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AEGON ASSET MANAGEMENT LIMITED STRATEGIC REPORT, DIRECTORS' REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

TUESDAY



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20/06/2023 COMPANIES HOUSE

#67

COMPANY INFORMATION

Chairman Stephen J M Jones, BA

Directors Stephen J M Jones, BA

Gordon M Syme LLB (resigned 1 July 2022) Kirstie MacGillivray (appointed 1 July 2022)

Adrian Hull (appointed 1 July 2022)

Secretary Gordon M Syme LLB (resigned 1 July 2022)

Tom Scherer (appointed 1 July 2022)

Company Number SC212159

Registered Office Aegon Asset Management

3 Lochside Crescent Edinburgh Park Edinburgh EH12 9SA

Independent Auditors PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Atria One

144 Morrison Street

Edinburgh EH3 8EX

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Business model and strategy

Aegon Asset Management Ltd's aim is to use our investment management expertise to help people live their best lives by tuning in, stepping up and being a force for good. The Aegon Asset Management group in the UK consists of Aegon Asset Management UK Holdings Limited, Aegon Asset Management UK Plc and Aegon Asset Management Limited.

Aegon Asset Management Ltd remains dedicated to active management. We have capabilities in fixed income, equities, property, multi-asset and cash investing and invest to meet a range of client objectives, including growth, income, total return and absolute return. We are also a leader in sustainable investing.

Aegon Asset Management Ltd is part of Aegon Asset Management, an international group of investment management businesses owned by Aegon N.V., one of the world's leading providers of financial services. As part of Aegon Asset Management we can offer our clients access to the best products and services from Aegon Asset Management and our sister companies across the group. We manage investments on behalf of UK and international clients, including pension funds, financial advisers, financial institutions, charities, wealth managers, family offices and individuals.

Market environment

Almost all asset classes came under significant price pressure in 2022 with rising inflation the main driver of the challenging conditions. At the start of the period inflationary pressure increased rapidly following Russia's tragic invasion of Ukraine. This led to a sharp rise in the price of oil and gas as well as many metals. Central banks subsequently raised interest rates throughout the year to combat rising inflation. Towards the end of the period, the market also had to contend with political volatility in the UK in particular, as the short-lived Truss-led government announced a mini-budget, which included unfunded tax cuts. This move, which was eventually reversed, added to the inflationary pressure in the UK economy through a weaker currency. Over the period as a whole both government and corporate bonds fell in value, as did equities with growths stocks hardest hit.

Since the end of the period, we have seen some signs of inflation weakening or at least beginning to peak. The conversation now has moved towards questioning when central banks will end – or moderate - their interest rate rising cycle. This change of tone to focus on when we can expect a better environment is encouraging.

Nonetheless, central banks continue to warn – as they did in December 2022 - that higher inflation will be with us for some time to come, and therefore investor caution is still warranted.

Regulatory environment

2022 saw continuing divergence between the UK and EU regulatory environments. While EU equivalence on privacy was welcome, no discernible progress was made towards financial services equivalence. We continue to service EU funds and segregated clients through existing portfolio management delegations. We tracked the FCA's consultation on UK competitiveness and expect that this may lead to further divergence.

Sustainability was a key regulatory theme in 2022, with competing UK and EU regimes and evolving client and regulatory expectations. Our suite of ESG products means this has been an area of significant focus for us in 2022 as we prepare for changes coming into force in 2022 and beyond.

We also implemented the new Prudential Rules for Investment Firms, fully implemented the Senior Managers and Certification Regime and began adapting to the EU and UK MiFID II 'quick fix' changes.

We are closely tracking the FCA's review of the Appointed Representative market and await next steps following publication of Consultation Paper 21/34.

Review of the Company's business

The Company delivered a loss for the year of (£366k) (2021: loss of £308k). The Company did not pay a dividend during the year (2021: £2,500k). The Board of Directors consider the results to be disappointing, but acceptable given ongoing circumstances and in particular the current market environment. The Directors do not recommend payment of a final dividend (2021: £nil).

Net assets at the end of the year were £910k (2021: £1,276k). This was in line with Directors' expectations.

On the 1st July 2022 Gordon Syme resigned as a Director of Company and as Company Secretary. On the 1st July 2022 Kirstie MacGillivray and Adrian Hull were appointed Directors of the company. On the 1st July 2022 Tom Scherer was appointed as Company Secretary. The other Director served throughout the year. The Directors as at 31st December 2022 continued to serve and up until the date of signing the financial statements.

Development and Performance of the Company's business during the financial year

The following review covers the results of Aegon Asset Management Limited.

The Board of the Company monitors key management information on a six monthly basis to track business performance. This information includes investment performance, assets under management, revenues, expenses, headcount and available capital vs requirement. Assets under management (AUM) decreased by 42.0% to £0.2bn (2021: 9.4% increase to £0.3bn) due to the loss of a significant client. Operating loss has increased by 16.8% (2021: 78% reduction) due to a reduction in management charges retained by the Company. Expenses have decreased by 1.9% (2021: increased by 14.3%). The total average number of Aegon Asset Management Limited employees during the year remained stable (2021: remained stable) at 1.8 FTEs.

Aegon Asset Management Limited remains dedicated to its activities of acting as Appointed Representative of the Scottish Equitable Pooled Funds and Mobius Life Pooled Funds.

Future Development

In early 2023 Aegon Asset Management Group launched its "Champion Strategy". The purpose of the Aegon Asset Management Group will be continue to be "helping people live their best lives" through the vision of "building a champion global asset management organisation". The Group's key strategic priorities will be:-

- Growth in Real Assets and Alternative Fixed Income
- Becoming a Leader in Responsible Investment
- Evolving Core Offerings for Retirement Partners

These are to be delivered through three strategic enablers :-

- Delivering strong risk adjusted returns
- Building a robust, risk-aware operating platform
- Attracting and inspiring diverse talent.

Description of the principal risks and uncertainties facing the Company

The Company operates a formal risk management framework to assess risk and mitigating controls. The Directors consider that the Company is subject largely to market risk, reputational risk, product risk, regulatory risk and operational risk. We operate a policy which is designed to ensure that after taking account of mitigating actions the Company maintains a level of capital that is appropriate for the risks it faces.

- Credit and Counterparty Risk considers the risk that the failure of a counterparty to meet its obligations leads to a financial loss to the Company, both through the loss of any monies owed to the Company by the counterparty and the cost of re-instating economic exposure in the case of counterparty default.
- Market Risk considers the risk that adverse movements in market values, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the firm's income or the value of its assets and liabilities.
- Business Risk considers the risk of losses due to failed or inadequate strategy execution, marketing and sales practices, distribution channels, pricing, investment return, handling of customer complaints or late reaction to changes in the business environment.
- Concentration Risk considers the risk that results from a lack of diversification. The risk can arise from an uneven distribution of counterparties in credit or any other business relationships or from a concentration in business sectors or geographical regions.
- Group Risk considers the risk that the Company is adversely affected by its relationships, place in the structure or the obligations (financial and non-financial) placed upon it by Aegon Asset Management and/or the wider Aegon Group.
- Liquidity Risk considers the risk that the Company does not have sufficient liquid financial resources to meet its obligations as they fall due.
- Operational Risk considers the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events.

The Company is not exposed to significant financial instrument risk. Credit risk is significantly reduced as assets are primarily cash and short-term deposits, which are placed with major banks of acceptable credit standing (Arated or higher), and inter-company receivables from Aegon companies.

From 1st January 2022, the FCA's new Investment Firm Prudential Regime (IFPR) came into force for UK MIFID investment firms. The new regime shifted the industry's requirements from assessing risks to managing potential harms that can be faced by the firm, consumers and the markets. The company has produced its first Internal Capital and Risk Assessment (ICARA) instead of the previous Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP). The IFPR also introduces K-factor requirements which examine key risk areas. For Aegon Asset Management UK the main K-factors are - K-AUM, K-COH and K-CMH. The AAM UK entities became subject to IFPR from 1st January 2022.

Corporate governance and capital management

Consistent with the governance framework promulgated by Aegon Asset Management (AAM) for the AAM UK group, the Company has established a governance framework for monitoring and overseeing strategy, conduct of business standards and operations of the business across the Company. This includes a clearly stated corporate organisational structure, appropriate delegated authorities and independent internal audit and risk management functions. Risk management for the Company operated within this governance framework.

Aegon Asset Management Limited is a wholly owned subsidiary of Aegon Asset Management UK Plc, an entity regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA). The Company does not have individual capital requirements but is included within the scope of consolidated capital supervision.

The Company considers its components of capital to be its Issued Share Capital and Retained Earnings. The Company's objective in managing its capital is to ensure that there are adequate resources to meet the Company's liabilities as they fall due, and to allocate capital efficiently to support growth with excess capital distributed to shareholders where appropriate. The Company's capital is managed on a consolidated basis with that of other companies in the Aegon Asset Management Group (Aegon Asset Management UK Holdings Limited, Aegon Asset Management UK Plc and Aegon Asset Management Limited). The Company manages its capital by measuring its resources and cash available on a regular basis. The Company's capital position and the movement in this from the prior year are disclosed within the Statement of Changes in Equity.

The Company is not regulated by the FCA, however it maintains capital in line with the Investment Firms Prudential Regime (IFPR) reporting. The Directors operate a policy which is designed to ensure that the Company maintains a level of capital that is appropriate for the risks it faces. The Aegon Asset Management UK Group prepares an ICARA document at least annually or more regularly if circumstances require, which sets out the amount of risk assessed capital the Aegon Asset Management UK Group is required to hold. Disclosures relating to the ICARA are contained within the Pillar 3 section of the Aegon Asset Management Group website:

https://www.aegonam.com/globalassets/aam/documents/corporate-documents/uk-corporate-disclosure-documents/pillar-3-disclosures.pdf

Country by Country Reporting under CRD IV

Under the terms of CRD IV the Company is required to complete Country by Country Reporting on a consolidated basis along with other companies in the Aegon Asset Management UK Group and make this report available on its website. The Company is required to report:-

- The location of the institution and any related subsidiaries and branches
- Turnover
- Average number of employees on a full time equivalent basis
- Profit or loss before tax
- Corporation tax paid
- Public subsidies received

Disclosures relating to Country by Country Reporting for the period to 31 December 2021 are contained within the Company's website

https://www.aegonam.com/globalassets/aam/documents/corporate-documents/uk-corporate-disclosure-documents/aamuk-cbcr-2021-report.pdf

Risk and Financial Instruments within the Statement of Financial Position

The Company has a very simple Statement of Financial Position consisting largely of cash, current assets and current liabilities.

The Company's capital consists of Issued Share Capital and Retained Earnings.

Of the risks which the Company is exposed to those with a Statement of Financial Position impact are:-

Credit and Counterparty Risk

The Company offers standard industry credit terms to clients and has an appetite for limited credit risk for this purpose. Aged items exceeding these terms are monitored against set thresholds for acceptable overdue debts. Action is taken to recover such debtors (through deduction from client assets if appropriate). The Company's main sources of non-client related credit risk are other Aegon Group companies. These are considered inherent in the business activities of the Company.

The Company's cash balances are held with one main counterparty. Bankruptcy or insolvency of this counterparty may cause the Company's rights with respect to the cash balances to be delayed or limited. The Company operates a counterparty management policy which sets tolerance limits over the cash holdings based on the credit rating of the counterparty. The Company monitors the credit quality of the relevant counterparties and should the credit quality or the financial position of these counterparties deteriorate significantly the Company would move the cash holdings over to another bank.

Market Risk

The Company does not hold investments and does not have foreign currency exposure and is therefore not exposed to Market Risk.

Liquidity Risk

The Company has a low tolerance for liquidity risk. It operates a liquidity risk management policy setting out minimum threshold levels. Its liquidity position is reported to key management personnel on a quarterly basis. The Company's assets are in cash or short term deposits and invoices are settled as they fall due without the need to realise illiquid assets. Shortfalls are tolerated only for very short periods. Such situations are managed by borrowing from the Company's bank.

This report was approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 17 April 2023 Signed on its behalf by

Kirstie MacGillivray

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Director

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The Directors present their report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

Structure of these financial statements

The Company's financial statements have been prepared in accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Results and Dividends

Details of the results for the year and proposed dividends can be found within the Strategic Report.

Future developments

Details of the future developments of the Company can be found within the Strategic Report.

Financial Risk Management

Details of the Company's financial risk management can be found within the Strategic Report.

Directors and their Interests

The Directors who were in office during the year and up to the date of signing the financial statements are shown on page 1.

The Directors have declared that they had no interest in the share capital of the Company in the year to 31 December 2022.

Each of the Directors has been granted a qualifying third party indemnity by the Company, in terms of the relevant sections of the Companies Act 2006 which was in force for the period from 1 January 2022 to the date of signing of the financial statements.

Going Concern

The Directors have considered the performance of the Company in 2022, its' Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2022, its future plan, its Letter of Support from the parent entity and its approach to capital and risk management. The Directors consider that the Company has adequate resources to continue to operate at least 12 months from the date of signing of the financial statements. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the annual financial statements.

Independent Auditors

The independent auditors, PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, have indicated their willingness to remain in office and have been reappointed by the Directors for 2023.

Statement of disclosure of information to 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 they ought to have taken as Director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the auditors are aware of that information.

The financial statements on pages 14 to 32 were approved by the Board of Directors on 17 April 2023 and signed on its behalf by

Kirstie MacGillivray

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Director

Statement of Directors' responsibilities in respect of the financial statements

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

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 UK-adopted international accounting standards.

Under Company law, 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 UK-adopted international accounting standards 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 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 also 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.

Independent auditors' report to the members of Aegon Asset Management Limited

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

In our opinion, Aegon Asset Management Limited's financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 December 2022 and of its loss and cash flows for the year then ended:
- · have been properly prepared in accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

We have audited the financial statements, included within the Strategic Report, Directors' Report and Financial Statements (the "Annual Report"), which comprise: the Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2022; the Statement of Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended; and the notes to the financial statements, which include a description of the significant accounting policies.

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.

Conclusions relating to going concern

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

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

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

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 our work undertaken in the course of the audit, the Companies Act 2006 requires us also to report certain opinions and matters as described below.

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 2022 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.

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 in respect of the financial statements, 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.

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

Based on our understanding of the Company and industry, we identified that the principal risks of non-compliance with laws and regulations related to the Companies Act 2006 and we considered the extent to which non-compliance might have a material effect on the financial statements. We evaluated management's incentives and opportunities for fraudulent manipulation of the financial statements (including the risk of override of controls), and determining that the principal risks were related to the posting of inappropriate journal entries. Audit procedures performed by the engagement team included:

- Enquiries with management, including consideration of known or suspected instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations and fraud;
- · Reviewing relevant meeting minutes, including those of the Board and the Audit Committee;
- Designing audit procedures to incorporate unpredictability around the nature, timing or extent of our testing; and
- Identifying and testing journal entries, in particular, any journal entries posted with unusual account combinations, entries posted
 at unexpected times, entries posted with unusual amounts and entries posted by unexpected users, where any such journal entries
 were identified

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

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the FRC's website at: 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.

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 obtained 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.

Lauren Atkins (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditors

Edinburgh

17 April 2023

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 COMPANY NUMBER SC212159

	Note	2022 £000's	Restated 2021* £000's
Revenue	2	220	298
Administrative expenses Operating loss	3	(673) (453)	<u>(686)</u> (388)
Investment income Loss before tax	4 _	(450)	(387)
Tax credit	5	84	79
Loss for the year after tax	_	(366)	(308)*

The loss for the year relates wholly to continuing activities.

There are no items of Other Comprehensive income.

The loss for the year is attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company.

The notes on pages 18 to 32 are an integral part of these financial statements.

*The 2021 comparative balances have been restated to remove the 'Dividend Payable' line which was incorrectly included in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Please see Note 1.11 for further information.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2022 COMPANY NUMBER SC212159

	<u>Note</u>	2022 £000's	2021 £000's
Non-current assets			
Deferred tax	6	19	24
Trade and other receivables	7 _	68_	76
	_	87	100
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	7	203	182
Corporation Tax Receivable		88	121
Cash and short term deposits	8 _	1,499	2,110
	_	1,790	2,413
Total assets	-	1,877	2.513
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9 _	846	1,102
		846	1,102
Non-current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	121	135
Total liabilities		967	1,237
Net assets	-	910	1,276
Capital and reserves			
Issued capital	10	1,000	1,000
Retained earnings		(90)	276
Total equity	_	910	1,276
		(<u> </u>	

The notes on pages 18 to 32 are an integral part of these financial statements.

The financial statements were approved for issue by the Board on 17 April 2023 and signed on its behalf by

Kirstie MacGillivray

Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 COMPANY NUMBER SC212159

<u>Issued</u> capital £000's	Retained earnings £000's	Total equity £000's
1,000	276	1,276
-	(366)	(366)
1,000	(90)	910
	<u>capital</u> <u>£000's</u> 1,000	capital £000's earnings £000's 1,000 276 - (366) (90)

	<u>Issued</u> capital	Restated Retained earnings*	<u>Total</u> <u>Equity</u>
·	£000's	£000's	£000's
At 1 January 2021 Loss for the year after tax*	1,000	3,084	4,084
boss for the year after tax	-	(308)	(308)
Dividend paid*	-	(2,500)	(2,500)
At 31 December 2021	1,000	276	1,276

All equity is attributable to equity shareholders of the Company.

The Company did not recognise any income or expense directly in equity (2021: £nil).

The notes on pages 18 to 32 are an integral part of these financial statements.

^{*}The 2021 comparative balances have been restated to show separately the Dividend Paid, resulting in a restatement of the Loss for the year after tax. Please see Note 1.11 for further information.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022 COMPANY NUMBER SC212159

	Note	2022 £000's	2021 £000's
Operating activities			
(Loss) before tax		(450)	(387)
Adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash		•	
inflow from operating activities:			
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables		(13)	(17)
(Decrease) in trade and other payables		(269)	(192)
Income tax paid		121	
Net cash flow generated from operating activities		(611)	(596)
Dividend paid		(-)	(2,500)
Net cash flow generated from financing activities		(-)	(2,500)
Net (Decrease)/Increase in cash and cash equivalents		(611)	(3,096)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	•	2,110	5,206
Cash and cash equivalents at 31 December	8	1,499	2,110

The cash flow statement is prepared according to the indirect method.

Included in net increase in cash and cash equivalents is interest received £Nil (2021: £Nil), all of which originates from operating activities.

The notes on pages 18 to 32 are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1. Accounting Policies

1.1. Basis of preparation

The Company is a company limited by shares incorporated and domiciled in the UK.

The Company's financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and in accordance with UK-adopted international accounting standards in conformity with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006. The financial statements have been prepared under the historic cost convention. Within the Financial statements accounting policies have been applied consistently. The financial statements have been prepared under the historic cost convention.

The financial statements of Aegon Asset Management Limited were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on 17 April 2023.

The functional currency and presentational currency of the Company are both pounds sterling (GBP). Amounts displayed within these financial statements are rounded into thousands (£000s).

1.1.1. Adoption of new IFRS accounting standards

New standards and amendments to standards become effective at the date specified by the IFRS (International Financial Reporting Standard) but may allow companies to opt for an earlier adoption date. In 2022, the following amendments to existing standards issued by the IASB became mandatory:

- Interest Rate Benchmark Reform- Phase 2 (Amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4 and IFRS 16). This has nil impact on the company.
- Covid-19 Related Rent Concessions beyond 30 June 2022 (Amendment to IFRS 16)- early adopted. This has nil impact on the company.

1.1.2 Future adoption of new IFRS accounting standards

The following standards and amendments to existing standards, published prior to 1 January 2022, were not early adopted by the Company, but will be applied in future years where applicable:

- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts this is expected to have nil impact on the company.
- Prepayment Features with Negative Compensation (Amendments to IFRS 9) this is expected to have nil impact on the company.
- Reference to the Conceptual Framework (Amendments to IFRS 3) this is expected to have nil
 impact on the company.
- Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended US (Amendments to IAS 16) this is expected to have nil impact on the company.
- Onerous Contracts Cost of Fulfilling a Contract (Amendments to IAS 37) this is expected to have nil impact on the company.
- Annual Improvements to IFRS Standards 2018-2021 this is expected to have nil impact on the company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The amendments to existing standards listed above do not have a material impact on the results of the company.

The following standards and amendments to existing standards, published prior to 1 January 2022, were not early adopted by the Company, but where applicable will be applied in future years where applicable:

- Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9- Comparative Information Amendments to IFRS 17)
- Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non- current (Amendments to IAS 1)
- Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2)
- Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8)
- Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction (Amendments to IAS 12)

The above list will not significantly impact the financial position or financial statements of the company.

1.2. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported for assets and liabilities as at the Statement of Financial Position date and the amounts reported for revenues and expenses during the year. However, the nature of estimation means that actual outcomes could differ from those estimates. There were no significant accounting judgements, estimates or assumptions made during the year.

1.3 Revenue recognition

Revenue from Appointed Representative activities are performed on an ongoing basis evenly throughout the year as the performance obligation is met and are accounted for monthly (1/12th of the contractual agreement).

1.4. Deferred transaction costs

Incremental costs, such as initial commission, that are directly attributable to securing future investment management services are recognised as an asset if they can be identified separately and measured reliably and if it is probable that they will be recovered. This is reported within prepayments and accrued income.

The deferred transaction costs are amortised over a period of four years in line with fee income, unless there is evidence that another method better represents the provision of services under the contract.

1.5. Deferred revenue

Initial fees, margins and front-end loadings paid by clients, for future investment management services, are deferred and recognised as revenue when the performance obligations are met. This is reported within accruals and deferred revenue.

The deferred revenue is amortised over a period of four years in line with fee income, unless there is evidence that another method better represents the provision of services under the contract.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

1.6. Taxation

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current period and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities or paid to or recovered from other Aegon group companies in respect of group relief surrendered or received. The tax rates and laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in equity and not in the statement of comprehensive income.

Deferred income tax

Deferred income tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the statement of financial position date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred income tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences except:

- When the deferred income tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or of an
 asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the
 transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss, and
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates
 and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can
 be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable
 future.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised except:

- When the deferred income tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor the taxable profit or loss; and
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interest in joint ventures, deferred income tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each Statement of Financial Position date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred income tax assets are reassessed at each Statement of Financial Position date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the asset is realised or the liability settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the Statement of Financial Position date.

Deferred income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised directly in equity and not in the statement of comprehensive income.

Deferred income tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred income tax relates to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

1.7. Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables, which generally have 30 day terms, are recognised and carried at the lower of their original invoice's value less any impairment loss. An allowance for impairment of trade and other receivables is established if the collection of a receivable becomes doubtful.

1.8. Cash and short-term deposits

Cash and short-term deposits in the Statement of Financial Position comprise cash at banks and in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less.

For the purpose of the Cash Flow Statement, cash and short-term deposits consist of cash and cash equivalents as defined above.

1.9. Trade and Other Payables

Trade and other payables other than LTIP generally arise as a result of transactions with other Aegon group entities. They are recognised and carried at the higher of the original invoice's value and the payable amount.

1.10. Long term Incentive Plan (LTIP)

The LTIP meets the definition of employee benefits as defined in IAS 19. It is a defined contribution plan and the contributions are payable by the Company based on achievement of targets in specified calendar years. The cost of the scheme is recognised as an expense and liability upon achievement of the targets. The Company pays the set amount to an independent employee benefits trust in the year following recognition of the contribution. Once the contribution has been made, the Company has no ability to recover any amount paid to the trust.

1.11. Prior year adjustment

In the prior year the Statement of Comprehensive Income incorrectly included dividends paid of £2,500k as an expense. The amounts paid to shareholders were in fact done so directly from Retained Earnings. The comparative has therefore been restated to remove this line item, resulting in a reduction in the loss for 2021 of the same amount. With respect to the Statement of Changes in Income, the prior year has been restated to show the dividend paid as a separate line item and to reflect the true loss for 2021.

The restatement does not impact the Statement of Financial Position or the Cash Flow Statement nor does it impact the 2022 financial figures in any way.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

2. Revenue

,	2022 £000's	2021 £000's
Management Fees	231	330
Loyalty Bonus	(11)_	(32)
Total Fees	220	298

Revenue represents fees receivable in respect of the provision of Appointed Representative services for the Scottish Equitable and Mobius Life Pooled funds by the Company. Loyalty Bonuses are paid to customers of the Scottish Equitable Pooled Funds in respect of their continued investment in those funds. For terms and conditions relating to related party transactions, refer to note 13.

3. Administrative expenses

Administrative expenses were £673k (2022: £686k) which include £673k (2021: £686k) relating to recharges to the Company by Aegon UK Corporate Services Limited, a fellow subsidiary of Aegon N.V. For terms and conditions relating to related party transactions, refer to note 13.

Aegon UK Corporate Services Limited employs all staff whose costs are included in administrative expenses.

Details of Directors' emoluments for the year ended 31 December 2022 can be found in the parent company financial statements of Aegon Asset Management UK Plc. The highest paid Director is disclosed in the accounts of Aegon Asset Management UK Plc. Total Directors Emoluments attributed to Aegon Asset Management Limited are £14k (2021: £13k).

During the year audit fees of £2k were accrued by the Company (2021: £2k) based on the normal cost allocation methodology between Aegon Asset Management UK Plc and Aegon Asset Management Limited .The fees paid to auditors in respect of the audit of the financial statements are borne by Aegon Asset Management UK Plc. The Company has chosen to allocate audit fees between Aegon Asset Management UK entities based on the normal cost allocation method. The total audit fees for statutory and regulatory reporting of Aegon Asset Management UK Holdings Limited and its subsidiaries for 2022 was £133k (2021: £108k).

No political donations were made by the Company during the year (2021: nil).

The amount of operating lease rentals paid in the year was £4k (2021: £9k).

4. Investment Income

	2022 £000's	2021 £000's
Cash and short term deposits income	3	1

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

5. Tax charge

(a) Current year tax charge

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	£000's	£000's
UK current tax		
Corporation tax for the year	89	79_
Total current tax charge	89	79
UK deferred tax		

Oil describe tast		
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	(4)	(6)
Change in deferred tax rate	(1)	6
Total deferred tax charge	(5)	(0)

Total tax charge reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income

84 79

The current rate of tax of 19%, which has been effective since 1 April 2017, was enacted by Finance (No.2) Act on 26 October 2015. The Finance Act 2016, enacted on 6 September 2016, included a future reduction in the corporation tax rate from 19% to 17% with effect from 1 April 2020, however in the Spring Budget 2020, the Government announced the corporation tax rate would remain at 19% from 1 April 2020 and this was substantively enacted on 17 March 2020. The Finance Act 2021, substantively enacted on 24 May 2021, included a future increase to the corporation tax rate from 19% to 25% with effect from 1 April 2023.

The impact of these changes in tax rates on the deferred tax balances have been included in the above figures and the deferred tax tables.

(b) Reconciliation of tax charge

	2022 £000's	2021 £000's
Accounting profit before tax	(450)	(387)
Tax charge calculated using weighted average applicable statutory	85	74
rates Impact of change in deferred tax rate	(1)	6
Other	0	(1)_
Total tax charge reported in the Statement of Comprehensive Income	84	79

The weighted average applicable tax rate of 2022 is 19.00% (2021: 19.00%).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

6. Deferred Taxation

Recognised deferred tax

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when income taxes relate to the same fiscal authority. The amounts are as follows:

Defound to resets commiss	2022 £000's	2021 £000's
Deferred tax assets comprise	1	5
Incentive plans Deferred acquisition costs/ Deferred initial margin	18	19
Deterred acquisition costs/ Deterred initial margin	19	24
	2022	2021
	£000's	£000's
Deferred tax assets		
At 1 January	24	24
Change in deferred tax rate	(1)	6
Other amounts recorded in Statement of Comprehens	sive Income (4)	(6)
At 31 December		24
7. Trade and other receivables	<u>2022</u> £000's	<u>2021</u> £000's
Non-current trade and other receivables		•
Prepayments and accrued income	68	76
Current trade and other receivables		
Amounts owed by fellow Aegon N.V. subsidiary und	lertakings 180	156
Prepayments and accrued income	23	26
	203	182
	271	258

For terms and conditions relating to related party transactions, refer to note 13.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

8. Cash and short term deposits

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	<u>£000's</u>	£000's
Cash at bank	1,499_	2,110
	1,499	2,110

Cash at banks earns interest at floating rates based on daily bank deposit rates. Short term deposits are made for varying periods of between one day and three months, depending on the immediate cash requirements of the Company, and earn interest at the respective short-term deposit rates. The fair value of cash and short term deposits is £1,499k (2021: £2,110k).

The Company only deposits cash surpluses with major banks of acceptable credit standing (A- rated or higher).

9. Trade and other payables

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	£000's	£000's
Current trade and other payables		
Payables to fellow Aegon N.V. subsidiary undertakings	779	1,035
Accruals and deferred income	67	67_
	846	1,102
Non-current trade and other payables		
Accruals and deferred income	121	135
	121	135
	967	1,237

Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

- For terms and conditions relating to related parties, refer to note 13.
- Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled in 30 days.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

10. Issued Capital

sucu Capitai	<u>2022</u> <u>£000's</u>	<u>2021</u> £000's
Authorised share capital 10,000,002 Ordinary shares of £1 each (2021:10,000,002)	10,000	10,000
Allotted, called up and fully paid 1,000,002 Ordinary shares of £1 each (2021: 1,000,002)	1,000	1,000

Information on capital management and risk management is included in the Strategic Report within the 'Corporate governance and capital management' and 'Risk and Financial Instruments within the Statement of Financial Position' sections.

11. Capital Commitments, contingent liabilities and charges

Obligations under leases:

The Aegon Asset Management UK Group has entered into one commercial lease. The first lease has a duration of 12 years, with the lease expected to run until 2027.

As the entity entering into the lease is Aegon Asset Management UK Plc the future minimum rentals payable under non-cancellable operating leases have been disclosed within the audited financial statements of that entity for 2022.

There are no contingent liabilities or charges at the year end. (2021: £nil).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

12. Risk Management

General

The Company is exposed to financial risks. The main financial risks are credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk, with the principal elements of market risk being interest rate risk and equity price risk. The Company is not exposed to significant currency risk other than through indirect exposure to changes in the value of the funds it manages and hence its fee income. This risk is managed in the same way as the Company manages market risk. The Risk and Financial Instruments within the Statement of Financial Position section of the Strategic Report describes the Company's general approach to risk management and the management of financial risks.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to discharge an obligation or commitment that it has entered into with the Company. The carrying amounts of financial assets best represent the maximum credit risk exposure at the balance sheet date.

At the reporting date the Company's financial assets exposed to credit risk amounted to the following:

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	£000s	£000s
Cash and cash equivalents	1,499	2,110
Interest and other receivables	291	257

The Company is exposed to credit risk on standard industry credit available to clients and has an appetite for limited credit risk for this purpose. Aged items exceeding these terms are monitored against set thresholds for acceptable overdue debts. Action is taken to recover such debts (through deduction from client assets if appropriate). On a quarterly basis credit risk is quantified using the CRD IV Standardised Approach and reported to the Board of Directors who review this in light of the Aegon Asset Management UK Group's credit risk appetite.

The Company's main sources of non-client related credit risk are HMRC, or other Aegon Group companies. These are considered inherent in the business activities of the Company. The Company does not hold financial instruments which give rise to concentrations of risk. Details of these balances are listed under note 8.

Cash and cash equivalents are held with financial institutions with the following short term credit ratings provided by Standard and Poor's:-

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	£000's	£000's
A-1	1,499_	2,110
Total	1,499	2,110

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

The Company's cash balances are currently held by a number of counterparties. Bankruptcy or insolvency of any of these counterparties may cause the Company's rights with respect to the cash balances to be delayed or limited. The Company operates a counterparty management policy which sets tolerance limits over the cash holdings based upon the credit rating of the counterparty. The Company monitors the credit quality of the relevant counterparties and should the credit quality or the financial position of these counterparties deteriorate significantly the Company would move the cash holdings over to another bank.

There were no significant concentrations of credit risk to counterparties at 31 December 2022 or 31 December 2021.

Liquidity Risk

The Company has only limited exposure to liquidity risk as balances are held in cash and short term deposits. It operates a liquidity risk management policy setting out minimum threshold levels. Amounts due are settled without the need to realise illiquid assets. Details of these balances are listed under note 8.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at 31 December 2022 and 2021 based on contractual undiscounted payments.

Maturity Analysis

As at 31 December 2022

	•	<u>Less</u>				
	<u>On</u>	than 3	3 to 12	1 to 5 yrs	<u>>5 yrs</u>	<u>Total</u>
v	<u>Demand</u>	months	<u>months</u>	<u>years</u>	<u>years</u>	
	£000	£0 <u>00</u>	£000	£000	£000	£000
Non Derivative Financial						
Liabilities						
Trade and other payables	-	10	58	120	-	188
Payables due to fellow Aegon						
N.V. subsidiary undertakings		779	- '			779
Total		789	58	120		967

As at 31 December 2021

		<u>Less</u>				
	<u>On</u>	than 3	3 to 12	1 to 5 yrs	<u>>5 yrs</u>	<u>Total</u>
	Demand	months	months 	<u>years</u>	<u>years</u>	
	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000	£000
Non Derivative Financial				•		
Liabilities						
Trade and other payables	-	22	45	135	-	1,237
Payables due to fellow Aegon N.V.						
subsidiary undertakings	-	1,035	-	-	_	1,035
Total		1,057	45	135	_	1,237

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Market Risk

Results of the Company's sensitivity analyses are presented throughout this section to show the estimated sensitivity of Profit after tax for the year and Shareholder's Equity to various scenarios. For interest rate risk and equity price risk, the analysis shows how these measures would have been affected by changes in the relevant risk variables 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 Statement of Financial Position date were in existence for a full year. For each sensitivity test, the impact of a reasonably possible change in a single factor is shown.

The sensitivities do not reflect what the results for the year would have been if risk variables had been different, because, for financial instruments, the analysis is based on the exposures in existence at the reporting date rather than on those that actually occurred during the year. The analysis does not take into account the impact of future new business, which is an important component of the Company's future earnings. It also does not consider all instruments available to management to respond to changes in the financial environment. Furthermore, the results of the analyses cannot be extrapolated for wider variations since effects are not always linear. No risk management process can clearly predict future results.

Interest Rate Risk

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 year and Shareholders' Equity. The effect of an increase in the yield curve would be to reduce the overall asset valuations thereby reducing fee income earned. The converse applies for a reduction in yield. As assets are not held within the Statement of Financial Position of the Company the only equity impact of this change is on Fee Income earned and is carried directly through the Statement of Comprehensive Income to impact Retained Profits.

	Impact on	Impact on
	profit for	<u>Capital</u>
	the year	<u>and</u>
		Reserves
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
Immediate change	£000's	£000's
Shift up 100 basis points	5	5
Shift down 100 basis points	(4)	(4)
	Impact on	Impact on
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	profit for	Capital
	the year	and
	•••	Reserves
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2021</u>
Immediate change	£000's	£000's
Shift up 100 basis points	3	3
Shift down 100 basis points	(2)	(2)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

Equity price risk

The sensitivity analysis of Profit for the year and Shareholders' Equity to changes in equity prices is presented in the table below. The sensitivity of Profit for the year and Shareholders' Equity primarily reflects changes in the value of Assets under Management leading to corresponding increases or decreases in fee income and therefore profits.

	Impact on	Impact on
	profit for	<u>Capital</u>
	the year	and
		Reserves
	<u>2022</u>	<u>2022</u>
Immediate change	£000's	£000's
Equity increase 10%	· -	-
Equity decrease 10%	-	-
		•
	•	
	Impact on	Impact on
	profit for	<u>Capital</u>
	<u>the year</u>	<u>and</u>
		Reserves
	<u>2021</u>	<u>2021</u>
Immediate change	<u>£000's</u>	£000's
Equity increase 10%	10	10

13. Related party transactions

Equity decrease 10%

(a) Ultimate parent undertaking

The ultimate parent undertaking and controlling party is Aegon N.V., which is incorporated in the Netherlands. Aegon N.V. is the parent undertaking of the largest group of undertakings to consolidate these financial statements at 31 December 2022. The consolidated financial statements of Aegon N.V. are available from the Company Secretary, Aegon Asset Management Plc, 3 Lochside Crescent, Edinburgh Park, Edinburgh, EH12 9SA.

(12)

(12)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

(b) Year end balances and transactions with related parties

The Company provides Appointed Representative services for the Scottish Equitable Pooled funds to other members of the Aegon N.V. Group at prices which are agreed from time to time between the Company and the recipients of the service, taking into account the size and nature of the service (see note 2 for total amount of such transactions). Income for these services is derived from providing services as Appointed Representative for the Scottish Equitable Pooled funds. For further detail of these transactions refer to note 2.

Administrative expenses are recharged to the Company at cost plus a 5% mark-up by Aegon UK Corporate Services Limited, a fellow subsidiary of Aegon N.V. (see note 3 for total amount of such transactions).

Outstanding balances are unsecured, interest free and cash settlement is generally expected within 30 days of invoice. The Company has not provided or benefited from any guarantees for any related party receivables or payables. During the year ended 31 December 2022 the Company has not made any provision for doubtful debt relating to amounts owed by related parties (2021: £nil).

Year end balances for related party transactions are detailed in notes 7 and 9.

(c) Compensation of key management personnel (including directors)

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
	<u>£000's</u>	£000's
	•	0
Short term employee benefits	9	9
Post employment employee benefits	-	-
Other long term benefits	5_	4
	14	13

During the current year no directors received payments for termination of office however in the prior year one director received a payment for termination of loss of office. The share of this payment allocated to the Company was £nil (2021: £nil).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

14. Dividends paid and proposed

	<u>2022</u>	<u>2021</u>
· ·	<u>£000's</u>	£000's
Declared and paid during the year		
Equity dividend on ordinary shares		
Final dividend for $2021 - 0.0p$ ($2020 - 0.0p$)	-	-
Interim dividend for $2022 - 250.0p (2021 - 0.0p)$	<u>.</u>	2,500
Proposed for approval by shareholders	*.	
Final dividend for 2022– 0.0p (2021 – 0.0p)		