SCOTTISH EQUITABLE (MANAGED FUNDS) LIMITED

COMPANY NUMBER 64697

DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2007

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SCOTTISH EQUITABLE (MANAGED FUNDS) LIMITED COMPANY INFORMATION

Chairman

Otto Thoresen, MA, FFA (Chief Executive)

Directors

Maurice C Brunet, MA, FIA Mark Laidlaw, BSc, FFA Feilim Mackle

Secretary

Ian G Young, MA, LLB

Registered Office

AEGON Lochside Crescent

Edinburgh Park

Edinburgh

EH12 9SE

Auditors

Ernst & Young LLP

Registered Auditor

Ten George Street

Edinburgh

EH2 2DZ

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE (MANAGED FUNDS) LIMITED DIRECTORS' REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2007

The Directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2007

Principal activity, review of the business and future developments

The Company undertakes the transacting of reassurance of unit linked life assurance business from Scottish Equitable plc. The Company has not written direct business since 1 January 1994 On 16 December 2005 the internal reassurance agreements with Scottish Equitable plc in respect of pensions business were cancelled and the related assets and liabilities were transferred to Scottish Equitable plc.

The Company intends to continue with the transacting of life reassurance business until it is appropriate to cancel the current reassurance agreement with Scottish Equitable plc or, if appropriate, to effect a transfer of the business to Scottish Equitable plc

The main key performance indicator for the Company is solvency which is monitored by a committee of the Board of the Company on a regular basis. The excess of available capital resources to cover long term insurance business over the Capital Resources Requirement was £51m at 31 December 2007 compared to £40m at 31 December 2006.

Financial results

The Company's results are set out on pages 10 and 11 No dividend was paid during the year (2006 £mil) to Scottish Equitable plc The balance on the Profit and Loss Account is transferred to reserves The Directors do not propose a final dividend payment for the year ended 31 December 2007 (2006 £mil)

Risk management and financial instruments

The Company is not exposed to significant risks arising from financial instruments. There is a small amount of interest rate risk, since movements in interest rates will impact on the value of shareholders' fixed interest securities. The Company also has some exposure to liquidity risk Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may have insufficient liquid assets to meet claims as they become due. As the Company invests almost exclusively in liquid assets and has normally positive cash flow, this is not generally a significant risk. In respect of the unit linked commercial property fund, the Company has the right to defer payment of certain withdrawals to allow for the orderly sale of properties so as to provide liquidity for the fund

Exposure to financial risks is monitored by an appropriate sub-committee of the Board of the Company's immediate parent undertaking, Scottish Equitable plc, particularly as part of the Individual Capital Assessment process required by the FSA under its Prudential Sourcebook for Insurers.

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE (MANAGED FUNDS) LIMITED DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2007

Directors and their interests

The current Directors of the Company are shown on page 1

Graham Dumble resigned as Director and Chairman of the Company on 9 November 2007 and Otto Thoresen was appointed Chairman of the Company on 9 November 2007 Peter Dornan resigned and Feilim Mackle was appointed as Director on 7 December 2007. All other Directors served throughout the year.

The Directors have declared that they had no interest in the share capital at the beginning or end of the year

Each of the current Directors has been granted a qualifying third party indemnity by the Company, in terms of the relevant sections of the Companies Acts 1985 and 2006

Elective resolutions

An elective resolution was passed on 24 February 1999 to dispense with the requirement to lay the Report and Accounts before the Company in the general meeting Resolutions were passed on 5 April 2002 to dispense with (a) the holding of an Annual General Meeting for 2002 and subsequent years and (b) the obligation to appoint Auditors annually

Disclosure of information to the Auditors

The Directors who held 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 Auditors are unaware; and each Director has taken all steps that he ought to have taken as Director to make himself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Auditors are aware of that information.

By order of the Board

Ian G Young

Secretary

AEGON Lochside Crescent

Edinburgh Park

Edinburgh

20 March 2008

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE (MANAGED FUNDS) LIMITED STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors are responsible for preparing the Annual 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 elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law) The financial statements are required by law to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the profit or loss for that period. In preparing those financial statements, the directors are required to:

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

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records which disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and to enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the provisions of the Companies Act 1985. They are responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SCOTTISH EQUITABLE (MANAGED FUNDS) LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2007

We have audited the company's financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2007 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account, the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Total Recognised Gains and Losses and the related notes 1 to 17 These financial statements have been prepared under the accounting policies set out therein.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Section 235 of the Companies Act 1985. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditors' report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditors

The directors' responsibilities for preparing the Annual Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable United Kingdom law and Accounting Standards (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice) are set out in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities.

Our responsibility is to audit the financial statements in accordance with the relevant legal and regulatory requirements and International Standards of Auditing (UK and Ireland)

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and are properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985. We also report to you whether in our opinion the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements.

In addition we report to you if, in our opinion, the company has not kept proper accounting records, if we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit, or if information specified by law regarding directors' remuneration and other transactions is not disclosed

We read the directors' report and consider the implications for our report if we become aware of any apparent misstatements within it

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SCOTTISH EQUITABLE (MANAGED FUNDS) LIMITED FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2007 (CONTINUED)

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards of Auditing (UK and Ireland) issued by the Auditing Practices Board. An audit includes examination, on a test basis, of evidence relevant to the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. It also includes an assessment of the significant estimates and judgements made by the directors in the preparation of the financial statements, and of whether the accounting policies are appropriate to the company's circumstances, consistently applied and adequately disclosed

We planned and performed our audit so as to obtain all the information and explanations we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether caused by fraud or other irregularity or error. In forming our opinion we also evaluated the overall adequacy of the presentation of information in the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion.

- the financial statements give a true and fair view, in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2007 and of its profit for the year then ended,
- the financial statements have been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 1985; and
- the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements

Ernst & Young LLP

Emir & long up

Registered Auditor

Ten George Street

Edinburgh

EH2 2DZ

20 March 2008

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE (MANAGED FUNDS) LIMITED ACCOUNTING POLICIES

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2007

Basis of presentation and disclosure requirements

The accounts are prepared under the provisions of Schedule 9A of the Companies Act 1985 applicable to insurance companies, in accordance with applicable accounting standards and with the Statement of Recommended Practice (SORP) 2005 (as amended in December 2006) issued by the Association of British Insurers

Schedule 9A requires insurance groups to adopt prescribed formats for their profit and loss account and balance sheet, the headings and content of which must conform to certain rules

As in the prior period these accounts have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of FRS 26 'Financial Instruments' Recognition & Measurement'

Adoption of new standards

The requirements of FRS 29 'Financial Instruments. Disclosures' apply to these financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2007. The standard introduces additional disclosures relating to financial statements, which are primarily set out in note 14. There is no impact on the results of the Company as a result of implementing this new accounting standard.

Premiums

Accepted and ceded reinsured business premiums are not recognised in the technical account and are accounted for as deposits on investment contracts within the balance sheet.

Investment Income

Credit is taken in the profit and loss account for interest on fixed interest investments and for dividends due on equity shareholdings on an ex-dividend basis. For available for sale investments and loans and receivables the effective interest rate method is used to allocate interest income over the relevant period. Investment income directly connected with the carrying on of long term insurance is included in the technical account as recommended by the SORP

Investment gains /losses

Investment gains and losses on investments classified as fair value through profit or loss directly connected with the carrying on of long term insurance business are included in the technical account

Realised gains and losses on investments are the difference between sale proceeds and cost Unrealised gains and losses on investments are the movement in valuation since the date of purchase, or the last balance sheet date, whichever is later. The movement in unrealised gains and losses in investments includes the reversal of unrealised gains and losses recognised in earlier accounting periods in respect of investment disposals in the current year.

Claims

Accepted and ceded reinsured business claims are not recognised in the technical account and are accounted for as a reduction in deposits on investment contracts within the balance sheet

For claims payable the related internal and external claims handling costs are borne by the immediate UK parent undertaking, Scottish Equitable plc

Expenses

Expenses comprise the management charges payable to the UK parent undertaking

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE (MANAGED FUNDS) LIMITED ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2007

Taxation

The charge for taxation is based on the profit for the year and takes into account taxation deferred because of timing differences between the treatment of certain items for taxation and accounting purposes.

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date

Deferred tax is measured on a non-discounted basis at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the periods in which timing differences reverse, based on taxes enacted at the balance sheet date

The transfer from the long term business technical account is grossed-up at the effective rate of tax charged on shareholders profits for the year.

Financial assets

Classification

The Company designates financial assets as fair value through profit or loss when doing so matches the underlying liability treatment. The Company has no held for trading financial assets.

Shareholders' fixed interest debt securities have been classified as available for sale

Measurement

Financial assets are initially recognised at fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, any directly attributable incremental transaction costs. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value recognised in the Profit and Loss Account as incurred. Available for sale assets are recorded at fair value with changes in fair value recognised as a separate component of equity until the asset is derecognised or determined to be impaired at which time the cumulative gain or loss previously reported in equity is included in the profit and loss account.

Fair value

The fair value of an asset is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction. For quoted financial assets for which there is an active market, the fair value is the bid price at the balance sheet date. In the absence of an active market, fair value is estimated by using present value or other valuation techniques.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised when the contractual rights to the asset's cash flows expire, when the Company has transferred the asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, or when the Company has transferred the asset without transfer or retaining of substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership, provided the other party can sell or pledge the asset. On derecognition the difference between the disposal proceeds and the carrying amount is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account as a realised gain or loss. Any cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in equity is also recognised in the Profit and Loss Account

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE (MANAGED FUNDS) LIMITED ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2007

Foreign Currencies

Assets and liabilities in currencies other than sterling have been translated at the rates of exchange ruling at the financial year end Foreign currency transactions are translated at rates of exchange ruling at the time of the transaction. Exchange differences arising are dealt with in the Technical Account

Technical provisions - linked business

Technical provisions for linked business reflect the current value of the liabilities to unit holders

Cash flow statement and related party transactions

No cash flow statement has been prepared under FRS1 (revised 1996) nor has any disclosure been made of transactions with entities that are part of the AEGON Group since the results of the Company are consolidated in the financial statements of AEGON NV, the ultimate parent undertaking, which are publicly available.

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE (MANAGED FUNDS) LIMITED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT TECHNICAL ACCOUNT – LONG TERM BUSINESS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2007

		<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
	Note	£'000	£'000
Investment income Unrealised gains on investments Other technical income	1 2 3	78,553 9,290	62,355 51,202
TOTAL TECHNICAL INCOME		87,843	113,557
Change in technical provisions of linked business, net of reinsurance	10	(14,264)	(80,064)
Net operating expenses	4	(18,199)	(12,463)
Investment expenses and charges	5	(250)	(185)
Unrealised losses on investments	2	(52,938)	
Tax attributable to long term business	6	8,672	(19,298)
Total charges		(76,979)	(112,010)
Balance on long term business technical account		10,864	1,547

The accounting policies and notes 1 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE (MANAGED FUNDS) LIMITED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT – NON TECHNICAL ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2007

		<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
	Note	<u>£'000</u>	£'000
Balance on long term business technical account		10,864	1,547
Tax attributable to balance on long term business technical account	6	675	661
Profit on ordinary activities before tax		11,539	2,208
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	6	(675)	(661)
Profit for the financial year	13	10,864	1,547
STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECOGNISE	<u>D GAIN</u>	S AND LOSSES	
		<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
		<u>£'000</u>	<u>£'000</u>
Profit for the financial year Fair value gains/(losses) recognised during the year (net of tax)	13	10,864 206	1,547 (408)
Total recognised gains and losses relating to the year		11,070	1,139

All the amounts above are in respect of continuing operations. The accounting policies and notes 1 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE (MANAGED FUNDS) LIMITED BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2007

		<u>20</u>	<u>2007</u>		<u>06</u>
	Note	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Assets					
Investments					
Other financial investments	7	48,736	48,736	42,532	42,532
Assets held to cover linked liabilities	8		1,640,613		1,339,420
Debtors Other debtors	9	3,684	3,684		
Prepayments and accrued income Accrued interest		540	540	1,101	1,101
Total assets		_	1,693,573	_	1,383,053

The accounting policies and notes 1 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements.

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE (MANAGED FUNDS) LIMITED BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED) AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2007

		<u>2007</u>	<u>2007</u>		<u>06</u>
	Note	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Liabilities					
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	12	22,500		22,500	
Fair value reserve	13	244		38	
Profit and loss account	13	30,216		19,352	
Equity shareholders' funds			52,960		41,890
Technical provisions for linked liabilities					
Non participating investment contracts	10	1	,640,613		1,339,420
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year					
Other creditors, including taxation and social security	11			•	1,743
Total liabilities			1,693,573	_	1,383,053

The accounting policies and notes 1 to 17 form an integral part of these financial statements

The financial statements were approved by and on behalf of the Board of Directors and are signed on its behalf by

Otto Thoresen, MA, FFA

Chairman

20 March 2008

1 Investment income

	Technical Account	
	<u>2007</u> £'000	<u>2006</u> £'000
Income from investments		
Net gains realised on investments (note 2)	44,828	33,065
Other investments		
Income on available for sale investments	2,123	2,603
Income on investments at fair value through profit or loss	6,084	11,843
Income on land and buildings investments	21,796	13,306
Income on loans and receivables	3,722	1,538
	78,553	62,355

There are nil net gains and losses realised on available for sale investments in 2007 (2006: £nil).

2 Net gains and losses

	Technical Account		
	2007 £'000	2006 £'000	
Net gains/(losses) on investments at fair value			
through profit or loss designated	30,043	52,021	
Net gains/(losses) on land and buildings investments	(38,153)	32,246	
	(8,110)	84,267	
The above net gains and losses are presented in the profit and l	oss account as follows		
Net gains realised on investments (note 1)	44,828	33,065	
Unrealised (losses)/gains on investments	(52,938)	51,202	
	(8,110)	84,267	

3. Other technical income

Other technical income in 2007 of £9,290,000 represents a linked fund surplus transferred to the shareholders' fund

4 Net operating expenses

Net operating expenses include amounts payable to the UK parent undertaking Scottish Equitable plc in respect of management services provided Scottish Equitable plc pays all of the Company's expenses including Auditors' remuneration of £32,100 (2006 £32,100)

No Directors' fees are paid in respect of the Company

5. <u>Investment expenses and charges</u>

	Technical Account		
	2007 £'000	2006 £'000	
Bank charges	184	143	
Interest paid on bank overdraft	66	42_	
	250	185	

6 Taxation

axation		
Long term business account	2007 £'000	<u>2006</u> £'000
Analysis of tax charge in the year		
UK Current Tax		
Current tax charge for the year	8,027	2,527
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(993)	1,852
Total current tax charge on income	7,034	4,379
UK Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(15,706)	14,919
Total deferred tax charge	(15,706)	14,919
Tax on profit on ordinary activities	(8,672)	19,298
UK corporation tax in the technical account has been and 30% (2006 20% and 30%) in accordance with business of a life assurance company.		
Tax included in the statement of recognised gains and l	<u>osses</u>	
Current tax charge debited to shareholder equity	84	170

6. Taxation (continued)

Non-technical account	<u>2007</u> £'000	<u>2006</u> £'000
(a) Analysis of tax charge in the year UK Current Tax		
Current tax on income for the period	675	661
Total current tax charge	675	661
(b) Factors affecting tax charge for the year	2007 £'000	2006 £'000
Profit on ordinary activities before tax	11,539	2,208
Profit on ordinary activities before tax at 30% (2006 30%)	3,462	661
Non taxable items included in transfer from technical account	(2,787)	·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··
Total current tax charge	675	661
7. Other financial investments	<u>2007</u> £'000	200 <u>6</u> £'000
Available for sale Debt securities and other fixed income securities	39,363	36,360
Loans and Receivables	·	·
Deposits with credit institutions	9,373	6,172
	48,736	42,532

The available for sale financial investments are all valued based on an active market price

Of which listed investments are

39,363

36,360

7. Other financial investments (cont'd)

Deposits with credit institutions comprise interest bearing deposits where there are no time restrictions on withdrawal

During the year £23 0m (2006 £14 1m) was recognised as proceeds from the maturity of Available for Sale instruments. No realised gains or losses were recognised in the technical account

Unrealised gains and losses for the year ended 2007 on	Available for Sa	ale financial asse	ets
	Amortised	Unrealised	
	Cost	Gains	losses
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	39,014	363	(14)
		Fair Value of i	nstruments
		with	
	Total Fair	unrealised	unrealised
	Value	gains	losses
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	39,363	26,365	12,998
Unrealised gains and losses for the year ended 2006 on	Available for S	ale financial asse	ets
	Amortised	Unrealised	Unrealised
	Cost	Gains	losses
	£'000	£'000	£'000
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	36,301	152	(93)
		Fair Value of	
		with	
	Total Fair	unrealised	unrealised
	Value	gains	losses
	<u>£'000</u>	£'000	£'000
Debt securities and other fixed income securities	36,360	23,390	12,970

8. Assets held to cover linked liabilities

	<u>2007</u> £'000	<u>2006</u> £'000
Assets held to cover linked liabilities at market value	1,640,613	1,339,420
Purchase price of investments included under assets held to cover linked liabilities	1,449,170	1,176,074

Included in the market value of assets held to cover linked liabilities is £147 8m (2006 £100 9m) invested in OEICs managed by a fellow subsidiary undertaking.

Assets held to cover linked liabilities at fair value are

	<u>2007</u> £'000	<u>2006</u> £'000
Land and buildings	353,627	402,685
Listed shares and other variable securities and units in unit trusts	750,235	645,218
Listed debt and other fixed income securities	318,529	239,529
Deposits with credit institutions	238,802	76,563
Other net liabilities	(20,580)	(24,575)
Total assets held to cover linked liabilities	1,640,613	1,339,420

8 Assets held to cover linked liabilities (cont'd)

The grouping of assets held to cover linked liabilities into the various classes specified by FRS 26 is as follows

	2007 £'000	<u>2006</u> <u>£'000</u>
Investments in property	353,627	402,685
Fair value through profit and loss	1,286,986	936,735
	1,640,613	1,339,420

The cost of listed investments included in assets held to cover linked liabilities is.

	Current Value		Cost	
	<u>2007</u> £'000	<u>2006</u> £'000	<u>2007</u> £'000	<u>2006</u> £'000
Listed shares and other variable securities and units in unit trusts	749,816	645,431	667,275	530,994
Listed debt and other fixed income securities	318,529	239,529	319,291	293,939
	1,068,345	884,960	986,566	824,933

9 Other debtors

	2007 £'000	<u>2006</u> £'000
Tax recoverable	3,684	

10. Technical Provisions

	Technical provisions for linked liabilities
Non participating investment contracts	£'000
Balance at the start of the year	1,339,420
Net cash flows from policyholders	286,929
Movement from long term business technical account	14,264
Balance at the end of the year	1,640,613

The provision is equal to the nominal value of units credited to the policyholders account with a minimum provision equal to the surrender value. This represents the value of the long term fund

The total assets include £1,641m (2006: £1,339m) attributable to the long term business funds of the company

11 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	<u>2007</u> £'000	<u>2006</u> £'000
Taxation and social security		1,743

12 Called up share capital

The share capital of the Company is as follows

	Author	Authorised		Allotted, called up & fully paid	
	<u>2007</u> £'000	<u>2006</u> £'000	2007 £'000	2006 £'000	
Ordinary £1 shares	22,500	22,500	22,500	22,500	

13. Movements in shareholders' fund

Opening balance at 1 January

Closing balance at 31 December

Revaluation Tax effect

Equity Interests	Share <u>Capital</u> £'000	Fair Value <u>reserve</u> £'000	Profit and Loss account £'000	Total Shareholders' <u>Funds</u> £'000
Opening balance at 1 January	22,500	38	19,352	41,890
Revaluation		206		206
Profit for the financial year	-		10,864	10,864
Closing balance at 31 December	22,500	244	30,216	52,960
		Available for Sale Bonds 2007 £'000	Sale Bonds 2006	
Gross		349	59	
Tax	_	(105)	(21)	•
Net	-	244	38	
Fair value reserve movements				
			Available for	
			Sale Bonds	

£'000

38 290

(84)

244

14. Risk and capital management

The Company is exposed to financial risks on its financial instruments. The main risks to which the Company is exposed are interest rate risk and liquidity risk. Credit risk is limited as shareholder investments are primarily government bonds and bank deposits. The Company does not have significant exposure to equity risk or currency risk. Unit linked funds of the Company do have exposure to market risk (such as equity price, interest rate and real estate) and currency risk, however these investment risks are borne by the unit linked policyholders. The impact of these risks on fund related charges is primarily borne by the Company's immediate parent undertaking. The most significant risks and the controls that mitigate them are noted in the Risk management and financial instruments section in the Directors' Report

Capital Management

The key objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Financial Services Authority (FSA). As noted in the Directors' Report, the main key performance indicator is in relation to the excess of available capital resources to cover long term insurance business over the capital resources requirement. The Company complied with all capital requirements as set out by the FSA in 2007 and 2006.

Interest Rate Risk

For interest rate risk, the analysis below shows how Profit for the Financial Year and Equity Shareholders' Funds are impacted by changes in interest rates that were reasonably possible at the reporting date. In performing the analyses and determining the impact for the financial year, the assumption is made that the financial instrument exposures at the balance sheet date were in existence for a full year.

The sensitivities do not reflect what the results for the period would have been if risk variables had been different, because, for financial instruments, the analysis is based on exposures in existence at the reporting date rather than on those that actually occurred during the year. Nor are the sensitivities intended to be on an accurate prediction of the Company's future equity or earnings.

The sensitivity analysis in the table below shows an estimate of the effect of a parallel shift in the yield curve on Profit for the Financial Year and Equity Shareholders' Funds Increases in interest rates have a negative effect on equity in the current year because they result in unrealised losses on investments that are carried at fair value. Increases in interest rates have a positive effect on profit due to higher returns on bank deposits

14 Risk and capital management (cont'd)

Immediate change	Impact on profit (after tax) Impact on equity			
	2007 £'000	2006 £'000	2007 £'000	2006 £'000
Shift up 100 basis points	66	43	(1,973)	(1,866)
Shift down 100 basis points	(66)	(43)	2,194	2,069

Credit risk

An indication of the Company's exposure to credit risk is the quality of the investments and counterparties with which it transacts. The Company is most exposed to credit risk on debt and other fixed income securities and deposits with credit institutions. Debt and other fixed income securities comprise government bonds.

The following table gives an indication of the level of creditworthiness of those categories of assets which are most exposed to credit risk using principally ratings prescribed by Fitch Assets held within unit linked funds have been excluded from the table below as the credit risk on these assets is borne by the policyholders rather than the shareholders.

31 December	<u> 2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
	AAA	AAA
	£'000	£'000
Debt securities and other fixed income	39,363	36,360

Loans and receivables are short term bank deposits with banks rated by Fitch AA or above Liquidity Risk

Investment contract liabilities, in a worst case scenario, would be repayable within one year and the best estimate valuation of this would be the current value presented in the accounts (based on underlying unit pricing).

15 Related party transactions

In accordance with the exemption granted under Financial Reporting Standard 8 'Related Party Disclosures', the Company does not disclose transactions with other Group companies

16 Immediate parent undertaking

The immediate parent undertaking in whose accounts the Company's results are first consolidated is Scottish Equitable plc which is registered in Scotland

Copies of the Group accounts of Scottish Equitable plc are available to the public and may be obtained from the Company Secretary, Scottish Equitable plc, AEGON Lochside Crescent, Edinburgh Park, Edinburgh EH12 9SE

17. Ultimate parent undertaking

The ultimate parent undertaking is AEGON NV, which is incorporated in the Netherlands

The Group accounts of AEGON NV are available to the public and may be obtained from the Company Secretary, AEGON UK plc, AEGON Lochside Crescent, Edinburgh Park, Edinburgh, EH12 9SE