statement

For the year ended 31 December 2018

		2018	2017 restated <sup>1</sup>
	Note	£m	£m
<b>Expenses</b>	3		
Net investment expense	G	(52)	(60)
Finance costs	O	(3)	(4)
Other expenses		(3)	(6)
Impairment of investments in subsidiaries	C & 9(b)(ii)	-	(42)
Impairment of investment in associate	D & 10(b)(i)	(24)	(53)
Impairment of investments in joint ventures	D & 11(b)(ii)	(84)	(18)
		<b>(166)</b>	<b>(183)</b>
<b>Loss for the year before tax</b>		<b>(166)</b>	<b>(183)</b>
Tax credit	N & 7	-	1
<b>Loss for the year after tax</b>		<b>(166)</b>	<b>(182)</b>

<sup>1</sup> The Company has made a change in accounting policy whereby investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures held as available for sale investments under IAS 39 have been reclassified to being held at cost under IAS 27. As a result, comparatives have been restated. Refer to note 1 for further details.



## Statement of comprehensive income

For the year ended 31 December 2018

	2018	2017
	£m	restated <sup>1</sup> £m
Loss for the year	(166)	(182)
<b>Total comprehensive expense for the year</b>	<b>(166)</b>	<b>(182)</b>

<sup>1</sup> The Company has made a change in accounting policy whereby investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures held as available for sale investments under IAS 39 have been reclassified to being held at cost under IAS 27. As a result, comparatives have been restated. Refer to note 1 for further details.

## Statement of changes in equity

For the year ended 31 December 2018

	Note	Ordinary share capital £m	Other reserves £m	Retained earnings £m	Total equity £m
<b>Balance at 31 December 2016</b>		239	255	170	664
Change in accounting policy	1	-	(255)	(15)	(270)
<b>Balance at 1 January 2017 restated</b>		239	-	155	394
Loss for the year after tax		-	-	(197)	(197)
Loss for the year restated	1	-	-	15	15
Total comprehensive expense for the year restated		-	-	(182)	(182)
Issue of share capital	14	74	-	-	74
<b>Balance at 31 December 2017 restated</b>		313	-	(27)	286
<b>Balance at 31 December 2017</b>		313	66	(27)	352
Change in accounting policy	1	-	(66)	-	(66)
<b>Balance at 31 December 2017 restated</b>		313	-	(27)	286
Loss for the year after tax		-	-	(166)	(166)
Total comprehensive expense for the year		-	-	(166)	(166)
Issue of share capital	14	38	-	-	38
<b>Balance at 31 December 2018</b>		351	-	(193)	158

The accounting policies (identified alphabetically) on pages 10 to 15 and notes (identified numerically) on pages 21 to 35 are an integral part of these financial statements.

## Statement of financial position

As at 31 December 2018

	Note	2018 £m	2017 restated <sup>1</sup> £m	1 January 2017 restated <sup>1</sup> £m
<b>Assets</b>				
<b>Non current assets</b>				
Investments in subsidiaries	C & 9	85	71	-
Investments in associates	D & 10	70	94	147
Investments in joint ventures	D & 11	118	178	235
Financial investments		-	-	52
Receivables and other financial assets	I & 13	16	7	4
Tax asset	N & 16(a)	-	1	1
<b>Current assets</b>				
Receivables and other financial assets	I & 13	1	1	2
Cash and cash equivalents	L & 19	1	-	6
<b>Total assets</b>		<b>291</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>447</b>
<b>Equity</b>				
Ordinary share capital	14	351	313	239
Retained earnings	15	(193)	(27)	155
<b>Total equity</b>		<b>158</b>	<b>286</b>	<b>394</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
<b>Non current liabilities</b>				
Payables and other financial liabilities	J & 18	72	20	20
Deferred tax liability	N	-	-	1
<b>Current liabilities</b>				
Payables and other financial liabilities	J & 18	60	44	24
Provisions	M & 17	1	2	8
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>133</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>53</b>
<b>Total equity and liabilities</b>		<b>291</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>447</b>

<sup>1</sup> The Company has made a change in accounting policy whereby investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures held as available for sale investments under IAS 39 have been reclassified to being held at cost under IAS 27. As a result, comparatives have been restated. Refer to note 1 for further details.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 5 June 2019 and signed on its behalf by



C Singh  
Director

Registered in England No. 2180206

The accounting policies (identified alphabetically) on pages 10 to 15 and notes (identified numerically) on pages 21 to 35 are an integral part of these financial statements.

## Statement of cash flows

### For the year ended 31 December 2018

The majority of the Company's operating and investing cash requirements are met by fellow Group companies (see note 22 for further disclosure of transactions on the Company's behalf by its related parties) and settled through intercompany loan accounts. As the direct method of presentation has been adopted for these activities, no further disclosure is required. In respect of other activities, the following items pass through the Company's own bank accounts.

	Note	2018 £m	2017 £m
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Other expenses		(6)	(7)
<b>Net cash used in operating activities</b>		<b>(6)</b>	<b>(7)</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Dividend income	22(b)(i)	17	11
Capital contributions to subsidiaries	9(a)	-	(74)
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<b>17</b>	<b>(63)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Issue of ordinary share capital	14(b)	-	74
Other income		1	-
Net funding provided to parent		(11)	(10)
<b>Net cash generated from financing activities</b>		<b>(10)</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents</b>		<b>1</b>	<b>(6)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 January		-	6
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December</b>	L & 19	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>

The accounting policies (identified alphabetically) on pages 10 to 15 and notes (identified numerically) on pages 21 to 35 are an integral part of these financial statements.

## Notes to the financial statements

### 1. Prior period adjustments

The Company has also made a change in accounting policy whereby investments in subsidiaries and associates held as available for sale investments under IAS 39 have been reclassified to being held at cost under IAS 27. This new accounting policy is set out in policy A above. The revised policy provides more relevant and reliable information as reserves are better aligned with distributable profits and cost is a factual measure which is complete, neutral and requires less judgement.

The impact of the changes on the line items in the financial statements is set out below:

#### (a) Impact of changes on income statement

	31 December 2017		
	As reported	Effect of change	Restated
	£m	£m	£m
<b>Total income</b>	11	(11)	-
Effect analysed as:			
Net investment income	11	(11)	-
<b>Total expenses</b>	(209)	26	(183)
Effect analysed as:			
Net investment expense	-	(60)	(60)
Impairment of investment in associate	(139)	86	(53)
Loss for the year before tax	(198)	15	(183)
Tax credit	1	-	1
Loss for the year after tax	(197)	15	(182)

#### (b) Impact of changes on statement of comprehensive income

	31 December 2017		
	As reported	Effect of change	Restated
	£m	£m	£m
Loss for the year	(197)	15	(182)
Other comprehensive expense	(189)	189	-
Effect analysed as:			
Losses on investments in subsidiaries	(134)	134	-
Losses on investments in associates	(10)	10	-
Losses on investments in joint ventures	(45)	45	-
Total comprehensive expense for the year	(386)	204	(182)

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 1. Prior period adjustments (continued)

#### (c) Impact of changes on the statement of financial position

	31 December 2017			1 January 2017		
	As reported	Effect of change	Restated	As reported	Effect of change	Restated
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Total assets	379	(27)	352	678	(231)	447
Effect analysed as:						
Investments in subsidiaries	132	(61)	71	1	(1)	-
Investments in associates	54	40	94	184	(37)	147
Investments in joint ventures	184	(6)	178	480	(245)	235
Financial investments	-	-	-	-	52	52
Total equity and liabilities	379	(27)	352	678	(231)	447
Total equity	352	(66)	286	664	(270)	394
Effect analysed as:						
Other reserves	66	(66)	-	255	(255)	-
Retained earnings	(27)	-	(27)	170	(15)	155
Total liabilities	27	39	66	14	39	53
Effect analysed as:						
Payables and other financial liabilities	25	39	64	5	39	44

### 2. Exchange rates

Assets and liabilities have been translated at the following year end rates:

	2018	2017
Euro	1.1141	1.1266
US Dollar	1.2736	1.3528
Polish Zloty	4.7846	4.7006

### 3. Details of expenses

	Note	2018 £m	2017 restated £m
<b>Income from subsidiaries and joint ventures</b>			
Dividend income	22(b)(ii)	(17)	(11)
<b>Net gains and losses</b>			
From financial liabilities mandatorily held at FVTPL	20	69	71
<b>Net investment expense</b>		52	60
Finance costs		3	4
<b>Other expenses</b>			
Other expenses		3	5
Foreign exchange losses	E	-	1
		3	6
Impairment of investments in subsidiaries	9(b)(ii)	-	42
Impairment of investments in associate	10(b)(i)	24	53
Impairment of investments in joint ventures	11(b)(ii)	84	18
<b>Total expenses</b>		166	183

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 4. Employee information

The Company has no employees (2017: nil). All UK employees engaged in the activities of the Company are employed by subsidiary undertakings of Aviva plc, Aviva Employment Services Limited and Sesame Services Limited. Disclosures relating to employees may be found in the annual report and financial statements of these companies respectively.

### 5. Directors' remuneration

The directors were all remunerated by Aviva Employment Services Limited, a fellow subsidiary of the ultimate parent Aviva plc, for their services to the Group as a whole. They were not remunerated directly for their services as directors of the Company and the amount of time spent performing their duties is incidental to their roles across the Group. This is consistent with prior years.

### 6. Auditors' remuneration

The total remuneration payable by the Company, excluding VAT, to its auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP is as follows:

	2018	2017
	£'000	£'000
Fees payable to PwC LLP for the statutory audit of the Company's financial statements	33	9

The Company is exempt under SI 2008/489 from the obligation to disclose fees in respect of 'Other services' as the Company is a subsidiary of Aviva plc, which prepares consolidated financial statements. Fees paid to the Company's auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP and its associates for services other than the statutory audit of the Company and other Group undertakings are disclosed in the consolidated accounts of Aviva plc.

There were no non-audit fees paid to the Company's auditors in the year (2017: £nil). All fees have been borne by Aviva plc.

### 7. Tax

#### (a) Tax credited to the income statement

##### (i) The total tax credit comprises:

	Note	2018	2017
		£m	£m
<b>Current tax</b>			
For the year		(1)	1
Adjustment in respect of prior years		1	(1)
Total current tax		-	-
<b>Deferred tax</b>	16(b)		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences		-	1
Total deferred tax		-	1
<b>Total tax credited to the income statement</b>	7(c)	-	1

(ii) There were no unrecognised tax losses and no temporary differences of previous years used to increase the current tax credit in either 2018 or 2017.

#### (b) Tax credited/(charged) to other comprehensive income

There was no tax credited or charged to other comprehensive income in either 2018 or 2017.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 7. Tax (continued)

#### (c) Tax reconciliation

The tax on the Company's loss before tax differs from the theoretical amount that would arise using the tax rate of the United Kingdom as follows:

	2018	2017 restated
	£m	£m
<b>Loss for the year before tax</b>	<b>(166)</b>	<b>(183)</b>
Tax calculated at standard UK corporation tax rate of 19% (2017: 19.25%)	32	35
Adjustment in respect of prior years	1	(1)
Non-assessable dividends	3	2
Disallowable expenses	(14)	(14)
Different local basis of tax on overseas earnings	(1)	1
Impairment of investments in subsidiaries	-	(8)
Impairment of investments in associate	(5)	(11)
Impairment of investments in joint ventures	(16)	(3)
<b>Tax credit</b>	<b>7(a) -</b>	<b>1</b>

Finance Act 2016, which received Royal Assent on 15 September 2016, will reduce the corporation tax rate to 17% from 1 April 2020. There is no current year impact on the Company's net assets from the future reduction in the tax rate, as the Company does not have material deferred tax balances.

### 8. Dividends

No interim or final ordinary dividends on the Company's ordinary shares was declared or paid during 2018 (2017: £nil).

### 9. Investments in subsidiaries

#### (a) Movements in the Company's investments in its subsidiaries

		2018	2017 restated
	Note	£m	£m
<b>At 1 January</b>		<b>71</b>	<b>-</b>
Additions	9(b)(i)	14	74
Transfer from investments in joint ventures		-	39
Impairment	9(b)(ii)	-	(42)
<b>At 31 December</b>		<b>85</b>	<b>71</b>

#### (b) Material movements

##### (i) Additions

On 13 February 2018, AGH transferred its 40% shareholding in Aviva Hong Kong to the Company for a total consideration of £19 million, funded through the allotment of 1,841 ordinary shares at £10,000 each to AGH. As the Company retains control over certain activities, £14 million of the investment meets the definition of a 'silo' under IFRS 10 and is classified as a subsidiary. The remaining £5 million is classified as a joint venture.

##### (ii) Impairment testing

Interests in subsidiaries are tested for impairment of their carrying value when there is an indicator of impairment. They are tested for impairment by comparing the carrying value of the investment to the recoverable value of that investment. Recoverable value is the higher of value in use and fair value. Value in use is calculated as the discounted value of expected future profits of each investment. Fair value is determined based on quoted valuations, IFRS net assets, Solvency II net assets or IFRS tangible net asset value multiples underpinned by the quoted market valuation of comparable listed entities.

There was £nil impairment in 2018 (2017 restated: £42 million).

#### (c) Related undertakings

Refer to note 23 for details of all related undertakings.



## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 10. Investment in associate

#### (a) Movements in the Company's investment in its associate

		2018	2017 restated
	Note	£m	£m
At 1 January		94	147
Impairment	10(b)(i)	(24)	(53)
At 31 December		70	94

The Company's only associate comprises a 49% (2017: 49%) shareholding in Aviva India, which is incorporated in India.

#### (b) Material movements

##### (i) Impairment testing

The recoverable value of Aviva India was determined based on its value in use which was calculated on an embedded value ("EV") basis in line with Actuarial Practice Standard 10 (APS 10) as defined by the Institute of Actuaries of India.

#### (c) Related undertakings

Refer to note 23 for details of all related undertakings.

### 11. Investments in joint ventures

#### (a) Movements in the Company's investments in its joint ventures

		2018	2017 restated
	Note	£m	£m
At 1 January		178	235
Additions	11(b)(i)	24	-
Transfer to investment in subsidiaries		-	(39)
Impairment	11(b)(ii)	(84)	(18)
At 31 December		118	178

#### (b) Material movements

##### (i) Additions

On 13 February 2018, AGH transferred its 40% shareholding in Aviva Hong Kong to the Company for a total consideration of £19 million, funded through the allotment of 1,841 ordinary shares at £10,000 each to AGH. As the Company retains control over certain activities, £14 million of the investment meets the definition of a 'silo' under IFRS 10 and is classified as a subsidiary. The remaining £5 million is classified as a joint venture.

On 18 March 2018, the Company made a capital injection of £19 million into Aviva Hong Kong, which was funded through the allotment of 1,918 ordinary shares to AGH.

##### (ii) Impairment testing

Interests in joint ventures are tested for impairment of their carrying value when there is an indicator of impairment. They are tested for impairment by comparing the carrying value of the investment to the recoverable value of that investment. Recoverable value is the higher of value in use and fair value. Value in use is calculated as the discounted value of expected future profits of each investment. Fair value is determined based on quoted valuations, IFRS net assets, Solvency II net assets or IFRS tangible net asset value multiples underpinned by the quoted market valuation of comparable listed entities.

In 2018, the Company determined that its investments in joint ventures Aviva Turkey Life and Aviva Indonesia were impaired by £80 million and £4 million respectively following management's annual impairment review.

#### (c) Related undertakings

Refer to note 23 for details of all related undertakings.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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### 12. Fair value methodology

#### (a) Basis for determining fair value hierarchy

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the 'fair value hierarchy' described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

##### Level 1

Inputs to Level 1 fair values are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets and liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.

##### Level 2

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

- Quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets.
- Quoted prices for identical or similar assets and liabilities in markets that are not active, the prices are not current, or price quotations vary substantially either over time or among market makers, or in which little information is released publicly.
- Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability (for example, interest rates and yield curves observable at commonly quoted intervals, implied volatilities, and credit spreads).
- Market-corroborated inputs

Where the Company uses broker quotes and no information as to the observability of inputs is provided by the broker, the investments are classified as follows:

- Where the broker price is validated by using internal models with market observable inputs and the values are similar, the investment is classified as Level 2.
- In circumstances where internal models are not used to validate broker prices, or the observability of inputs used by brokers is unavailable, the investment is classified as Level 3.

##### Level 3

Inputs to Level 3 fair values are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. Unobservable inputs may have been used to measure fair value to the extent that observable inputs are not available, thereby allowing for situations in which there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability at the measurement date. However, the fair value measurement objective remains the same, i.e. an exit price at the measurement date from the perspective of a market participant that holds the asset or owes the liability. Unobservable inputs reflect the assumptions the business unit considers that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. Examples are investment properties, certain private equity investments and private placements.

The majority of the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value are based on quoted market information or observable market data. Where estimates are used, these are based on a combination of independent third-party evidence and internally developed models, calibrated to market observable data where possible. Third-party valuations using significant unobservable inputs validated against Level 2 internally modelled valuations are classified as Level 3, where there is a significant difference between the third-party price and the internally modelled value. Where the difference is insignificant, the instrument would be classified as Level 2.

#### (b) Changes to valuation techniques

There were no changes in the valuation techniques during the year compared to those described in the 2017 annual report and financial statements.

#### (c) Comparison of the carrying amount and fair values of financial instruments

Fair value of the following assets and liabilities approximate to their carrying amounts:

- Receivables
- Cash and cash equivalents
- Payables and other financial liabilities

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 12. Fair value methodology (continued)

#### (d) Fair value hierarchy

					2018
					Total
Fair value hierarchy					
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Recurring fair value measurements	Note	£m	£m	£m	£m
Financial liabilities					
Derivative liabilities	20	-	-	90	90
Total		-	-	90	90

					2017 restated
					Total
Fair value hierarchy					
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Recurring fair value measurements	Note	£m	£m	£m	£m
Financial liabilities					
Derivative liabilities	20	-	-	39	39
Total		-	-	39	39

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 14. Ordinary share capital

(a) Details of the Company's ordinary share capital are as follows:

	2018	2017
	£m	£m
Allocated, called up and fully paid share capital		
35,099 (2017: 31,340) ordinary shares of £10,000 each	<b>351</b>	<b>313</b>

Ordinary shares in issue in the Company rank pari passu. All the ordinary shares in issue carry the same right to receive all dividends and other distributions declared, made or paid by the Company.

(b) Movements in ordinary share capital during the year are as follows:

	Note	Number of shares	2018 Share capital £m	Number of shares	2017 Share capital £m
<b>At 1 January</b>		31,340	313	23,951	239
Issue of share capital	14(b)(i)	3,759	38	7,389	74
<b>At 31 December</b>		<b>35,099</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>31,340</b>	<b>313</b>

(i) Issue of share capital includes:

On 13 February 2018, the Company issued 1,841 shares of £10,000 each to fund the transfer of Aviva Hong Kong from AGH. Refer to note 9(b)(i).

On 18 March 2018, the Company issued 1,918 shares of £10,000 each to fund the capital contribution to Aviva Hong Kong. Refer to note 11(b)(i).

### 15. Retained earnings

	2018	2017 restated
	£m	£m
<b>At 1 January</b>	<b>(27)</b>	<b>155</b>
Loss for the year	<b>(166)</b>	<b>(182)</b>
<b>At 31 December</b>	<b>(193)</b>	<b>(27)</b>

All retained earnings are classified as distributable.

### 16. Tax assets and liabilities

(a) Current tax asset

	2018	2017
	£m	£m
Expected to be recoverable in more than one year	-	1
<b>Tax asset recognised in the statement of financial position</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>

Assets for prior years' tax to be settled by way of group relief of £1 million (2017: £nil) are included within receivables and other financial assets (note 13) and within the related party transactions (note 22) and are recoverable in less than one year.

(b) Deferred tax liability

There are no provided or unprovided deferred tax assets and liabilities at the year end (2017: £nil).

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 17. Provisions

#### (a) Carrying amounts

	2018	2017
	£m	£m
Other provisions	1	2
<b>Total provisions as at 31 December</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>

#### (b) Movement in provisions

	2018	2017
	£m	£m
<b>As at 1 January</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>
Additional provisions	-	2
Utilised during the year	-	(5)
Unused amounts reversed	-	(3)
Foreign exchange movements	(1)	-
<b>As at 31 December</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>

A provision of £1 million (2017: £2 million) continues to be held by the Company to cover probable payments due to the Indian Tax Authorities.

### 18. Payables and other financial liabilities

		2018	2017
		£m	restated £m
Amounts due to immediate parent company	22(b)(ii)	41	22
Amounts due to fellow Group companies	22(b)(ii)	1	-
Other payables		-	3
Derivative liabilities	20	90	39
<b>Total at 31 December</b>		<b>132</b>	<b>64</b>
Expected to be settled within one year		60	44
Expected to be settled in more than one year		72	20
<b>Total at 31 December</b>		<b>132</b>	<b>64</b>

All payables and other financial liabilities are held at amortised cost, except the derivative liabilities which is mandatorily held at FVTPL.

### 19. Statement of cash flows

Cash and cash equivalents in the statement of cash flows at 31 December comprise:

	2018	2017
	£m	£m
Cash at bank and in hand	1	-
<b>Total as at 31 December</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>

### 20. Derivative financial instruments and hedging

Under the Aviva India joint venture agreement, the Company has recognised total derivative liabilities of £90 million (2017 restated: £39 million). No other derivative financial instruments were used by the Company in either 2018 or 2017.

The fair values represent the gross carrying values at the year end for each class of derivative contract held (or issued) by the Company.

The Company has not adopted hedge accounting for its derivative instruments at 31 December 2018 and 2017.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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### 21. Risk management

#### (a) Risk management framework

The Company operates a risk management framework that forms an integral part of the management and Board processes and decision-making framework, aligned to the Group's risk management framework.

The Company's risk management approach is proportionate to its activities as a non-trading intermediate holding company for some of the Aviva plc Group's overseas subsidiaries, associate and joint ventures. At least annually the Company's management review the key risks specific to the Company.

To promote a consistent and rigorous approach to risk management, the Group has set out formal risk management policies and business standards which set out the risk strategy, framework and minimum requirements for the Group's worldwide operations, including the Company.

For the purposes of risk identification and measurement, and aligned to the Company's risk policies, risks are usually grouped by risk type: credit, market, liquidity and operational risk. Risks falling within these types may affect a number of metrics including those relating to statement of financial position strength, liquidity and profit.

The directors recognise the critical importance of having efficient and effective risk management systems in place and acknowledge that they are responsible for the Company's framework of internal control and of reviewing its effectiveness. The framework is designed to manage rather than eliminate the risk of failure to achieve the Company's objectives, and can only provide reasonable assurance against misstatement or loss. The directors of the Company are satisfied that their adherence to this Company framework provides an adequate means of managing risk in the Company.

Further information on the types and management of specific risk types is given in sections (b) to (g) below.

#### (b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss as a result of the default or failure of third parties to meet their payment obligations to the Company, or variations in market values as a result of changes in expectations related to these risks.

A financial asset is considered to be in default where contractual payments are past due, and there is objective evidence that the counterparty will be unable to subsequently meet their payment obligations. A financial asset is written off only when all other available measures have been taken to recover amounts due. During the period, none of the cashflows associated with any of the Company's financial assets have been modified or renegotiated (2017: nil).

At 31 December 2018, other than investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, the Company's primary financial assets are amounts due from its immediate parent, AGH. The credit risk arising from AGH failing to meet all or part of their obligations is considered remote. Due to the nature of the intra-group loans, and the fact that these loans are not traded, the Company is not exposed to the risk of changes to the market value caused by changing perceptions of the credit worthiness of such counterparties.

##### (i) Calculation of expected credit losses

Expected credit losses in relation to intercompany loans are calculated with reference to an assessment of the counterparty's ability to repay contractual amounts over the lifetime of the financial asset, and, where relevant, the credit rating of the ultimate parent company. All intercompany loans have been assessed on a 12 month expected credit losses basis.

The Company has not recognised a loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

The Company does not hold any financial assets which are deemed to be credit-impaired at the reporting date.

The Company makes use of the simplified approach when calculating expected credit losses on trade receivables which don't include a significant financing component, and therefore calculates expected credit losses over the lifetime of the instrument in question. As at the reporting date, no lifetime expected credit losses have been recognised in relation to trade receivables.

The Company has not purchased or originated any credit-impaired financial assets as at the reporting date.

##### (ii) Modification of contractual cash flows that have not resulted in derecognition

There have been no significant modifications of contractual cash flows on any of the Company's financial assets during the period.

##### (iii) Impairment of financial assets

The credit quality of receivables and other financial assets is monitored by the Company, and provisions for impairment are made for irrecoverable amounts.

Receivables and other financial assets of £1 million (2017: £1 million) are neither past due nor impaired and are comprised of loans and amounts due from other Group companies, including group tax relief asset.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

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### 21. Risk management (continued)

#### (c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of adverse financial impact resulting directly or indirectly from fluctuations in interest rates, inflation, and foreign currency exchange rates. Market risk arises due to fluctuations in both the value of liabilities and the value of investments held. The Company seeks to manage some market risks as part of its investment.

Key valuation inputs are the IFRS and Solvency II net asset values of the investments, which are subject to credit, market (including foreign currency exchange rate risk), insurance and operational risk.

The management of market risk is undertaken at business unit and at Group level. Businesses manage market risks locally using the Group market risk framework and within local regulatory constraints. Group Capital is responsible for monitoring and managing market risk at Group level and has established criteria for matching assets and liabilities to limit the impact of mismatches due to market movements.

The most material types of market risk that the Company is exposed to are described below.

##### (i) Interest rate risk

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk, on amounts drawn down on the credit facility provided by it to its parent, AGH. The interest rate for this facility is determined at a margin plus 12 month LIBOR and is reset annually on 10 April (see note 22(a)(i)). A 100bps increase / decrease in 12 month LIBOR would result in an increase / decrease in profit before tax £nil (2017: £nil) for the year from the reset date.

##### (ii) Derivatives risk

The fair value of the derivative liabilities in respect of Aviva India (see note 20) are estimated using a third-party valuation of Aviva India which is subject to market risk.

#### (d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of not being able to make payments as they become due because there are insufficient assets in cash form.

The Company seeks to ensure that it maintains sufficient financial resources to meet its obligations as they fall due. The Company monitors its position relative to its agreed liquidity risk appetite.

In extreme circumstances the Company would approach the Group for additional short-term borrowing whilst the Company liquidated other assets.

At 31 December 2018, the Company's current liabilities exceeded its current receivables by £59 million (2017: £45million). The Company is able to manage short-term liquidity using the revolving credit facility with its parent AGH (see note 22(a)(i)) to settle its liabilities when they fall due and, in extreme circumstances, the Company would approach the Aviva Group for additional short-term borrowing whilst the Company liquidated other assets. The Company's liquidity position is significantly dependant on the payment of dividends by subsidiaries and joint ventures which may be subject to regulatory approval. The Aviva Group maintains significant committed borrowing facilities from a range of highly-rated banks to mitigate this risk further.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 21. Risk management (continued)

#### (d) Liquidity risk (continued)

##### Maturity analyses

The following tables show the maturities of the Company's liabilities, and of the financial assets held to meet them. A maturity analysis of the contractual amounts payable for provisions, and payables and other financial liabilities, is given in notes 17 and 18, respectively.

##### (i) Analysis of maturity of liabilities

The following table shows the Company's financial liabilities analysed by duration:

					2018
		On demand or within 1 year	1-5 years	5-10 years	Total
	Note	£m	£m	£m	£m
Payables and other financial liabilities	18	60	72	-	132
Other provisions	17	1	-	-	1
		<u>61</u>	<u>72</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>133</u>
					2017
		On demand or within 1 year	1-5 years	5-10 years	Total
	Note	£m	£m	£m	£m
Payables and other financial liabilities	18	44	20	-	64
Other provisions	17	2	-	-	2
		<u>46</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>66</u>

Payables and other financial liabilities include amounts due to immediate parent and other Group companies of £42 million (2017: £22 million).

##### (ii) Analysis of maturity of financial assets

The following table provides an analysis, by maturity date of the principal, of the carrying value of financial assets which are available to fund the repayment of liabilities as they crystallise. This table excludes assets held for sale.

					2018
		On demand or within 1 year	1-5 years	5-10 years	Total
	Note	£m	£m	£m	£m
Receivables and other financial assets	13	1	16	-	17
Cash and cash equivalents	19	1	-	-	1
		<u>2</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>18</u>
					2017
		On demand or within 1 year	1-5 years	5-10 years	Total
	Note	£m	£m	£m	£m
Receivables and other financial assets	13	1	7	-	8
Cash and cash equivalents	19	-	-	-	-
		<u>1</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8</u>



## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 21. Risk management (continued)

#### (e) Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect loss, arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or external events, including changes in the regulatory environment.

Given its limited activities, the key operational risks to the Company are inadequate governance and lack of sufficiently robust financial controls. The risks are mitigated by the Board's adoption and implementation of the Group's risk management policies and framework and compliance with the Group's financial reporting and controls framework.

#### (f) Risk and capital management

The Company's capital risk is determined with reference to the requirements of the Company's stakeholders. In managing capital, the Company seeks to maintain sufficient, but not excessive, financial strength to support the payment of interest due on loans and the requirements of other stakeholders. The sources of capital used by the Company are total equity.

#### (g) Brexit

Although the directors do not believe that Brexit has a significant operational impact on the business, the influence that it will continue to have on the UK economy will require careful monitoring. During the year the Group Board reviewed the impact of potential exit scenarios and the operational response plans.

### 22. Related party transactions

The Company had the following transactions with related parties, which include parent companies, subsidiaries and fellow Group companies in the normal course of business.

#### (a) The Company had the following related party transactions

##### (i) Loans receivable

On 25 March 2015, the Company provided a revolving credit facility of £300 million to its parent AGH. The facility accrues interest at 65 basis points above 12 month LIBOR with settlement to be received at maturity in April 2020. As at the statement of financial position date, the total amount drawn down on the facility was £16 million (2017: £7 million).

Interest income earned in the year amounted to £nil in 2018 and 2017.

The maturity analysis of the related party loan receivable is as follows:

	2018	2017
	£m	£m
Between 1 and 2 years	16	7
	16	7
Effective interest rate	1.62%	1.49%

#### (b) Other transactions

##### (i) Services provided to related parties

	2018		2017	
	Income earned in year	Receivable at year end	Income earned in year	Receivable at year end
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Immediate parent	-	-	-	1
Subsidiaries	14	-	9	-
Joint ventures	3	-	2	-
	17	-	11	1

Income earned in the year relates to dividends received. The related parties' receivables are not secured and no guarantees were received in respect thereof. The receivables will be settled in accordance with normal credit terms.

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 22. Related party transactions (continued)

#### (b) Other transactions (continued)

##### (ii) Services provided by related parties

	Expenses incurred in year	2018 Payable at year end	Expenses incurred in year	2017 Payable at year end
	£m	£m	£m	£m
Immediate parent	-	41	-	22
Fellow Group companies	3	1	5	-
	<b>3</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>22</b>

Expenses incurred in the year relates to recharges from fellow Group companies.

The related parties' payables are not secured and no guarantees were given in respect thereof. The payables will be settled in accordance with normal credit terms.

##### (iii) Audit fees

Audit fees as described in note 6 are borne by the Company's ultimate parent, Aviva plc.

##### (iv) Group relief

Transactions with Group companies for settlement of corporation tax assets and liabilities by way of group relief are described in note 16.

#### (c) Key management compensation

Key management, which comprises the directors of the Company, are not remunerated directly for their services as directors of the Company and the amount of time spent performing their duties is incidental to their role across the Aviva Group. The majority of such costs are borne by Aviva plc and are not recharged to the Company. Refer note 5 for details of directors' remuneration.

#### (d) Parent entity

The immediate parent entity is AGH, a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom.

#### (e) Ultimate controlling entity

The ultimate parent entity and controlling party is Aviva plc, a public limited Group incorporated and domiciled in the United Kingdom. This is the parent undertaking of the smallest and largest Group to consolidate these financial statements. Copies of Aviva plc financial statements are available on application to the Group Secretary, Aviva plc, St Helen's, 1 Undershaft, London EC3P 3DQ, and on the Aviva plc website at [www.aviva.com](http://www.aviva.com).

## Notes to the financial statements (continued)

### 23. Related undertakings

The Company's Act 2006 requires disclosure of certain information about the Company's related undertakings which is set out in this note. Related undertakings comprise subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates.

The Company's related undertakings along with the country of incorporation, the registered address, the class of shares held and the effective percentage of equity owned at 31 December 2018 are listed below.

**(a) The direct related undertakings of the Company as at 31 December 2018 are listed below.**

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Share Class	% held by Group companies
Aviva Global Services (Management Services) Private Limited	6 Temasek Boulevard, 29th Floor, Suntec Tower 4, Singapore, 038986, Singapore	2 Ordinary Shares	100%
Aviva Life Insurance Company India Limited	2nd floor, Prakash Deep Building, 7 Tolstoy Marg, New Delhi, 110001, India	2,004,900 Ordinary Shares	49%
Aviva Life Insurance Company Limited	30/F, One Kowloon, 1 Wang Yuen Street, Kowloon Bay, Hong Kong, Hong Kong	1,794,000,000 Ordinary Shares	40%
Aviva SA Emeklilik ve Hayat A.S	Saray Mah., Adnan Büyükdenez Cad. No:12 34768 Umraniye, Istanbul, Turkey	18,000,000 Ordinary Shares	40%
Aviva Vietnam Life Insurance Company Limited	10th Floor, Handi Resco Building, No. 521 Kim Ma, Ba Dinh, Hanoi, Vietnam	2,557,031,000,000 Non-Listed shares	90%
PT Astra Aviva Life	Pondok Indah Office Tower 3, 1st Floor, Jl. Sultan Iskandar Muda Kav. V-TA, Pondok Indah, Jakarta Selatan, Jakarta, 12310, Indonesia	823,440 Ordinary Shares	50%
Santander Aviva Towarzystwo Ubezpieczeń na Życie Spółka Akcyjna	ul. Inflancka 4B, 00-189, Warsaw, Poland	21,750 Series A Ordinary Shares	51%
Santander Aviva Towarzystwo Ubezpieczeń na Życie Spółka Akcyjna	ul. Inflancka 4B, 00-189, Warsaw, Poland	2,500 Series B Ordinary Shares	51%
Santander Towarzystwo Ubezpieczeń Spółka Akcyjna	ul. Inflancka 4B, 00-189, Warsaw, Poland	27,000 Ordinary shares	51%

**(b) The indirect related undertakings of the Company as at 31 December 2018 are listed below:**

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Share Class	% held by Group companies
A.G.S. Customer Services (India) Private Limited	Pune Office Addresses 103/P3, Pentagon, Magarpatta City, Hadapsar, Pune - 411013, India	10,000 Ordinary Shares	100%

### 24. Subsequent events

On 9 January 2019, the Company made a capital injection of IDR 250 billion (£13 million) into its Indonesia joint venture, PT Astra Aviva Life ("Aviva Indonesia"), funded by way of cash received, and a reduction in the loan due, from the Company's immediate parent, AGH.

On 22 January 2019, the Company paid an additional option premium of £18 million to DIC in respect of the 51% shareholding in Aviva India held by DIC. The cash payment was made by AGH.