ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2008

Skandia UK Holdings Limited

Registered in England No. 6404270

Skandia UK Holdings Limited

Contents

Skandia UK Holdings Limited

COMPANY INFORMATION

Directors	R Baxter I Goldin A K Gupta R M Head S T Lloyd N H Poyntz-Wright
Secretary	D J L Eardley
Auditors	KPMG Audit Plc 8 Salisbury Square London EC4Y 8BB
Registered office	Skandia House Portland Terrace Southampton Hampshire SO14 7EJ Telephone: 023 8033 4411 Website: www.skandia.co.uk Registered in England No. 6404270

Skandia UK Holdings Limited

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report and financial statements for the period ended 31 December 2008.

PRINCIPAL ACTIVITY, REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND DIVIDENDS

The company was incorporated on 19th October 2007. The company commenced trading on 27th February 2008 and these financial statements represent the period from that date.

The company is an investment holding company. The principal activities of the company's subsidiaries during the year related to the transaction of life assurance, pensions and investment products in the UK and offshore and the provision of support services to independent financial advisers. Activities in respect of life assurance, pension and investment products are expected to continue for the foreseeable future.

On 27th February 2008, Skandia UK Holdings Limited acquired Skandia Life Assurance (Holdings) Limited and IFA Services Holdings Company Limited, replacing Skandia UK Limited as their immediate parent company.

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £14,833,000.

During December 2008, the directors approved an interim dividend payment of £55,000,000, which was based on the management accounts available at that time. Subsequent to that date, further information has become available concerning the valuation of a subsidiary resulting in a write down in its value and a consequential retained earnings deficit.

PRINCIPAL RISK AND UNCERTAINTIES

The management of the business and the execution of the company's strategy is subject to a number of risks. The key risks affecting the business are competition from key and emerging industry players, retention of key staff, transition change and regulatory risk.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs)

Given the straightforward nature of the business, the company's directors are of the opinion that analysis using KPIs is not necessary for an understanding of the business.

DIRECTORS AND THEIR INTERESTS

The directors of the company during the year were as follows:

R Baxter	(appointed 27th February 2008)
D A Cranston	(appointed 27th February 2008, resigned 30th April 2008)
I Goldin	(appointed 27th February 2008)
A K Gupta	(appointed 27th February 2008)
R M Head	(appointed 12th February 2009)
Instant Companies Limited	(appointed 19th October 2007, resigned 21st November 2007)
S T Lloyd	(appointed 21st November 2007)
M H Newman	(appointed 27th February 2008, resigned 12th February 2009)
N H Poyntz-Wright	(appointed 21st November 2007)
J V F Roberts	(appointed 27th February 2008, resigned 12th February 2009)

Swift Incorporations Limited was appointed as company secretary on 19th October 2007 and resigned as company secretary 21st November 2007.

R Q Phillips was appointed as company secretary on 21st November 2007 and resigned as company secretary on 20th August 2008.

D J L Eardley was appointed company secretary on 25th November 2008.

Certain directors benefited from qualifying third party indemnity provision in place during the financial year and at the date of this report.

EMPLOYEES

The company has no employees. Management services are provided by a fellow subsidiary undertaking as disclosed in note 16.

Skandia UK Holdings Limited

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTINUED)

SUPPLIER PAYMENT POLICY

The company's principal supplier is a fellow subsidiary undertaking as disclosed in note 16. An average creditor payment period has therefore not been calculated.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The financial risk management objectives and policies of the group are disclosed in note 3.

POST BALANCE SHEET ADJUSTING EVENT

During 2009 the company has been investigating the possibility of the sale of Bankhall Investment Management Limited ('BIM') and a number of other fellow subsidiaries. As the result of recent discussions with third party potential buyers, the directors have decided to value the company's investment in IFA Services Holdings Company Limited, its subsidiary and an intermediate holding company of the companies being considered for sale, at £nil. This has resulted in a charge of £40,000,000 to the income statement.

DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION TO AUDITORS

Each of the persons who is a director at the date of approval of this report confirms that:

- so far as the directors are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware; and
- the director has taken all the steps that he/she ought to have taken as director in order to make himself/herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

AUDITORS

Pursuant to section 487 of the Companies Act 2006, the auditors will be deemed to be reappointed and KPMG Audit Plc will therefore continue in office.

By order of the Board

ST Lloyd.

S T Lloyd
Director

5 August 2009

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES IN RESPECT OF THE DIRECTORS' REPORT AND THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations. Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU and applicable laws.

The financial statements are required by law and IFRS adopted by the EU to present fairly the financial position and the performance of the company for that period. The Companies Act 1985 provides in relation to such financial statements that references in the relevant part of that Act to financial statements giving a true and fair view are references to their achieving a fair presentation.

In preparing these 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 they have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the company and enable them to ensure that its financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1985. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the company and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the company website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements differs from legislation in other jurisdictions.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE MEMBERS OF SKANDIA UK HOLDINGS LIMITED

We have audited the financial statements of Skandia UK Holdings Limited for the period ended 31 December 2008 which comprise the income statement, the statement of changes in equity, the balance sheet, the cash flow statement and the related notes. 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 financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the EU are set out in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities on page 4.

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

We report to you our opinion as to whether the financial statements give a true and fair view and whether the financial statements have been 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.

Basis of audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on 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 which 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 IFRSs as adopted by the EU, of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 December 2008 and of its profit for the period 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.

KPMG Audit Plc

KPMG Audit Plc
Chartered Accountants
Registered Auditor
8 Salisbury Square
London EC4Y 8BB
07 August 2009

Skandia UK Holdings Limited

INCOME STATEMENT
for the period ended 31 December 2008

	Notes	2008 £'000
REVENUE		
Investment income	4	55,040
Total revenue		55,040
EXPENSES		
Administrative expenses	5	(274)
Impairment to investment in subsidiary undertaking	8	(40,000)
Total expenses		(40,274)
PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD BEFORE TAX		14,766
Tax credit	7	67
PROFIT FOR THE PERIOD AFTER TAX		14,833
Attributable to equity holders		14,833

All the above amounts in the current period derive from continuing activities.

There are no prior year comparatives as the company was incorporated on 19 October 2007.

Skandia UK Holdings Limited

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the period ended 31 December 2008

	Share capital £'000	Share premium reserve £'000	Merger reserve £'000	Retained profit / (loss) £'000	Total equity holders' funds £'000
Balance at 19 October 2007	-	-	-	-	-
Pursuant of acquisition	-	173,640	1,670,360	-	1,844,000
Profit for the period	-	-	-	14,833	14,833
Transfer from merger reserve to retained earnings	-	-	(8,093)	8,093	-
Dividend	-	-	-	(55,000)	(55,000)
Balance at 31 December 2008	-	173,640	1,662,267	(32,074)	1,803,833

The circumstances underlying the deficit on retained earnings is described in the directors' report.

Skandia UK Holdings Limited

BALANCE SHEET
at 31 December 2008

	Notes	2008 £'000
ASSETS		
NON-CURRENT ASSETS		
Investments	8	1,804,000
CURRENT ASSETS		
Loans and advances	9	1,195
Trade and other receivables	10	90
		1,285
Total assets		1,805,285
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
EQUITY		
Share capital	11	-
Share premium reserve		173,640
Merger reserve	12	1,662,267
Retained loss		(32,074)
Total equity attributable to equity holders		1,803,833
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Trade and other payables	13	1,452
Total liabilities		1,452
Total equity and liabilities		1,805,285

There are no prior year comparatives as the company was incorporated on 19 October 2007.

Approved at a meeting of the Board of directors on 5 August 2009 and signed on its behalf by:

ST Lloyd

S T Lloyd
Director

N H Poyntz-Wright
Director

Skandia UK Holdings Limited

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

for the period ended 31 December 2008

	2008
	£'000
INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
Dividends received	55,000
Net cash generated from investing activities	**55,000**
FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
Dividends paid	(55,000)
Net cash (used in) financing activities	**(55,000)**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	-
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 31 December 2008

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

General information
Skandia UK Holdings Limited ('the company') is a limited company incorporated in England & Wales. The address of its registered office is disclosed in the company information section on page 1. The principal activities of the company are disclosed in the directors' report.

Accounting period
The company was incorporated on 19th October 2007. The company commenced trading on 27th February 2008 and these financial statements represent the period from that date.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of preparation
The financial statements have been prepared and approved by the directors in accordance with the Companies Act 1985 and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU. The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the revaluation of certain financial instruments and common control transactions, and have been prepared in sterling and are rounded into thousands. These are separate financial statements as the company has elected under IAS 27 paragraph 10 not to prepare consolidated financial statements.

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to the period presented in these financial statements, except as noted below.

Future amendments not early adopted in the 2008 annual financial statements
At the date of the authorisation of these financial statements the following standards, amendments to standards, and interpretations, which are relevant to the company, were issued but not yet effective and have not been early adopted in these financial statements:

Amendment to IAS 1 "Presentation of financial statements" (effective 1 January 2009).
The changes include a comprehensive revision of the primary statements and include the requirement to introduce a statement of comprehensive income. There will be some limited presentational changes as a result of the introduction of this standard but no changes in measurement or recognition.

Critical accounting estimates and judgements
Critical accounting estimates are those which involve the most complex or subjective judgements or assessments. The areas of the company's business that typically require such estimates are the determination of the value of investments in subsidiaries and impairment charges. Each of these are discussed in more detail in the relevant accounting policies and notes to the financial statements.

Investments in subsidiaries
Investments in subsidiary undertakings are initially stated at cost. Where the cost of acquisition does not result in a payment for the full amount (for example, in relation to transactions to acquire entities under the control of the same ultimate parent as Skandia UK Holdings Limited), cost is deemed to be the fair value at the transaction date.

Subsequently, investments in subsidiary undertakings are stated at cost less impairment. An investment in a subsidiary is deemed to be impaired when its carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount, and there is evidence to suggest that the impairment occurred subsequent to the initial recognition of the asset in the financial statements. All impairments are recognised in the income statement as they occur.

Loans and advances
Loans to group companies are initially recorded at cost including transaction costs and are recognised on the date the funds are transferred. Subsequently, loans are stated at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less any deduction for possible impairment. Each loan is valued on an individual basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 31 December 2008

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Trade and other receivables
Trade and other receivables do not carry any interest and are carried at their amortised cost using the effective interest rate method less appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts.

Trade and other payables
Trade and other payables are not interest bearing and are stated at their amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Provisions
Provisions are recognised when the company has an obligation, legal or constructive, as a result of a past event and it is probable that the company will be required to settle that obligation. Provisions are estimated at the directors' best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date, and are discounted to present value where the effect is material.

The company has no provisions at the balance sheet date.

Revenue recognition
Revenue comprises the fair value for services, net of value-added tax. Revenue is recognised as follows:

(i) Interest income
Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that financial asset's carrying amount.

(ii) Dividend income
Dividend income from investments is recognised when the shareholders' rights to receive payments have been established.

Expense recognition
All expenses are recognised in the income statement as a cost when incurred.

Taxation
The taxation charge is based on the taxable result for the year. The taxable result for the year is determined in accordance with the rules established by the taxation authorities for calculating the amount of corporation tax payable.

Deferred taxes are calculated according to the balance sheet method, based on temporary differences between reported and tax values of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax liabilities are not discounted.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all temporary timing differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary timing difference can be utilised.

Deferred tax is charged or credited in the income statement, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 31 December 2008

3. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS RISK

Risk Management Framework
The company has adopted the enterprise risk management framework of the Skandia UK group.

The enterprise risk management framework for the company is articulated by reference to three key areas:
- Culture, leadership and setting the right tone;
- Risk identification and the management cycle; and
- The demonstration of our effective risk management by outcomes evidenced through reports and analysis.

Culture, leadership and tone comprises the following components:
- Appropriate board and committee structures with defined terms of reference;
- Defined delegated authority limits and decision matrices;
- Strategic and operational plans; and
- The suite of policies which set out the limits of exposure in respect of each risk area.

The risk identification and management cycle is the process by which the company identifies and evaluates risk, plans and implements strategic initiatives, controls exposures and monitors outcomes.

Demonstration of the effectiveness of risk management is evidenced through:
- Analysis of progress against plans using key performance indicators and key risk indicators and;
- Regular reports on risks and issues.

Skandia has established risk policies for the key risks associated with the business. These cover the UK Financial Services Authority ("FSA") defined risk categories of group, credit, insurance, liquidity, operational and market risk. The policies are reviewed annually as part of the Risk Appetite review. Each component risk is assigned a risk owner at director level who is responsible for the ongoing monitoring, risk mitigation and execution of appropriate action plans.

In addition, the company is exposed to the risk of impairment of the carrying value of its subsidiary undertakings, which in turn is dependant on the business performance of those entities and the risks they individually bear.

Credit, market and liquidity risk are considered below.

Credit risk
The company is exposed to limited credit risk.

The risk of default on intercompany loans or repayments of other amounts due from companies within the group is controlled by the monthly monitoring of debt balances. New loans are subject to approval by the board.

The company is exposed to limited third party credit risk as it trades exclusively with fellow group entities.

Market risk
Market risk is defined as the risk that a change in the value of or income from any asset is not matched by an equal change in the value of the related liability. Market risk arises from fluctuations in equity prices, property prices, interest rates and foreign exchange rates, where assets and liabilities are not precisely matched.

The Skandia UK group has established a market risk policy which sets out the market risk management governance framework, permitted and prohibited market risk exposures, maximum limits on market risk exposures, management information and stress testing requirements.

i) Interest rate risk
The company is exposed to limited interest rate risk except in respect of any surplus cash which is held on overnight deposit and a loan to a fellow subsidiary undertaking.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 31 December 2008

3. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS RISK (CONTINUED)

ii) Currency exposure
The company is not exposed to currency risk.

Liquidity risk
The company is exposed to some liquidity risk as its investments and loan to subsidiary are not available on demand. There are no borrowings.

Sensitivity Tests
Sensitivity analysis has been performed by applying the following parameters to the balance sheet and income statement as at 31 December 2008.

Interest rate risk
The impact of an increase and decrease in market interest rate of 1% (e.g. if the current interest rate is 5% the test allows for the effects of an immediate change to 4% and 6%) is assessed.

A decrease in interest rate by 1% would have decreased profit and shareholders equity by £8,541 after tax; an equal change in the opposite direction would have increased profit by £8,541 after tax.

4. INVESTMENT INCOME

	2008
	£'000
Interest receivable from group undertakings	40
Dividend receivable from group undertakings	55,000
	55,040

5. ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

	2008
	£'000
Management fees payable to fellow subsidiary undertaking (see note 16)	274
Of which:	
Auditors' remuneration: audit services paid to KPMG Audit Plc	9

Auditors' remuneration for audit services consists of fees in respect of statutory audits and group reporting.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 31 December 2008

6. REMUNERATION OF KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL

Key management personnel are defined as those persons having authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the entity and as such, only directors are considered to meet this definition.

	2008
	£'000
Aggregate directors' emoluments:	
Aggregate emoluments excluding pension contributions	1,955
Company pension contribution to money purchase schemes	163

Four directors had money paid to money purchase schemes.

Four directors were eligible for shares (including the highest paid director) under a long term incentive scheme.

Two directors exercised rights to share options under a long term incentive scheme.

	2008
	£'000
Emoluments of the highest paid director:	
Aggregate emoluments excluding pension contributions	565
Company pension contribution to money purchase schemes	108

The highest paid director did not exercise share options during the year.

The above disclosure includes the full remuneration of the directors for their services to all Skandia group companies and is not limited to their services to this company.

7. TAX

	2008
	£'000
Tax credit for the year	67

The total credit for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

Profit before tax	14,766
Tax charge based on applicable tax rate, 28.5%	(4,208)
Effect of :	
- Non-taxable dividend receivable from UK subsidiary	15,675
- Impairment in subsidiary not tax deductible	(11,400)
	67

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 31 December 2008

8. INVESTMENTS

	2008 £'000
Investments in subsidiary undertakings at 27 February 2008	1,844,000
Impairment provision for investment IFA Services Holdings Company Limited	(40,000)
Investments in subsidiary undertakings at 31 December 2008	1,804,000

Investments in subsidiaries are stated at fair value. All shares are ordinary shares.

The principal subsidiary undertakings, all wholly owned and registered in England and Wales except as noted, are:

Company	Area of business
Skandia Life Assurance Company Limited Royal Skandia Life Assurance Limited (incorporated in the Isle of Man) Skandia Life Ireland Limited (incorporated in the Republic of Ireland) Skandia MultiFUNDS Assurance Limited previously known as Selestia Life and Pensions Limited	Life, pension and investment product provider
Skandia Life Business Services Limited	Group management and administrative services
Skandia MultiFUNDS Limited	Investment product provider
Skandia Investment Management Limited	Investment management company

The company owns 99.99% of IFA Services Holdings Company Limited. The investment was initially held at a carrying value of £40,000,000. As at 31 December 2008, the directors decided to value the company's investment at £nil as described in the directors' report. This has resulted in a charge of £40,000,000 to the income statement.

9. LOANS AND ADVANCES

	2008 £'000
Loans and advances, less than one year	
Loan to subsidiary undertaking	1,195

10. TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

	2008 £'000
Amounts due from group undertakings	90

Amounts due from group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and are settled on demand. All other receivables are short term and interest free.

The directors consider that the carrying amount of trade and other receivables approximate their fair value.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 31 December 2008

11. SHARE CAPITAL

	2008
	£'000
Authorised:	
1,000 ordinary shares of £1 each	1
Allotted, called up and fully paid:	
100 ordinary shares of £1 each	-

12. MERGER RESERVE

On 27th February 2008, Skandia UK Holdings Limited acquired Skandia Life Assurance (Holdings) Limited and IFA Services Holding Company Limited, replacing Skandia UK Limited as their immediate parent company.

Skandia UK Limited transferred its shares in Skandia Life Assurance (Holdings) Limited and IFA Services Holding Company Limited to Skandia UK Holdings Limited by way of share for share exchange, at the fair value of the two investments (£1,844,000,000).

Skandia UK Limited switched its investment in Skandia Life Assurance (Holdings) Limited and IFA Services Holding Company Limited to Skandia UK Holdings Limited for its new investment in Skandia UK Holdings Limited at the book values of those investments in the books and records of Skandia UK Limited.

Skandia UK Holdings Limited issued shares for value (with minimal nominal value of £100), utilizing Section 132 of the Companies Act 1985, thereby creating share premium for the minimum premium value (£173,640,000), being the cost of the investment in the books of Skandia UK Limited, and a merger reserve (representing the difference between the carrying value of the investment and the minimum premium value) of £1,670,360,000.

Skandia UK Limited subsequently sold Skandia UK Holdings Limited to Old Mutual plc on 27th February 2008.

13. TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

	2008
	£'000
Amounts due to fellow subsidiary undertakings	1,452

All amounts are short term and interest free. The directors consider that the carrying amount of trade and other payables approximates their fair value.

14. CAPITAL COMMITMENTS

There are no material capital commitments as at 31 December 2008.

15. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

There are no contingent liabilities as at 31 December 2008.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended 31 December 2008

16. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The following transactions were entered into with related parties during the period.

	2008
	£'000
Fellow subsidiary - management services	274

Management services in the current period are provided by Skandia Life Business Services Limited, a subsidiary undertaking. Skandia Life Business Services Limited charges a management fee for costs incurred and services provided. This management fee is charged at a mark up.

Details of interest income from group undertakings are provided in note 4.

Amounts due from or to group undertakings at the balance sheet date are included in note 10 and 13.

Details of lending to group undertakings are given in note 9 and details of the interest thereon are given in note 4.

Details of transactions with key management personnel are provided in note 6.

17. ULTIMATE HOLDING COMPANY

The company's financial statements are consolidated within the financial statements of Old Mutual plc, the immediate and ultimate parent company and controlling party, registered in England & Wales. The financial statements are available from:

The Company Secretary
Old Mutual plc
5th Floor
Old Mutual Place
2 Lambeth Hill
London
EC4V 4GG