

Half year results 2015

Standard Life plc

Standard Life 

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The Half year results 2015 are published on the Group's website at www.standardlife.com

The Half year 2015 press release and supplementary information are also published on www.standardlife.com

The Directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the financial information published on the website in accordance with UK legislation governing the dissemination of financial statements.

Access to the website is available outside the UK, where comparable information may be different.

1.1

Chief Executive's overview



Standard Life is a long-term investment savings business, with a growing presence in the global institutional investment and wholesale markets, and a strong distribution position in the workplace and retail markets in the UK, Europe, India and China. We use our investment expertise to create products and solutions, and distribute them globally – both through wholly owned businesses in the UK and elsewhere and also through our global strategic partnerships including Manulife, John Hancock, Sumitomo Mitsui, HDFC and Phoenix.

We aim to create sustainable value for our customers, clients, shareholders and for the communities in which we operate. We do this by focusing on fee based asset management and administration in markets with strong growth potential. This strategy is underpinned by a simple business model which enables us to generate profit, both to support dividend payments to our shareholders and to create the capacity to reinvest in growing our business.



Optimising the balance sheet



Details of how we have delivered against our business model are highlighted throughout the Strategic report

Focus on fee business driving growth and performance

Standard Life has performed well during the first half of 2015 driven by a focus on providing value for our customers, clients and shareholders. Group operating profit before tax from continuing operations increased by 6% to £290m. We have increased the assets that we administer on behalf of our customers to £302bn helped by strong demand for our propositions.

Standard Life Investments actively manages £250bn of assets across the globe driven by consistently strong investment performance. We are continuing to see the benefits of our expanding distribution capabilities and strategic relationships.

Our UK fee based propositions continue to build momentum. The strength of these propositions, investment solutions and our market positioning means we have been able to help our customers with the new pensions regulations and continue to support them as saving for their futures becomes increasingly front of mind.

Outlook

We continue to deliver our clear and consistent strategy.

Standard Life Investments remains focused on delivering excellent investment performance and continuing to respond to the needs of our customers and clients through new and innovative investment solutions. We aim to continue to expand our geographic reach by building on success in overseas markets through strengthening our own distribution as well as relationships with global distribution partners in the US, Canada, India, Japan and across the Standard Life Group. The integration of Ignis Asset Management (Ignis) is on track.

The investments we have made in our UK business in recent years leave us well positioned to benefit from evolving customer needs and regulatory changes. This, combined with the investment expertise of Standard Life Investments and our focus on providing value for our customers, continues to drive demand for our propositions across the retail, workplace, institutional and wholesale channels. Our fee business, including our leading income drawdown proposition, is well placed for future growth.

In Hong Kong, our wholly owned operation continues to adapt to regulatory change. Our joint venture (JV) in China is continuing to focus on profitable growth and in India, HDFC Life and HDFC AMC continue to perform strongly.

It has been an absolute privilege to lead Standard Life for the last six years and to help build our business into the strong global player it is today. I wish Keith and the inspirational people across all of our Group every success for the future.

'Standard Life is very well positioned to deliver ongoing growth and to help our customers and clients to save and invest, so that they can look forward to their financial futures with confidence.'

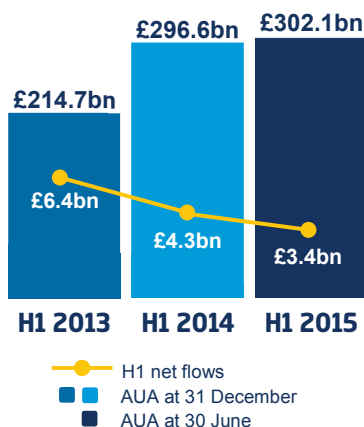
David Nish
Chief Executive

1.2

Chief Financial Officer's overview



Group AUA and net flows



We operate through a simple business model that is aligned with how we manage and report performance. We aim to grow assets resulting in higher fee based revenue and to manage our costs and capital which drives increased shareholder value. Our results in H1 2015 demonstrate that we have made good progress against each of the dimensions of our business model.

Key financial performance indicators

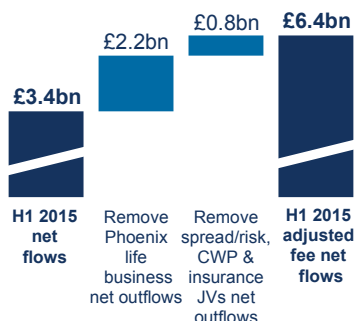
Our key financial performance indicators are used to measure our progression and performance and unless otherwise stated exclude discontinued operations¹. Comparatives have been restated. The acquisition of Ignis completed in July 2014 and the results of Ignis are included in our H1 2015 results.

Fee business AUA increased to £275.4bn (FY 2014: £268.6bn). Adjusted net inflows into our fee based propositions were £6.4bn (H1 2014: £5.1bn), with the key driver being Standard Life Investments third party net inflows which saw continued demand for our multi-asset and MyFolio funds.

Adjusted fee net inflows excludes natural run-off from UK conventional with profits (CWP) business of £0.4bn (H1 2014: £0.5bn) and £2.2bn of expected net outflows from the closed book of assets managed for the Phoenix Group. The mandate to manage the Phoenix Group assets was included as part of the acquisition of Ignis and was therefore not part of H1 2014 net flows. Total fee business net inflows were £3.8bn (H1 2014: £4.6bn).

Spread/risk business AUA decreased to £15.4bn (FY 2014: £16.1bn) resulting from scheduled annuity outflows and adverse market movements.

Adjusted fee net flows



Increasing assets

Group assets under administration and net flows

As a long-term investment savings business, assets under administration (AUA) and net flows are key drivers of shareholder value.

Group AUA increased by 2% to £302.1bn driven by strong net flows in our fee business and favourable market movements.



Visit www.standardlife.com/investor for further information on AUA and net flows

'Our financial results demonstrate our ability to deliver sustainable returns for our shareholders.'

Luke Savage
Chief Financial Officer

Driving profit

Group operating profit before tax

Group operating profit before tax continues to be a key measure which provides an indication of our ability to deliver returns for our shareholders, supports further investment in the business and indicates our dividend paying capability.

Group operating profit before tax increased by 6% to £290m (H1 2014: £274m), driven mainly by continued organic growth in Standard Life Investments and also by the acquisition of Ignis. This was offset by expected challenging conditions impacting spread/risk margin in the UK business due to the current low yield

environment and following the 2014 Budget changes.

Our share of profit from associates and JVs also contributed to the growth in operating profit with an increase of £10m to £30m. This includes continued strong performance in India by our joint venture HDFC Life and our associate HDFC Asset Management.

Group underlying performance increased by 9% to £299m. This excludes £9m (H1 2014: £nil) of operating expenses relating to shareholder support provided to the German With Profits Fund (GWPF).



Analysis of Group operating profit is included in Section 1.3

¹ Discontinued operations for segmental reporting comprises the Canadian business which was sold on 30 January 2015 and the Dubai and Singapore businesses, the closures of which were announced in November 2014 and June 2015 respectively. Further details are included in Section 1.3.4.

Maximising revenue

Fee based revenue increased by 17% to £761m driven by a strong demand for our fee based products and a £54m contribution from Ignis with the revenue yield holding steady across our major business units.

Spread/risk margin, which mainly relates to the margin earned on UK annuities, decreased by 49% to £40m. Asset and liability management actions which focus on ensuring an efficient use of capital were lower than H1 2014, in line with our expectations, due to fewer opportunities in a low yield environment. Spread/risk margin was also impacted by reduced annuity sales following the 2014 Budget changes.

Lowering unit costs

Operating expenses increased by 15% to £542m reflecting further investment in expanding the global reach of Standard Life Investments, including additional expenses of £34m in relation to Ignis, acquired in H2 2014. Whilst we invest to enhance our propositions and capabilities, we have also demonstrated our scalability with operating expense bps decreasing to 42bps.

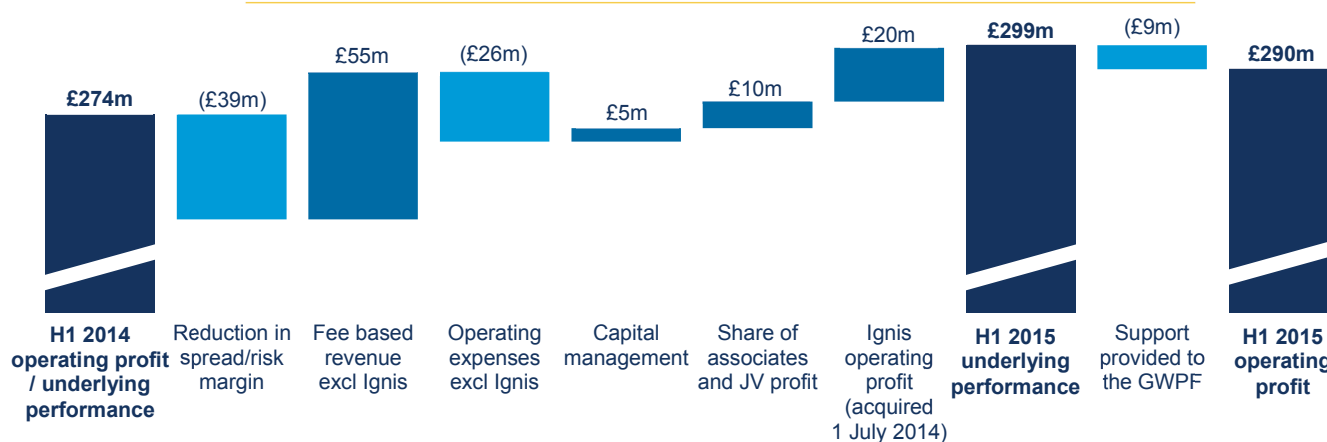
Group operating expense bps¹



FY 2013 **FY 2014** **H1 2015**

¹ Operating expenses as a proportion of average AUA.

Movement in Group underlying performance and operating profit



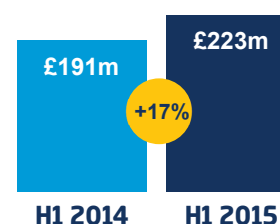
Group underlying cash generation

Group underlying cash generation is a key performance indicator. This measure aligns closely with how the business is managed and demonstrates our ability to generate cash that supports further investment in the business and the payment of dividends to our shareholders.

Group underlying cash generation increased to £223m benefiting from higher Group underlying performance (excluding joint ventures) and lower current tax on underlying performance.

Reconciliation of Group underlying cash generation	H1 2015 £m	H1 2014 £m
Group underlying performance from continuing operations	299	274
Exclude share of associates and JVs' profit before tax	(30)	(20)
Less current tax on underlying performance	(33)	(51)
DAC/DIR adjustment	(3)	(16)
Fixed and intangible asset adjustment	(10)	4
Group underlying cash generation	223	191

Group underlying cash generation



Visit www.standardlife.com/investor for further information on underlying cash generation

1.2 Chief Financial Officer's overview *continued*

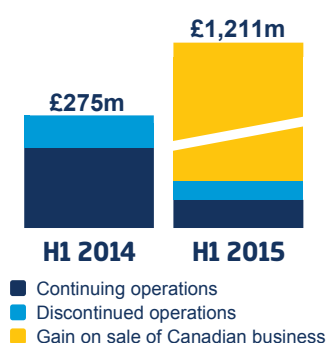
Further financial highlights

This section covers further financial highlights which help to explain the Group financial performance and concludes with our proposed interim dividend.

IFRS profit¹

Total IFRS profit¹, including discontinued operations, increased to £1,211m (H1 2014: £275m). This included the £1,097m gain on sale of the Canadian business which concluded on 30 January 2015.

Group IFRS profit¹



IFRS profit¹ from continuing operations decreased to £69m (H1 2014: £196m) due to an increased non-operating loss of £158m (H1 2014: £36m), partially offset by the increase in operating profit before tax and decrease in total tax expense. The non-operating loss consists of:

- ▶ Short-term fluctuations in investment return and economic assumption changes, which generated a loss of £42m (H1 2014: £nil) with adverse UK economic variances driven by market movements on assets backing subordinated liabilities
- ▶ Restructuring and corporate transaction expenses of £62m (H1 2014: £26m), which included £20m for staff pension scheme restructuring, £17m for the integration of Ignis, and other business unit restructuring programmes
- ▶ Other non-operating loss of £54m (H1 2014: £10m), which includes a £46m loss in Hong Kong mainly due to an impairment of deferred acquisition costs following regulatory change and £10m amortisation of acquired intangibles primarily relating to the acquisition of Ignis

The **total tax expense attributable to equity holder's profit from continuing operations** was £18m (H1 2014: £35m) of which £37m (H1 2014: £46m) related to operating items and a credit of £19m (H1 2014: credit £11m) for non-operating items. The effective tax rate was 15%³ (H1 2014: 15%³) compared to a UK corporation tax rate of 20.25% (H1 2014: 21.5%).

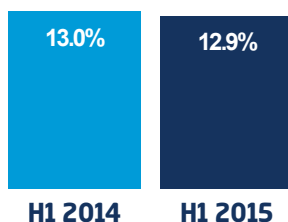
Other² for continuing operations

comprises the share of associates and JV tax of £5m (H1 2014: £1m) and Dubai and Singapore IFRS loss before tax of £40m (H1 2014: loss £6m) which mainly relates to expenses for the closure of the Singapore business.

	H1 2015 £m	H1 2014 £m
Continuing operations:		
Group operating profit before tax	290	274
Non operating loss before tax	(158)	(36)
Total tax expense	(18)	(35)
Other ²	(45)	(7)
IFRS profit¹ from continuing operations	69	196
IFRS profit ¹ from discontinued operations	1,142	79
Total IFRS profit¹	1,211	275

 IFRS profit from discontinued operations is discussed in Section 1.3.4

Group operating return on equity



Group operating return on equity

Return on equity measures our success in generating profit relative to our shareholder capital. **Group operating return on equity**, which includes discontinued operations, decreased slightly to 12.9%⁴ (H1 2014: 13.0%) as a result of the relatively low return

earned on the net retained proceeds from the disposal of the Canadian business.

We will continue to manage our capital position to ensure that we generate sustainable returns for our shareholders.

¹ After tax attributable to equity holders of Standard Life plc.

² Dubai and Singapore are presented as discontinued operations in the Strategic report and in the Group operating profit by segment. However, under IFRS 5, Dubai and Singapore do not constitute discontinued operations and are included in continuing operations in the consolidated income statement. Therefore, a reclassification of these results between discontinued and continuing operations is required. For further information see Note 4.3 in the Financial Statements section.

³ Includes profit from non-controlling interests.

⁴ £1.75bn return of value and receipt of sale proceeds both assumed to have taken place on date of disposal of the Canadian business for calculation of the Group operating return on equity. This assumption increased Group operating return on equity from 12.1% to 12.9%.

Optimising the balance sheet

Group capital surplus

Group capital surplus over regulatory requirements decreased to £2.6bn primarily due to a net £0.2bn reduction resulting from the sale of our Canadian business comprising of:

- ▶ The removal of its contribution to Group surplus of £0.6bn at FY 2014
- ▶ The return of value to shareholders in April 2015 of £1.75bn
- ▶ Partially offset by the disposal proceeds of £2.2bn received in January 2015

The Group capital surplus also reduced following the payment of the final dividend of £224m in May 2015.

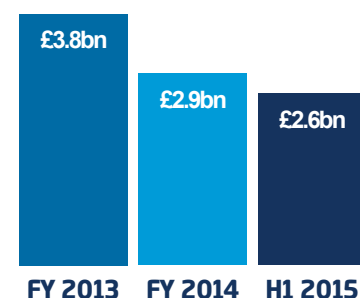
Our capital position remains strong and the sensitivity of the Group capital surplus to market volatility has reduced further following the disposal of our Canadian business.

The estimated impact on the Group capital surplus from significant market movements, after taking into account management actions appropriate to these stresses, is as follows:

- ▶ 30% fall in equities: Reduction of £0.1bn (FY 2014: £0.2bn)
- ▶ 100bps rise in yields: Reduction of less than £0.1bn (FY 2014: £0.1bn)
- ▶ 100bps fall in yields (minimum yields of zero): Increase of less than £0.1bn (FY 2014: £0.1bn increase)

We expect our capital position to remain strong following implementation of the Solvency II regime.

Group capital surplus¹



¹ H1 2015 based on an estimated regulatory position. FY 2014 and FY 2013 based on final regulatory returns.

Liquidity management

Standard Life plc holds substantial cash and liquid resources. At 30 June 2015, Standard Life plc held £600m (H1 2014: £419m) of cash and short-term debt securities, £292m (H1 2014: £338m) of bonds and £199m (H1 2014: £nil) of holdings in pooled investment funds managed by Standard Life Investments.

The increase in total Standard Life plc cash and liquid resources at 30 June 2015 was due to the net retained proceeds from the disposal of the Canadian business, consisting of the proceeds received from the disposal less the return of value to shareholders of £1.75bn.

We continue to focus on efficient capital management and cash generation. During H1 2015, subsidiaries remitted £247m to Standard Life plc and we made a final dividend payment of £224m. The Group continues to maintain a strong liquidity position and this was again shown in the stress testing undertaken during H1 2015.

In May 2015, we reduced our syndicated revolving credit facility which we hold as part of our contingency funding plans, to £400m in line with our lower risk profile following the sale of the Canadian business. The maturity date for this facility was extended until 2020 and is currently undrawn.

Standard Life plc cash and liquid resources	H1 2015 £m	H1 2014 £m
Opening 1 January	657	907
Canada net retained proceeds	459	-
Dividends received from subsidiaries	247	546
Cash dividends paid to shareholders	(224)	(252)
Cash investments in subsidiaries	(43)	(411)
Cash investments in associates and JVs	(3)	(14)
Other	(2)	(19)
Closing 30 June²	1,091	757

² Liquid resources include uncashed cheque payments relating to dividends and return of value of £61m (H1 2014: £29m).

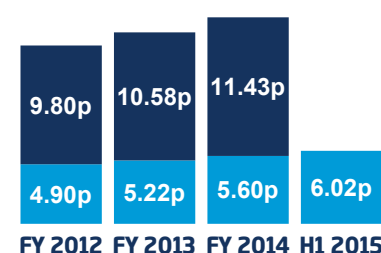
Dividends

We propose an **interim dividend of 6.02p** per share. This represents an increase of 7.5% per share.

In H1 2015 we paid the 2014 final dividend of £224m (2013: £252m) which was paid on the lower adjusted number of ordinary shares following the share consolidation.

We intend to continue to apply our existing 'pence per share' progressive dividend policy taking account of market conditions and our financial performance.

Dividend per share



1.3

Business segment performance

The Group's reportable segments have been identified in accordance with the way the Group is structured and managed and are as follows:

Continuing operations:

Standard Life Investments provide a range of investment products for individuals and institutional clients through a number of different investment vehicles. Investment management services are also provided to the Group's other reportable segments and through third party relationships. This segment includes Ignis, which was acquired on 1 July 2014 and the Group's share of the results of HDFC Asset Management Company (HDFC AMC) in India.

Standard Life Investments continues to deliver strong investment performance with total AUM up 2% from FY 2014 to £250bn. The acquisition of Ignis and increase in demand for our higher margin products has contributed to a 51% increase in operating profit.

The **UK and Europe** segment provides a broad range of long-term savings and investment products and services to workplace and retail customers in the UK, Germany, Austria and Ireland.

UK and Europe operating profit was down 22%, impacted by expected lower spread/risk margin given the current low yield environment and the 2014 Budget changes to the pension regime. AUA of £147.8bn benefited from strong demand for our UK propositions and investment solutions.

The **India and China** segment (formerly Asia and Emerging Markets) consists of the life insurance joint venture businesses in India (HDFC Life) and China (Heng An Standard Life) and our wholly owned business in Hong Kong. These businesses offer insurance and savings products to customers, with AUA up 4% from FY 2014 to £2.6bn.

Other primarily relates to corporate centre costs and other head office related activities.

Discontinued operations:

Following changes in the Group structure and operations in 2014/15, continuing operations for segmental reporting purposes excludes our Canadian business which was sold on 30 January 2015 and our Dubai and Singapore businesses, the closures of which were announced in November 2014 and June 2015 respectively.

Analysis of operating profit¹ from continuing operations

	Standard Life Investments		UK and Europe		India and China ²		Other		Eliminations ³		Total continuing operations	
	H1 2015	H1 2014	H1 2015	H1 2014	H1 2015	H1 2014	H1 2015	H1 2014	H1 2015	H1 2014	H1 2015	H1 2014
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Fee based revenue ⁴	402	288	396	389	23	26	-	-	(60)	(51)	761	652
Spread/risk margin	-	-	40	79	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	79
Total income⁴	402	288	436	468	23	26	-	-	(60)	(51)	801	731
Total operating expenses ^{4,5}	(263)	(197)	(297)	(281)	(17)	(23)	(25)	(23)	60	51	(542)	(473)
Capital management	-	-	8	1	-	-	(7)	(5)	-	-	1	(4)
Share of associates' and JVs' PBT	15	11	-	-	15	9	-	-	-	-	30	20
Group operating profit before tax	154	102	147	188	21	12	(32)	(28)	-	-	290	274
Underlying adjustments	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-
Group underlying performance	154	102	156	188	21	12	(32)	(28)	-	-	299	274

¹ Operating profit is IFRS profit before tax adjusted to remove the impact of short-term market driven fluctuations in investment return and economic assumptions, restructuring costs, impairment of intangible assets, amortisation of intangible assets acquired in business combinations, profit or loss on the sale of a subsidiary, associate or joint venture and other significant one-off items outside the control of management and not indicative of the long-term operating performance of the Group. The impact of the restructuring of the UK staff pension scheme has been adjusted so that H1 2015 operating profit is based on the expected long-term pension expense, which results in a £20m increase to H1 2015 operating profit before tax and a corresponding increase to H1 2015 non-operating restructuring and corporate transaction expenses – Refer to Note 4.4 of the IFRS condensed consolidated financial information for further information.

² India and China segment was formerly known as Asia and Emerging Markets. Dubai and Singapore are included in discontinued operations in Section 1.3.4.

³ Eliminations primarily relate to revenue and expenses included in the UK and Europe segment and Standard Life Investments. Therefore, at a Group level an elimination adjustment is required to remove any duplication.

⁴ Institutional pension business previously included in both UK and Europe and Standard Life Investments has now been excluded from UK and Europe and is only included in the Standard Life Investments segment. UK and Europe and eliminations have been adjusted and there is a £nil impact on UK and Europe and Group operating profit. Comparatives have been restated.

⁵ Total operating expenses comprise acquisition expenses, maintenance expenses and corporate centre costs.

1.3.1

Standard Life Investments



Overview

Standard Life Investments is a leading active asset manager with total AUM of £250.0bn, representing 83% of Group AUA.

We have developed our capabilities across a range of asset classes, including equities, fixed income, real estate and private equity. We also provide innovative investment solutions, such as high-quality multi-asset and liability aware investments, including our absolute return strategies, and our wealth proposition available through Standard Life Wealth. We remain focused on meeting the needs of our institutional and wholesale clients globally and securing new business backed by consistently strong investment performance and exceptional levels of client service.

We continue to expand our global reach and now have offices in 23 cities worldwide including our Head Office in Edinburgh and regional hubs in Boston and Hong Kong. As well as our own distribution, we also benefit from leveraging our strategic partner relationships in the US, Canada, India, Japan and with Standard Life in the UK.

Our distinctive 'Focus on Change' investment philosophy lies at the heart of our wide range of investment funds and solutions. This combined with disciplined risk management and shared commitment to a culture of investment excellence is fundamental to helping our clients look forward to their future with confidence.

Sustainable global growth

We continue to invest to drive performance, to further raise our profile and to enhance our infrastructure to support our growth ambitions. We are investing to strengthen the range of investment solutions we offer, including new innovative propositions across the range of asset classes.

The global economy has continued to expand at a moderate pace over the last 12 months despite a slowdown in emerging markets, particularly in China.

Moderate economic growth and strong cost control have allowed companies to expand profits steadily into 2015. The interplay of corporate and macro trends has resulted in investors taking a more selective approach to investment opportunities. In the UK, regulatory change impacting pensions presents ongoing opportunities for us to provide solutions to meet client needs, particularly for our multi-asset suite of products and MyFolio risk based funds.

We continue to recognise that corporate governance along with responsible stewardship of a business' capital, employees, customers and environment has a fundamental impact on long-term investment returns. Our commitment to socially responsible investing was recently reflected in Standard Life Investments being voted as the leading UK asset management firm in this area at the Extel 2015 Awards.

We remain well positioned to deliver profitable growth. We have a strong pipeline of new investment initiatives which positions us well to continue to meet the changing demands of our clients through new and innovative investment solutions. The integration of Ignis is on track and we expect to achieve £50m of annual cost savings and our EBITDA target of 45% by 2017.

We continue our focus on delivering consistently strong investment performance and strengthening relationships with our global distribution partners.

'We are continuing to see the benefits of our expanding distribution capabilities with £5.0bn of net inflows¹ from outside the UK.'

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Keith Skeoch'.

Keith Skeoch
Chief Executive,
Standard Life Investments

¹ Excluding strategic partner life business.

1.3.1 Standard Life Investments *continued*

Delivering on our business model

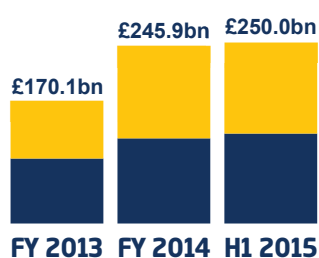
Increasing assets

We continue to be one of the five largest asset managers in the UK in both institutional and wholesale markets. We are also ranked as 33rd largest asset manager globally by AUM, up from 56th in 2013.

Third party¹ AUM above benchmark



Total AUM



■ Strategic partner life business
■ Third party¹

Investment Performance

Growth in AUM was underpinned by excellent money weighted average investment performance. 97% of third party funds were ahead of benchmark over five years, with 95% ahead over three years and 79% over one year.

Fixed income funds continued to perform strongly with 100% of funds ahead of benchmark at three years (one year 45%, five years 94%). Our suite of multi-asset funds has outperformed their cash benchmark over all time periods noted above.

Total AUM increased 2% to £250.0bn (FY 2014: £245.9bn) largely as a result of strong investment performance, positive market movements and good net inflows. AUM comprised third party¹ AUM of £124.4bn (2014: £117.5bn) and strategic partner life business AUM of £125.6bn (2014: £128.4bn). Third party¹ AUM increased to 50% of total AUM (FY 2014: 48%).

Total net inflows of £1.8bn (H1 2014: £2.9bn) decreased 38% due to higher net outflows from strategic partner life business which, following the acquisition of Ignis on 1 July 2014, includes a mandate to manage assets on behalf of the Phoenix Group. The closed nature of this mandate of insurance business means it is in long-term run-off and these net outflows are expected. Excluding Ignis, total net inflows increased 103% to £5.9bn.

Strong **third party¹ net inflows** of £5.2bn (H1 2014: £4.0bn) largely in our wholesale and institutional businesses were impacted by the disinvestment of one low revenue margin mandate within Ignis third party¹. Excluding Ignis, net inflows for third party¹ increased 78% to £7.1bn. This result reflects the diverse nature of our product offering, our expanding global distribution capability and the increasingly international nature of our client base.

Third party¹ key highlights

By channel: We split our business into channels which differ by client base needs and distribution methods:

Wholesale

In our Wholesale business, we continued to perform well with net inflows in H1 2015 at £5.3bn (H1 2014: £2.5bn). In particular, inflows into MyFolio, equities, fixed income, real estate and multi-asset strategies remain strong.

Our position in the wholesale market in the UK remains relatively stable with share of gross sales of 4.6% (H1 2014: 4.7%). UK mutual funds AUM increased by 13% to £24.6bn and represents 20% of third party assets.

Institutional

Institutional business net inflows were £0.3bn higher than H1 2014 at £1.8bn. Our pipeline of institutional business continues to see fixed income, real estate and multi-asset propositions attract interest.

Wealth

Standard Life Wealth continues to develop and as we improve the operating platform, we expect it will start to gain momentum in the market. AUM increased to £6.3bn due to positive market movements.

	Net flows		AUM	
	H1 2015 £bn	H1 2014 £bn	H1 2015 £bn	FY 2014 £bn
Wholesale	5.3	2.5	40.6	35.5
Institutional	1.8	1.5	64.6	61.4
Wealth	-	-	6.3	6.1
Ignis	(1.9)	-	12.9	14.5
Total third party¹	5.2	4.0	124.4	117.5
Standard Life Group	(1.2)	(1.1)	83.5	84.6
Phoenix Group	(2.2)	-	42.1	43.8
Total strategic partner life business	(3.4)	(1.1)	125.6	128.4
Total	1.8	2.9	250.0	245.9

¹ Excluding strategic partner life business.

Ignis

Our Ignis business, which is mostly institutional in nature, saw net outflows of £1.9bn, following the disinvestment of £1.7bn from one large low revenue margin mandate. The ARGBF net outflows have reduced to £0.2bn in H1 2015 following the £2.6bn net outflow in 2014.

By asset class:

In H1 2015, multi-asset continued to have strong net inflows contributing £5.6bn (H1 2014: £2.7bn) as AUM increased to £45.9bn (FY 2014: £38.6bn). MyFolio saw net inflows of £0.9bn (H1 2014: £0.8bn) as AUM increased to £6.9bn (FY 2014: £5.9bn).

Net inflows were also achieved in fixed income of £0.4bn (H1 2014: outflow £0.1bn), and £0.2bn in real estate (H1 2014: £0.2bn).

By geography:

Continued strong net inflows in North America of £1.5bn (H1 2014: £1.1bn) contributed to AUM reaching £9.7bn (FY 2014: £8.1bn).

We began to see increasing success in Asia Pacific, with net inflows of £0.8bn (H1 2014: £0.1bn). In India, our share of HDFC AM net inflows were good at £0.5bn (H1 2014: £0.4bn). In UK and Europe net inflows increased by 79% to £4.3bn (H1 2014: £2.4bn).

Strategic partner life business key highlights

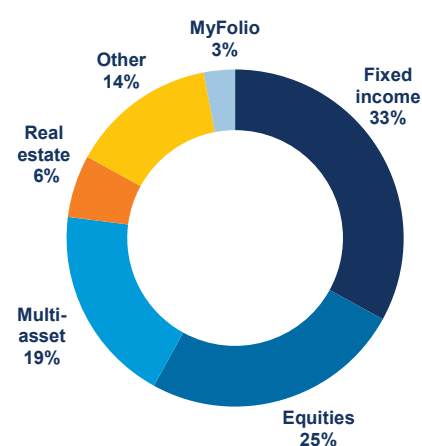
Overall strategic partner life business outflows increased to £3.4bn (H1 2014: £1.1bn) largely due to the inclusion of expected net outflows of £2.2bn from the assets managed on behalf of Phoenix Group which were not acquired until H2 2014. Net outflows from Standard Life Group increased slightly to £1.2bn (H1 2014: £1.1bn).

Other key highlights

In H1 2015, we successfully converted our award winning Property Income Trust into a Real Estate Investment Trust to ensure greater accessibility and tax efficiency for investors.

Our dedication to meeting clients financial needs resulted in us winning a number of industry awards. These included:

- ▶ Four Lipper Awards for Best Equity House for Austria, Switzerland, Netherlands and Hong Kong
- ▶ Our UK Equity Income Unconstrained Fund won the UK Core Equity category at the Institutional Investor Awards
- ▶ Our Global Equity Income Fund won the Best Smaller Global Equity Income Fund category at the Money Observer awards
- ▶ DC Investment Manager of the Year at the Professional Pension Awards 2015

Total AUM by asset class

Visit www.standardlife.com/investor for further information on AUA and net flows

Profitability**Driving profit**

Operating profit before tax increased 51% to £154m. Key drivers included strong fee revenue growth, £20m contribution from Ignis which was acquired on 1 July 2014 and increased share of profit before tax for **HDFC AMC**, our associate business, due to increased AUM in H1 2015.

Operating return on equity reduced to 32.0% (H1 2014: 43.9%) while we fully integrate Ignis and reflects a capital injection from Standard Life plc to fund the acquisition.

EBITDA increased to £161m, including £22m contribution from Ignis. Our EBITDA margin of 40% (H1 2014: 36%) remains strong and we are on track to deliver an EBITDA margin of 45% by 2017.

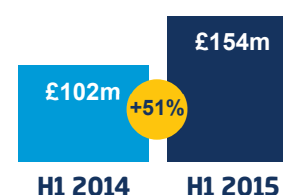
Ongoing management of costs, combined with expansion in revenue margins, has resulted in a 20% compound annual growth in EBITDA over the last 8 years.

Maximising revenue

Fee based revenue increased by 40%, benefiting £54m from Ignis, performance fees of £8m (H1 2014: £4m), increased AUM and a continued shift in mix towards our higher margin products, including UK mutual funds. We maintained our revenue yield on third party¹ AUM at 53bps and the revenue yield for strategic partner life business increased 1bp to 17bps.

Lowering unit costs

Total operating expenses increased by 34% reflecting the increased scale of our business, including £34m operating expenses in Ignis. We continue to see a larger increase in revenue relative to expenses showing our ability to be a scalable business through investment in expanding distribution and geographic reach. We have maintained our operating expenses bps of 22bps and remain on track to deliver £50m cost synergies.

Operating profit before tax

	H1 2015 £m	H1 2014 £m
Fee based revenue	402	288
Operating expenses	(263)	(197)
Share of associates profit before tax	15	11
Operating profit before tax	154	102
Interest, depreciation, amortisation, FX movements	7	3
EBITDA	161	105

¹ Excluding strategic partner life business.

1.3.2

UK and Europe



Overview

Our UK and Europe business is a leading provider of long-term investment savings propositions to workplace and retail customers including self-invested and workplace pensions, drawdown propositions, individual savings accounts, investment bonds and mutual funds. We have the clear objective of being our customers' first choice for their life savings and aim to achieve this by providing engaging, digital-led solutions with the flexibility to adapt to customers' needs over their lifetimes.

AUA for our UK and Europe business has grown to £147.8bn. Within this, our market leading workplace pensions have attracted 1.6m customers and AUA of £33.2bn. Growth in our retail business is driven by our award winning Wrap platform, which has £23.3bn of AUA and the highest net sales in the UK advised platform market¹. Approximately 25% of our Wrap assets are now managed by Standard Life Investments.

Our close collaboration with Standard Life Investments allows us to engage with customers across the value chain, providing benefit to our customers, our UK business and Standard Life as a whole.

A period of change and opportunity

2015 has seen the implementation of significant new regulations within the UK savings and retirement markets. The pension freedoms effective from 6 April 2015 have provided customers with increased flexibility when accessing income in retirement. This resulted in operational challenges across the industry, with unprecedented levels of customer contact as they sought to understand their options. Many customers with smaller savings pots have withdrawn their cash, reflecting a build-up of demand since the reforms were first announced. We have worked hard to provide a high level of customer service in meeting this demand and believe that our online journey has been a success in helping our customers.

The strength of our drawdown propositions and our award-winning Wrap platform enable us to deal with the new regulations, and to provide customers with the quality and choice to make the most of their retirement.

Whilst the new regulations give customers greater control and flexibility, with increased choice comes complexity. We anticipate a significant increase in demand for financial advice and in response to this are building our own UK-wide financial advice business under the brand 1825 – the year Standard Life was founded. The growth strategy of 1825 includes acquiring progressive financial advice firms aligned to our operating model and building on our existing capabilities. The acquisition of Pearson Jones in the second quarter of 2015 was the first acquisition for this new business.

In a market influenced by regulatory change, our workplace business continues to build scale. Since auto enrolment began in 2012, we have helped over 3,700 employers set up qualifying workplace pension schemes with 680,000 new savers enrolled into these schemes. As the average auto enrolment scheme size reduces, our online Good to Go proposition meets the needs of these employers, processing schemes on the same day as application. This proposition demonstrates the scalability of our business at a time when the industry is facing capacity constraints, securing approximately 2,400 schemes to date.

In response to the Department for Work and Pensions price cap, all of our qualifying workplace pension schemes became fully compliant with the new regulations before the April 2015 deadline.

In the July 2015 UK Budget, the Chancellor announced a Green Paper consultation on pension tax relief. As a leading provider of long-term savings, we will engage constructively in the debate to ensure positive customer outcomes.

The challenges arising from a prolonged low interest rate environment have been felt in a number of European jurisdictions. In Germany, we believe the level of guarantees typically provided by insurers have become unsustainable. As a result our German business with-profits book is no longer open to new business. Whilst supporting our existing customers, focus now moves to the sale of our unit linked products.

'We have the clear objective of being our customers' first choice for their life savings and aim to achieve this by providing engaging, digital-led savings with the flexibility to adapt to customers' needs over their lifetimes.'

Paul Matthews
Chief Executive,
UK and Europe

Delivering on our business model

Increasing assets

UK and Europe AUA increased by 1% to £147.8bn. Fee based AUA which accounts for 85% of total AUA increased by 3% to £125.6bn, benefiting from a combination of net inflows and favourable market movements.

Net inflows of £1.8bn (H1 2014: £1.5bn) into our **UK retail new** propositions which include SIPP and Wrap were driven by a 16% increase in gross inflows to £3.6bn (H1 2014: £3.1bn).

Our Wrap platform continues to lead the UK advised platform market¹ with AUA increasing 11% to £23.3bn. In 2015 we have added 65 new firms to the platform and now have 1,405 firms using our Wrap platform.

SIPP AUA rose to £28.3bn (FY 2014: £26.2bn) with £12.9bn (FY 2014: £11.5bn) of assets invested in our market-leading drawdown proposition.

Our **UK retail old** business saw a 9% increase in net outflows to £1.2bn with customers postponing investment decisions in H1 2014 to take advantage of the new pension freedoms from 6 April 2015.

We engage with our customers who are approaching retirement or have maturing policies to ensure they are equipped to make informed decisions. This is valued by our customers with many choosing to

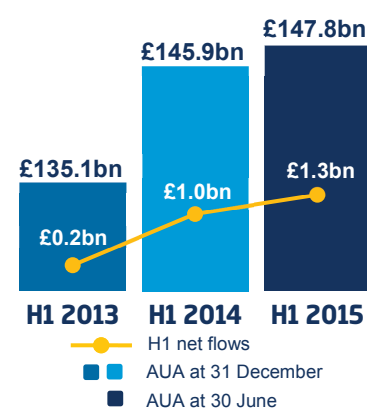
continue saving with us. We continue to benefit from ongoing increments, customers transferring to our UK retail new propositions and positive market movements.

UK workplace pension AUA increased 4% to £33.2bn. Although the large employer market remains subdued, net inflows increased to £1.1bn (H1 2014: £0.9bn). Growing contributions into our existing schemes and our success in attracting new flows through auto enrolment has resulted in a 15% increase in regular premiums. Our workplace business continues to add new customers through auto enrolment, enrolling approximately 120,000 new customers in H1 2015 (H1 2014: 180,000).

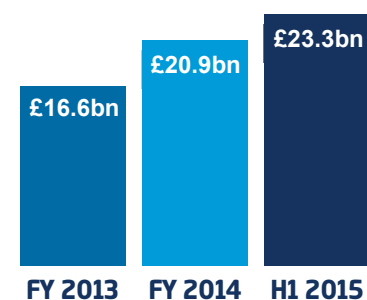
UK spread/risk AUA decreased to £14.9bn (FY 2014: £15.5bn), with net outflows of £0.5bn (H1 2014: £0.4bn) as annuity sales were impacted by the changes to retirement regulations in the 2014 UK Budget.

In our **Europe** business fee based AUA decreased by 2% to £16.9bn due to adverse foreign exchange movements partly offset by net inflows of £0.5bn (H1 2014: £0.6bn). In Germany net inflows from unit linked business doubled, with the proportion of net inflows from unit linked business rising to 19% (H1 2014: 9%).

UK and Europe AUA and net flows



Wrap AUA



	Net flows		AUA	
	H1 2015 £bn	H1 2014 £bn	H1 2015 £bn	FY 2014 £bn
UK retail new fee business	1.8	1.5	40.4	37.3
UK retail old fee business	(1.2)	(1.1)	33.4	33.5
Workplace ²	1.1	0.9	33.2	32.0
UK retail and workplace fee business	1.7	1.3	107.0	102.8
Conventional with profits	(0.4)	(0.5)	1.7	2.1
UK spread/risk	(0.5)	(0.4)	14.9	15.5
Assets not backing products	-	-	6.8	7.7
UK total	0.8	0.4	130.4	128.1
Europe fee	0.5	0.6	16.9	17.2
Europe spread/risk	-	-	0.5	0.6
Europe total	0.5	0.6	17.4	17.8
Total UK and Europe	1.3	1.0	147.8	145.9

¹ Highest net sales in Q1 2015, source Fundscape.

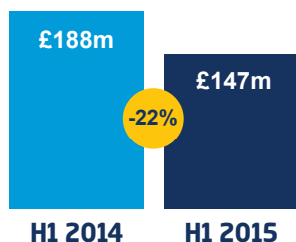
² In H1 2015, UK corporate assets have been renamed as workplace.



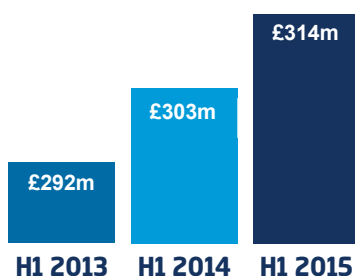
Visit www.standardlife.com/investor for further information on AUA and net flows

1.3.2 UK and Europe continued

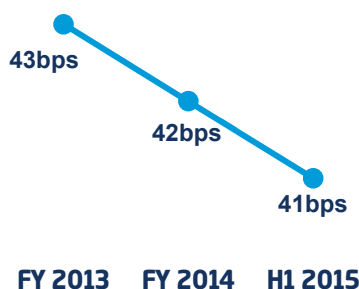
UK & Europe operating profit before tax



UK fee based revenue



UK operating expense bps



Profitability

	UK		Europe		UK and Europe	
	H1 2015 £m	H1 2014 £m	H1 2015 £m	H1 2014 £m	H1 2015 £m	H1 2014 £m
Fee based revenue	314	303	82	86	396	389
Spread/risk margin	38	75	2	4	40	79
Total income	352	378	84	90	436	468
Operating expenses	(219)	(214)	(78)	(67)	(297)	(281)
Capital management	8	1	-	-	8	1
Operating profit before tax	141	165	6	23	147	188
Underlying adjustments ¹	-	-	9	-	9	-
Underlying performance	141	165	15	23	156	188

¹ Relating to shareholder support provided to the German with-profits business and is included in operating expenses.

Driving profit

UK and Europe **operating profit before tax** reduced by 22% to £147m with **underlying performance** decreasing by 17% to £156m. **Operating return on equity** decreased to 13.0% (H1 2014: 19.8%) reflecting the decrease in operating profit after tax to £129m (H1 2014: £157m) and higher opening shareholder net assets.

UK operating profit reduced by £24m to £141m, as strong growth in fee business was more than offset by a spread/risk margin reduction which included lower contribution from asset and liability management as expected.

Europe operating profit reduced by £17m to £6m and includes a £9m impact of shareholder support provided to the German with-profits business. This is a one-off contribution as we no longer write new with-profits business in Germany. **Europe underlying performance** was lower by 35% at £15m with a reduced benefit from asset and liability management, changes in actuarial reserves and adverse foreign exchange movements.

Maximising revenue

UK fee based revenue increased by 4% to £314m benefiting from higher AUA as a result of positive market movements and retail new and workplace net inflows. This includes growing inflows into Standard Life Investments' MyFolio fund range, which now accounts for £6.0bn of MyFolio AUA and continues to secure additional revenue for the Group. We also continue to benefit from retention activity on our retail old propositions. Average fee revenue yield reduced to 61bps (FY 2014: 62bps) reflecting the impact of changes in business mix including a growing proportion of newer style propositions as well as a £6m reduction in revenue earned on client cash balances.

Our Active Money Personal Pension product has been updated with drawdown capability, delivering for customers who require a simplified means of accessing income in retirement. This will generate long-term revenue from the customers who continue to save with us.

UK spread/risk margin which mainly relates to our annuity business decreased by 49% to £38m. This included the expected £26m reduction in the benefit from asset and liability management, as fewer opportunities for more effective management of our assets exist in the current low yield environment. This was accompanied by a reduction in the new business margin by £9m to £4m, caused by a 66% reduction in annuity sales as a result of the 2014 Budget changes.

Lowering unit costs

UK operating expenses increased 2% to £219m, due to higher fees paid to Standard Life Investments, in line with higher AUA. Expressed as a proportion of average AUA, operating expenses decreased to 41bps (FY 2014: 42bps) as we continue to benefit from the scalability of our business model and cost discipline.

Our investment in technology has allowed further process automation and customer self-service which has helped to lower unit costs. Examples of our progress include:

- ▶ Our ability to process the Good to Go schemes on the same day as application demonstrating the scalability of our business at a time when the industry is facing capacity constraints
- ▶ Our online Retirement Pathfinder & Calculator tools launched in 2015 enabling customers to explore how to make best use of the new pension rules
- ▶ Our new online journey allows customers to access their savings on a fully self-serve basis. Since April, approximately 64,000 customers have used our online journey to explore their options.

1.3.3 India and China

Overview

Our India and China segment consists of our life joint ventures in India and China and our wholly owned business in Hong Kong. We announced the closure of our businesses in Dubai in November 2014 and Singapore in June 2015. Subject to regulatory approvals, Singapore will close by the end of 2015. Further details are included in our discontinued operations segment in Section 1.3.4 on the next page.

HDFC Life, our life joint venture business in India, is one of the leading private life insurance companies in the market. It provides 20 million customers with innovative needs-based insurance and savings solutions.

In China, our joint venture Heng An Standard Life, continues to build a sustainable business by offering a range of insurance and savings products to a large customer base.

In Hong Kong, we continue to evolve our propositions to meet the needs of the growing affluent and wealth segments both in Hong Kong and cross-border from mainland China.

Continued focus in Asia

We continue to support the development of our operations in India and China, including identifying opportunities across Asia that can benefit our wider Group, including asset management opportunities for Standard Life Investments.

Following the passing of the Insurance Laws (Amendment) Act by the Indian Parliament in March 2015, we are in discussions with our JV partner regarding a potential increased stake in HDFC Life. India is a highly attractive growth market and we continue to maintain a long-term commitment to India and HDFC Life.

Heng An Standard Life has seen continued growth in sales in 2015 building on momentum from 2014. Management continues to focus on growing productivity levels of its in-house agency sales force.

A new regulatory environment came into effect on 1 January 2015 in Hong Kong, which banned advance payment of commission on all investment-linked products and has impacted the market significantly. We are supportive of these changes in creating a more professional advisory marketplace but it will take time for the market to adjust and we are also adapting our propositions in light of these changes.

Delivering on our business model¹

Increasing Assets

Total **AUA** increased to £2.6bn, due to a 5% increase for our joint venture businesses to £2.2bn (FY 2014: £2.1bn). Wholly owned operations AUA remained stable at £0.4bn. The growth in AUA was driven by continued positive **net inflows** in our joint venture businesses of £119m (H1 2014: £102m) with our joint venture in India maintaining their market leading position within the private market. In Hong Kong, net inflows decreased to £31m (H1 2014: £36m). New propositions are under development to drive asset growth in the new market landscape.

Driving profit

Operating profit before tax increased to £21m (H1 2014: £12m) mainly driven by an increase in our joint venture businesses profit to £15m (H1 2014: £9m) as they benefit from continued growth in premium income. Hong Kong operating profit increased to £6m (H1 2014: £3m) due to the timing of project related expenses and changes in product mix.

Operating return on equity for the India and China segment increased to 15.6% (H1 2014: 13.9%) reflecting higher operating profit.

Maximising Revenue

Through development of new online products and technology, HDFC Life has achieved a market-leading share of online sales. Heng An Standard Life has increased sales through its core distribution channel by over 30%.

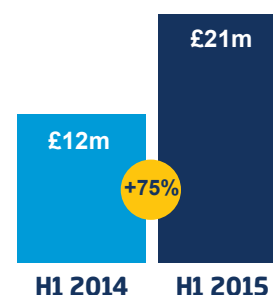
Lowering unit costs

Successful management of expenses has resulted in HDFC Life reporting one of the lowest operating expense ratios among its peer group. Hong Kong continues to manage costs whilst investing in new propositions in response to changes in regulation.

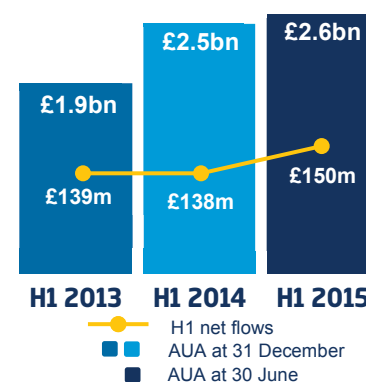
Other financial information

Following regulatory change in Hong Kong a review of expense and reserving assumptions was undertaken which resulted in a £46m non-operating loss being recognised, primarily relating to impairment of deferred acquisition costs.

Operating profit before tax



AUA and net flows

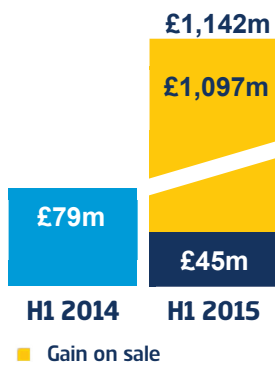


¹ Financial results reflect our share of the joint ventures comprising 26% of HDFC Life and 50% of Heng An Standard Life.

1.3.4

Discontinued operations

Canada IFRS profit after tax



Sale of the Canadian business

On 30 January 2015, we successfully concluded the sale of the Canadian business to Manulife for a fixed consideration of C\$4.0bn (£2.2bn including related hedging derivative contracts). We recognised a gain on disposal of £1,097m.

The sale of our Canadian business was significant for the Group, and reaffirms our continued focus on growing fee based business, whilst reducing our exposure to spread/risk business. In addition, the expanded relationship with Manulife deepens Standard Life Investments' ongoing access to Canadian, and wider global, distribution.

IFRS profit after tax for the Canadian business, which in H1 2015 included the results for the month of January, was £45m (H1 2014: £79m) excluding the gain on sale. The result mainly benefited from favourable short-term fluctuations on investment return of £63m due to large yield movements in the month, offset by a £20m tax expense.



Find out more about the gain on sale in Note 4.2 in the Financial statements section

Dubai and Singapore

The regulatory landscapes in the markets in which we operate in Asia have changed significantly in the past 12 months and we have responded by reviewing our strategy. Our increasing focus in Asia is building on our relationships with our India and China joint venture partners, expanding our asset management presence through Standard Life Investments and growing our wholly owned business in Hong Kong. As a result, we announced the closure of the Dubai business in November 2014 and Singapore in June 2015. Subject to regulatory approvals, Singapore will close by the end of 2015.

For segmental reporting the discontinued operations segment includes results for Dubai and Singapore. Singapore made an operating loss before tax of £2m (H1 2014: loss £3m) and a £38m non-operating loss (H1 2014: £nil) relating to closure costs. The Dubai business closed at the start of 2015 and therefore made an operating loss before tax of £nil (H1 2014: loss £3m).

1.4

Principal risks and uncertainties



Our approach to risk

Strong risk management is at the core of how we deliver our strategic objective to be a leading customer-centric business, focused on long-term savings and investments.

As we expand our global reach we continue to manage a range of different risks across the Group. This includes risks that affect both the Group as a whole – such as regulatory risks, and risks that are more relevant to specific parts of the Group – for example the agency risks associated with managing third party funds within our asset management business. Wherever a risk is managed we apply the same consistent risk framework.

Our approach to risk ensures well informed risk-reward decisions are taken in pursuit of the Group's strategy and business plan objectives. This ensures capital is delivered to areas where the most long term value can be created for the risks taken.

Management of risk

Our Group Enterprise and Risk Management (ERM) Framework governs our risk based approach to managing our business. Our systems of governance, of which our ERM is a key part, support oversight of risk at the highest levels of the Group, across our Executive and Board committees.

Our framework has developed and been embedded over several years. The increasing strength of our risk management approach was externally recognised in May 2015 when Standard & Poor's upgraded their assessment of our ERM framework to 'strong'.

Updates to our principal risks

There have been no material changes to our principal risks during H1 2015. Whilst not new risks, we have now chosen to explicitly separate strategic and conduct risks as principal risks in their own right.

In the case of conduct risk this reflects the importance that we place on 'doing the right thing'. It is essential that we continue to have a strong focus in this area particularly as we develop new relationships with customers, for example through 1825, our new UK advice business. Earlier this year we launched our new group-wide Code of Conduct, which reinforces across the Group, a culture that at Standard Life we seek to do the right thing in every action we take.

During H1 2015, Standard Life's strategic delivery has continued, for example with the completion of the sale of our Canadian business. Including strategic risk as a separate principal risk reflects the importance to the Group that we continue to make strong and successful decision making in this area.

Over the remainder of 2015 we expect continued focus on regulatory changes, including the implementation of Solvency II and developments in the market following the pension freedoms.



Find out more about our risk management in Note 4.12 in the Financial statements section



Visit www.standardlife.com/investor/financial_reports for further information about our ERM framework in our Annual report and accounts 2014

'At Standard Life, our risk culture is at the core of how we operate and run our business. Risk is at the forefront of decisions we take as an organisation and drives important discussions in the Boardroom and throughout the business.'

Raj Singh
Chief Risk Officer

1.4 Principal risks and uncertainties *continued*

Principal Risk	The risk in our business	How we manage the risk
Strategic Risk	<p>Strategic risk arises from our choice of strategy and direction, and the actions we take to implement these. The risk arises if our strategic decisions do not maximise shareholder value.</p> <p>During H1 2015 we have made a number of important strategic decisions, for example we launched 1825 (our new UK advice business), stopped selling new German with profits business, continued the global expansion of our asset management business, decided to close our Singapore business and also completed the sale of our Canadian business.</p>	<p>Through our ERM framework, a pro-active approach to risk is at the forefront of strategic decisions we take as a business.</p> <p>We have experienced leadership teams throughout the organisation which ensure this risk is managed and mitigated. Additionally, business plans are challenged and stressed to understand sensitivities, and actual experience is managed against plans.</p>
Customer Demand Risk	<p>Delivering our strategic objectives relies on increasing net new business flows by attracting new and retaining existing institutional, wholesale, workplace and retail customers across Standard Life Group. If we are not successful, fee based revenue would reduce or be lower than planned.</p> <p>A fall in customer demand could be triggered by a range of events including a fall in demand for long-term savings products, poor persistency, propositions/funds that don't meet customer needs and poor investment performance.</p>	<p>Standard Life focuses on being a customer-centric business, meeting our customers' needs and developing propositions that build trust and long-term relationships with customers, to ensure the ongoing demand for our propositions and products.</p> <p>Our asset management business aims to attract and retain customers by delivering consistently strong investment performance across a broad investment range, operating through a variety of distribution channels and geographic locations. The Ignis acquisition deepens our investment capabilities in addition to organically developing a wider offering such as commercial real estate lending and infrastructure lending.</p>
Market Risk	<p>We seek to maximise shareholder value by taking specific market risks which provide an appropriate level of risk-adjusted returns.</p> <p>Fee based revenue, a key driver of our profitability, is exposed to fluctuations in the market values of the underlying investments. Market risks in our UK and German with profits funds, such as the funds interest rate exposure, continue to be managed. We seek to maximise the expected risk-adjusted return of the assets backing our spread-risk business, shareholder equity and subordinated debt by primarily investing in credit assets.</p>	<p>Through our Group risk appetite framework we set risk appetites for market risks and our exposures are managed in line with these. We use our stress and scenario testing program to understand our sensitivities to market parameters and identify any mitigating actions.</p> <p>Our credit risk management policy plays a key role in ensuring the quality of our asset portfolios, which includes setting portfolio limits such as sectors and credit ratings. We set asset benchmarks appropriate to their liabilities and cash flow match where appropriate.</p>
Regulatory Risk	<p>Our business is required to comply with the regulatory requirements that are in-force in the countries and regions in which we choose to operate. As we increase the number of countries we operate in, this in turn increases the regulatory regimes with which we must comply.</p> <p>In addition to the risk of failing to comply with current requirements, regulations continually undergo change. In recent years our industry has needed to adapt to a high volume of regulatory change, which we expect to continue. For example, in the July 2015 UK Budget the Chancellor announced a Green Paper for consultation on the tax treatment of pensions, which could potentially lead to further changes to the pension landscape.</p> <p>The main risk comes from any non-compliance, but regulatory change can give rise to additional costs, complexity and opportunity costs within our business.</p>	<p>Ensuring the ongoing compliance with regulations is governed via our Group policy framework.</p> <p>We are pro-active at building strong and open relationships with our regulators. We seek to engage early with regulatory change and capitalise on any opportunities that arise in the best interests of our customers and stakeholders.</p> <p>Our emerging risk process looks at potential and future regulatory changes and risks to our business. Any risks identified are continually monitored and appropriate mitigation plans put in place.</p>

Principal Risk	The risk in our business	How we manage the risk
Conduct Risk	<p>Conduct risk arises from our business not acting in the right way, including any actions that do not treat our customers with consideration and fairness. It can lead to material financial and reputational losses.</p> <p>From a regulatory perspective there is a strong focus on conduct risk. For example, the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) is currently carrying out a range of thematic reviews across the industry. As a leading savings and investments provider we have been asked to participate in a number of these.</p> <p>Our conduct risk exposure continues to evolve. The sales and advice practices of our new UK advice business 1825 will need to be suitable and appropriate for each of its customers. Conduct is also a key risk for our asset management business, which includes ensuring that assets are managed in the best interests of customers at all times.</p>	<p>We continue to carefully manage and be pro-active with conduct risk.</p> <p>We have launched our new Group Code of Conduct across Standard Life to ensure our business always seeks to do the right thing in every action we take. Our conduct risk policy ensures the standards and outcomes we set are implemented across the business. Our business works closely with the FCA, providing any information requested as required.</p> <p>Our new conduct and compliance risk centre strengthens oversight of conduct exposures and risks.</p>
Political Risk	<p>The heightened and continued political focus on the financial services industry exposes our business and propositions to change and uncertainties. Additionally, such focus can have a negative impact on the perception of our industry.</p> <p>As a Scottish based company with a large number of customers across the UK and Europe, the devolution of powers in Scotland, as well as the expected referendum on the UK's membership of the EU, all contribute to the risk of political uncertainty our Group faces.</p> <p>The political environment in which we operate can impact our business in different ways, from how competitive we can be, our cost base or direct impacts on our customers and stakeholders.</p>	<p>The political risks that we are exposed to are closely monitored. We are pro-active and engage with the political change process in the best interests of our customers and stakeholders.</p> <p>Political risks often form part of our stress and scenario testing program and our emerging risk process, helping us to understand the risks that could evolve. We maintain appropriate contingency plans and these are reviewed with changes to our business and the environment in which we operate.</p>
Change Programme Risk	<p>Successful businesses need to innovate and evolve. The Group runs a significant change programme with key changes this period including the integration of Ignis, launch of 1825 and the changes we have put in place to respond to pension freedoms. Additionally, our asset management business continues to invest, grow and upgrade its capabilities.</p> <p>The key risk relates to our execution of the change both in terms of cost and timing, which could lead to additional costs and ultimately impacts the delivery of our strategy.</p>	<p>Change management forms part of our operational risk management framework which provides a robust and established framework under which change is managed, reported and implemented across the Group.</p> <p>Our business has vast experience of successfully responding and adapting to change and developing market-leading propositions for customers.</p>
Outsourcing Risk	<p>The Group uses a number of outsourcing partners, some of which are integral to running our business. These include those partners who support the back office functions within our asset management business and our fund platforms for our savings business.</p> <p>Outsourcing enables us to benefit from specialist services and skills and enable our business to run more efficiently.</p> <p>However, this means that we are exposed to the risk of the failure of our outsourcing partners. This could have a material impact on our ability to run our business and lead to significant costs and disruption whilst we put in place alternative arrangements.</p>	<p>Our Group policy framework includes an outsourcing policy which sets out the standards that must be complied with. These include the monitoring and management of material risks and maintaining a remedial plan in the event of failure of any services.</p> <p>The risks arising from our key outsourcing partners are well understood. These risks form part of our stress testing processes which help us to understand the impact of their failure and how we would continue to operate under such circumstances.</p> <p>There is a rigorous risk approval process which must be completed before any new outsourcing partners are used. This includes putting in place risk mitigation plans, which are reviewed annually.</p>

1.4 Principal risks and uncertainties *continued*

Principal Risk	The risk in our business	How we manage the risk
<i>IT Failure & Security Risk</i>	<p>The Group uses a range of systems to serve its customers and operate its business. These are exposed to the risk of failure.</p> <p>The implementation of our strategy includes greater use of technology, for example via our online propositions, which increases our exposure to security risks such as fraud and cyber-attacks. As we increase our global brand awareness, our higher profile can also lead to greater risk.</p> <p>The crystallisation of any of these risks could mean that we are unable to deliver our services to clients and customers, cause reputational damage and lead to remedial costs.</p>	<p>We invest in our IT infrastructure and continually improve our processes to mitigate operational failings. We are proactive in our defensive approach to any security threats, including educating our staff around these issues. We actively ensure appropriate contingency plans are in place as secure and robust systems are key to achieving our strategic objectives.</p> <p>We monitor evolving security threats and work with specialist third parties and information sharing partnerships to better understand the risks and develop our response to them.</p>
<i>Longevity Risk</i>	<p>Longevity risk is the risk that people live longer than expected leading to increases to the value of our liabilities.</p> <p>This is an exposure we actively take onto our balance sheet via our annuity propositions. We believe we can create value for our shareholders by taking and managing this risk.</p> <p>We have a large number of existing annuity customers but the growth of this business line is expected to slow following the introduction of pension freedoms in the UK.</p>	<p>Our longevity risk exposure is actively monitored and managed within our risk appetites framework. We have a robust internal governance process for setting our longevity assumptions and use the latest internal and external data sources.</p> <p>We have a reinsurance arrangement in place with Canada Life which transfers a material part of our longevity risk exposure.</p> <p>The business actively monitors opportunities to implement further reinsurance or capital market transactions to reduce the exposure on our balance sheet.</p>
<i>Counterparty Risk</i>	<p>Across the Group we use a number of credit and reinsurance counterparties to implement our business strategy. This exposes our business to losses if they fail to meet their obligations to us.</p> <p>Credit failings in financial markets could affect our AUA and hence our fee based revenue. Other credit events could see the decline of asset values through defaults or financial losses from the failure of a bi-lateral counterparty, such as our longevity risk reinsurer.</p>	<p>Exposures are pro-actively monitored with mitigation action taken where necessary. Our business has a strong record of this, for example, removing exposure to Eurozone peripheral economies during the credit crisis. Counterparties are collateralised and internal credit assessments are used where appropriate.</p> <p>A credit risk management framework is in place across the Group and is managed and implemented by the Group Credit Risk Committee. This policy sets out the requirements for any credit risk exposure, including the required quality and diversification of assets. Exposures are further mitigated by Standard Life Investments active management of credit assets under management.</p>

1.5

Basis of preparation

Overview

Our Strategic report for the period to 30 June 2015 has been prepared in line with the Disclosure and Transparency Rules (DTR) issued by the FCA. The DTR incorporates the requirement of the European Union (EU) Transparency Directive for all UK listed companies to report their half year results in accordance with IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*. Under DTR 4.2.7R, the Group is required to provide at least an indication of important events that have occurred during the first six months of the financial year, and their impact on the financial information, and a description of the principal risks and uncertainties for the remaining six months of the financial year. Principal risks and uncertainties are detailed in Section 1.4 – Principal risks and uncertainties and Note 42 of the Group's Annual report and accounts 2014. Under DTR 4.2.8R the Group is also required to make certain related party disclosures. These are contained in Note 4.17 of the IFRS condensed consolidated financial information. To provide clear and helpful information, we have also considered the voluntary best practice principles of the Reporting statement: Operating and Financial Review (OFR) issued by the Accounting Standards Board (ASB) in 2006 and Guidance on the Strategic report issued by the Financial Reporting Council in 2014.

The Group's IFRS condensed consolidated half year financial information has been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*, as endorsed by the EU. However, our Board believes that non-Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (non-GAAP) measures, which have been used in the Strategic report, are useful for both management and investors and make it easier to understand our Group's performance. The most important non-GAAP measures in the Strategic report include operating profit, assets under administration and underlying cash generation.

All non-GAAP measures should be read together with the Group's IFRS condensed consolidated income statement, IFRS condensed consolidated statement of financial position and IFRS condensed consolidated statement of cash flows, which are presented in the IFRS condensed consolidated financial information in Section 4 of this report.

Going concern

After making appropriate enquiries, the Directors have a reasonable expectation that the Company and the Group as a whole have adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. For this reason, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial information.

IFRS reporting

The financial results, which are unaudited at the half year, are prepared on an IFRS basis. All EU-listed companies are required to prepare consolidated financial statements using IFRS issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) as endorsed by the EU. The IFRS financial results in the Strategic report and in Section 4 have been prepared on the basis of the IFRS accounting policies applied by the Group in the Annual report and accounts 2014 as amended for new standards effective from 1 January 2015, as described in Note 4.1 – Accounting policies.

Group operating profit

The H1 2015 reconciliation of consolidated operating profit to IFRS profit for the period, presented in Section 4 of this report, presents profit before tax expense attributable to equity holders adjusted for non-operating items. Further details on the calculation of Group operating profit is presented in the Group accounting policies (jj) – Operating profit in the Annual report and accounts 2014. By presenting our results in this way, the Directors believe they are presenting a more meaningful indication of the underlying business performance of the Group.

Forward-looking statements

This document may contain 'forward-looking statements' about certain of the Standard Life Group's current plans, goals and expectations relating to future financial conditions, performance, results, strategy and objectives. Statements containing the words: 'believes', 'intends', 'targets', 'estimates', 'expects', 'plans', 'seeks' and 'anticipates' and any other words of similar meaning are forward-looking. By their nature, all forward-looking statements involve risk and uncertainty because they relate to future events and circumstances which may be beyond the Group's control. As a result, the Group's actual financial condition, performance and results may differ materially from the plans, goals and expectations set out in the forward-looking statements, and persons receiving this document should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The Standard Life Group undertakes no obligation to update any of the forward-looking statements in this document or any other forward-looking statements it may make.

2. Statement of Directors' responsibilities

Each of the Directors, whose names and functions are listed on the Standard Life plc website, www.standardlife.com, confirms to the best of his or her knowledge that:

1. The International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) condensed consolidated income statement, the IFRS condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the IFRS condensed consolidated statement of financial position, the IFRS condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity and the IFRS condensed consolidated statement of cash flows and associated notes, which have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* as endorsed by the European Union, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of the Company and the undertakings included in the consolidation taken as a whole as required by DTR 4.2.4R
2. The Strategic report includes a fair review of the information required by DTR 4.2.7R, namely important events that have occurred during the period and their impact on the condensed consolidated financial information, as well as a description of the principal risks and uncertainties faced by the Company and the undertakings included in the consolidation taken as a whole for the remaining six months of the financial year
3. The Strategic report and the notes to the condensed consolidated financial information include a fair review of the information required by DTR 4.2.8R, namely material related party transactions that have occurred during the period and any material changes in the related party transactions described in the last annual report
4. As per provision C1 of the UK Corporate Governance Code, the Half year results 2015, taken as a whole, present a fair, balanced and understandable position of the Company's prospects

Changes to Directors

As previously announced, John Paynter retired as a non-executive Director on 28 April 2015. David Grigson retired as a non-executive Director at the conclusion of the Company's Annual General Meeting on 12 May 2015 and David Nish will stand down as an executive Director on 5 August 2015.

By order of the Board



Sir Gerry Grimstone
Chairman
4 August 2015



Luke Savage
Chief Financial Officer
4 August 2015

3. Independent review report to Standard Life plc

Report on the interim financial information

Our conclusion

We have reviewed the IFRS condensed consolidated interim financial information (the 'interim financial information'), defined below, in the Half year results of Standard Life Plc for the six months ended 30 June 2015.

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the interim financial information is not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34 as adopted by the European Union and the Disclosure and Transparency Rules of the United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority.

This conclusion is to be read in the context of what we say in the remainder of this report.

What we have reviewed

The interim financial information, which is prepared by Standard Life plc, comprises:

- The IFRS condensed consolidated statement of financial position as at 30 June 2015
- The IFRS condensed consolidated income statement and IFRS condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the period then ended
- The IFRS condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity for the period then ended
- The IFRS condensed consolidated statement of cash flows for the period then ended
- The notes to the IFRS condensed consolidated interim financial information

As disclosed in Note 4.1, the financial reporting framework that has been applied in the preparation of the full annual financial statements of the group is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the European Union.

The interim financial information included in the Half year results has been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard 34, *Interim Financial Reporting*, as adopted by the European Union and the Disclosure and Transparency Rules of the United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority.

What a review of interim financial information involves

We conducted our review in accordance with International Standard on Review Engagements (UK and Ireland) 2410, 'Review of Interim Financial Information Performed by the Independent Auditor of the Entity' issued by the Auditing Practices Board for use in the United Kingdom. A review of interim financial information consists of making enquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures.

A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland) and, consequently, does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

We have read the other information contained in the Half year results and considered whether it contains any apparent misstatements or material inconsistencies with the information in the interim financial information.

Responsibilities for interim financial information and the review

Our responsibilities and those of the Directors

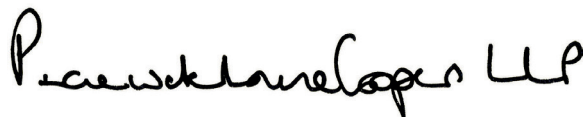
The Half year results, including the interim financial information, are the responsibility of, and has been approved by, the Directors. The Directors are responsible for preparing the Half year results in accordance with the Disclosure and Transparency Rules of the United Kingdom's Financial Conduct Authority.

Our responsibility is to express to the Company a conclusion on the interim financial information in the Half year results based on our review.

This report, including the conclusion, has been prepared for and only for the Company for the purpose of complying with the Disclosure and Transparency Rules of the Financial Conduct Authority and for no other purpose.

3. Independent review report to Standard Life plc *continued*

We do not, in giving this conclusion, 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.



PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
Chartered Accountants
Edinburgh
4 August 2015

- (a) The maintenance and integrity of the Standard Life plc website is the responsibility of the Directors; the work carried out by the auditors does not involve consideration of these matters and, accordingly, the auditors accept no responsibility for any changes that may have occurred to the financial statements since they were initially presented on the website.
- (b) Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

4. Financial statements

IFRS condensed consolidated income statement For the six months ended 30 June 2015

	Notes	6 months 2015 £m	6 months 2014 restated ¹ £m	Full year 2014 £m
Revenue				
Gross earned premium		1,162	1,227	2,404
Premium ceded to reinsurers		(27)	(32)	(61)
Net earned premium		1,135	1,195	2,343
Investment return		3,956	4,504	13,179
Fee and commission income		540	424	985
Other income		37	36	81
Total revenue		5,668	6,159	16,588
Expenses				
Claims and benefits paid		2,254	2,190	4,389
Claim recoveries from reinsurers		(260)	(270)	(533)
Net insurance benefits and claims		1,994	1,920	3,856
Change in reinsurance assets and liabilities		296	76	(60)
Change in insurance and participating contract liabilities		(814)	1,037	3,834
Change in unallocated divisible surplus		(134)	4	(71)
Change in non-participating investment contract liabilities		2,877	1,582	5,362
Expenses under arrangements with reinsurers		(13)	242	639
Administrative expenses				
Restructuring and corporate transaction expenses	4.4	48	27	106
Other administrative expenses		792	634	1,430
Total administrative expenses	4.4	840	661	1,536
Change in liability for third party interest in consolidated funds		396	278	758
Finance costs		40	49	98
Total expenses		5,482	5,849	15,952
Share of profit from associates and joint ventures		24	22	36
Profit before tax		210	332	672
Tax expense attributable to policyholders' returns	4.5	89	91	250
Profit before tax expense attributable to equity holders' profits		121	241	422
Total tax expense	4.5	107	126	292
Less: Tax attributable to policyholders' returns	4.5	(89)	(91)	(250)
Tax expense attributable to equity holders' profits	4.5	18	35	42
Profit for the period from continuing operations		103	206	380
Profit for the period from discontinued operations	4.2	1,142	79	127
Profit for the period		1,245	285	507
Attributable to:				
Equity holders of Standard Life plc				
From continuing operations		69	196	376
From discontinued operations		1,142	79	127
Equity holders of Standard Life plc		1,211	275	503
Non-controlling interests		34	10	4
		1,245	285	507
Earnings per share from continuing operations				
Basic (pence per share)	4.6	3.2	8.3	15.8
Diluted (pence per share)	4.6	3.2	8.2	15.7
Earnings per share				
Basic (pence per share)	4.6	56.7	11.6	21.1
Diluted (pence per share)	4.6	56.6	11.5	21.0

¹ Comparatives for the six months ended 30 June 2014 have been restated to reflect the classification of the Group's Canadian business as discontinued operations. Refer to Note 4.2 – Acquisitions and disposals.

IFRS condensed consolidated statement of comprehensive income

For the six months ended 30 June 2015

	Notes	6 months 2015 £m	6 months 2014 restated ¹ £m	Full year 2014 £m
Profit for the period		1,245	285	507
Less: Profit from discontinued operations	4.2	(1,142)	(79)	(127)
Profit from continuing operations		103	206	380
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Remeasurement gains on defined benefit pension plans		70	4	292
Revaluation of owner occupied property		-	1	5
Equity movements transferred to unallocated divisible surplus		-	16	(4)
Equity holder tax effect relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		-	-	-
Total items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		70	21	293
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:				
Fair value gains on cash flow hedges		-	1	1
Net investment hedge		-	1	(1)
Fair value (losses)/gains on available-for-sale financial assets		(6)	10	27
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations		(46)	(31)	(13)
Equity movements transferred to unallocated divisible surplus		21	(1)	6
Share of other comprehensive income of joint ventures		-	2	4
Equity holder tax effect relating to items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	4.5	1	(2)	(6)
Total items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss		(30)	(20)	18
Other comprehensive income for the period from continuing operations		40	1	311
Total comprehensive income for the period from continuing operations		143	207	691
Profit from discontinued operations	4.2	1,142	79	127
Other comprehensive income from discontinued operations	4.2	(187)	(20)	(18)
Total comprehensive income for the period from discontinued operations		955	59	109
Total comprehensive income for the period		1,098	266	800
Attributable to:				
Equity holders of Standard Life plc				
From continuing operations		109	197	687
From discontinued operations		955	59	109
Non-controlling interests				
From continuing operations		34	10	4
		1,098	266	800

¹ Comparatives for the six months ended 30 June 2014 have been restated to reflect the classification of the Group's Canadian business as discontinued operations. Refer to Note 4.2 – Acquisitions and disposals.



The Notes on pages 31 to 71 are an integral part of this IFRS condensed consolidated financial information

Pro forma reconciliation of consolidated operating profit to IFRS profit for the period

For the six months ended 30 June 2015

	Notes	Continuing operations £m	6 months 2015 Discontinued operations £m	Total £m	Continuing operations £m	6 months 2014 Discontinued operations £m	Total £m
Operating profit before tax							
Standard Life Investments		154	-	154	102	2	104
UK and Europe		147	-	147	188	-	188
Canada		-	5	5	-	69	69
India and China ¹		21	(2)	19	12	(6)	6
Other		(32)	-	(32)	(28)	-	(28)
Operating profit before tax	4.3	290	3	293	274	65	339
Adjusted for the following items							
Short-term fluctuations in investment return and economic assumption changes		(42)	63	21	-	50	50
Restructuring and corporate transaction expenses		(62)	(8)	(70)	(26)	(1)	(27)
Impairment of intangible assets		-	(2)	(2)	-	-	-
Gain on sale of Canadian business		-	1,097	1,097	-	-	-
Other ²		(54)	(31)	(85)	(10)	-	(10)
Non-operating (loss)/profit before tax	4.3	(158)	1,119	961	(36)	49	13
Dubai included in discontinued operations segment ¹	4.3	-	-	-	(3)	3	-
Singapore included in discontinued operations segment ¹	4.3	(40)	40	-	(3)	3	-
Share of associates' and joint ventures' tax expense	4.3	(5)	-	(5)	(1)	-	(1)
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	4.3	34	-	34	10	-	10
Profit before tax expense attributable to equity holders' profits		121	1,162	1,283	241	120	361
Tax (expense)/credit attributable to							
Operating profit	4.3	(37)	-	(37)	(46)	(27)	(73)
Non-operating items	4.3	19	(20)	(1)	11	(14)	(3)
Dubai included in discontinued operations segment ¹	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore included in discontinued operations segment ¹	4.3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total tax expense attributable to equity holders' profits		(18)	(20)	(38)	(35)	(41)	(76)
Profit for the period		103	1,142	1,245	206	79	285

¹ Dubai and Singapore businesses, the closure of which were announced in November 2014 and June 2015 respectively, are included as discontinued operations for segmental reporting purposes under IFRS 8 as this is reflective of the presentation of information provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker. These were previously included in the Asia and Emerging Markets segment which has been renamed India and China. Under IFRS 5, Dubai and Singapore do not constitute discontinued operations and are included under continuing operations in the IFRS condensed consolidated income statement. Therefore the pro forma reconciliation above includes the reclassification of Dubai and Singapore results between discontinued and continuing operations. Comparatives have been restated.

² Following regulatory change in Hong Kong a review of expense and reserving assumptions was undertaken which resulted in a £46m non-operating loss being recognised, primarily relating to an impairment of deferred acquisition costs. This is included in Other non-operating items from continuing operations for the six months ended 30 June 2015. Other non-operating items from discontinued operations for the six months ended 30 June 2015 includes £31m in respect of impairment of deferred acquisition costs and plan enhancements relating to the closure of the Singapore business.

Pro forma reconciliation of consolidated operating profit to IFRS profit for the period *continued*

Full year 2014	Notes	Continuing operations £m	Discontinued operations £m	Total £m
Operating profit before tax				
Standard Life Investments		257	4	261
UK and Europe		390	-	390
Canada		-	132	132
India and China ¹		23	(9)	14
Other		(62)	-	(62)
Operating profit before tax	4.3	608	127	735
Adjusted for the following items				
Short-term fluctuations in investment return and economic assumption changes		17	71	88
Restructuring and corporate transaction expenses		(109)	(31)	(140)
Impairment of intangible assets		(43)	(4)	(47)
Gain on sale of Canadian business		-	-	-
Other		(22)	(3)	(25)
Non-operating (loss)/profit before tax	4.3	(157)	33	(124)
Dubai included in discontinued operations segment ¹	4.3	(22)	22	-
Singapore included in discontinued operations segment ¹	4.3	(6)	6	-
Share of associates' and joint ventures' tax expense	4.3	(5)	-	(5)
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	4.3	4	-	4
Profit before tax expense attributable to equity holders' profits		422	188	610
Tax (expense)/credit attributable to				
Operating profit	4.3	(82)	(42)	(124)
Non-operating items	4.3	40	(19)	21
Dubai included in discontinued operations segment ¹		-	-	-
Singapore included in discontinued operations segment ¹		-	-	-
Total tax expense attributable to equity holders' profits		(42)	(61)	(103)
Profit for the year		380	127	507

¹ Dubai and Singapore businesses, the closure of which were announced in November 2014 and June 2015 respectively, are included as discontinued operations for segmental reporting purposes under IFRS 8 as this is reflective of the presentation of information provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker. These were previously included in the Asia and Emerging Markets segment which has been renamed India and China. Under IFRS 5, Dubai and Singapore do not constitute discontinued operations and are included under continuing operations in the IFRS condensed consolidated income statement. Therefore the pro forma reconciliation above includes the reclassification of Dubai and Singapore results between discontinued and continuing operations. Comparatives have been restated.

The Group's chosen supplementary measure of performance is operating profit. The Directors believe that operating profit provides a more useful indication of the long-term operating performance of the Group. To align the measure of the Group's performance with the long-term nature of its business, operating profit excludes items which create short-term volatility. Operating profit includes the impact of significant actions taken by management during the period.



The Notes on pages 31 to 71 are an integral part of this IFRS condensed consolidated financial information

IFRS condensed consolidated statement of financial position

As at 30 June 2015

	Notes	30 June 2015 £m	30 June 2014 £m	31 December 2014 £m
Assets				
Intangible assets		570	299	565
Deferred acquisition costs		663	897	771
Investments in associates and joint ventures		4,795	1,885	4,508
Investment property	4.12	9,584	9,302	9,041
Property, plant and equipment		175	206	186
Pension and other post-retirement benefit assets	4.11	820	442	760
Deferred tax assets		31	91	33
Reinsurance assets		5,736	6,088	6,036
Loans	4.12	791	2,645	400
Derivative financial assets	4.12	2,642	2,648	4,021
Equity securities and interests in pooled investment funds	4.12	73,033	87,732	71,327
Debt securities	4.12	64,610	72,602	64,441
Receivables and other financial assets	4.12	1,544	1,891	1,248
Other assets		343	329	307
Assets held for sale	4.12	975	33	29,338
Cash and cash equivalents	4.12	10,588	9,675	10,617
Total assets		176,900	196,765	203,599
Equity				
Share capital	4.9	241	239	239
Shares held by trusts	4.9	(2)	(3)	1
Share premium reserve	4.9	627	1,110	1,115
Retained earnings		1,955	1,431	1,816
Other reserves		957	1,468	1,501
Equity attributable to equity holders of Standard Life plc		3,778	4,245	4,672
Non-controlling interests		344	312	278
Total equity		4,122	4,557	4,950
Liabilities				
Non-participating insurance contract liabilities	4.10	21,528	29,309	21,841
Non-participating investment contract liabilities	4.10	91,589	100,716	88,207
Participating contract liabilities	4.10	29,784	30,705	31,276
Reinsurance liabilities		-	257	-
Deposits received from reinsurers		5,359	5,538	5,642
Third party interest in consolidated funds	4.13	16,607	17,994	15,805
Borrowings		28	136	44
Subordinated liabilities		1,325	1,841	1,612
Pension and other post-retirement benefit provisions	4.11	40	119	44
Deferred income		254	300	276
Deferred tax liabilities		223	194	214
Current tax liabilities		105	94	172
Derivative financial liabilities		858	1,101	1,693
Other financial liabilities		4,064	3,778	3,690
Other liabilities		117	126	100
Liabilities of operations held for sale	4.2	897	-	28,033
Total liabilities		172,778	192,208	198,649
Total equity and liabilities		176,900	196,765	203,599



The Notes on pages 31 to 71 are an integral part of this IFRS condensed consolidated financial information

IFRS condensed consolidated statement of changes in equity

For the six months ended 30 June 2015

2015	Notes	Share capital £m	Shares held by trusts £m	Share premium reserve £m	Retained earnings £m	Other reserves £m	Total equity attributable to equity holders of Standard Life plc £m	Non-controlling interests £m	Total equity £m
1 January		239	1	1,115	1,816	1,501	4,672	278	4,950
Profit for the period from continuing operations		-	-	-	69	-	69	34	103
Profit for the period from discontinued operations	4.2	-	-	-	1,142	-	1,142	-	1,142
Other comprehensive income for the period from continuing operations		-	-	-	70	(30)	40	-	40
Other comprehensive income/(expense) for the period from discontinued operations		-	-	-	(14)	(173)	(187)	-	(187)
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	-	-	1,267	(203)	1,064	34	1,098
Dividends paid on ordinary shares	4.8	-	-	-	(224)	-	(224)	-	(224)
Issue of share capital	4.9	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Issue of 'B' shares	4.9	488	-	(488)	-	-	-	-	-
Issue of 'C' shares	4.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Redemption of 'B' shares	4.9	(488)	-	-	(488)	488	(488)	-	(488)
Dividends paid on 'C' shares	4.9	-	-	-	(1,261)	-	(1,261)	-	(1,261)
Purchase of 'C' shares	4.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends due on unclaimed shares not held in the Unclaimed Asset Trust		-	-	-	(2)	-	(2)	-	(2)
Reserves credit for employee share-based payment schemes		-	-	-	-	18	18	-	18
Transfer to retained earnings for vested employee share-based payment schemes		-	-	-	20	(20)	-	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings on sale of owner occupied property		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer between reserves on disposal of subsidiaries	4.2	-	-	-	827	(827)	-	-	-
Shares acquired by employee trusts		-	(5)	-	-	-	(5)	-	(5)
Shares distributed or sold by employee and other trusts		-	2	-	(2)	-	-	-	-
Other movements in non-controlling interests in the period		-	-	-	-	-	-	32	32
Aggregate tax effect of items recognised directly in equity	4.5	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	2
30 June		241	(2)	627	1,955	957	3,778	344	4,122

2014	Notes	Share capital £m	Shares held by trusts £m	Share premium reserve £m	Retained earnings £m	Other reserves £m	Total equity attributable to equity holders of Standard Life plc £m	Non-controlling interests £m	Total equity £m
1 January		238	(6)	1,110	1,391	1,494	4,227	333	4,560
Profit for the period from continuing operations		-	-	-	196	-	196	10	206
Profit for the period from discontinued operations	4.2	-	-	-	79	-	79	-	79
Other comprehensive income for the period from continuing operations		-	-	-	6	(5)	1	-	1
Other comprehensive income/(expense) for the period from discontinued operations		-	-	-	(13)	(7)	(20)	-	(20)
Total comprehensive income for the period		-	-	-	268	(12)	256	10	266
Dividends paid on ordinary shares	4.8	-	-	-	(252)	-	(252)	-	(252)
Issue of share capital	4.9	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Reserves credit for employee share-based payment schemes		-	-	-	-	12	12	-	12
Transfer to retained earnings for vested employee share-based payment schemes		-	-	-	25	(25)	-	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings on sale of owner occupied property		-	-	-	4	(4)	-	-	-
Shares acquired by employee trusts		-	(2)	-	-	-	(2)	-	(2)
Shares distributed or sold by employee and other trusts		-	5	-	(5)	-	-	-	-
Other movements in non-controlling interests in the period		-	-	-	-	-	-	(31)	(31)
Aggregate tax effect of items recognised directly in equity	4.5	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	3
30 June		239	(3)	1,110	1,431	1,468	4,245	312	4,557

2014	Notes	Share capital £m	Shares held by trusts £m	Share premium reserve £m	Retained earnings £m	Other reserves £m	Total equity attributable to equity holders of Standard Life plc £m	Non-controlling interests £m	Total equity £m
1 January		238	(6)	1,110	1,391	1,494	4,227	333	4,560
Profit for the year from continuing operations		-	-	-	376	-	376	4	380
Profit for the year from discontinued operations	4.2	-	-	-	127	-	127	-	127
Other comprehensive income for the year from continuing operations		-	-	-	296	15	311	-	311
Other comprehensive income for the year from discontinued operations		-	-	-	(15)	(3)	(18)	-	(18)
Total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	-	784	12	796	4	800
Dividends paid on ordinary shares	4.8	-	-	-	(386)	-	(386)	-	(386)
Issue of share capital	4.9	1	-	5	-	-	6	-	6
Reserves credit for employee share-based payment schemes		-	-	-	-	27	27	-	27
Transfer to retained earnings for vested employee share-based payment schemes		-	-	-	27	(27)	-	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings of sale of owner occupied property		-	-	-	4	(4)	-	-	-
Shares acquired by employee trusts		-	(3)	-	-	-	(3)	-	(3)
Shares distributed or sold by employee and other trusts		-	10	-	(10)	-	-	-	-
Other movements in non-controlling interests in the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	(59)	(59)
Aggregate tax effect of items recognised directly in equity	4.5	-	-	-	6	(1)	5	-	5
31 December		239	1	1,115	1,816	1,501	4,672	278	4,950



The Notes on pages 31 to 71 are an integral part of this IFRS condensed consolidated financial information

IFRS condensed consolidated statement of cash flows

For the six months ended 30 June 2015

	Notes	6 months 2015 £m	6 months 2014 £m	Full year 2014 £m
Cash flows from operating activities				
Profit before tax from continuing operations		210	332	672
Profit before tax from discontinued operations	4.2	1,162	120	188
		1,372	452	860
Change in operating assets		(5,711)	(8,646)	(13,455)
Change in operating liabilities		5,097	6,765	11,700
Adjustment for non-cash movements in investment income		(58)	(209)	(242)
Change in unallocated divisible surplus		(134)	4	(71)
Non-cash items relating to investing and financing activities		(1,005)	63	189
Taxation paid		(199)	(139)	(242)
Net cash flows from operating activities		(638)	(1,710)	(1,261)
Cash flows from investing activities				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(3)	(3)	(21)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		4	12	13
Acquisition of subsidiaries and unincorporated businesses net of cash acquired		(5)	-	(297)
Disposal of subsidiaries net of cash disposed of		1,600	-	-
Acquisition of investments in associates and joint ventures		(9)	(14)	(14)
Purchase of intangible assets not acquired through business combinations		(28)	(14)	(54)
Net cash flows from investing activities		1,559	(19)	(373)
Cash flows from financing activities				
Repayment of other borrowings		(1)	(2)	(4)
Repayment of subordinated liabilities		(282)	-	-
Capital flows from third party interest in consolidated funds and non-controlling interests		930	1,528	3,434
Distributions paid to third party interest in consolidated funds and non-controlling interests		(62)	(86)	(172)
Shares acquired by trusts		(4)	(2)	(1)
Proceeds from exercise of share options		-	-	5
Interest paid		(54)	(56)	(112)
Return of cash to shareholders under 'B/C' share scheme	4.9	(1,749)	-	-
Ordinary dividends paid	4.8	(224)	(252)	(386)
Net cash flows from financing activities		(1,446)	1,130	2,764
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents		(525)	(599)	1,130
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		11,243	10,253	10,253
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(148)	(92)	(140)
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period¹		10,570	9,562	11,243
Supplemental disclosures on cash flows from operating activities				
Interest paid		5	6	13
Interest received		1,039	1,085	2,317
Dividends received		1,165	1,137	2,364
Rental income received on investment property		250	309	597

¹ Comprises £10,588m (30 June 2014: £9,675m; 31 December 2014: £11,326m) of cash and cash equivalents, including cash and cash equivalents held for sale, and (£18m) (30 June 2014: (£113m); 31 December 2014: (£83m)) of overdrafts which are reported in borrowings and liabilities of operations held for sale in the IFRS condensed consolidated statement of financial position.



The Notes on pages 31 to 71 are an integral part of this IFRS condensed consolidated financial information

Notes to the IFRS condensed consolidated financial information

4.1 Accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation

The IFRS condensed consolidated half year financial information has been prepared in accordance with the Disclosure Rules and Transparency Rules of the Financial Conduct Authority and IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting* issued by the International Accounting Standards Board as endorsed by the European Union (EU).

The accounting policies for recognition, measurement, consolidation and presentation as set out in the Group's Annual report and accounts for the year ended 31 December 2014 have been applied in the preparation of the IFRS condensed consolidated half year financial information except as noted below.

(a)(i) New standards, interpretations and amendments to existing standards that have been adopted by the Group

The Group has adopted and early adopted the following new International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), International Accounting Standards (IASs), interpretations and amendments to existing standards, which are effective by EU endorsement for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2015 unless otherwise stated.

- IFRIC 21 *Levies*
- Amendments to IAS 19 *Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions* (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 February 2015)
- Annual improvements 2010 – 2012 cycle (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 February 2015)
- Annual improvements 2011 – 2013 cycle

The Group's accounting policies have been updated to reflect these. Management considers the implementation of the above interpretations and amendments to existing standards has had no significant impact on the Group's financial statements.

(b) IFRS condensed consolidated half year financial information

This IFRS condensed consolidated half year financial information does not comprise statutory accounts within the meaning of Section 434 of the Companies Act 2006. Statutory accounts for the year ended 31 December 2014 were approved by the Board of Directors on 20 February 2015 and delivered to the Registrar of Companies. The report of the auditors on those accounts was unqualified, did not contain an emphasis of matter paragraph and did not contain any statement under Section 498 of the Companies Act 2006. This IFRS condensed consolidated half year financial information has been reviewed, not audited.

(c) Exchange rates

The income statements and cash flows and statements of financial position of Group entities that have a different functional currency from the Group's presentation currency have been translated using the following principal exchange rates:

	6 months 2015		6 months 2014		Full year 2014	
	Income statement exchange rate	Statement of financial position (closing rate)	Income statement exchange rate	Statement of financial position (closing rate)	Income statement exchange rate	Statement of financial position (closing rate)
Euro	1.365	1.411	1.220	1.249	1.244	1.289
US Dollar	1.532	1.573	1.674	1.710	1.647	1.559
Canadian Dollar	1.893	1.963	1.826	1.821	1.818	1.806
Indian Rupee	96.441	110.150	101.807	102.839	100.735	98.425
Hong Kong Dollar	11.881	12.192	12.984	13.252	12.775	12.092

The sale of Standard Life Financial Inc. and Standard Life Investments Inc. completed on 30 January 2015. Refer to Note 4.2 – Acquisitions and disposals. The average Canadian dollar rate used to translate the income statements and cash flows of these entities for the period ended 30 January 2015 was 1.855 and the rate used to translate the statement of financial position of these entities at 30 January 2015 was 1.904. The Canadian dollar rates in the table above for the six months to 30 June 2015 were used to translate the income statement, cash flows and statement of financial position of Standard Life Assurance Limited (SLAL) Canada branch.

4.2 Acquisitions and disposals

(a) Acquisitions

On 6 February 2015, the Group announced the launch of its wholly owned, UK-wide financial advice business, 1825. At the same time, the Company agreed to purchase the entire share capital of Pearson Jones plc from Skipton Group Holdings Limited. Pearson Jones is an established advice firm with assets under advice of £1.1bn. The acquisition completed on 11 May 2015 and is not material to the Group.

Prior year acquisition

On 1 July 2014, Standard Life Investments (Holdings) Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company acquired the entire share capital of Ignis Asset Management Limited (Ignis). The consideration transferred included a £20m contingent consideration asset. There have been no settlements of this asset since recognition and at 30 June 2015 and 31 December 2014 the fair value remained at £20m.

(b) Disposals

On 3 September 2014 the Group announced its intention to sell its Canadian business to The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company (MLC), a subsidiary of Manulife Financial Corporation (Manulife). The sale of the Group's Canadian long-term savings and retirement, individual and group insurance business (Standard Life Financial Inc.) and Canadian investment management business (Standard Life Investments Inc.) completed on 30 January 2015 for consideration of CA\$4.0bn (£2.1bn). A further £0.1bn was received from the settlement of related hedging derivative contracts. The Group recognised a gain on disposal in respect of the sale which is included in profit from discontinued operations in the IFRS condensed consolidated income statement for the six months ended 30 June 2015. The gain on sale was calculated as follows:

	30 January 2015 £m
Total assets of operations disposed of	(28,643)
Total liabilities of operations disposed of	27,436
Net assets of operations disposed of	(1,207)
Consideration less transaction costs	2,067
Release of available-for-sale financial assets reserve	17
Release of cash flow hedges reserve	60
Release of net investment hedge reserve	110
Release of foreign currency translation reserve	50
Gain on sale	1,097

The gain on sale was exempt from tax under UK and Canadian tax legislation.

The following additional reserve releases were made as a result of the sale. These releases were taken directly to retained earnings.

	30 January 2015 £m
Reserve arising on Group reconstruction	(221)
Merger reserve	1,028
Revaluation of owner occupied property reserve	20
	827

(b)(i) Assets and liabilities of operations held for sale

Under the agreements entered into in September 2014, the assets and liabilities of the SLAL Canada Branch will transfer once certain conditions to completion, including regulatory approval, are fulfilled. The assets and liabilities of the Canadian business held for sale at 30 June 2015 (which relate to the SLAL Canada Branch) and 31 December 2014 are as follows:

	30 June 2015 £m	31 December 2014 £m
Assets of operations held for sale		
Intangible assets	-	13
Deferred acquisition costs	-	115
Investments in associates and joint ventures	-	103
Investment property	-	1,417
Property, plant and equipment	-	31
Deferred tax assets	-	54
Reinsurance assets	889	187
Loans	-	2,313
Derivative financial assets	-	44
Equity securities and interests in pooled investment funds	-	12,961
Debt securities	-	11,059
Receivables and other financial assets	8	214
Other assets	-	34
Assets held for sale	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	709
Total assets of operations held for sale	897	29,254
Liabilities of operations held for sale		
Non-participating insurance contract liabilities	614	9,425
Non-participating investment contract liabilities	283	15,852
Participating contract liabilities	-	704
Reinsurance liabilities	-	273
Deposits received from reinsurers	-	-
Third party interest in consolidated funds	-	953
Borrowings	-	59
Subordinated liabilities	-	223
Pensions and other post-retirement benefit provisions	-	101
Deferred income	-	1
Deferred tax liabilities	-	13
Current tax liabilities	-	3
Derivative financial liabilities	-	26
Other financial liabilities	-	368
Other liabilities	-	32
Total liabilities of operations held for sale	897	28,033

4.2 Acquisitions and disposals *continued***(b) Disposals *continued*****(b)(ii) Discontinued operations**

Discontinued operations relates solely to the Group's Canadian business. The consolidated income statement, other comprehensive income and cash flows from discontinued operations are shown below for the six months ended 30 June 2015:

Consolidated income statement	6 months 2015 £m	6 months 2014 £m	Full year 2014 £m
Revenue			
Gross earned premium	126	773	1,720
Premium ceded to reinsurers	(20)	(18)	(36)
Net earned premium	106	755	1,684
Investment return	1,166	1,810	2,914
Fee and commission income	11	61	124
Gain on sale of subsidiaries	1,097	-	-
Other income	1	8	17
Total revenue from discontinued operations	2,381	2,634	4,739
Expenses			
Claims and benefits paid	110	528	1,121
Claim recoveries from reinsurers	(31)	(13)	(29)
Net insurance benefits and claims	79	515	1,092
Change in reinsurance assets and liabilities	(11)	(51)	(36)
Change in insurance and participating contract liabilities	564	866	1,548
Change in non-participating investment contract liabilities	516	902	1,403
Administrative expenses			
Restructuring and corporate transaction expenses	3	1	21
Other administrative expenses	37	212	430
Total administrative expenses	40	213	451
Change in liability for third party interest in consolidated funds	30	60	80
Finance costs	1	4	9
Total expenses from discontinued operations	1,219	2,509	4,547
Share of loss from associates and joint ventures	-	(5)	(4)
Profit before tax from discontinued operations	1,162	120	188
Tax expense attributable to policyholders' returns	-	-	-
Profit before tax expense attributable to equity holders' profits	1,162	120	188
Total tax expense	20	41	61
Less: Tax attributable to policyholders' returns	-	-	-
Tax expense attributable to equity holders' profits	20	41	61
Profit for the period from discontinued operations	1,142	79	127
Attributable to:			
Equity holders of Standard Life plc	1,142	79	127
Non-controlling interests	-	-	-
	1,142	79	127

	6 months 2015 £m	6 months 2014 £m	Full year 2014 £m
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Remeasurement losses on defined benefit pension plans	(19)	(18)	(20)
Revaluation of owner occupied property	-	5	(2)
Equity holder tax effect relating to items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	5	5	5
Total items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	(14)	(8)	(17)
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Fair value gains on cash flow hedges	58	-	2
Net investment hedge	57	25	16
Fair value gains on available-for-sale financial assets	15	12	22
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	(62)	(46)	(36)
Equity holder tax effect relating to items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	(4)	(3)	(5)
Total items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	64	(12)	(1)
Items that were transferred to profit or loss on disposal of subsidiaries:			
Release of available-for-sale financial assets reserve	(17)	-	-
Release of cash flow hedges reserve	(60)	-	-
Release of net investment hedge reserve	(110)	-	-
Release of foreign currency translation reserve	(50)	-	-
Total items that were transferred to profit or loss on disposal of subsidiaries	(237)	-	-
Other comprehensive income/(expense) for the period from discontinued operations	(187)	(20)	(18)
Cash flows			
Net cash flows from operating activities	(132)	58	117
Net cash flows from financing activities	(7)	(19)	(1)
Net cash flows from investing activities	(500)	11	(65)
Total net cash flows	(639)	50	51

The net cash flows from investing activities for the six months ended 30 June 2015 represents the cash and cash equivalents of the operations disposed of at the date of disposal and do not include the cash consideration received of £2,100m.

4.3 Segmental analysis

(a) Basis of segmentation

The Group's reportable segments have been identified in accordance with the way in which the Group is structured and managed. The Group's reportable segments are as follows:

Continuing operations:

Standard Life Investments

Standard Life Investments provides a range of investment products for individuals and institutional customers through a number of different investment vehicles. Investment management services are also provided by Standard Life Investments to the Group's other reportable segments. This segment includes the Group's share of the results of HDFC Asset Management Company Limited.

UK and Europe

UK and Europe provide a broad range of long-term, savings and investment products to individual and corporate customers in the UK, Germany, Austria and Ireland.

India and China (formerly Asia and Emerging Markets)

The businesses included in India and China offer a range of insurance and savings products and comprise the Group's life joint ventures in India and China and wholly owned operations in Hong Kong.

Other

This primarily includes the corporate centre and related activities.

Discontinued operations:

Canada

The operations in Canada provided long-term savings, investment and insurance solutions to individuals, and group benefit and retirement plan members. The Canadian business was sold on 30 January 2015.

Dubai

The business in Dubai provided a range of savings and investment products. The closure of this business was announced in November 2014. This business was previously included in the Asia and Emerging Markets segment.

Singapore

The business in Singapore provided a range of savings and insurance products. The closure of this business was announced in June 2015. This business was previously included in the Asia and Emerging Markets segment.

(b) Reportable segments - Group operating profit, revenue and asset information

IFRS 8 *Operating Segments* requires that the information presented in the financial statements is based on information provided to the 'Chief Operating Decision Maker'. The Chief Operating Decision Maker for the Group is the executive team.

The key performance metrics of the Group include operating profit before tax and assets under administration (AUA), which are analysed in the tables that follow by reportable segment.

A number of changes were made to the financial information provided to the executive team in the six months to 30 June 2015 and in the year to 31 December 2014 and as a result to the Group's segmental reporting as follows:

- On 3 September 2014, the Group announced the disposal of its Canadian business. As a consequence, the results of this business have been presented as discontinued operations. Previously the results of Standard Life Financial Inc. were reported and managed as a separate segment (Canada) and the Standard Life Investments Inc. business was reported and managed as part of the Standard Life Investments segment. Withholding tax in relation to dividends received from the Canadian business previously reported as operating tax in the other segment, has also been included in discontinued operations.
- On 5 November 2014, the Group announced the closure of the Dubai business. The results of this business are included as discontinued operations for segmental reporting purposes as this is reflective of the presentation of information provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker. Dubai was previously included in the Asia and Emerging Markets segment (now India and China). Under IFRS 5, Dubai does not constitute a discontinued operation and is included under continuing operations in the IFRS condensed consolidated income statement. Therefore the segmental analysis disclosures include the reclassification of Dubai results between discontinued and continuing operations.
- On 25 June 2015, the Group announced the closure of the Singapore business. The results of this business are included as discontinued operations for segmental reporting purposes as this is reflective of the presentation of information provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker. Singapore was previously included in the Asia and Emerging Markets segment (now India and China). Under IFRS 5, Singapore does not constitute a discontinued operation and is included under continuing operations in the IFRS condensed consolidated income statement. Therefore the segmental analysis disclosures include the reclassification of Singapore results between discontinued and continuing operations.
- Institutional pension business managed by Standard Life Investments but legally written by the UK business has previously been reported in both the Standard Life Investments and UK and Europe segments with the inter-segment transactions and balances removed through eliminations. In 2014, it was agreed by management that to allow a more meaningful presentation of revenue, expenses and AUA for each segment, institutional pension business would be removed from the UK and Europe results and only presented within Standard Life Investments. The UK and Europe results and the eliminations have therefore been adjusted with no impact on the Group results. This change reduces UK and Europe fee based revenue and total operating expenses but there is no impact on UK and Europe operating profit.

Comparative amounts for the six months ended 30 June 2014 and the 12 months ended 31 December 2014 have been prepared on the same basis as 30 June 2015 to allow more meaningful comparison.

(b)(i) Analysis of Group operating profit by segment

As described beneath the pro forma reconciliation of consolidated operating profit to IFRS profit for the period, operating profit is considered to present an indication of the long-term operating performance of the Group. Operating profit is the key measure utilised by the Group's management in their evaluation of segmental performance and is therefore also presented by reportable segment.

6 months 2015	Notes	Standard Life Investments £m	UK and Europe £m	India and China £m	Other £m	Eliminations £m	Total continuing operations £m	Discontinued operations ¹ £m	Total £m
Fee based revenue		402	396	23	-	(60)	761	21	782
Spread/risk margin		-	40	-	-	-	40	9	49
Total income		402	436	23	-	(60)	801	30	831
Total operating expenses		(263)	(297)	(17)	(25)	60	(542)	(29)	(571)
Capital management		-	8	-	(7)	-	1	2	3
Share of associates' and joint ventures' profit before tax ²		15	-	15	-	-	30	-	30
Operating profit/(loss) before tax		154	147	21	(32)	-	290	3	293
Tax on operating profit		(28)	(18)	-	9	-	(37)	-	(37)
Share of associates' and joint ventures' tax expense	4.5	(5)	-	-	-	-	(5)	-	(5)
Operating profit/(loss) after tax		121	129	21	(23)	-	248	3	251
Adjusted for the following items									
Short-term fluctuations in investment return and economic assumption changes	4.7	-	(37)	-	(5)	-	(42)	63	21
Restructuring and corporate transaction expenses	4.4	(16)	(39)	-	(7)	-	(62)	(8)	(70)
Impairment of intangible assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	(2)	(2)
Gain on sale of Canadian business	4.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,097	1,097
Other	4.7	(8)	2	(47)	(1)	-	(54)	(31)	(85)
Total non-operating items		(24)	(74)	(47)	(13)	-	(158)	1,119	961
Tax on non-operating items		4	7	5	3	-	19	(20)	(1)
Dubai included in discontinued operations segment ¹		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Singapore included in discontinued operations segment ¹		-	-	(40)	-	-	(40)	40	-
Profit for the period attributable to equity holders of Standard Life plc		101	62	(61)	(33)	-	69	1,142	1,211
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests							34	-	34
Profit for the period							103	1,142	1,245

¹ Under IFRS 5, Dubai and Singapore do not constitute discontinued operations and are included under continuing operations in the IFRS condensed consolidated income statement. Therefore the analysis of Group operating profit by segment above includes the reclassification of Singapore and Dubai results between discontinued and continuing operations.

² Share of associates' and joint ventures' profit before tax comprises the Group's share of results of HDFC Standard Life Insurance Company Limited, Heng An Standard Life Insurance Company Limited and HDFC Asset Management Company Limited.

Each operating segment reports total income as its measure of revenue in its analysis of operating profit. Fee based revenue consists of income generated primarily from asset management charges, premium based charges and transactional charges. Spread/risk margin reflects the margin earned on spread/risk business and includes net earned premiums, claims and benefits paid, net investment return using long-term assumptions and reserving changes.

The Group has a widely diversified policyholder base and is therefore not reliant on any individual customers.

4.3 Segmental analysis *continued***(b) Reportable segments - Group operating profit, revenue and asset information *continued*****(b)(i) Analysis of Group operating profit by segment *continued***

6 months 2014	Notes	Standard Life Investments £m	UK and Europe £m	India and China £m	Other £m	Eliminations £m	Total continuing operations £m	Discontinued operations¹ £m	Total £m
Fee based revenue		288	389	26	-	(51)	652	106	758
Spread/risk margin		-	79	-	-	-	79	103	182
Total income		288	468	26	-	(51)	731	209	940
Total operating expenses		(197)	(281)	(23)	(23)	51	(473)	(152)	(625)
Capital management		-	1	-	(5)	-	(4)	8	4
Share of associates' and joint ventures' profit before tax ²		11	-	9	-	-	20	-	20
Operating profit/(loss) before tax		102	188	12	(28)	-	274	65	339
Tax on operating profit		(20)	(31)	-	5	-	(46)	(27)	(73)
Share of associates' and joint ventures' tax expense	4.5	(3)	-	2	-	-	(1)	-	(1)
Operating profit/(loss) after tax		79	157	14	(23)	-	227	38	265
Adjusted for the following items									
Short-term fluctuations in investment return and economic assumption changes	4.7	1	6	(1)	(6)	-	-	50	50
Restructuring and corporate transaction expenses	4.4	(4)	(21)	-	(1)	-	(26)	(1)	(27)
Impairment of intangible assets		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other		-	(9)	-	(1)	-	(10)	-	(10)
Total non-operating items		(3)	(24)	(1)	(8)	-	(36)	49	13
Tax on non-operating items		-	10	-	1	-	11	(14)	(3)
Dubai included in discontinued operations segment ¹		-	-	(3)	-	-	(3)	3	-
Singapore included in discontinued operations segment ¹		-	-	(3)	-	-	(3)	3	-
Profit/(loss) for the period attributable to equity holders of Standard Life plc		76	143	7	(30)	-	196	79	275
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests							10	-	10
Profit for the period							206	79	285

¹ Under IFRS 5, Dubai and Singapore do not constitute discontinued operations and are included under continuing operations in the consolidated income statement. Therefore the analysis of Group operating profit by segment above includes the reclassification of Dubai and Singapore results between discontinued and continuing operations.

² Share of associates' and joint ventures' profit before tax comprises the Group's share of results of HDFC Standard Life Insurance Company Limited, Heng An Standard Life Insurance Company Limited and HDFC Asset Management Company Limited.

Full year 2014	Notes	Standard Life Investments £m	UK and Europe £m	India and China £m	Other £m	Eliminations £m	Total continuing operations £m	Discontinued operations ¹ £m	Total £m
Fee based revenue		686	802	49	-	(108)	1,429	223	1,652
Spread/risk margin		-	183	-	-	-	183	191	374
Total income		686	985	49	-	(108)	1,612	414	2,026
Total operating expenses		(450)	(605)	(44)	(54)	108	(1,045)	(302)	(1,347)
Capital management		-	10	-	(8)	-	2	15	17
Share of associates' and joint ventures' profit before tax ²		21	-	18	-	-	39	-	39
Operating profit/(loss) before tax		257	390	23	(62)	-	608	127	735
Tax on operating profit		(51)	(43)	(1)	13	-	(82)	(42)	(124)
Share of associates' and joint ventures' tax expense	4.5	(7)	-	2	-	-	(5)	-	(5)
Operating profit/(loss) after tax		199	347	24	(49)	-	521	85	606
Adjusted for the following items									
Short-term fluctuations in investment return and economic assumption changes	4.7	1	29	-	(13)	-	17	71	88
Restructuring and corporate transaction expenses	4.4	(51)	(51)	-	(7)	-	(109)	(31)	(140)
Impairment of intangible assets		(43)	-	-	-	-	(43)	(4)	(47)
Other		(9)	(11)	-	(2)	-	(22)	(3)	(25)
Total non-operating items		(102)	(33)	-	(22)	-	(157)	33	(124)
Tax on non-operating items		17	18	-	5	-	40	(19)	21
Dubai included in discontinued operations segment ¹		-	-	(22)	-	-	(22)	22	-
Singapore included in discontinued operations segment ¹		-	-	(6)	-	-	(6)	6	-
Profit/(loss) for the year attributable to equity holders of Standard Life plc		114	332	(4)	(66)	-	376	127	503
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests							4	-	4
Profit for the year							380	127	507

¹ Under IFRS 5, Dubai and Singapore do not constitute discontinued operations and are included under continuing operations in the IFRS condensed consolidated income statement. Therefore the analysis of Group operating profit by segment above includes the reclassification of Dubai and Singapore results between discontinued and continuing operations.

² Share of associates' and joint ventures' profit before tax comprises the Group's share of results of HDFC Standard Life Insurance Company Limited, Heng An Standard Life Insurance Company Limited and HDFC Asset Management Company Limited.

4.3 Segmental analysis *continued*

(b) Reportable segments - Group operating profit, revenue and asset information *continued*

(b)(ii) Analysis of assets under administration by segment

Group assets under administration (AUA) presents a measure of the total assets of the Group including those administered on behalf of customers and institutional clients. AUA represents the IFRS gross assets of the Group adjusted to include third party AUA, which are not included on the IFRS condensed consolidated statement of financial position. In addition, certain assets on the condensed consolidated statement of financial position are excluded from the definition, including reinsurance assets, deferred acquisition costs and intangible assets.

As a long-term savings and investments business, AUA is a key driver of shareholder value and is consequently one of the key measures utilised by the executive team in their evaluation of segmental performance. AUA is therefore presented by reportable segment (in billions).

30 June 2015	Standard Life Investments £bn	UK and Europe £bn	India and China £bn	Other £bn	Eliminations ¹ £bn	Total continuing operations £bn	Discontinued operations £bn	Total £bn
Assets under administration								
Fee based	167	126	-	-	(17)	276	-	276
Spread/risk	-	15	-	-	-	15	-	15
Assets not backing products in long-term savings business	-	7	-	-	-	7	-	7
Joint ventures	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	2
Other corporate assets	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	2
Total assets under administration	168	148	2	1	(17)	302	-	302

¹ In order to be consistent with the presentation of new business information, certain products are included in both Standard Life Investments AUA and other segments. Therefore, at a Group level an elimination adjustment is required to remove any duplication, in addition to other necessary consolidation adjustments.

30 June 2014	Standard Life Investments £bn	UK and Europe £bn	India and China £bn	Other £bn	Eliminations ¹ £bn	Total continuing operations £bn	Discontinued operations £bn	Total £bn
Assets under administration								
Fee based	95	118	-	-	(14)	199	20	219
Spread/risk	-	15	-	-	-	15	9	24
Assets not backing products in long-term savings business	-	6	-	-	-	6	1	7
Joint ventures	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	2
Other corporate assets	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	2
Total assets under administration	96	139	2	1	(14)	224	30	254

¹ In order to be consistent with the presentation of new business information, certain products are included in both Standard Life Investments AUA and other segments. Therefore, at a Group level an elimination adjustment is required to remove any duplication, in addition to other necessary consolidation adjustments.

31 December 2014	Standard Life Investments £bn	UK and Europe £bn	India and China £bn	Other £bn	Eliminations ¹ £bn	Total continuing operations £bn	Discontinued operations £bn	Total £bn
Assets under administration								
Fee based	162	122	-	-	(15)	269	21	290
Spread/risk	-	16	-	-	-	16	9	25
Assets not backing products in long-term savings business	-	8	-	-	-	8	2	10
Joint ventures	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	2
Other corporate assets	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	2
Total assets under administration	163	146	2	1	(15)	297	32	329

¹ In order to be consistent with the presentation of new business information, certain products are included in both Standard Life Investments AUA and other segments. Therefore, at a Group level an elimination adjustment is required to remove any duplication, in addition to other necessary consolidation adjustments.

4.4 Administrative expenses

	6 months 2015 £m	6 months 2014 restated ¹ £m	Full year 2014 £m
Restructuring and corporate transaction expenses	48	27	106
Interest expense	6	5	11
Commission expenses	86	123	234
Staff costs and other employee-related costs	310	269	577
Other administrative expenses	306	242	592
	756	666	1,520
Acquisition costs deferred during the period	(51)	(81)	(143)
Impairment of deferred acquisition costs	71	-	9
Amortisation of deferred acquisition costs	64	76	150
Total administrative expenses from continuing operations	840	661	1,536

¹ Comparatives for the six months ended 30 June 2014 have been restated to reflect the classification of the Group's Canadian business as discontinued operations. Refer to Note 4.2 – Acquisitions and disposals.

Total restructuring and corporate transaction expenses incurred from continuing operations during the year were £48m (six months ended 30 June 2014: £27m; 12 months ended 31 December 2014: £106m) which includes £nil of deal costs (six months ended 30 June 2014: £3m; 12 months ended 31 December 2014: £11m) relating to acquisitions as described in Note 4.2 – Acquisitions and disposals. The remaining expenses relate to the integration of Ignis and a number of other business unit restructuring programmes.

In December 2014 the Group announced that the UK staff defined benefit pension plan would be closed to future accrual effective April 2016. All employees in the closing plan will be transferred to the UK defined contribution plan for future service and employer contributions into the defined contribution plan will be amended. Following this restructuring of the pension plans, operating profit from continuing operations for the six months ended 30 June 2015 has been increased by £20m (12 months ended 31 December 2014: £15m) so that operating profit reflects the expected long-term pension expense for the period and is therefore more indicative of the long-term operating performance of the Group. As a result £20m (12 months ended 31 December 2014: £15m) of pension costs that are included in staff costs in the IFRS condensed consolidated income statement for the six months ended 30 June 2015, are included in restructuring and corporate transaction expenses in determining operating profit from continuing operations. Further details of the defined benefit pension plan expense for the period are included in Note 4.11 – Pension and other post-retirement benefit provisions.

The table below reconciles restructuring and corporate transaction expenses incurred from continuing operations with restructuring and corporate transaction expenses used to determine operating profit from continuing operations.

	6 months 2015 £m	6 months 2014 £m	Full year 2014 £m
Restructuring and corporate transaction expenses from continuing operations	48	27	106
Pension plan restructuring	20	-	15
Expenses incurred by the Heritage With Profit Fund	(1)	(1)	(2)
Closure of Dubai ¹	-	-	(10)
Closure of Singapore ¹	(5)	-	-
Restructuring and corporate transaction expenses used to determine operating profit from continuing operations	62	26	109

¹ Dubai and Singapore businesses, the closure of which were announced in November 2014 and June 2015 respectively, are included as discontinued operations for segmental reporting purposes under IFRS 8 as this is reflective of the presentation of information provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker. Under IFRS 5, Dubai and Singapore do not constitute discontinued operations and are included under continuing operations in the IFRS condensed consolidated income statement.

Restructuring and corporate transaction expenses of £8m (six months ended 30 June 2014: £1m; 12 months ended 31 December 2014: £31m) are used to determine operating profit before tax from discontinued operations. These expenses relate to the sale of the Canadian business and the closure of the Dubai and Singapore businesses.

4.5 Tax expense

The tax expense is attributed as follows:

	6 months 2015 £m	6 months 2014 restated ¹ £m	Full year 2014 £m
Tax expense attributable to policyholders' returns	89	91	250
Tax expense attributable to equity holders' profits	18	35	42
Total tax expense from continuing operations	107	126	292

¹ Comparatives for the six months ended 30 June 2014 have been restated to reflect the classification of the Group's Canadian business as discontinued operations. Refer to Note 4.2 – Acquisitions and disposals.

The standard rate of corporation tax in the UK changed from 21% to 20% with effect from 1 April 2015. Accordingly, the Group's UK profit for this accounting period was subject to a rate of 20.25% (six months ended 30 June 2014: 21.5%; 12 months ended 31 December 2014: 21.5%). The UK corporation tax rate for 2016 is 20% and this rate has been applied in calculating the UK deferred tax position at 30 June 2015. The UK Government announced in July 2015 that the corporation tax rate is set to be cut to 19% in 2017 and 18% in 2020. These rate reductions have not been substantively enacted, therefore the impact of these reductions has not been incorporated into the tax charge for the period.

The share of tax of associates and joint ventures from continuing operations is £5m (six months ended 30 June 2014: £1m; 12 months ended 31 December 2014: £5m) and is included in profit before tax in the IFRS condensed consolidated income statement in Share of profit from associates and joint ventures.

The total tax expense is split as follows:

	6 months 2015 £m	6 months 2014 restated ¹ £m	Full year 2014 £m
Current tax:			
UK	95	94	268
Overseas	4	13	14
Adjustment to tax expense in respect of prior years	(5)	(2)	(7)
Total current tax attributable to continuing operations	94	105	275
Deferred tax:			
Deferred tax expense arising from the current periods	13	21	17
Total deferred tax attributable to continuing operations	13	21	17
Total tax expense attributable to continuing operations	107	126	292

¹ Comparatives for the six months ended 30 June 2014 have been restated to reflect the classification of the Group's Canadian business as discontinued operations. Refer to Note 4.2 – Acquisitions and disposals.

Tax relating to components of other comprehensive income is as follows:

	6 months 2015 £m	6 months 2014 restated ¹ £m	Full year 2014 £m
Current tax on net change in financial assets designated as available-for-sale	(1)	2	6
Equity holder tax effect relating to items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss	(1)	2	6
Tax relating to each component of other comprehensive income from continuing operations	(1)	2	6

¹ Comparatives for the six months ended 30 June 2014 have been restated to reflect the classification of the Group's Canadian business as discontinued operations. Refer to Note 4.2 – Acquisitions and disposals.

All of the amounts presented above are in respect of equity holders of Standard Life plc.

Tax relating to items taken directly to equity is as follows:

	6 months 2015 £m	6 months 2014 £m	Full year 2014 £m
Tax credit on reserves for employee share-based payments	(2)	(3)	(5)
Tax relating to items taken directly to equity	(2)	(3)	(5)

4.6 Earnings per share

(a) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing profit attributable to ordinary equity holders by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period is the weighted average number of shares in issue less the weighted average number of shares owned by employee share trusts that have not vested unconditionally to employees.

	6 months 2015	6 months 2014	Full year 2014
Profit attributable to equity holders of Standard Life plc from continuing operations (£m)	69	196	376
Profit attributable to equity holders of Standard Life plc from discontinued operations (£m)	1,142	79	127
Profit attributable to equity holders of Standard Life plc (£m)	1,211	275	503
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding (millions)	2,136	2,379	2,384
Basic earnings per share from continuing operations (pence per share)	3.2	8.3	15.8
Basic earnings per share from discontinued operations (pence per share)	53.5	3.3	5.3
Basic earnings per share (pence per share)	56.7	11.6	21.1

(b) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by adjusting the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. The Group has one category of dilutive potential ordinary shares – share awards and share options awarded to employees.

For share options, a calculation is made to determine the number of shares that could be acquired at fair value (determined as the average annual market share price of the Company's shares) based on the monetary value of the subscription rights attached to outstanding share options. The number of shares calculated is compared with the number of shares that could be issued, or purchased, assuming the exercise of the share options.

	6 months 2015	6 months 2014	Full year 2014
Profit attributable to equity holders of Standard Life plc from continuing operations (£m)	69	196	376
Profit attributable to equity holders of Standard Life plc from discontinued operations (£m)	1,142	79	127
Profit attributable to equity holders of Standard Life plc (£m)	1,211	275	503
Weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for diluted earnings per share (millions)	2,140	2,384	2,396
Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations (pence per share)	3.2	8.2	15.7
Diluted earnings per share from discontinued operations (pence per share)	53.4	3.3	5.3
Diluted earnings per share (pence per share)	56.6	11.5	21.0

The dilutive effect of share awards and options included in the weighted average number of ordinary shares above was four million (six months ended 30 June 2014: five million; 12 months ended 31 December 2014: 12 million).

(c) Alternative earnings per share

Earnings per share is also calculated based on operating profit before tax as well as on the profit attributable to equity holders of Standard Life plc. The Directors believe that earnings per share based on operating profit provides a more useful indication of the long-term operating performance of the Group.

4.6 Earnings per share *continued*

(c) Alternative earnings per share *continued*

(c)(i) Basic alternative earnings per share

6 months 2015	Continuing operations £m	Continuing operations p per share	Discontinued operations £m	Discontinued operations p per share
Operating profit before tax	290	13.6	3	0.1
Tax on operating profit	(37)	(1.8)	-	-
Share of associates' and joint ventures' tax expense	(5)	(0.2)	-	-
Operating profit after tax	248	11.6	3	0.1
Adjusted for the following items				
Short-term fluctuations in investment return and economic assumption changes	(42)	(2.0)	63	2.9
Restructuring and corporate transaction expenses	(62)	(2.9)	(8)	(0.4)
Impairment of intangible assets	-	-	(2)	(0.1)
Gain on sale of Canadian business	-	-	1,097	51.4
Other	(54)	(2.5)	(31)	(1.4)
Total non-operating items	(158)	(7.4)	1,119	52.4
Tax on non-operating items	19	0.9	(20)	(0.9)
Dubai included in discontinued operations segment ¹	-	-	-	-
Singapore included in discontinued operations segment ¹	(40)	(1.9)	40	1.9
Profit attributable to equity holders of Standard Life plc	69	3.2	1,142	53.5
6 months 2014	Continuing operations £m	Continuing operations p per share	Discontinued operations £m	Discontinued operations p per share
Operating profit before tax	274	11.5	65	2.7
Tax on operating profit	(46)	(2.0)	(27)	(1.1)
Share of associates' and joint ventures' tax expense	(1)	-	-	-
Operating profit after tax	227	9.5	38	1.6
Adjusted for the following items				
Short-term fluctuations in investment return and economic assumption changes	-	-	50	2.1
Restructuring and corporate transaction expenses	(26)	(1.1)	(1)	-
Impairment of intangible assets	-	-	-	-
Other	(10)	(0.4)	-	-
Total non-operating items	(36)	(1.5)	49	2.1
Tax on non-operating items	11	0.5	(14)	(0.6)
Dubai included in discontinued operations segment ¹	(3)	(0.1)	3	0.1
Singapore included in discontinued operations segment ¹	(3)	(0.1)	3	0.1
Profit attributable to equity holders of Standard Life plc	196	8.3	79	3.3
Full year 2014	Continuing operations £m	Continuing operations p per share	Discontinued operations £m	Discontinued operations p per share
Operating profit before tax	608	25.5	127	5.3
Tax on operating profit	(82)	(3.4)	(42)	(1.7)
Share of associates' and joint ventures' tax expense	(5)	(0.2)	-	-
Operating profit after tax	521	21.9	85	3.6
Adjusted for the following items				
Short-term fluctuations in investment return and economic assumption changes	17	0.7	71	3.0
Restructuring and corporate transaction expenses	(109)	(4.6)	(31)	(1.3)
Impairment of intangible assets	(43)	(1.8)	(4)	(0.2)
Other	(22)	(0.9)	(3)	(0.1)
Total non-operating items	(157)	(6.6)	33	1.4
Tax on non-operating items	40	1.7	(19)	(0.9)
Dubai included in discontinued operations segment ¹	(22)	(0.9)	22	0.9
Singapore included in discontinued operations segment ¹	(6)	(0.3)	6	0.3
Profit attributable to equity holders of Standard Life plc	376	15.8	127	5.3

¹ Dubai and Singapore businesses, the closure of which were announced in November 2014 and June 2015 respectively, are included as discontinued operations for segmental reporting purposes under IFRS 8 as this is reflective of the presentation of information provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker. Under IFRS 5, Dubai and Singapore do not constitute discontinued operations and are included under continuing operations in the IFRS condensed consolidated income statement. Therefore the analysis of Group operating profit above includes the reclassification of Dubai and Singapore results between discontinued and continuing operations.

(c)(ii) Diluted alternative earnings per share

	Continuing operations £m	Continuing operations p per share	Discontinued operations £m	Discontinued operations p per share
6 months 2015				
Operating profit before tax	290	13.6	3	0.1
Tax on operating profit	(37)	(1.8)	-	-
Share of associates' and joint ventures' tax expense	(5)	(0.2)	-	-
Operating profit after tax	248	11.6	3	0.1
Adjusted for the following items				
Short-term fluctuations in investment return and economic assumption changes	(42)	(2.0)	63	2.9
Restructuring and corporate transaction expenses	(62)	(2.9)	(8)	(0.4)
Impairment of intangible assets	-	-	(2)	(0.1)
Gain on sale of Canadian business	-	-	1,097	51.3
Other	(54)	(2.5)	(31)	(1.4)
Total non-operating items	(158)	(7.4)	1,119	52.3
Tax on non-operating items	19	0.9	(20)	(0.9)
Dubai included in discontinued operations segment ¹	-	-	-	-
Singapore included in discontinued operations segment ¹	(40)	(1.9)	40	1.9
Profit attributable to equity holders of Standard Life plc	69	3.2	1,142	53.4
6 months 2014				
Operating profit before tax	274	11.4	65	2.7
Tax on operating profit	(46)	(1.9)	(27)	(1.1)
Share of associates' and joint ventures' tax expense	(1)	-	-	-
Operating profit after tax	227	9.5	38	1.6
Adjusted for the following items				
Short-term fluctuations in investment return and economic assumption changes	-	-	50	2.1
Restructuring and corporate transaction expenses	(26)	(1.2)	(1)	-
Impairment of intangible assets	-	-	-	-
Other	(10)	(0.4)	-	-
Total non-operating items	(36)	(1.6)	49	2.1
Tax on non-operating items	11	0.5	(14)	(0.6)
Dubai included in discontinued operations segment ¹	(3)	(0.1)	3	0.1
Singapore included in discontinued operations segment ¹	(3)	(0.1)	3	0.1
Profit attributable to equity holders of Standard Life plc	196	8.2	79	3.3
Full year 2014				
Operating profit before tax	608	25.4	127	5.3
Tax on operating profit	(82)	(3.5)	(42)	(1.8)
Share of associates' and joint ventures' tax expense	(5)	(0.2)	-	-
Operating profit after tax	521	21.7	85	3.5
Adjusted for the following items				
Short-term fluctuations in investment return and economic assumption changes	17	0.7	71	3.0
Restructuring and corporate transaction expenses	(109)	(4.5)	(31)	(1.3)
Impairment of intangible assets	(43)	(1.8)	(4)	(0.2)
Other	(22)	(0.9)	(3)	(0.1)
Total non-operating items	(157)	(6.5)	33	1.4
Tax on non-operating items	40	1.7	(19)	(0.8)
Dubai included in discontinued operations segment ¹	(22)	(0.9)	22	0.9
Singapore included in discontinued operations segment ¹	(6)	(0.3)	6	0.3
Profit attributable to equity holders of Standard Life plc	376	15.7	127	5.3

¹ Dubai and Singapore businesses, the closure of which were announced in November 2014 and June 2015 respectively, are included as discontinued operations for segmental reporting purposes under IFRS 8 as this is reflective of the presentation of information provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker. Under IFRS 5, Dubai and Singapore do not constitute discontinued operations and are included under continuing operations in the IFRS condensed consolidated income statement. Therefore the analysis of Group operating profit above includes the reclassification of Dubai and Singapore results between discontinued and continuing operations.

4.7 Non-operating items

The Group focuses on operating profit as a measure of its performance, which incorporates expected returns on investments backing equity holder funds with a consistent allowance for corresponding expected movements in equity holder liabilities. The methodology used in calculating operating profit is outlined below.

Operating profit is calculated based on expected returns on investments backing equity holder funds, with consistent allowance for the corresponding expected movements in equity holder liabilities. Impacts arising from the difference between the expected return and actual return on investments, and the corresponding impact on equity holder liabilities except where they are directly related to a significant management action, are excluded from operating profit and are presented within profit before tax. As a result, the components of IFRS profit attributable to market movements and interest rate changes which give rise to variances between actual and expected investment returns, as well as the impact of changes in economic assumptions on equity holder liabilities, are excluded from operating profit and disclosed separately within the heading of short-term fluctuations in investment return and economic assumption changes.

Short-term fluctuations in investment return and economic assumption changes

The expected rates of return for debt securities, equity securities and property are determined separately for each of the Group's operations. The expected rates of return for equity securities and property, with the exception of the Canadian operations, are determined based on the gilt spot rates of an appropriate duration plus an equity risk premium or property risk premium, respectively. The expected rates of return on equity securities and property for Canadian operations were determined by the Appointed Actuary in Canada.

The principal assumptions, as set at the start of the year, in respect of gross investment returns underlying the calculation of the expected investment return for equity securities and property are as follows:

	2015		2014	
	UK %	Canada %	UK %	Canada %
Equity securities	4.86	8.60	6.01	8.60
Property	3.86	8.60	5.01	8.60

In respect of debt securities at fair value through profit or loss, the expected rate of return is determined based on the average prospective yields for the debt securities actually held or, in respect of the Canadian operations, was determined by the Appointed Actuary in Canada. For debt securities classified as available-for-sale that support liabilities measured at amortised cost, the expected rate of return is the effective interest rate adjusted for an allowance, established at initial recognition, for expected defaults. If debt securities classified as available-for-sale are sold, any gain or loss is amortised within the expected return over the period to the earlier of the maturity date of the sold debt security, or the redemption date of the supported liability.

Gains and losses on foreign exchange are deemed to represent short-term fluctuations in investment return and economic assumption changes and thus are excluded from operating profit.

For the six months ended 30 June 2015, short-term fluctuations in investment return and economic assumption changes resulted in losses of £42m (six months ended 30 June 2014: £nil; 12 months ended 31 December 2014: gains of £17m) from continuing operations and gains of £63m (six months ended 30 June 2014: gains of £50m, 12 months ended 31 December 2014: gains of £71m) from discontinued operations. Short-term fluctuations in investment return from continuing operations relate principally to investment volatility in UK annuities, and in respect of the Group's subordinated liabilities, and assets backing those liabilities. Short-term fluctuations in investment return from discontinued operations relate principally to investment volatility in Canada non-segregated funds.

Other

Other non-operating items from continuing operations for the six months ended 30 June 2015 includes £10m (six months ended 30 June 2014: £2m; 12 months ended 31 December 2014: £15m) in relation to amortisation of intangible assets acquired through business combinations and £46m (six months ended 30 June 2014: £nil; 12 months ended 31 December 2014: £nil) relating to a review of expense and reserving assumptions in Hong Kong following regulatory change. The Hong Kong non-operating loss primarily relates to an impairment of deferred acquisition costs.

Other non-operating items from discontinued operations for the six months ended 30 June 2015 includes £31m (six months ended 30 June 2014: £nil; 12 months ended 31 December 2014: £nil) in respect of impairment of deferred acquisition costs and plan enhancements relating to the closure of the Singapore business.

Non-operating items also include restructuring and corporate transaction expenses as discussed in Note 4.4 – Administrative expenses.

4.8 Dividends and return of value

	6 months 2015		6 months 2014		Full year 2014	
	Pence per share	£m	Pence per share	£m	Pence per share	£m
Dividends relating to reporting period						
Interim dividend (2015 and 2014)	6.02	119	5.60	134	5.60	134
Final dividend (2014)	-	-	-	-	11.43	224
Total	6.02	119	5.60	134	17.03	358
Dividends paid in reporting period						
Current year interim dividend	-	-	-	-	5.60	134
Final dividend for prior year	11.43	224	10.58	252	10.58	252
Total	11.43	224	10.58	252	16.18	386

The final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2014 which was paid in the six months ended 30 June 2015 was paid on the lower adjusted number of ordinary shares following the share consolidation.

Subsequent to 30 June 2015, the Directors have proposed an interim dividend for 2015 of 6.02 pence per ordinary share (interim 2014: 5.60 pence), an estimated £119m in total (interim 2014: £134m). The dividend is expected to be paid on 20 October 2015 and will be recorded as an appropriation of retained earnings in the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

In addition to the dividend distribution on ordinary shares, the Group returned 73 pence per ordinary share (£1,749m) to shareholders through a 'B/C' share scheme. Refer to Note 4.9 – Issued share capital, share premium and shares held by trusts for more detail.

4.9 Issued share capital, share premium and shares held by trusts

(a) Issued share capital

The movement in the issued ordinary share capital of the Company was:

	6 months 2015 10p each	6 months 2015 12 2/9p each	6 months 2015 £m	6 months 2014 10p each	6 months 2014 £m	Full year 2014 10p each	Full year 2014 £m
Issued shares fully paid							
At start of period	2,394,373,744	-	239	2,376,616,730	238	2,376,616,730	238
Shares issued in respect of share incentive plans	169,283	80,904	-	153,768	-	287,120	-
Shares issued in respect of share options	642,089	9,489,898	2	13,896,549	1	17,469,894	1
New shares issued immediately prior to share consolidation	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share consolidation	(2,395,185,122)	1,959,696,918	-	-	-	-	-
At end of period	-	1,969,267,720	241	2,390,667,047	239	2,394,373,744	239

The Group operates share incentive plans, allowing employees the opportunity to buy shares from their salary each month. The maximum purchase that an employee can make in any one year is £1,800. The Group offers to match the first £25 of shares bought each month. During the six months ended 30 June 2015, the Company allotted 250,187 ordinary shares to Group employees under the share incentive plans (six months ended 30 June 2014: 153,768; 12 months ended 31 December 2014: 287,120).

The Group also operates long-term incentive plans (LTIPs) for executives and senior management and a Sharesave (Save-as-you-earn) scheme for all eligible employees. During the six months ended 30 June 2015, 9,836,651 ordinary shares were issued on exercise of share options in respect of the LTIP (six months ended 30 June 2014: 13,836,439; 12 months ended 31 December 2014: 14,509,687) and 295,336 ordinary shares were issued on exercise of share options in respect of the Sharesave scheme (six months ended 30 June 2014: 60,110; 12 months ended 31 December 2014: 2,960,207).

All ordinary shares in issue in the Company rank pari passu and carry the same voting rights to receive dividends and other distributions declared or paid by the Company.

4.9 Issued share capital, share premium and shares held by trusts *continued*

(a) Issued share capital *continued*

(a)(i) Share consolidation and return of value

On 13 March 2015, the Company undertook a share consolidation of the Company's share capital. Nine new ordinary shares of 12 2/9 pence each were issued for each holding of eleven existing ordinary shares of 10 pence each. As a result, the number of shares in issue reduced from 2,395,185,122 to 1,959,696,918.

668,370,013 'B' shares were issued for nil consideration with a nominal value of 73 pence each on 19 March 2015, resulting in a total of £488m being credited to the 'B' share capital account. At the same time £488m was deducted from the share premium account. On 20 March 2015 the 'B' shares were redeemed at 73 pence each. An amount of £488m was deducted from the 'B' share capital account and £488m was transferred from retained earnings to the capital redemption reserve.

1,726,815,109 'C' shares were issued for nil consideration with a nominal value of 0.0000001 pence each on 19 March 2015. An amount of £1.73 was credited to the 'C' share capital account. On 20 March 2015 a dividend of 73 pence per share became payable at a total cost of £1,261m and this amount has been recorded as a deduction from retained earnings. On the same date, the 'C' shares were automatically reclassified as deferred shares. The Company subsequently purchased the deferred shares for an aggregate consideration of one pence.

(b) Share premium

	6 months 2015 £m	6 months 2014 £m	Full year 2014 £m
1 January	1,115	1,110	1,110
Issue of 'B' shares	(488)	-	-
Premium arising on shares issued	-	-	5
30 June	627	1,110	1,115

As noted above, 668,370,013 'B' shares were issued at 73 pence each on 19 March 2015, resulting in a deduction of £488m from the share premium account.

The premium arising on shares issued during the period was £nil (six months ended 30 June 2014: £nil; 12 months ended 31 December 2014: £5m) and relates to share options exercised in respect of the Sharesave scheme.

(c) Shares held by trusts

The Employee Share Trust (EST) purchases and holds shares in the Company for delivery to employees under various employee share schemes. Share-based liabilities to employees may also be settled by the issue of new shares which may also be held in trust until delivery to employees. The number of shares held in trust for the purposes of settling employee share schemes at 30 June 2015 was 730,582 (30 June 2014: 2,916,212; 31 December 2014: 1,081,758).

Shares held by trusts also include shares held by the Unclaimed Asset Trust (UAT). The shares held by the UAT are those not yet claimed by the eligible members of The Standard Life Assurance Company (SLAC) following its demutualisation on 10 July 2006. The corresponding obligation to deliver these shares to eligible members of SLAC is also included in the shares held by trusts reserve. The number of shares held by the UAT at 30 June 2015 was 15,907,401 (30 June 2014: 24,521,450; 31 December 2014: 21,143,650).

4.10 Insurance contracts, investment contracts and reinsurance contracts

	30 June 2015 £m	30 June 2014 £m	31 December 2014 £m
Non-participating insurance contract liabilities	22,142	29,309	31,266
Less: Non-participating insurance contract liabilities classified as held for sale	(614)	-	(9,425)
	21,528	29,309	21,841
Non-participating investment contract liabilities	91,872	100,716	104,059
Less: Non-participating investment contract liabilities classified as held for sale	(283)	-	(15,852)
	91,589	100,716	88,207
Non-participating contract liabilities	114,014	130,025	135,325
Less: Non-participating contract liabilities classified as held for sale	(897)	-	(25,277)
	113,117	130,025	110,048
	30 June 2015 £m	30 June 2014 £m	31 December 2014 £m
Participating insurance contract liabilities	14,309	15,240	16,099
Less: Participating insurance contract liabilities classified as held for sale	-	-	(702)
	14,309	15,240	15,397
Participating investment contract liabilities	14,809	14,764	15,193
Less: Participating investment contract liabilities classified as held for sale	-	-	(2)
	14,809	14,764	15,191
Unallocated divisible surplus	666	701	688
Less : Unallocated divisible surplus classified as held for sale	-	-	-
	666	701	688
Participating contract liabilities	29,784	30,705	31,980
Less: Participating contract liabilities classified as held for sale	-	-	(704)
	29,784	30,705	31,276

Due to changes in economic and non-economic factors, certain assumptions used in estimating insurance and investment contract liabilities have been revised. Therefore, the change in liabilities reflects actual experience over the period, changes in assumptions and, to a limited extent, improvements in modelling techniques.

The movement in insurance contract liabilities, participating investment contract liabilities and reinsurance contracts for continuing operations during the six months ended 30 June 2015, and the six months ended 30 June 2014 arising from changes in estimates are set out below:

	Participating insurance contract liabilities £m	Non-participating insurance contract liabilities £m	Participating investment contract liabilities £m	Total insurance and participating contracts £m	Reinsurance contracts £m	Net £m
6 months 2015						
Changes in						
Methodology/modelling	2	2	9	13	(3)	10
Economic assumptions	13	(346)	(28)	(361)	95	(266)
Non-economic assumptions	-	(9)	1	(8)	-	(8)
6 months 2014 (restated)¹						
Changes in						
Methodology/modelling	(15)	(30)	5	(40)	-	(40)
Economic assumptions	57	403	(75)	385	(83)	302
Non-economic assumptions	-	-	(2)	(2)	-	(2)

¹ Comparatives for the six months ended 30 June 2014 have been restated to reflect the classification of the Group's Canadian business as discontinued operations. Refer to Note 4.2 – Acquisitions and disposals.

4.10 Insurance contracts, investment contracts and reinsurance contracts *continued*

The movement in insurance contract liabilities, participating investment contract liabilities and reinsurance contracts during the year ended 31 December 2014 was as follows:

2014	Participating insurance contract liabilities £m	Non-participating insurance contract liabilities £m	Participating investment contract liabilities £m	Total insurance and participating contracts £m	Reinsurance contracts £m	Net £m
At 1 January	15,060	28,312	14,707	58,079	(5,857)	52,222
Reclassified as held for sale during the year	(667)	(8,135)	(3)	(8,805)	(123)	(8,928)
	14,393	20,177	14,704	49,274	(5,980)	43,294
Expected change	(1,014)	(717)	(701)	(2,432)	350	(2,082)
Methodology/modelling changes	(3)	(81)	44	(40)	-	(40)
Effect of changes in						
Economic assumptions	356	1,625	(344)	1,637	(410)	1,227
Non-economic assumptions	37	(65)	(52)	(80)	7	(73)
Effect of						
Economic experience	2,092	207	1,319	3,618	6	3,624
Non-economic experience	79	(264)	252	67	(1)	66
New business	42	1,000	22	1,064	(12)	1,052
Total change in contract liabilities	1,589	1,705	540	3,834	(60)	3,774
Foreign exchange adjustment	(585)	(41)	(53)	(679)	4	(675)
At 31 December	15,397	21,841	15,191	52,429	(6,036)	46,393
Reinsurance assets					(6,036)	
Reinsurance liabilities					-	
					(6,036)	

The change in non-participating investment contract liabilities during the year ended 31 December 2014 was as follows:

	2014 £m
At 1 January	97,659
Reclassified as held for sale during the year	(15,097)
Contributions	11,261
Initial charges and reduced allocations	(3)
Account balances paid on surrender and other terminations in the year	(10,230)
Change in non-participating investment contracts recognised in the IFRS condensed consolidated income statement	5,362
Foreign exchange adjustment	(306)
Recurring management charges	(439)
At 31 December	88,207

4.11 Pension and other post-retirement benefit provisions

In December 2014 the Group announced that the UK staff defined benefit pension plan would be closed to future accrual effective April 2016. From April 2016, all UK employees will accrue a pension through a defined contribution plan.

(a) Analysis of amounts recognised in the IFRS condensed consolidated income statement

The amounts recognised in the IFRS condensed consolidated income statement for defined contribution and defined benefit plans are as follows:

	6 months 2015 £m	6 months 2014 restated ¹ £m	Full year 2014 £m
Current service cost	(42)	(30)	(60)
Interest income	13	10	21
Administrative expenses	(1)	-	-
Charge recognised in the IFRS condensed consolidated income statement	(30)	(20)	(39)

¹ Comparatives for the six months ended 30 June 2014 have been restated to reflect the classification of the Group's Canadian business as discontinued operations. Refer to Note 4.2 – Acquisitions and disposals.

An additional pension contribution of 6% of pensionable salary into the defined contribution plan for eligible members of the defined benefit plan on 16 March 2015 was made on 16 April 2015. A further additional contribution of 6% will be made on 16 April 2016. These contributions have been accrued over the vesting period and are included in current service cost.

(b) Analysis of amounts recognised on the IFRS condensed consolidated statement of financial position

	30 June 2015			30 June 2014				31 December 2014			
	UK £m	Other £m	Total £m	UK £m	Canada £m	Other £m	Total £m	UK £m	Other £m	Total £m	Canada £m
Present value of funded obligation	(2,750)	(89)	(2,839)	(2,456)	(232)	(73)	(2,761)	(2,816)	(98)	(2,914)	(242)
Present value of unfunded obligation	-	(8)	(8)	-	(69)	(7)	(76)	-	(8)	(8)	(73)
Fair value of plan assets	4,030	57	4,087	3,140	204	58	3,402	3,990	62	4,052	214
Effect of limit on plan surplus	(460)	-	(460)	(242)	-	-	(242)	(414)	-	(414)	-
Net asset/(liability) on the IFRS condensed consolidated statement of financial position	820	(40)	780	442	(97)	(22)	323	760	(44)	716	(101)

(c) Principal assumptions

The principal economic assumptions for the plans are as follows:

	30 June 2015		30 June 2014		31 December 2014	
	UK %		UK %	Canada %	UK %	Canada %
Discount rate	3.75		4.35	4.20	3.60	4.00
Rates of inflation						
Consumer Price Index (CPI)	2.60		2.80	2.00	2.45	2.00
Retail Price Index (RPI) (UK only)	3.50		3.60	-	3.35	-
Salary inflation (Canada only)	-		-	3.50	-	3.50

4.12 Risk management

(a) Overview

The Group's strategic objectives and performance against them is subject to a number of financial and non-financial risks. The principal risks and uncertainties that affect the business model are set out in detail in the Strategic report section 1.4 – Principal risks and uncertainties.

The Group's IFRS condensed consolidated half year financial information does not include all financial risk management information and disclosures required in the Group's Annual report and accounts. This note should therefore be read in conjunction with the Group's Annual report and accounts for the year ended 31 December 2014. The information presented in this note has been prepared on the same basis as that presented in the Group's Annual report and accounts.

There have been no significant changes to the Group's risk management framework since 31 December 2014 and no changes have been made to the Group's qualitative risk appetites. The business continues to be managed through a range of risk, capital and profit metrics.

Standard Life Financial Inc. and Standard Life Investments Inc. collectively were sold on 30 January 2015 – refer to Note 4.2 – Acquisitions and disposals. The assets and liabilities of these businesses were classified as held for sale on the consolidated statement of financial position at 31 December 2014 and the comparatives reflect this, however comparatives at 30 June 2014 have not been restated to reflect the sale. The transaction does not impact the classification of the Group's assets and liabilities within the risk segments.

(b) Investment property and financial assets

The values of the Group's holdings of investment property and financial assets are impacted by the Group's exposure to adverse fluctuations in financial markets (referred to as market risk) and counterparty failure (referred to as credit risk).

The assets on the Group's IFRS condensed consolidated statement of financial position can be split into four categories (risk segments) which give the shareholder different exposures to these risks as follows:

Shareholder business

Shareholder business refers to the assets and liabilities to which the shareholder is directly exposed. For the purposes of this note, the shareholder refers to the equity holders of the Company.

Participating business

Participating business refers to the assets and liabilities of the participating funds of the life operations of the Group. It includes the liabilities for insurance features and financial guarantees contained within contracts held in the Heritage With Profits Fund that invest in unit linked funds. It does not include the liabilities for insurance features contained in contracts invested in the German With Profits Fund or German Smoothed Managed With Profits Fund. Such liabilities are included in shareholder business.

Unit linked and segregated funds

Unit linked and segregated funds refers to the assets and liabilities of the unit linked and segregated funds of the life operations of the Group. It does not include the cash flows (such as asset management charges or investment expenses) arising from the unit linked or segregated fund contracts or the liabilities for insurance features or financial guarantees contained within the unit linked or segregated fund contracts. Such cash flows and liabilities are included in shareholder business or participating business.

Third party interest in consolidated funds and non-controlling interests

Third party interest in consolidated funds and non-controlling interests refers to the assets and liabilities recorded on the Group's consolidated statement of financial position which belong to third parties. The Group controls the entities which own the assets and liabilities but the Group does not own 100% of the equity or units of the relevant entities.

The total Group holding in investment property and financial assets has been presented below based on the risk segment.

	Shareholder business		Participating business		Unit linked and segregated funds		TPICF and NCI ¹		Total	
	30 June 2015 £m	31 Dec 2014 £m	30 June 2015 £m	31 Dec 2014 £m	30 June 2015 £m	31 Dec 2014 £m	30 June 2015 £m	31 Dec 2014 £m	30 June 2015 £m	31 Dec 2014 £m
Investments in associates ²	26	16	433	535	3,850	3,568	218	145	4,527	4,264
Investment property	1	-	2,100	2,090	5,588	5,223	1,895	1,728	9,584	9,041
Loans	27	4	340	194	326	166	98	36	791	400
Derivative financial assets	25	18	1,368	1,649	920	1,711	329	643	2,642	4,021
Equity securities and interests in pooled investment funds	54	31	8,975	9,658	57,370	55,471	6,634	6,167	73,033	71,327
Debt securities	7,635	7,235	26,232	27,785	24,683	23,597	6,060	5,824	64,610	64,441
Receivables and other financial assets	582	468	115	98	662	534	185	148	1,544	1,248
Assets held for sale	929	9,837	-	857	27	17,679	19	965	975	29,338
Cash and cash equivalents	813	976	1,589	1,778	6,055	5,751	2,131	2,112	10,588	10,617
Total	10,092	18,585	41,152	44,644	99,481	113,700	17,569	17,768	168,294	194,697

¹ Third party interest in consolidated funds and non-controlling interests.

² Comprises investments in associates at FVTPL and loans to associates.

	Shareholder business £m	Participating business £m	Unit linked and segregated funds £m	TPICF and NCI ¹ £m	Total £m
30 June 2014					
Investments in associates ²	4	375	1,105	101	1,585
Investment property	482	2,117	5,205	1,498	9,302
Loans	2,367	187	91	-	2,645
Derivative financial assets	67	899	1,127	555	2,648
Equity securities and interests in pooled investment funds	215	10,235	69,141	8,141	87,732
Debt securities	12,009	27,230	26,542	6,821	72,602
Receivables and other financial assets	629	168	859	235	1,891
Assets held for sale	33	-	-	-	33
Cash and cash equivalents	1,443	1,400	5,111	1,721	9,675
Total	17,249	42,611	109,181	19,072	188,113

¹ Third party interest in consolidated funds and non-controlling interests.

² Comprises investments in associates at FVTPL and loans to associates.

The shareholder is exposed to the impact of market movements such as in property prices, interest rates and foreign exchange rates and the impact of defaults and movements in credit spreads on the value of assets held by the shareholder business. Appropriate risk oversight, risk management and mitigation actions are in place. The shareholder is also exposed to the market and credit risk that the assets of the participating funds of the life operations of the Group are not sufficient to meet their obligations. In this situation, the shareholder would be exposed to the full shortfall in the funds.

No further analysis is provided on the assets of the remaining risk segments – unit linked and segregated funds and TPICF and NCI. Assets of the unit linked and segregated funds are managed in accordance with the mandates of the particular funds and the financial risks of the assets are expected to be borne by the policyholder. The unit linked business includes £3,383m (30 June 2014: £4,515m; 31 December 2014: £3,523m) of assets that are held as reinsured external fund links. Under certain circumstances the shareholder may be exposed to losses relating to the default of the insured external fund links. These exposures are actively monitored and managed by the Group and the Group considers the circumstances under which losses may arise to be remote.

The shareholder is not exposed to market and credit risk from assets in respect of TPICF and NCI since the financial risks of the assets are borne by third parties.

Further information on the investment property and financial assets of the shareholder and participating business at the reporting date is provided below.

4.12 Risk management *continued***(b) Investment property and financial assets *continued*****Investment property**

The Group is subject to property price risk due to changes in the value and return on holdings in investment properties. This risk arises from various direct and indirect holdings which are controlled through the use of portfolio limits.

The tables below analyse investment property held by the shareholder and participating businesses by country and sector.

Shareholder business

	Office			Industrial			30 Jun 2015 £m	Retail		30 Jun 2015 £m	Other		Total		
	30 Jun 2015 £m	30 Jun 2014 £m	31 Dec 2014 £m	30 Jun 2015 £m	30 Jun 2014 £m	31 Dec 2014 £m		30 Jun 2015 £m	30 Jun 2014 £m		31 Dec 2014 £m	30 Jun 2015 £m	30 Jun 2014 £m	31 Dec 2014 £m	
UK	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Canada	-	348	-	-	45	-	-	-	-	-	89	-	-	482	-
Total	-	348	-	-	45	-	1	-	-	-	89	-	1	482	-

Participating business

	Office			Industrial			30 Jun 2015 £m	Retail		30 Jun 2015 £m	Other		Total		
	30 Jun 2015 £m	30 Jun 2014 £m	31 Dec 2014 £m	30 Jun 2015 £m	30 Jun 2014 £m	31 Dec 2014 £m		30 Jun 2015 £m	30 Jun 2014 £m		31 Dec 2014 £m	30 Jun 2015 £m	30 Jun 2014 £m	31 Dec 2014 £m	
UK	680	598	608	219	285	237	993	1,007	1,051	6	-	6	1,898	1,890	1,902
Canada	-	47	-	-	19	-	-	5	-	-	15	-	-	86	-
Belgium	12	13	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	13	14
France	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	1	2	2	1	6	5
Germany	-	-	-	4	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	26	23	-	26
Netherlands	16	-	-	13	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	-	14
Spain	119	122	129	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	119	122	129
Total	827	780	751	236	308	254	1,007	1,012	1,051	30	17	34	2,100	2,117	2,090

There is no direct exposure to residential property in the shareholder and participating businesses.

Equity securities

The Group is subject to equity price risk due to daily changes in the market value and returns in the holdings in its equity security portfolio. Exposure to equity securities are primarily managed through the use of investment mandates including constraints based on appropriate equity indices.

The following table analyses equity securities held by the shareholder and participating businesses by country.

	Shareholder business			Participating business			Total		
	30 Jun 2015 £m	30 Jun 2014 £m	31 Dec 2014 £m	30 Jun 2015 £m	30 Jun 2014 £m	31 Dec 2014 £m	30 Jun 2015 £m	30 Jun 2014 £m	31 Dec 2014 £m
UK	9	3	-	3,792	4,438	4,060	3,801	4,441	4,060
Canada	-	148	-	53	252	42	53	400	42
Australia	1	1	1	32	33	53	33	34	54
Austria	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	25	-
Belgium	1	-	-	54	101	73	55	101	73
Denmark	1	-	-	156	166	165	157	166	165
Finland	1	-	-	88	62	48	89	62	48
France	2	-	1	422	546	453	424	546	454
Germany	2	-	1	398	503	523	400	503	524
Greece	-	-	-	1	9	12	1	9	12
Ireland	1	-	-	179	132	137	180	132	137
Italy	2	-	-	138	72	100	140	72	100
Japan	1	1	1	119	124	114	120	125	115
Mexico	-	-	-	1	6	1	1	6	1
Netherlands	2	-	1	346	454	364	348	454	365
Norway	-	-	-	65	101	44	65	101	44
Portugal	-	-	-	40	30	19	40	30	19
Russia	-	-	-	4	5	4	4	5	4
Spain	2	-	-	148	222	161	150	222	161
Sweden	1	-	-	203	278	236	204	278	236
Switzerland	2	-	-	621	597	669	623	597	669
US	7	26	-	1,784	1,814	1,977	1,791	1,840	1,977
Other	17	11	7	253	263	311	270	274	318
Total	52	190	12	8,897	10,233	9,566	8,949	10,423	9,578

In addition to the equity securities analysed above, the shareholder business has interests in pooled investment funds of £2m (30 June 2014: £25m; 31 December 2014: £19m). The participating business has interests in pooled investment funds of £78m (30 June 2014: £2m; 31 December 2014: £92m).

Debt securities

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk and credit risk through its holdings in debt securities. The Group manages its exposure to debt securities through the use of investment mandates including setting exposure limits such as by issuer, sector and credit rating.

At 30 June 2015, the total shareholder business holding of debt securities was £7,635m (30 June 2014: £12,009m; 31 December 2014: £7,235m), of which 86% (30 June 2014: 96%; 31 December 2014: 89%) was rated as investment grade. The total participating business holding of debt securities at 30 June 2015 was £26,232m (30 June 2014: £27,230m; 31 December 2014: £27,785m), of which 97% (30 June 2014: 97%; 31 December 2014: 97%) was rated as investment grade. This illustrates the quality of the debt securities we choose to invest in.

4.12 Risk management *continued***(b) Investment property and financial assets *continued***

The following tables show the shareholder and participating businesses' exposure to credit risk from debt securities analysed by credit rating and country.

Shareholder business

	Government, provincial and municipal ¹			Banks			Other financial institutions			Other corporate			Other ²			Total		
	30 Jun 2015	30 Jun 2014	31 Dec 2014	30 Jun 2015	30 Jun 2014	31 Dec 2014	30 Jun 2015	30 Jun 2014	31 Dec 2014	30 Jun 2015	30 Jun 2014	31 Dec 2014	30 Jun 2015	30 Jun 2014	31 Dec 2014	30 Jun 2015	30 Jun 2014	31 Dec 2014
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
AAA	232	673	150	121	98	108	39	50	40	-	77	-	216	205	226	608	1,103	524
AA	714	1,403	699	359	636	297	302	179	275	236	532	246	-	31	-	1,611	2,781	1,517
A	5	1,174	4	1,375	1,269	1,392	418	1,014	399	1,254	2,738	1,498	-	-	-	3,052	6,195	3,293
BBB	6	-	5	172	163	97	252	94	247	847	1,201	756	-	-	-	1,277	1,458	1,105
Below BBB	1	-	2	8	4	7	46	-	1	85	15	21	-	-	-	140	19	31
Not rated	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	17	-	17	13	1	-	29	-	42	59	1
Internally rated	74	4	78	-	-	-	483	330	480	348	51	206	-	9	-	905	394	764
Total	1,032	3,254	938	2,035	2,170	1,901	1,565	1,684	1,442	2,787	4,627	2,728	216	274	226	7,635	12,009	7,235

	Government, provincial and municipal ¹			Banks			Other financial institutions			Other corporate			Other ²			Total		
	30 Jun 2015	30 Jun 2014	31 Dec 2014	30 Jun 2015	30 Jun 2014	31 Dec 2014	30 Jun 2015	30 Jun 2014	31 Dec 2014	30 Jun 2015	30 Jun 2014	31 Dec 2014	30 Jun 2015	30 Jun 2014	31 Dec 2014	30 Jun 2015	30 Jun 2014	31 Dec 2014
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
UK	520	354	565	428	491	377	1,338	955	1,286	1,480	1,254	1,330	-	69	-	3,766	3,123	3,558
Canada	-	2,534	3	25	300	25	-	283	-	1	1,949	1	-	-	-	26	5,066	29
Australia	-	-	-	75	79	72	6	14	6	10	10	10	-	-	-	91	103	88
Austria	21	22	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	22	25
Belgium	-	-	-	25	7	25	-	-	-	12	11	11	-	-	-	37	18	36
Denmark	-	-	-	80	16	41	-	-	-	15	15	16	-	-	-	95	31	57
Finland	-	-	-	25	50	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	50	25
France	200	24	209	223	211	228	-	16	-	313	440	347	-	-	-	736	691	784
Germany	243	303	87	124	97	115	1	1	1	280	301	300	-	-	-	648	702	503
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Italy	-	-	-	26	34	36	-	-	-	79	72	86	-	-	-	105	106	122
Japan	-	-	-	51	135	119	62	29	10	31	30	32	-	-	-	144	194	161
Mexico	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	106	83	112	-	-	-	111	84	113
Netherlands	-	-	-	273	366	313	-	-	-	24	6	24	-	-	-	297	372	337
Norway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	37	40	-	-	-	38	37	40
Portugal	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain	-	-	-	116	2	37	-	-	-	50	26	52	-	-	-	166	28	89
Sweden	-	-	-	67	12	38	1	1	1	61	59	66	-	-	-	129	72	105
Switzerland	-	-	-	163	77	87	-	-	-	7	7	7	-	-	-	170	84	94
US	-	13	-	255	273	302	130	381	133	268	318	283	-	-	-	653	985	718
Other	42	3	48	79	20	61	27	1	2	12	9	11	216	205	226	376	238	348
Total	1,032	3,254	938	2,035	2,170	1,901	1,565	1,684	1,442	2,787	4,627	2,728	216	274	226	7,635	12,009	7,235

¹ Government, provincial and municipal includes debt securities which are issued by or explicitly guaranteed by the national government. For Canada, this includes debt securities which are issued by or explicitly guaranteed by the Crown Corporations of the Government of Canada.

² This balance primarily consists of securities held in supranationals.

Participating business

	Government, provincial and municipal ¹			Banks			Other financial institutions			Other corporate			Other ²			Total		
	30 Jun 2015	30 Jun 2014	31 Dec 2014	30 Jun 2015	30 Jun 2014	31 Dec 2014	30 Jun 2015	30 Jun 2014	31 Dec 2014	30 Jun 2015	30 Jun 2014	31 Dec 2014	30 Jun 2015	30 Jun 2014	31 Dec 2014	30 Jun 2015	30 Jun 2014	31 Dec 2014
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
AAA	3,191	3,226	3,764	514	402	591	154	371	168	27	28	28	234	248	291	4,120	4,275	4,842
AA	13,130	13,658	13,543	945	1,255	601	683	779	829	512	583	635	-	5	-	15,270	16,280	15,608
A	29	126	27	1,736	1,189	2,093	1,124	1,392	995	1,609	1,442	1,787	-	-	-	4,498	4,149	4,902
BBB	6	16	10	302	335	283	369	487	446	885	773	839	-	-	-	1,562	1,611	1,578
Below BBB	-	-	-	180	201	209	27	84	25	225	222	247	-	-	-	432	507	481
Not rated	1	1	-	-	5	-	65	129	33	93	169	-	-	1	-	159	305	33
Internally rated	-	-	2	7	-	-	158	84	194	26	19	145	-	-	-	191	103	341
Total	16,357	17,027	17,346	3,684	3,387	3,777	2,580	3,326	2,690	3,377	3,236	3,681	234	254	291	26,232	27,230	27,785

	Government, provincial and municipal ¹			Banks			Other financial institutions			Other corporate			Other ²			Total		
	30 Jun 2015	30 Jun 2014	31 Dec 2014	30 Jun 2015	30 Jun 2014	31 Dec 2014	30 Jun 2015	30 Jun 2014	31 Dec 2014	30 Jun 2015	30 Jun 2014	31 Dec 2014	30 Jun 2015	30 Jun 2014	31 Dec 2014	30 Jun 2015	30 Jun 2014	31 Dec 2014
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
UK	10,719	11,332	11,030	826	861	926	2,018	2,242	2,050	1,792	1,707	1,966	-	1	-	15,355	16,143	15,972
Canada	33	323	35	214	166	77	8	55	10	1	58	1	-	-	-	256	602	123
Australia	-	-	-	173	173	199	39	63	39	37	24	42	-	-	-	249	260	280
Austria	218	206	240	3	35	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	221	241	248
Belgium	362	383	381	7	18	16	-	-	-	17	20	16	-	-	-	386	421	413
Denmark	4	6	5	7	13	10	-	-	-	26	26	32	-	-	-	37	45	47
Finland	74	74	83	43	175	57	-	25	-	4	8	5	-	-	-	121	282	145
France	1,713	1,749	1,641	450	359	473	25	146	19	335	306	375	-	-	-	2,523	2,560	2,508
Germany	2,633	2,450	2,996	423	275	440	119	168	114	204	185	214	-	-	-	3,379	3,078	3,764
Greece	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ireland	4	1	1	8	14	6	10	12	10	12	13	13	-	-	-	34	40	30
Italy	2	2	3	32	29	31	8	66	13	112	118	138	-	-	-	154	215	185
Japan	20	22	20	184	277	295	-	-	-	10	10	10	-	-	-	214	309	325
Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60	66	64	-	-	-	60	66	64
Netherlands	390	356	358	362	270	228	41	42	46	33	13	31	-	-	-	826	681	663
Norway	17	65	18	27	56	16	-	13	-	64	59	72	-	-	-	108	193	106
Portugal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	-	-	4	-	3
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	7	7
Spain	3	12	8	8	22	8	-	-	-	50	65	62	-	-	-	61	99	78
Sweden	1	4	1	211	101	261	6	16	8	19	18	20	-	-	-	237	139	290
Switzerland	-	-	-	170	104	182	31	52	35	56	50	56	-	-	-	257	206	273
US	77	2	434	391	334	383	215	252	254	420	381	408	-	-	-	1,103	969	1,479
Other	87	40	92	145	105	161	60	174	92	121	102	146	234	253	291	647	674	782
Total	16,357	17,027	17,346	3,684	3,387	3,777	2,580	3,326	2,690	3,377	3,236	3,681	234	254	291	26,232	27,230	27,785

¹ Government, provincial and municipal includes debt securities which are issued by or explicitly guaranteed by the national government. For Canada, this includes debt securities which are issued by or explicitly guaranteed by the Crown Corporations of the Government of Canada.

² This balance primarily consists of securities held in supranationals.

Loans

The Group is exposed to interest rate risk and credit risk from loans issued. The Group manages its exposure by setting portfolio limits for business units specifying the proportion of the value of the total portfolio loans that can be represented by a single, or group of related counterparties and requires each business unit to implement appropriate portfolio limits and benchmarks for the assets.

The shareholder business holding of loans of £27m (30 June 2014: £2,367m; 31 December 2014: £4m) primarily comprises bank deposits of more than 3 months maturity. At 30 June 2014 the holding primarily comprised the Canada non-segregated funds commercial mortgage book.

The participating business holding of loans of £340m (30 June 2014: £187m; 31 December 2014: £194m) comprises bank deposits of more than 3 months maturity and UK mortgages.

4.13 Fair value of assets and liabilities

(a) Determination of fair value hierarchy

To provide further information on the approach used to determine and measure the fair value of certain assets and liabilities, the following fair value hierarchy categorisation has been used:

Level 1: Fair values measured using quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. An active market exists where transactions take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Level 2: Fair values measured using inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: Fair values measured using inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

(b) Methods and assumptions used to determine fair value of assets and liabilities

Information on the methods and assumptions used to determine fair values for each major category of financial instrument measured at fair value is given below. These methods and assumptions include those used to fair value assets and liabilities held for sale, including the individual assets and liabilities of operations held for sale.

Investments in associates at FVTPL, equity securities and interests in pooled investment funds and amounts seeded into funds classified as held for sale

Investments in associates at FVTPL are valued in the same manner as the Group's equity securities and interests in pooled investment funds.

Equity instruments listed on a recognised exchange are valued using prices sourced from the primary exchange on which they are listed. These instruments are generally considered to be quoted in an active market and are therefore treated as level 1 instruments within the fair value hierarchy.

Unlisted equities are valued using an adjusted net asset value. The Group's exposure to unlisted equity securities primarily relates to private equity investments. The majority of the Group's private equity investments are carried out through European fund of funds structures, where the Group receives valuations from the investment managers of the underlying funds.

The valuations received from investment managers of the underlying funds are reviewed and where appropriate adjustments are made to reflect the impact of changes in market conditions between the date of the valuation and the end of the reporting period. The valuation of these securities is largely based on inputs that are not based on observable market data, and accordingly these instruments are treated as level 3 instruments within the fair value hierarchy. Where appropriate, reference is made to observable market data.

Where pooled investment funds have been seeded and the investments in the fund have been classified as held for sale, the costs to sell are assumed to be negligible. The fair value of pooled investment funds held for sale is calculated as equal to the observable unit price.

Investment property and owner occupied property

The fair value of investment property and all owner occupied property is valued by external property valuation experts. The current use is considered the best indicator of the highest and best use of the Group's property from a market participants' perspective. No adjustment is made for vacant possession for the Group's owner occupied property.

In UK and Europe valuations are completed in accordance with the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors (RICS) valuation standards and predominantly an income capitalisation method is used. In Canada all valuations are completed in accordance with International Valuation Standards (IVS) and predominantly a discounted cash flow method is used. Both valuation techniques are income approaches as they consider the income that an asset will generate over its useful life and estimate fair value through a capitalisation process. Capitalisation involves the conversion of income into a capital sum through the application of an appropriate discount rate.

The determination of the fair value of investment property and all owner occupied property requires the use of estimates such as future cash flows from the assets for example, future rental income and discount rates applicable to those assets.

Where it is not possible to use an income approach a market approach will be used whereby comparisons are made to recent transactions with similar characteristics and locations to those of the Group's assets. Where appropriate, adjustments will be made by the valuer to reflect any differences.

Where an income approach, or a market approach with significant unobservable adjustments, has been used, valuations are predominantly based on unobservable inputs and accordingly these assets are categorised as level 3 within the fair value hierarchy. Where a market approach valuation does not include significant unobservable adjustments, these assets are categorised as level 2.

Derivative financial assets and derivative financial liabilities

The majority of the Group's derivatives are over-the-counter (OTC) derivatives which are fair valued using valuation techniques based on observable market data and are therefore treated as level 2 investments within the fair value hierarchy.

Exchange traded derivatives are valued using prices sourced from the relevant exchange. They are considered to be instruments quoted in an active market and are therefore categorised as level 1 instruments within the fair value hierarchy.

Non-performance risk arising from the credit risk of each counterparty has been considered on a net exposure basis in line with the Group's risk management policies. At 30 June 2015, 30 June 2014 and 31 December 2014, the residual credit risk is considered immaterial and no credit risk adjustment has been made.

Debt securities

For debt securities, the Group has determined a hierarchy of pricing sources. The hierarchy consists of reputable external pricing providers who generally use observable market data. If prices are not available from these providers or are considered to be stale, the Group has established procedures to arrive at an internal assessment of the fair value. These procedures are based largely on inputs that are not based on observable market data. A further analysis by category of debt security is as follows:

- **Government, including provincial and municipal, and supranational institution bonds**

These instruments are valued using prices received from external pricing providers who generally base the price on quotes received from a number of market participants. They are categorised as level 1 or level 2 instruments within the fair value hierarchy depending upon the nature of the underlying pricing information used for valuation purposes.

- **Corporate bonds listed or quoted in an established over-the-counter market including asset-backed securities**

These instruments are generally valued using prices received from external pricing providers who generally consolidate quotes received from a panel of banks into a composite price. As the market becomes less active the quotes provided by some banks may be based on modelled prices rather than on actual transactions. These sources are based largely on observable market data, and therefore these instruments are categorised as level 2 instruments within the fair value hierarchy. When prices received from external pricing providers are based on a single broker indicative quote, the instruments are treated as level 3 instruments.

For instruments for which prices are either not available from external pricing providers or the prices provided are considered to be stale, the Group performs its own assessment of the fair value of these instruments. This assessment is largely based on inputs that are not based on observable market data, principally single broker indicative quotes, and accordingly these instruments are categorised as level 3 instruments within the fair value hierarchy.

- **Other corporate bonds including unquoted bonds, commercial paper and certificates of deposit**

These instruments are valued using models. For unquoted bonds the model uses inputs from comparable bonds and includes credit spreads which are obtained from brokers or estimated internally. Commercial paper and certificates of deposit are valued using standard valuation formulas. The categorisation of these instruments within the fair value hierarchy will be either level 2 or 3 depending upon the nature of the underlying pricing information used for valuation purposes.

- **Commercial mortgages**

These instruments are valued using models. The models use a discount rate adjustment technique which is an income approach. The key inputs for the valuation models are contractual future cash flows, which are discounted using a discount rate that is determined by adding a spread to the current base rate. The spread is derived from a pricing matrix which incorporates data on current spreads for similar assets and which may include an internal underwriting rating. These inputs are generally observable with the exception of the spread adjustment arising from the internal underwriting rating. The classification of these instruments within the fair value hierarchy will be either level 2 or 3 depending on whether the spread is adjusted by an internal underwriting rating.

Contingent consideration asset

A contingent consideration asset was recognised during 2014 in respect of a purchase price adjustment mechanism relating to the acquisition of Ignis. The fair value of the asset is calculated using a binomial tree model. The main inputs are management fee income and expected probabilities of payouts. These are considered unobservable and as a result the asset is classified as level 3 in the fair value hierarchy.

Non-participating investment contract liabilities

The fair value of the non-participating investment contract liabilities is calculated equal to the fair value of the underlying assets and liabilities in the funds. Thus, the value of these liabilities is dependent on the methods and assumptions set out above in relation to the underlying assets and liabilities in which these funds are invested. The underlying assets and liabilities are predominately categorised as level 1 or 2 and as such, the inputs into the valuation of the liabilities are observable. Therefore, the liabilities are categorised within level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Liabilities in respect of third party interest in consolidated funds

The fair value of liabilities in respect of third party interest in consolidated funds is calculated equal to the fair value of the underlying assets and liabilities in the funds. Thus, the value of these liabilities is dependent on the methods and assumptions set out above in relation to the underlying assets in which these funds are invested. When the underlying assets and liabilities are valued using readily available market information the liabilities in respect of third party interest in consolidated funds are treated as level 2. Where the underlying assets and liabilities are not valued using readily available market information the liabilities in respect of third party interest in consolidated funds are treated as level 3.

4.13 Fair value of assets and liabilities *continued***(b) Methods and assumptions used to determine fair value of assets and liabilities *continued*****(b)(i) Fair value hierarchy for assets measured at fair value in the statement of financial position**

The table below presents the Group's assets measured at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy.

	As recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position line item		Classified as held for sale		Total		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3	
	30 June 2015	31 Dec 2014	30 June 2015	31 Dec 2014	30 June 2015	31 Dec 2014	30 June 2015	31 Dec 2014	30 June 2015	31 Dec 2014	30 June 2015	31 Dec 2014
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Investments in associates at FVTPL	4,527	4,264	14	33	4,541	4,297	4,433	4,214	7	-	101	83
Investment property	9,584	9,041	38	1,427	9,622	10,468	-	-	-	105	9,622	10,363
Owner occupied property	134	138	-	26	134	164	-	-	-	1	134	163
Derivative financial assets	2,642	4,021	-	44	2,642	4,065	638	971	2,004	3,094	-	-
Equity securities and interests in pooled investment vehicles	73,033	71,327	20	13,035	73,053	84,362	72,130	83,521	-	1	923	840
Debt securities	64,610	64,441	-	11,059	64,610	75,500	22,120	23,780	41,841	50,077	649	1,643
Contingent consideration asset	20	20	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	20	20
Total assets at fair value	154,550	153,252	72	25,624	154,622	178,876	99,321	112,486	43,852	53,278	11,449	13,112

30 June 2014	As recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position line item	Classified as held for sale	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Investments in associates at FVTPL	1,585	-	1,585	1,585	-	-
Investment property	9,302	-	9,302	-	65	9,237
Owner occupied property	163	-	163	-	1	162
Derivative financial assets	2,648	-	2,648	746	1,902	-
Equity securities and interests in pooled investment vehicles	87,732	9	87,741	86,692	-	1,049
Debt securities	72,602	20	72,622	22,353	49,049	1,220
Contingent consideration asset	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets at fair value	174,032	29	174,061	111,376	51,017	11,668

There were no significant transfers between levels 1 and 2 during the period (six months ended 30 June 2014: none; 12 months ended 31 December 2014: none). Refer to 4.13 (b)(iii) for details of movements in level 3.

All transfers between fair value hierarchy levels are deemed to occur on the last day of the quarter in which they arise.

The table that follows presents an analysis of the Group's financial assets measured at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy for each risk segment as set out in Note 4.12 – Risk management.

	As recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position line item		Classified as held for sale		Total		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3	
	30 Jun 2015	31 Dec 2014	30 Jun 2015	31 Dec 2014	30 Jun 2015	31 Dec 2014	30 Jun 2015	31 Dec 2014	30 Jun 2015	31 Dec 2014	30 Jun 2015	31 Dec 2014
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Shareholder business												
Investments in associates at FVTPL	26	16	14	14	40	30	21	30	7	-	12	-
Investment property	1	-	-	520	1	520	-	-	-	105	1	415
Owner occupied property	1	3	-	26	1	29	-	-	-	1	1	28
Derivative financial assets	25	18	-	44	25	62	-	-	25	62	-	-
Equity securities and interests in pooled investment funds	54	31	20	250	74	281	68	254	-	-	6	27
Debt securities	7,635	7,235	-	5,934	7,635	13,169	1,031	981	6,096	10,952	508	1,236
Contingent consideration asset	20	20	-	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	20	20
Total shareholder business	7,762	7,323	34	6,788	7,796	14,111	1,120	1,265	6,128	11,120	548	1,726
Participating business												
Investments in associates at FVTPL	433	535	-	-	433	535	356	452	-	-	77	83
Investment property	2,100	2,090	-	86	2,100	2,176	-	-	-	-	2,100	2,176
Owner occupied property	133	135	-	-	133	135	-	-	-	-	133	135
Derivative financial assets	1,368	1,649	-	-	1,368	1,649	374	332	994	1,317	-	-
Equity securities and interests in pooled investment funds	8,975	9,658	-	232	8,975	9,890	8,578	9,526	-	-	397	364
Debt securities	26,232	27,785	-	418	26,232	28,203	15,739	17,036	10,352	10,991	141	176
Total participating business	39,241	41,852	-	736	39,241	42,588	25,047	27,346	11,346	12,308	2,848	2,934
Unit linked and segregated funds												
Investments in associates at FVTPL	3,850	3,568	-	19	3,850	3,587	3,838	3,587	-	-	12	-
Investment property	5,588	5,223	19	816	5,607	6,039	-	-	-	-	5,607	6,039
Owner occupied property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial assets	920	1,711	-	-	920	1,711	197	458	723	1,253	-	-
Equity securities and interests in pooled investment funds	57,370	55,471	-	11,909	57,370	67,380	57,186	67,200	-	1	184	179
Debt securities	24,683	23,597	-	4,420	24,683	28,017	5,147	5,536	19,536	22,273	-	208
Total unit linked and segregated funds	92,411	89,570	19	17,164	92,430	106,734	66,368	76,781	20,259	23,527	5,803	6,426
Third party interest in consolidated funds and non-controlling interests												
Investments in associates at FVTPL	218	145	-	-	218	145	218	145	-	-	-	-
Investment property	1,895	1,728	19	5	1,914	1,733	-	-	-	-	1,914	1,733
Owner occupied property	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial assets	329	643	-	-	329	643	67	181	262	462	-	-
Equity securities and interests in pooled investment funds	6,634	6,167	-	644	6,634	6,811	6,298	6,541	-	-	336	270
Debt securities	6,060	5,824	-	287	6,060	6,111	203	227	5,857	5,861	-	23
Total third party interest in consolidated funds and non-controlling interests	15,136	14,507	19	936	15,155	15,443	6,786	7,094	6,119	6,323	2,250	2,026
Total	154,550	153,252	72	25,624	154,622	178,876	99,321	112,486	43,852	53,278	11,449	13,112

4.13 Fair value of assets and liabilities *continued***(b) Methods and assumptions used to determine fair value of assets and liabilities *continued*****(b)(i) Fair value hierarchy for assets measured at fair value in the statement of financial position *continued***

30 June 2014	As recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position line item £m	Classified as held for sale £m	Total £m	Level 1 £m	Level 2 £m	Level 3 £m
Shareholder business						
Investments in associates at FVTPL	4	-	4	4	-	-
Investment property	482	-	482	-	65	417
Owner occupied property	36	-	36	-	1	35
Derivative financial assets	67	-	67	1	66	-
Equity securities and interests in pooled investment funds	215	9	224	196	-	28
Debt securities	12,009	20	12,029	907	10,196	926
Contingent consideration asset	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total shareholder business	12,813	29	12,842	1,108	10,328	1,406
Participating business						
Investments in associates at FVTPL	375	-	375	375	-	-
Investment property	2,117	-	2,117	-	-	2,117
Owner occupied property	127	-	127	-	-	127
Derivative financial assets	899	-	899	249	650	-
Equity securities and interests in pooled investment funds	10,235	-	10,235	9,572	-	663
Debt securities	27,230	-	27,230	16,391	10,828	11
Total participating business	40,983	-	40,983	26,587	11,478	2,918
Unit linked and segregated funds						
Investments in associates at FVTPL	1,105	-	1,105	1,105	-	-
Investment property	5,205	-	5,205	-	-	5,205
Owner occupied property	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial assets	1,127	-	1,127	332	795	-
Equity securities and interests in pooled investment funds	69,141	-	69,141	69,097	-	44
Debt securities	26,542	-	26,542	4,807	21,509	226
Total unit linked and segregated funds	103,120	-	103,120	75,341	22,304	5,475
Third party interest in consolidated funds and non-controlling interests						
Investments in associates at FVTPL	101	-	101	101	-	-
Investment property	1,498	-	1,498	-	-	1,498
Owner occupied property	-	-	-	-	-	-
Derivative financial assets	555	-	555	164	391	-
Equity securities and interests in pooled investment funds	8,141	-	8,141	7,827	-	314
Debt securities	6,821	-	6,821	248	6,516	57
Total third party interest in consolidated funds and non-controlling interests	17,116	-	17,116	8,340	6,907	1,869
Total	174,032	29	174,061	111,376	51,017	11,668

(b)(ii) Fair value hierarchy for liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position

The table below presents the Group's liabilities measured at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy.

	As recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position line item		Classified as held for sale		Total		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3	
	30 June 2015	31 Dec 2014	30 June 2015	31 Dec 2014	30 June 2015	31 Dec 2014	30 June 2015	31 Dec 2014	30 June 2015	31 Dec 2014	30 June 2015	31 Dec 2014
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Non-participating investment contract liabilities	91,583	88,203	-	13,734	91,583	101,937	-	-	91,583	101,937	-	-
Liabilities in respect of third party interest in consolidated funds	16,607	15,805	-	953	16,607	16,758	-	-	15,214	15,419	1,393	1,339
Derivative financial liabilities	858	1,693	-	26	858	1,719	160	441	698	1,278	-	-
Contingent consideration liability	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total liabilities at fair value	109,048	105,704	-	14,713	109,048	120,417	160	441	107,495	118,634	1,393	1,342

	As recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position line item	Classified as held for sale	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
30 June 2014	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Non-participating investment contract liabilities	98,448	-	98,448	-	98,448	-
Liabilities in respect of third party interest in consolidated funds	17,994	-	17,994	-	16,715	1,279
Derivative financial liabilities	1,101	-	1,101	207	894	-
Contingent consideration liability	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities at fair value	117,543	-	117,543	207	116,057	1,279

There were no transfers between levels 1 and 2 during the six months ended 30 June 2015 (six months ended 30 June 2014: none; 12 months ended 31 December 2014: none). Refer to 4.13 (b)(iii) for details of movements in level 3.

The table that follows presents an analysis of the Group's financial liabilities measured at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy for each risk segment as set out in Note 4.12 – Risk management.

4.13 Fair value of assets and liabilities *continued***(b) Methods and assumptions used to determine fair value of assets and liabilities *continued*****(b)(ii) Fair value hierarchy for liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position *continued***

	As recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position line item		Classified as held for sale		Total		Level 1		Level 2		Level 3	
	30 June 2015	31 Dec 2014	30 June 2015	31 Dec 2014	30 June 2015	31 Dec 2014	30 June 2015	31 Dec 2014	30 June 2015	31 Dec 2014	30 June 2015	31 Dec 2014
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Shareholder business												
Derivative financial liabilities	7	17	-	23	7	40	1	8	6	32	-	-
Contingent consideration liability	-	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total shareholder business	7	20	-	23	7	43	1	8	6	32	-	3
Participating business												
Derivative financial liabilities	69	80	-	-	69	80	42	26	27	54	-	-
Total participating business	69	80	-	-	69	80	42	26	27	54	-	-
Unit linked and segregated funds												
Non-participating investment contract liabilities	91,583	88,203	-	13,734	91,583	101,937	-	-	91,583	101,937	-	-
Derivative financial liabilities	583	1,187	-	2	583	1,189	92	319	491	870	-	-
Total unit linked and segregated funds	92,166	89,390	-	13,736	92,166	103,126	92	319	92,074	102,807	-	-
Third party interest in consolidated funds and non-controlling interests												
Liabilities in respect of third party interest in consolidated funds	16,607	15,805	-	953	16,607	16,758	-	-	15,214	15,419	1,393	1,339
Derivative financial liabilities	199	409	-	1	199	410	25	88	174	322	-	-
Third party interest in consolidated funds and non-controlling interests	16,806	16,214	-	954	16,806	17,168	25	88	15,388	15,741	1,393	1,339
Total	109,048	105,704	-	14,713	109,048	120,417	160	441	107,495	118,634	1,393	1,342

30 June 2014	As recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position line item £m	Classified as held for sale £m	Total £m	Level 1 £m	Level 2 £m	Level 3 £m
Shareholder business						
Derivative financial liabilities	21	-	21	2	19	-
Contingent consideration liability	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total shareholder business	21	-	21	2	19	-
Participating business						
Derivative financial liabilities	49	-	49	5	44	-
Total participating business	49	-	49	5	44	-
Unit linked and segregated funds						
Non-participating investment contract liabilities	98,448	-	98,448	-	98,448	-
Derivative financial liabilities	690	-	690	147	543	-
Total unit linked and segregated funds	99,138	-	99,138	147	98,991	-
Third party interest in consolidated funds and non-controlling interests						
Liabilities in respect of third party interest in consolidated funds	17,994	-	17,994	-	16,715	1,279
Derivative financial liabilities	341	-	341	53	288	-
Third party interest in consolidated funds and non-controlling interests	18,335	-	18,335	53	17,003	1,279
Total	117,543	-	117,543	207	116,057	1,279

4.13 Fair value of assets and liabilities *continued***(b) Methods and assumptions used to determine fair value of assets and liabilities *continued*****(b)(iii) Reconciliation of movements in level 3 instruments**

The movements during the period of level 3 assets and liabilities held at fair value, excluding assets and liabilities held for sale, are analysed below.

	Investments in associates at FVTPL		Investment property		Owner occupied property		Equity securities and interests in pooled		Debt securities		Liabilities in respect of third party interest in consolidated funds	
	30 June 2015 £m	31 Dec 2014 £m	30 June 2015 £m	31 Dec 2014 £m	30 June 2015 £m	31 Dec 2014 £m	30 June 2015 £m	31 Dec 2014 £m	30 June 2015 £m	31 Dec 2014 £m	30 June 2015 £m	31 Dec 2014 £m
At start of period	83	-	9,041	8,542	138	171	836	1,066	519	1,299	(1,338)	(1,246)
Reclassified as held for sale	-	-	-	(1,233)	-	(42)	-	(1)	-	(945)	-	-
Total (losses)/gains recognised in the consolidated income statement	(1)	2	249	825	1	4	62	(31)	(9)	38	2	(124)
Purchases	31	101	412	1,033	-	-	167	112	166	439	14	35
Settlement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(71)	(3)
Sales	(10)	(20)	(82)	(128)	(5)	-	(146)	(306)	(30)	(87)	-	-
Transfers in to level 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	1	15	436	-	-
Transfers out of level 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1)	(12)	(659)	-	-
Foreign exchange adjustment	(2)	-	(20)	(14)	-	-	(17)	(4)	-	(2)	-	-
Total gains recognised in revaluation of owner occupied property within other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	(16)	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At end of period	101	83	9,584	9,041	134	138	923	836	649	519	(1,393)	(1,338)

	Investments in associates at FVTPL £m	Investment property £m	Owner occupied property £m	Equity securities and interests in pooled £m	Debt securities £m	Liabilities in respect of third party interest in consolidated funds £m
2014						
1 January	-	8,542	171	1,066	1,299	(1,246)
Total gains/(losses) recognised in the consolidated income statement	-	395	1	56	41	(68)
Purchases	-	531	-	60	290	5
Settlement	-	-	-	-	-	30
Sales	-	(188)	(13)	(117)	(122)	-
Transfers in to level 3	-	-	-	1	-	-
Transfers out of level 3	-	-	-	-	(258)	-
Foreign exchange adjustment	-	(48)	(2)	(17)	(30)	-
Total gains recognised in revaluation of owner occupied property within other comprehensive income	-	-	5	-	-	-
Other	-	5	-	-	-	-
30 June	-	9,237	162	1,049	1,220	(1,279)

In addition to the above, the Group had a contingent consideration asset with a fair value of £20m at 30 June 2015 (30 June 2014: £nil; 31 December 2014: £20m). There were no settlements during the period (12 months ended 31 December 2014: none) in respect of the contingent consideration asset.

As at 30 June 2015, £253m of total gains (30 June 2014: gains of £414m; 31 December 2014: gains of £625m) were recognised in the IFRS condensed consolidated income statement in respect of assets and liabilities held at fair value classified as level 3 at the period end. Of this amount £251m of gains (30 June 2014: gains of £482m; 31 December 2014: gains of £749m) were recognised in investment return and £2m of gains (30 June 2014: losses of £68m; 31 December 2014: losses of £124m) were recognised in change in liability for liabilities in respect of third party interest in consolidated funds in the IFRS condensed consolidated income statement.

Transfers of equity securities and interests in pooled investment funds and debt securities into level 3 generally arise when external pricing providers stop providing a price or where the price provided is considered stale. Transfers of equity securities and interests in pooled investment funds and debt securities out of level 3 arise when acceptable prices become available from external pricing providers.

(b)(iv) Sensitivity of level 3 instruments measured at fair value to changes in key assumptions

Effect of changes of significant unobservable assumptions to reasonable possible alternative assumptions

For the majority of level 3 investments, the Group does not use internal models to value the investments but rather obtains valuations from external parties. The Group reviews the appropriateness of these valuations on the following basis:

- For investment property and owner occupied property (including property that is classified as held for sale), the valuations are obtained from external valuers and are assessed on an individual property basis. The principal assumptions will differ depending on the valuation technique employed and sensitivities are determined by flexing the key inputs listed in the table below using knowledge of the investment property market.
- Private equity fund valuations are provided by the respective managers of the underlying funds and are assessed on an individual investment basis, with an adjustment made for significant movements between the date of the valuation and the end of the reporting period. Sensitivities are determined by comparison to the private equity market.
- Corporate bonds are predominantly valued using single broker indicative quotes obtained from third party pricing. Sensitivities are determined by flexing the single quoted prices provided using a sensitivity to yield movements.

The shareholder is directly exposed to movements in the value of level 3 investments held by the shareholder business (to the extent they are not offset by opposite movements in investment and insurance contract liabilities). Movements in level 3 investments held by the other risk segments are offset by an opposite movement in investment and insurance contract liabilities and therefore the shareholder is not directly exposed to such movements unless they are sufficiently severe to cause the assets of the participating business to be insufficient to meet the obligations to policyholders. Changing unobservable inputs in the measurement of the fair value of level 3 financial assets to reasonably possible alternative assumptions would not have a significant impact on profit for the period or total assets.

The table below presents quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs for level 3 instruments:

30 June 2015	Fair value £m	Valuation technique	Unobservable input	Range (weighted average)
Investment property and owner occupied property	9,180	Income capitalisation	Equivalent yield	3.4% to 13.1% (5.4%)
			Estimated rental value per square metre per annum	£1 to £2,422 (£349)
Investment property (hotels)	452	Income capitalisation	Equivalent Yield	4.6% to 7.3% (6%)
			Estimated rental value per room per annum	£775 to £43,144 (£8,910)
Investment property and owner occupied property	-	Discounted cash flow	Internal rate of return	-
			Terminal capitalisation rate	-
Investment property and owner occupied property	124	Market comparison	Estimated value per square metre	£2 to £10,764 (£3,116)
Equity securities and interests in pooled investment funds and investments in associates at FVTPL (private equity investments)	1,024	Adjusted net asset value	Adjustment to net asset value ¹	N/A
Debt securities (corporate bonds)	303	Single broker	Single broker indicative price ²	N/A
Debt securities (commercial mortgages)	346	Discounted cash flow	Internal underwriting rating	N/A

¹ A Group level adjustment is made for significant movements in private equity values.

² Debt securities which are valued using single broker indicative quotes are disclosed in level 3 in the fair value hierarchy. No adjustment is made to these prices.

4.13 Fair value of assets and liabilities *continued***(b) Methods and assumptions used to determine fair value of assets and liabilities *continued*****(b)(iv) Sensitivity of level 3 instruments measured at fair value to changes in key assumptions *continued***

30 June 2014	Fair value £m	Valuation technique	Unobservable input	Range (weighted average)
Investment property and owner occupied property	7,710	Income capitalisation	Equivalent yield	4.0% to 13.6% (5.8%)
			Estimated rental value per square metre per annum	£11 to £4,844 (£446)
Investment property (hotels)	301	Income capitalisation	Equivalent Yield	5.3% to 8.0% (6.5%)
			Estimated rental value per room per annum	£412 to £9,100 (£3,725)
Investment property and owner occupied property	1,284	Discounted cash flow	Internal rate of return	6.0% to 10.8% (7.4%)
			Terminal capitalisation rate	5.3% to 9.5% (6.6%)
Investment property and owner occupied property	104	Market comparison	Estimated value per square metre	£2 to £10,000 (£1,607)
Equity securities and interests in pooled investment funds and investments in associates at FVTPL (private equity investments)	1,049	Adjusted net asset value	Adjustment to net asset value ¹	N/A
Debt securities (corporate bonds)	1,169	Single broker	Single broker indicative price ²	N/A
Debt securities (commercial mortgages)	51	Discounted cash flow	Internal underwriting rating	N/A

¹ A Group level adjustment is made for significant movements in private equity values.

² Debt securities which are valued using single broker indicative quotes are disclosed in level 3 in the fair value hierarchy. No adjustment is made to these prices.

31 December 2014	Fair value £m	Valuation technique	Unobservable input	Range (weighted average)
Investment property and owner occupied property	8,753	Income capitalisation	Equivalent yield	3.8% to 12.9% (5.5%)
			Estimated rental value per square metre per annum	£11 to £2,422 (£345)
Investment property (hotels)	312	Income capitalisation	Equivalent Yield	4.6% to 7.3% (6.2%)
			Estimated rental value per room per annum	£215 to £43,143 (£8,918)
Investment property and owner occupied property	1,337	Discounted cash flow	Internal rate of return	6.0% to 10.5% (7.3%)
			Terminal capitalisation rate	5.3% to 9.5% (6.6%)
Investment property and owner occupied property	124	Market comparison	Estimated value per square metre	£2 to £10,764 (£2,591)
Equity securities and interests in pooled investment funds and investments in associates at FVTPL (private equity investments)	923	Adjusted net asset value	Adjustment to net asset value ¹	N/A
Debt securities (corporate bonds)	1,369	Single broker	Single broker indicative price ²	N/A
Debt securities (commercial mortgages)	274	Discounted cash flow	Internal underwriting rating	N/A

¹ A Group level adjustment is made for significant movements in private equity values.

² Debt securities which are valued using single broker indicative quotes are disclosed in level 3 in the fair value hierarchy. No adjustment is made to these prices.

(c) Fair value of assets and liabilities not carried at fair value

The table below presents estimated fair values of financial assets and liabilities whose carrying value does not approximate fair value. Fair values of assets and liabilities are based on observable market inputs where available, or are estimated using other valuation techniques.

	As recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position line item		Classified as held for sale		Total carrying value		Fair value	
	30 June 2015	31 Dec 2014	30 June 2015	31 Dec 2014	30 June 2015	31 Dec 2014	30 June 2015	31 Dec 2014
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Assets								
Loans secured by mortgages	97	107	-	2,230	97	2,337	93	2,426
Liabilities								
Non-participating investment contract liabilities	6	4	283	2,118	289	2,122	332	2,285
Subordinated notes	499	499	-	223	499	722	579	800
Subordinated guaranteed bonds	519	502	-	-	519	502	610	580
Mutual Assurance Capital Securities	307	611	-	-	307	611	337	643

	As recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position line item		Classified as held for sale		Total carrying value		Fair value	
30 June 2014	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
Assets								
Loans secured by mortgages		2,449		-		2,449		2,535
Liabilities								
Non-participating investment contract liabilities		2,268		-		2,268		2,354
Subordinated notes		721		-		721		777
Subordinated guaranteed bonds		519		-		519		599
Mutual Assurance Capital Securities		601		-		601		646

The estimated fair values of the subordinated liabilities are based on the quoted market offer price. The estimated fair values of the other instruments detailed above are calculated by discounting the expected future cash flows at current market rates.

It is not possible to reliably calculate the fair value of participating investment contract liabilities. The assumptions and methods used in the calculation of these liabilities are set out in Note 34 of the Group's Annual report and accounts for the year ended 31 December 2014. The carrying value of participating investment contract liabilities at 30 June 2015 was £14,809m (30 June 2014: £14,764m; 31 December 2014: £15,193m).

The carrying value of all other financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost approximates their fair value.

4.14 Subordinated liabilities

On 6 January 2015, the Company redeemed in full the Euro denominated 5.314% fixed/floating rate perpetual Mutual Assurance Capital Securities at their outstanding principal amount of €360,000,000 (£282m).

4.15 Contingent assets and contingent liabilities

(a) Legal proceedings and regulations

The Group, like other financial organisations, is subject to legal proceedings and complaints in the normal course of its business. While it is not practicable to forecast or determine the final results of all pending or threatened legal proceedings, the Directors do not believe that such proceedings (including litigation) will have a material effect on the results and financial position of the Group.

The Group is subject to insurance solvency regulations in all the territories in which it issues insurance and investment contracts, and it has complied in material respects with local solvency and other regulations. Therefore, there are no contingencies in respect of these regulations.

(b) Unclaimed asset trust (UAT)

The UAT was established in July 2006. It holds shares and cash which were allocated to eligible members of The Standard Life Assurance Company at the date of demutualisation where those eligible members have not yet claimed their entitlement. Dividends paid on the shares held by the UAT are also held in the UAT until the related shares are claimed. The Scheme of Demutualisation sets a 10-year time limit, ending in July 2016, for those eligible members to claim their entitlements. On expiry of the UAT in July 2016, the ownership of any assets remaining in the UAT would be transferred to the Company, for general corporate purposes including charitable donations, and may be subject to a tax charge. At 30 June 2015 the UAT held cash of £45m (30 June 2014: £35m; 31 December 2014: £32m). The number of shares held by the UAT is presented in Note 4.9(c). The position at July 2016 will depend on the actions of eligible members and the success of the ongoing efforts to trace eligible members.

4.16 Commitments

(a) Capital commitments

As at 30 June 2015 capital expenditure that was authorised and contracted for, but not provided and incurred, was £285m (30 June 2014: £425m; 31 December 2014: £332m) in respect of investment property. Of this amount, £259m (30 June 2014: £378m; 31 December 2014: £287m) and £26m (30 June 2014: £47m; 31 December 2014: £36m) relates to the contractual obligations to purchase, construct or develop investment property and repair, maintain or enhance investment property respectively.

(b) Unrecognised financial instruments

The Group has committed the following unrecognised financial instruments to customers and third parties:

	30 June 2015 £m	30 June 2014 £m	31 December 2014 £m
Commitments to extend credit with an original term to maturity of one year or less	-	89	1
Other commitments	341	299	300

Included in other commitments is £325m (30 June 2014: £278m; 31 December 2014: £300m) committed by certain subsidiaries which are not fully owned by the Group. These commitments are funded through contractually agreed additional investments in the subsidiary by the Group and the non-controlling interests. The levels of funding are not necessarily in line with the relevant percentage holdings.

(c) Operating lease commitments

The Group has entered into commercial non-cancellable leases on certain property, plant and equipment where it is not in the best interest of the Group to purchase these assets. Such leases have varying terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights.

The future aggregate minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases are as follows:

	30 June 2015 £m	30 June 2014 restated ¹ £m	31 December 2014 £m
Not later than one year	32	26	36
Later than one year and no later than five years	64	50	61
Later than five years	103	64	63
Total operating lease commitments	199	140	160

¹ Comparatives for the six months ended 30 June 2014 have been restated to reflect the classification of the Group's Canadian business as discontinued operations. Refer to Note 4.2 – Acquisitions and disposals.

4.17 Related party transactions

(a) Transactions with related parties

Transactions with related parties carried out by the Group were as follows:

	6 months 2015 £m	6 months 2014 restated ¹ £m	Full year 2014 £m
Sales to:			
Associates	413	75	451
Joint ventures	-	1	1
Other related parties	36	4	94
	449	80	546
Purchases from:			
Associates	629	179	816
Joint ventures	9	14	14
	638	193	830

¹ Comparatives for the six months ended 30 June 2014 have been restated to reflect the classification of the Group's Canadian business as discontinued operations. Refer to Note 4.2 – Acquisitions and disposals.

Sales to other related parties include management fees received from non-consolidated investment vehicles managed by Standard Life Investments.

The Group's defined benefit pension plans have assets of £1,114m (30 June 2014: £797m; 31 December 2014: £1,553m) invested in investment vehicles managed by the Group.

(b) Transactions with key management personnel and their close family members

All transactions between key management personnel and their close family members and the Group during the period are on terms which are equivalent to those available to all employees of the Group.

During the six months ended 30 June 2015, key management personnel and their close family members contributed £3m (six months ended 30 June 2014: £1m; 12 months ended 31 December 2014: £1m) to products sold by the Group.

5. Shareholder information

Registered office

Company registration number: SC286832
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Scotland

Phone: **0800 634 7474** or **0131 225 2552**

For shareholder services call **0345 113 0045**

Registrar

Capita Registrars Limited

Auditors

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Solicitors

Slaughter and May

Brokers

JP Morgan Cazenove
Deutsche Bank

Shareholder services

We offer a wide range of shareholder services, some details of which are set out below. If you need any further information about any of these services, please:



Contact our registrar, Capita, on **0345 113 0045** if calling from the UK. International numbers for Capita can be found on the last page of this report



Visit our share portal at **www.standardlifeshareportal.com**

Sign up for ecommunications

You can choose to receive your shareholder communications electronically. Just go to **www.standardlife.com/shareholders** to find out how.

Signing up means:

- You'll receive an email when documents like the Annual report and accounts and AGM guide are available on our website. You can then read these online in an easy-to-use, searchable format instead of receiving paper copies in the post.
- Voting instructions for the Annual General Meeting will be sent to you electronically

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Preventing unsolicited mail

By law, the Company has to make certain details from its share register publicly available. Because of this, it is possible that some registered shareholders could receive unsolicited mail or phone calls. You could also be targeted by fraudulent 'investment specialists'. Remember, if it sounds too good to be true, it probably is. You can find more information about share scams at the Financial Conduct Authority website **www.fca.org.uk/consumers/scams**

If you are a certificated shareholder, your name and address may appear on a public register. Using a nominee company to hold your shares can help protect your privacy. You can transfer your shares into the Company-sponsored nominee – the Standard Life Share Account – by contacting Capita, or you could get in touch with your broker to find out about their nominee services.

If you want to limit the amount of unsolicited mail you receive generally, please contact:



Mailing Preference Service (MPS)
DMA House
70 Margaret Street
London
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Analysis of registered shareholdings as at 30 June 2015

Range of shares	Number of holders	% of total holders	Number of shares	% of total shares
1-1,000	63,884	60.83	27,577,224	1.40
1,001-5,000	36,315	34.58	73,768,454	3.75
5,001-10,000	2,804	2.67	19,049,147	0.97
10,001-100,000	1,592	1.51	36,568,910	1.86
*100,001+	433	0.41	1,812,303,985	92.02
Total	105,028	100	1,969,267,720	100

* These figures include the Company-sponsored nominee – the Standard Life Share Account – which had 1,083,266 participants holding 750,217,500 shares, and the Unclaimed Asset Trust, which holds 15,907,401 shares on behalf of 60,007 eligible claimants.



Financial calendar

Ex-dividend date for 2015 interim dividend	10 September 2015
Record date for 2015 interim dividend	11 September 2015
Last date for DRIP elections for 2015 interim dividend	23 September 2015
Interim dividend payment date	20 October 2015
2015 Q3 AUA and flows update	28 October 2015

6. Glossary

6.1 Product related terms

Annuity

A periodic payment made for an agreed period of time (usually up to the death of the recipient) in return for a cash sum. The cash sum can be paid as one amount or as a series of premiums. If the annuity commences immediately after the payment of the sum, it is called an immediate annuity. If it commences at some future date, it is called a deferred annuity.

Auto enrolment

The UK Government introduced auto enrolment to help people save for their retirement. Employers have to automatically enrol eligible employees into a qualifying workplace pension scheme (QWPS). This pension scheme needs to meet the standards set by the Pensions Regulator.

Flexible income (drawdown)

Flexible income, also known as drawdown, allows the policyholder to withdraw pension income as and when they request it. The remainder of the pension fund remains invested, giving it the potential for growth.

Global Absolute Return Strategies (GARS)

A discretionary multi-asset fund provided under several regulated pooled and segregated structures globally by Standard Life Investments. Their investment objective is to deliver consistent positive returns at a level exceeding the risk free rate by an average of 5% per annum, and to do so with as little risk as possible.

Mutual fund

A collective investment vehicle enabling investors to pool their money, which is then invested in a diverse portfolio of stocks or bonds, enabling investors to achieve a more diversified portfolio than they otherwise might have done by making an individual investment.

Non-participating/non-profit policy

A policy, including a unit linked policy, which is not a participating/with profits policy.

Participating/with profits policy

A policy where, in addition to guaranteed benefits specified in the policy, additional bonuses may be payable from relevant surplus. The declaration of such bonuses (usually annually) reflects, amongst other things, the overall investment performance of the fund of which the policy forms part.

Personal pension plan

An individual pension arrangement with particular tax advantages whereby individuals who are self-employed or those who are not members of employer-sponsored pension scheme arrangements can make provision for retirement or provide benefits for their dependents in a tax efficient manner.

SICAV

A SICAV (société d'investissement à capital variable) is an open-ended collective investment scheme common in Western Europe. SICAVs can be cross-border marketed in the EU under the Undertakings for Collective Investment in Transferable Securities (UCITS) directive.

SIPP

A self invested personal pension which provides the policyholder with greater choice and flexibility as to the range of investments made, how those investments are managed, the administration of those assets and how retirement benefits are taken.

Unit linked policy

A policy where the benefits are determined by reference to the investment performance of a specified pool of assets referred to as the unit linked fund.

Wrap platform

An investment platform which is essentially a trading platform enabling investment funds, pensions, direct equity holdings and some life assurance contracts to be held in the same administrative account rather than as separate holdings.

6.2 Key financial terms

Assets under administration (AUA)

A measure of the total assets that the Group administers on behalf of individual customers and institutional clients. It includes those assets for which the Group provides investment management services, as well as those assets that the Group administers where the customer has made a choice to select an external third party investment manager. Assets under administration reflect the value of the IFRS gross assets of the Group adjusted, where appropriate, for consolidation adjustments, inter-company assets and intangible assets. In addition, the definition includes third party assets administered by the Group which are not included on the consolidated statement of financial position.

Assets under management (AUM)

A measure of the total assets that Standard Life Investments manages on behalf of individual customers and institutional clients, for which it receives a fee.

Business unit underlying performance

Business unit underlying performance is operating profit before tax after excluding the impact of spread/risk operating actuarial assumption changes, specific management actions, group centre costs and group centre capital management in the reporting period.

Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)

EBITDA is defined as earnings before interest, taxation, depreciation, amortisation, foreign exchange gains and losses, fair value movements on certain derivatives, restructuring costs and non-controlling interest.

EBITDA margin

This is an industry measure of performance for investment management companies. It is calculated as EBITDA divided by net revenue.

Fee based business

Fee based business is a component of operating profit and is made up of products where we generate revenue primarily from asset management charges (AMCs), premium based charges and transactional charges. AMCs are earned on products such as SIPP, corporate pensions and mutual funds, and are calculated as a percentage fee based on the assets held. Investment risk on these products rests principally with the customer, with the major indirect Group exposure to rising or falling markets coming from higher or lower AMCs.

Group capital surplus

This is a regulatory measure of our financial strength and compares the Group's capital resources to its capital resources requirements in accordance with the Insurance Groups Directive.

Group underlying cash generation

This is a measure of the underlying shareholder cash flow of the Group. Group underlying cash generation adjusts Group underlying performance for non-cash items. Adjustments are made for deferred acquisition costs/deferred income reserve, fixed/intangible assets and the Asian joint ventures and associates. Depreciation/ amortisation that would normally be included in operating profit is replaced with the cash movement in the period. The measure is stated net of current (cash) tax on Group underlying performance.

Group underlying performance

Group underlying performance is Group operating profit before tax after excluding the impact of spread/risk operating actuarial assumption changes and specific management actions in the reporting period.

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

International Financial Reporting Standards are accounting standards issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). The Group's consolidated financial statements are required to be prepared in accordance with IFRS.

Net flows

Net flows represent gross inflows less redemptions. For long-term savings business, gross inflows are premiums and deposits recognised in the period on a regulatory basis (excluding any switches between funds). Redemptions are claims and annuity payments (excluding any reinsurance transactions and switches between funds).

Operating profit

The Group's chosen supplementary measure of performance is operating profit. This is a non-Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) measure. Operating profit excludes impacts arising from short-term fluctuations in investment return and economic assumption changes. It is calculated based on expected returns on investments backing equity holder funds, with consistent allowance for the corresponding expected movements in equity holder liabilities. Impacts arising from the difference between the expected return and actual return on investments, and the corresponding impact on equity holder liabilities except where they are directly related to a significant management action, are excluded from operating profit and are presented within profit before tax. The impact of certain changes in economic assumptions is also excluded from operating profit and is presented within profit before tax.

Operating profit also excludes the impact of the following items:

- ▶ Restructuring costs and significant corporate transaction expenses
- ▶ Impairment of intangible assets
- ▶ Profit or loss arising on the disposal of a subsidiary, joint venture or associate
- ▶ Amortisation of intangibles acquired in business combinations
- ▶ Items which are one-off in nature and outside the control of management and which, due to their size or nature, are not indicative of the long-term operating performance of the Group

Return on equity (RoE)

The annualised post-tax profit on an IFRS basis expressed as a percentage of the opening IFRS equity, adjusted for time apportioned dividends paid to equity holders. Operating RoE is based on operating profit after tax and total RoE is based on IFRS profit after tax attributable to equity holders.

Spread/risk based business

Spread/risk based business mainly comprises products where we provide a guaranteed level of income for our customers in return for an investment, for example, Annuities. The 'spread' referred to in the title primarily relates to the difference between the guaranteed amount we pay to customers and the actual return on the assets over the period of the contract.

Spread/risk margin

Spread/risk margin is a component of operating profit and reflects the margin earned on spread/risk business. This includes net earned premiums, claims and benefits paid, net investment return using long-term assumptions and reserving changes.

Standard Life Investments Institutional

Standard Life Investments institutional business sell to institutions (including corporates, pension schemes, local authorities, government agencies and insurance companies) either directly or through intermediaries.

Standard Life Investments Wholesale

Standard Life Investments wholesale sell retail products through wholesale distributors including third party fund supermarkets, global financial institutions and private banks.

Strategic partner life business

A measure of the assets that Standard Life Investments manages on behalf of Standard Life Group companies and under other long-term life book partnership agreements, such as Phoenix Group.

Third party (excluding strategic partner life business)

A measure of the assets that Standard Life Investments manages on behalf of individual customers and institutional clients, for which it receives a fee. This measure excludes the assets that are managed on behalf of strategic partners in life assurance books.

UK retail

This relates to business where we have a relationship with the customer either directly or through an independent financial adviser. We analyse this type of business into new and old categories. Retail new includes the products, platforms, investment solutions and services of our UK retail business that we continue to market actively to our customers. Retail old includes business that was predominantly written before demutualisation.

UK workplace

UK workplace pensions, savings and benefits to UK employers and employees. These are sold through corporate benefit consultants, independent financial advisers, or directly to employers.

6.3 Other terms

B/C share scheme

Following the completion of the sale of the Canadian business on 30 January 2015 the Company returned 73 pence per share to shareholders via a B/C share scheme. Eligible shareholders were able to elect to receive one B share or one C share for each ordinary share that they held on 13 March 2015. The B shares were redeemable and had a nominal value of 73 pence each. The Company redeemed all outstanding B shares on 20 March 2015 giving rise to a capital receipt for shareholders. The C shares were non-redeemable and had a negligible nominal value. A dividend was declared on the C shares of 73 pence per share on 20 March 2015, giving rise to an income receipt for shareholders. Thereafter C shares were automatically reclassified as deferred shares.

Board

The Board of Directors of the Company.

Canadian business

On 3 September 2014 the Group announced its intention to sell its Canadian business to The Manufacturers Life Insurance Company (MLC), a subsidiary of Manulife Financial Corporation (Manulife). The assets and liabilities of the Canadian business were classified as held for sale at 31 December 2014 and the results of this business were classified as discontinued operations for the year then ended. The comparative consolidated income statement, statement of comprehensive income and related notes were restated on this basis. The Canadian business comprises the Canadian long-term savings and retirement, individual and group insurance business (Standard Life Financial Inc. and its subsidiaries), the Canadian investment management business (Standard Life Investments Inc. and its subsidiaries) and the business of the Canadian branch of Standard Life Assurance Limited (SLAL Canada branch).

The sale of Standard Life Financial Inc. and Standard Life Investments Inc. completed on 30 January 2015. Under the agreements entered into in September 2014, the business of the SLAL Canada Branch will transfer to MLC and one or more subsidiaries of Manulife once certain conditions to completion, including regulatory approval, are fulfilled. The net assets of the SLAL Canada branch classified as held for sale are £nil at 31 December 2014 and no further consideration will be received when the transfer takes place.

Capital resources (CR)

Capital resources include the assets in excess of liabilities, valued on a regulatory basis, and certain other components of capital.

Capital resources requirement (CRR)

A company must hold capital resources in excess of the capital resources requirement. The CRR represents the total of the individual capital resources requirements (ICRR) of each regulated company in the Group.

Chief Operating Decision Maker

The executive team.

Company

Standard Life plc.

Constant currency

Eliminates the effects of exchange rate fluctuations and is used when calculating financial performance on a range of measures.

Deferred acquisition costs (DAC)

The method of accounting whereby acquisition costs on long-term business are deferred on the consolidated statement of financial position as an asset and amortised over the life of those contracts. This leads to a smoothed recognition of up front expenses instead of the full cost in the year of sale.

Deferred income reserve (DIR)

The method of accounting whereby front end fees that relate to services to be provided in future periods are deferred on the consolidated statement of financial position as a liability and amortised over the life of those contracts. This leads to a smoothed recognition of up front income instead of the full income in the year of sale.

Director

A director of the Company.

Discounting

The reduction to present value at a given date of a future cash transaction at an assumed rate, using a discount factor reflecting the time value of money. The choice of a discount rate will usually greatly influence the value of insurance provisions, and may give indications on the conservatism of provisioning methods.

Dividend cover

This is a measure of how easily a company can pay its dividend from profit. It is calculated as profit for the year attributable to equity holders of Standard Life plc divided by the total dividend for that financial period.

Earnings per share (EPS)

EPS is a commonly used financial metric which can be used to measure the profitability and strength of a company over time. EPS is calculated by dividing profit by the number of ordinary shares. Basic EPS uses the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS adjusts the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, for example share awards and share options awarded to employees.

Effective tax rate

Tax expense/(credit) attributable to equity holders' profit divided by profit before tax attributable to equity holders' profits expressed as a percentage.

Executive team

The executive team is responsible for the day-to-day running of the Group and comprises: the Chief Executive, Chief Executive – UK and Europe, Chief Executive – Standard Life Investments, the Group Operations Officer, Chief Financial Officer and the Chief Risk Officer.

Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

FVTPL is an IFRS measurement basis permitted for assets and liabilities which meet certain criteria. Gains or losses on assets or liabilities measured at FVTPL are recognised directly in the income statement.

Group, Standard Life Group or Standard Life

Prior to demutualisation on 10 July 2006, SLAC and its subsidiaries and, from demutualisation on 10 July 2006, the Company and its subsidiaries.

Heritage With Profits Fund (HWPF)

The Heritage With Profits Fund contains all business – both with profits and non profit – written before demutualisation in the UK, Irish or German branches, with the exception of the classes of business which the Scheme of Demutualisation allocated to the Proprietary Business Fund. The HWPF also contains increments to this business.

Investment grade

Debt securities with a credit rating of BBB or higher.

Key performance indicators (KPI)

This is a measure by reference to which the development, performance or position of the business can be measured effectively.

Liability aware

Liability Aware is a framework for proactively managing the various liability risks and requirements that are faced by defined benefit pension schemes and insurance companies.

Proprietary Business Fund

The Proprietary Business Fund in Standard Life Assurance Limited (SLAL) contains, amongst other things, most new insurance business written after demutualisation in the UK, Ireland and Germany and certain classes of business written before demutualisation – pension contribution insurance policies, income protection plan policies and a number of SIPP policies.

Recourse cash flow (RCF)

Certain cash flows arising in the HWPF on specified blocks of UK and Irish business, which are transferred out of the fund on a monthly basis and accrue to the ultimate benefit of equity holders, as determined by the Scheme of Demutualisation.

Regular premium

A regular premium contract (as opposed to a single premium contract), is one where the policyholder agrees at inception to make regular payments throughout the term of the contract.

Retail Distribution Review (RDR)

Rules introduced in the UK in 2013 aimed at introducing greater transparency and fairness in the investment industry. RDR led to changes in advice provision, professionalism, adviser charging and platform rules.

Single premium

A single premium contract (as opposed to a regular premium contract), involves the payment of one premium at inception with no obligation for the policyholder to make subsequent additional payments.

SLAC

The Standard Life Assurance Company (renamed The Standard Life Assurance Company 2006 on 10 July 2006).

SLAL

Standard Life Assurance Limited.

SLIL

Standard Life International Limited.

Solvency II

Solvency II is an EU-wide initiative that brings consistency to how EU insurers manage capital and risk. Solvency II will be implemented on 1 January 2016.

7. Contact details

We want to make sure you have answers to all your questions.

	 Visit	 Mail	 Phone
UK and Ireland If you have any questions about voting at the Annual General Meeting, dividends or your shareholding, please contact our registrar:	www.standardlifeshareportal.com	questions@standardlifeshares.com Address: Standard Life Shareholder Services 34 Beckenham Road Beckenham Kent BR3 4TU	0345 113 0045* +44 (0)20 3367 8224* (01) 431 9829*
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Canada If you have any questions about voting at the Annual General Meeting, dividends or your shareholding, please contact our registrar:	www.standardlifeshareportal.com (English) www.standardlifeshareportal.com/fr (French)	questions@standardlifeshares.ca Address: Standard Life Shareholder Services PO Box 4636 Station A Toronto M5W 7A4	1-866-982-9939

* Calls may be monitored and/or recorded to protect both you and us and help with our training. Call charges will vary.

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Please remember that the value of shares can go down as well as up and you may not get back the full amount invested or any income from it. All figures and share price information have been calculated as at 30 June 2015 (unless otherwise indicated).

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Standard Life plc is registered in Scotland (SC286832) at Standard Life House, 30 Lothian Road, Edinburgh EH1 2DH.

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