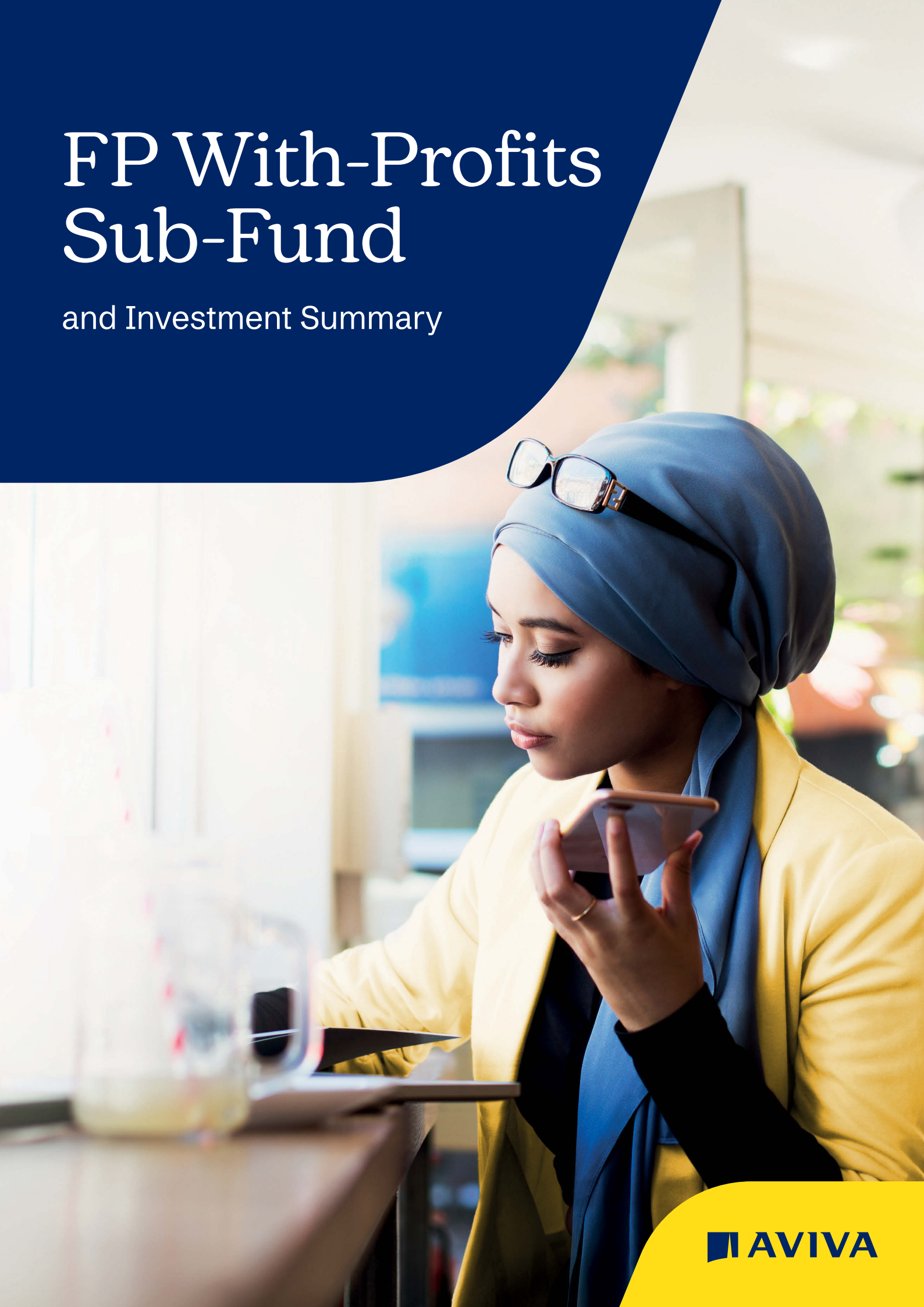
FP With-Profits Sub-Fund

and Investment Summary



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This guide provides a summary of how we manage the **Aviva Life & Pensions UK Limited FP With-Profits Sub-Fund (the 'Sub-Fund')**, along with details of the asset mix and investment returns.

Your policy document will show the name of the company your policy was taken out with. If you're unsure which with-profits sub-fund you're invested in, you can find further details at **aviva.co.uk/ppfm**

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Making sense of it

You may find some of the terms in this guide unfamiliar. To help, we've provided an explanation of the terms in ⓘ **What does it mean?** boxes.

There are three main types of with-profits policies in the Sub-Fund:

Unitised with-profits policies – your investment is used to buy units of equal monetary value based on the unit price on the day of the investment.

Conventional with-profits policies – your investment provides a guaranteed amount (sometimes referred to as the 'sum assured') at maturity or on death.

Accumulating with-profits group pension policies – an account is kept for each scheme or member. We credit the account with payments into the scheme, any guaranteed interest payments due and bonuses allocated. We debit the account with the cost of members' benefits and charges.

Your yearly statement or bonus notice will help you tell which type you have. If your statement shows units and unit prices, then you have a **unitised policy**. If you are an employer with a pension scheme, you may have an **accumulating with-profits** group pension contract. Otherwise, your policy is a **conventional** one.

Where there is a different explanation between types of policy, to make it easier to spot which one that applies, you'll find the 'Unitised policy' explanation on the left and the 'Conventional policy' one on the right. There can be other differences between the two types – where appropriate these are highlighted throughout the guide.

There are also a large number of policies in the Sub-Fund which aren't entitled to a share in profits of the Sub-Fund ('non-profit policies') so don't receive bonuses.

An Aviva with-profits investment

At a glance

A number of our products allow investment into with-profits. An Aviva with-profits investment is a low to medium risk investment that has the advantage of pooling your money with that of other investors, so you can benefit from investing in a wide spread of assets.

We explain assets in greater detail on page 6.

- The FP With-Profits Sub-Fund is rated as a **low to medium risk** fund.
- An Aviva with-profits investment aims to provide steady capital growth over the medium to long term by investing in a broad range of assets, while smoothing out some of the fluctuations of investment markets.
- The value of the Sub-Fund can go down as well as up depending on the returns made by the assets that make up the Sub-Fund, so you may get back less than has been paid in. We share out the profits and losses of the Sub-Fund through a system of bonuses, with the aim of smoothing the returns on your with-profits investment over the long term. We explain smoothing on page 11.
- Some products provide guaranteed policy benefits if certain events happen or on specified dates. We explain some of these guarantees in greater detail in the What are the guarantees? section on page 14.

What does it mean?

Aviva assesses its risk ratings using historical performance data.

Low to medium - 3

Funds typically investing in **assets like corporate bonds** or a mix of assets where day-to-day changes in value have historically been less than for shares. There's still a risk that the value of your investment could fall. We review each investment fund's risk rating on a yearly basis, so they may change from time to time.

You can find out more about our risk ratings and risk warnings at **aviva.co.uk/retirement/fund-centre/investment-funds/risk-ratings/**.

You can see the specific risk warnings relating to investing in the Sub-Fund on page 17.

Assets

An asset is a type of investment. Different types of assets include equities (shares), property, fixed interest (gilts and other bonds), alternative investments and cash/money market. Assets can rise and fall in value.

Things you need to be aware of

Investing in with-profits may not be appropriate if you:

- expect to need your money in the short term
- aren't prepared to accept any risk of losing money
- would prefer the certainty of the interest from a bank or building society savings account, which you're guaranteed to receive once it's earned

Asset mix

At a glance

We invest your money in the FP With-Profits Sub-Fund which invests in a mix of assets including:

- equities (shares) (UK & international)
- property
- fixed interest
- alternative trading strategies
- cash/money market investments

How do we invest your money?

We invest your money into a broad mix of assets. The asset diagrams below show the type and percentage of each asset that the FP With-Profits Sub-Fund invests in. The investment strategies of assets backing pre and post demutualisation business are determined separately, resulting in a different investment mix. Pre demutualisation refers to business written before 9 July 2001 and post demutualisation refers to business written on or after 9 July 2001.

The Sub-Fund your policy invests in will always hold a mixture of higher and lower risk assets to achieve its objective.

We review our long-term investment strategy at least yearly but may do so more often if market conditions change quickly.

For details of the December 2024 asset mixes see the illustrations below. Historical asset mixes are shown on page 9.

FP With-Profits Sub-Fund

Pre demutualisation asset mix as at 31/12/2025

- UK equities (shares) 12.9%
- International equities (shares) 26.8%
- Property 8.1%
- Alternative trading strategies 0.0%
- Fixed interest - gilts 10.4%
- Fixed interest - other bonds 40.6%
- Cash/money market investments 1.2%

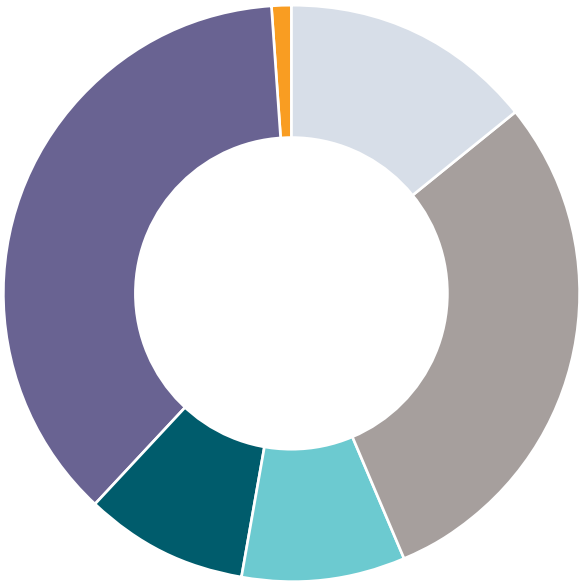
Note

The property allocation at year-end was temporarily below the details set out in Aviva's Investment Management Agreement (IMA) due to the timing sale proceeds were received and the trade date of the subsequent new property.

Asset mix (continued)

FP With-Profits Sub-Fund

Post demutualisation asset mix as at 31/12/2025



- UK equities (shares) 14.2%
- International equities (shares) 29.6%
- Property 9.0%
- Alternative trading strategies 0.0%
- Fixed interest - gilts 9.4%
- Fixed interest - other bonds 36.7%
- Cash/money market investments 1.1%

Rounding: The total asset allocation may be affected by individual percentages being rounded to one decimal place. Rounding is used to simplify numbers and make them easier to read. For example, 12.34% would be rounded to 12.3%, and 12.35% would be rounded to 12.4%.

Asset mix (continued)

The performance of the different types of assets varies over time, and all asset types can go down in value as well as up. Our fund managers may change the asset mix to:

- try to improve the long term performance of the Sub-Fund
- make sure that the Sub-Fund can meet its obligations.

From time to time the Sub-Fund may include investments in other Aviva group companies. However, this won't have a direct effect on the asset mix backing your policy.

What does it mean?

Equities – UK and International (Shares)

Equities are company shares. They represent part-ownership in a company. Companies issue shares on stock exchanges such as the London Stock Exchange, and the shares are then bought and sold on stock markets. Their value can go up or down.

While there is more potential for gains with shares than some types of investment, there is also greater risk that they will fall in value.

Property

This usually refers to commercial property. Shops, offices and warehouses are examples of commercial property. There are two components to an investment in commercial property – the value of the property itself and the rental income received from the tenants of the property.

Commercial property can be subject to heavy falls and sharp increases in value. **Property isn't always easy to sell because it can take time for the purchase or the sale to be completed, and as a result, to access the money from the property**. Property funds may also invest in indirect property investments, including quoted property trusts and unregulated collective investment schemes.

Alternative trading strategies

Alternative trading strategies can help to enhance returns and provide diversification. These investments could include multi-strategy funds (that offer a larger number or broader range of investment strategies within a single fund) which seek to take advantage of investment opportunities not always found in the approach used by more traditional asset classes. They can also include investment in non-traditional assets, such as commodities (raw materials) and derivatives (financial instruments to help manage risk and/or enhance returns). **They may increase the risk profile of the fund compared to funds that only use traditional asset types**.

Fixed interest

Government bonds (defensive bonds) and corporate bonds (riskier and typically 'growth' bonds) are examples of fixed interest assets. UK government bonds are also called gilts.

Government bonds are loans issued by governments in the financial markets to pay for things such as public services. They're a way for governments to borrow money, usually for a fixed term. Governments then pay interest on the loans and therefore on the bonds.

International and UK corporate bonds are loans issued by companies to pay for their operations or to grow the business among other things.

Gilts, and government bonds issued by developed nations, are generally regarded as lower risk investments than corporate bonds.

Bonds pay bondholders a regular income. The full value of the bond is paid to bondholders when the bond matures. Bonds carry interest rate risk - **changes in interest rates can contribute to the value of a bond going up and down.** For example, if interest rates rise, the value of a bond is likely to fall. Bonds also carry default risk. This applies especially to corporate bonds, but also to government bonds. This is the risk that the issuer of the bond becomes unable pay back the money it has borrowed.

Cash/Money market investments

Money market investments are also known as cash investments. They are short-term deposits of cash amounts, usually held with a financial company for less than 12 months. Please note they are not deposit accounts with banks or building societies.

Although these investments are less risky than other asset classes, they can sometimes fall in value, for example if an organisation is unable to pay back money it has borrowed. Their value can also be gradually affected over time by inflation and the effect of charges.

Historical asset mixes

FP Pre-demutualisation asset mix

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
UK equities (shares)	12.9%	13.0%	13.1%	14.0%	14.8%
International equities (shares)	26.8%	26.8%	27.4%	25.8%	26.9%
Property	8.1%	3.2%	9.6%	10.4%	8.7%
Alternative trading strategies	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Fixed interest - gilts	10.4%	10.7%	15.3%	13.5%	13.5%
Fixed interest - other bonds	40.6%	40.0%	33.8%	35.3%	33.9%
Cash/money market investments	1.2%	6.3%	0.8%	1.0%	2.2%

FP Post-demutualisation asset mix

	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
UK equities (shares)	14.2%	14.5%	14.4%	15.4%	16.3%
International equities (shares)	29.6%	29.9%	30.1%	28.4%	29.6%
Property	9.0%	3.6%	10.5%	11.5%	9.5%
Alternative trading strategies	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Fixed interest - gilts	9.4%	9.8%	13.7%	12.1%	12.1%
Fixed interest - other bonds	36.7%	36.5%	30.5%	31.7%	30.6%
Cash/money market investments	1.1%	5.7%	0.8%	0.9%	1.9%

Note

The property allocation at year-end 2024 was temporarily below the details set out in Aviva's Investment Management Agreement (IMA) due to the timing sale proceeds were received and the trade date of the subsequent new property.

The total asset allocation may be affected by individual percentages being rounded to one decimal place. Rounding is used to simplify numbers and make them easier to read. As examples: 12.34% would be rounded to 12.3%, and 12.35% would be rounded to 12.4%.

Investment returns

The investment returns achieved by the Sub-Fund in recent years are:

Investment returns - pre demutualisation					
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
before tax (pensions)	10.1%	7.4%	9.8%	-9.3%	9.5%
after tax (life/savings)	8.8%	6.6%	8.6%	-7.9%	9.6%

Investment returns - post demutualisation					
	2025	2024	2023	2022	2021
before tax (pensions)	10.9%	7.6%	10.3%	-9.3%	10.8%
after tax (life/savings)	9.5%	6.9%	9.1%	-7.9%	10.7%

Further historical investment returns together with other useful updates are available at **aviva.co.uk/help-and-support/managing-your-policy/investments/with-profits-bonus-information/**

The investment returns above are based on the investment strategies of assets backing 'pre' and 'post' demutualisation business and aren't applicable to any individual policy or plan. Figures are before any deduction for investment expenses. 'Before tax (pensions)' returns relate to the investment returns that apply to pension products. 'After tax (life)' returns relate to non-pension products, such as investment bonds or endowment policies.

This is past performance. Past performance isn't a guide to future performance.

What affects how much you might get?

The amount you get back will depend on the amount you invest, plus:

- how the Sub-Fund has performed during the time you've invested with us
- the way we apply the smoothing process (this is explained on page 11)
- the effect of any guarantees (shown in your policy documents)
- our charges, such as administration costs, investment management fees and any financial adviser commission or charges.
- any tax we pay and any future tax changes (pensions currently receive favourable tax treatment)
- for unitised policies any withdrawals (where these are allowed), and whether we're applying a **market value reduction** when you move money out of the Sub-Fund.

Smoothing – how it works

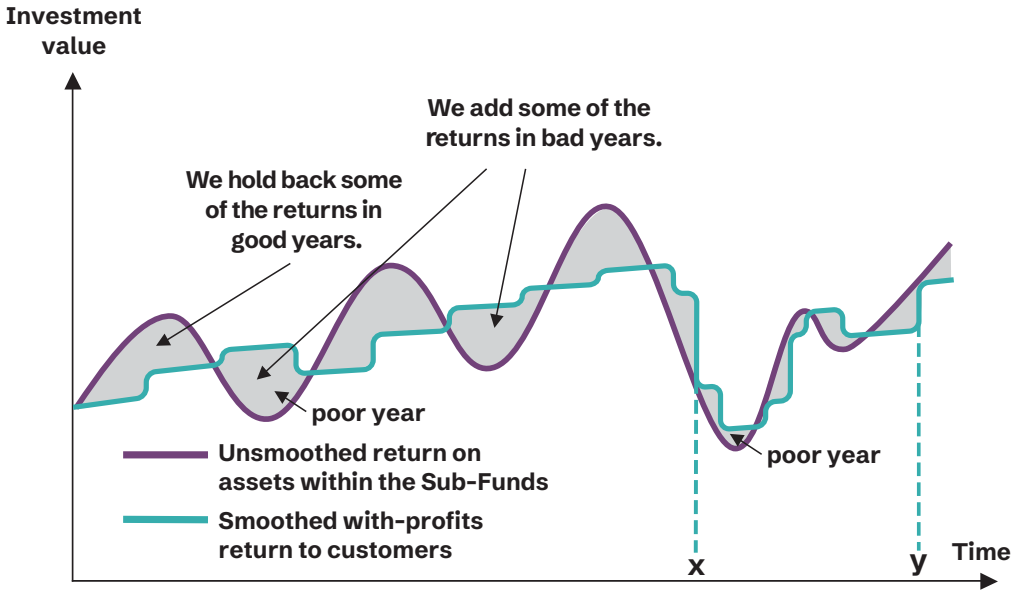
At a glance

One of the main features of a with-profits investment is that it aims to grow in value smoothly from year to year rather than being affected by the significant ups and downs of the stock market.

Over time the value of the assets held by the Sub-Fund will rise and fall. We even out these variations in performance through changes to the bonus rates that apply, and typically this occurs at least twice a year. This is known as smoothing. We show this with the green line in the diagram below. In contrast, the unsmoothed Sub-Fund's value changes each day as the value of the assets goes up and down. This is shown by the purple line in the diagram.

Smoothing applies to both **unitised** and **conventional** policies.

The following diagram is for illustration purposes only and shows a period of positive growth overall, which isn't guaranteed.



Things you need to be aware of

There may be times in poor market conditions when smoothing can't fully protect the value of your investment. This is illustrated in the diagram above between points x and y where the teal green line showing the smoothed with-profits value has fallen.

This can happen following a large or sustained fall in the stock markets or when investment returns are below the level we normally expect. If you leave the Sub-Fund under these circumstances, this could reduce the value of your investment.

This is explained in more detail under the heading 'What happens if you leave the Sub-Fund early?' on page 15.

Bonuses – how do we add the bonuses?

We share out the returns the Sub-Fund earns through a system of bonuses. There are different types of bonuses: regular and final.

Regular bonus

Regular bonuses are designed to be sustainable and provide steady growth over time in the value of your investment. We decide regular bonus rates at least once a year.

You can usually see regular bonus details in your yearly statement. The rate will vary over the period of your investment.

We decide the bonuses by looking at:

- how the Sub-Fund has performed in the current year
- any returns or losses from earlier years that we haven't already shared out through smoothing
- what we expect to earn in future years, and the effect of smoothing.

Unitised policies

We calculate your share of your investment in the Sub-Fund in units. We add the regular bonus, if any, to your investment by increasing the price of the units you have. This means that the number of units you hold stays the same, but the value of these units increases and reflects the bonus rate we've set.

Conventional policies

We may add regular bonuses, if any, once a year to the guaranteed amount.

Conventional with-profits policies can receive two types of regular bonus, which are added on top of the initial guaranteed amount. This is calculated as:

- a proportion of the initial guaranteed amount; and
- a proportion of any bonuses we've added previously.

Once added, we guarantee that the regular bonus will be paid at your chosen retirement date, the policy's maturity date or on death.

Things you need to be aware of

- A regular bonus isn't the same as interest from a bank or building society.
- We don't guarantee to add a regular bonus to your investment each year.
- It's likely that bonuses will be smaller in poor investment years than in good years.

Bonuses – how do we add the bonuses? (continued)

Final bonus

Final bonus aims to pay any balance between the regular bonuses we've already added and the performance of the Sub-Funds over the whole period of your investment. This makes sure that you get a fair share of the return your investment has earned. Bonuses can vary and aren't guaranteed.

We aim to pay a final bonus to increase the value of your policy:

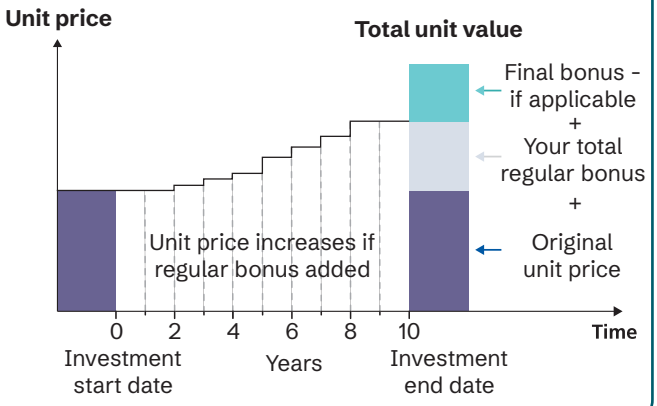
- if you die
- if you transfer your pension or cash-in your policy
- at the end of the term eg. for savings policies with a maturity date, or on your chosen retirement date for pensions
- if you switch out of the Sub-Fund into another investment fund (unitised policies only).

We normally review final bonus rates twice a year. However, we may review them more frequently if there are large changes in investment markets. Final bonus rates can change at any time, aren't guaranteed and could be zero.

Most accumulating with-profits group pension policies aren't entitled to a final bonus.

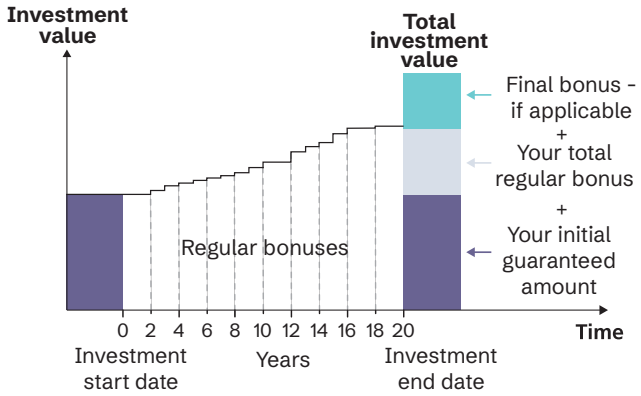
Unitised policies

The diagram shows how we add regular bonuses to your original investment.



Conventional policies

The diagram shows how we add regular bonuses to your initial guaranteed amount to build up a larger lump sum.



These diagrams are for illustration purposes only and show periods of positive growth overall, which isn't guaranteed. The terms illustrated aren't the minimum or maximum period of investment for with-profits.

Things you need to be aware of

For unitised and conventional policies

- The final bonus is based on the year in which you invested and the point at which you leave the Sub-Fund. It may vary depending on the returns earned over the lifetime of your investment and isn't guaranteed.
- If the investment return has been low over the period you invested, you may not receive a final bonus as you'll have already received your share of the returns through regular bonuses.
- We use a typical policy rather than individual policies when setting final bonus rates for policies issued in the same year.
- Most accumulating with-profits group pension policies aren't entitled to a final bonus. Regular bonuses for policies where we don't pay final bonuses may vary more than other policies because we can't use a final bonus to adjust the overall amount we pay out.

For unitised policies

- If a **market value reduction** is in place then this can reduce the effect of any final bonus and you may get back less than you invested. We'll tell you if a market value reduction is applying before you take money out of the Sub-Fund so you have the opportunity to change your mind.

What are the guarantees?

Some conventional and unitised products provide guaranteed policy benefits if certain events happen or on dates as set out in your policy document.

For example, the event may be your policy's maturity date as agreed when you took it out. Or, for a pension policy, it may be the date you chose to retire when you started the policy. Your policy documents will set out any guarantees.

Unitised policies

We won't apply a market value reduction to your policy on your selected retirement date, on maturity or on death. However, for pensions policies we may apply one on your selected retirement date if you've made any additional single payments, transfer payments or switches into the Sub-Fund in the previous five years.

We can't guarantee the amount you'll get back if you move out of the Sub-Fund before or after your originally selected retirement date or before your maturity date.

Conventional policies

At the end of your policy term or on death, we'll pay the basic guaranteed benefit as well as any regular bonus we've already added. We'll do this even if the stock market falls significantly.

Some pension policies may offer **guaranteed annuity options**. Please read your policy document to find out if this applies to you.

You won't receive any guarantees if you decide to cash in your policy early.

What does it mean?

Guaranteed annuity options

Some pension policies may offer guaranteed annuity options, such as a guaranteed annuity rate. A guaranteed annuity rate is a valuable benefit, and usually means you can get a higher income from us than you could from another company.

Please read your policy document to find out if this applies to you.

Things you need to be aware of

As these guarantees are valuable, we recommended you seek financial advice before withdrawing, switching or surrendering any benefits in the future.

What happens if you leave the Sub-Fund early?

You may decide to move some or all of your investment out of the Sub-Fund early. For example, where your policy allows, you might:

- cash-in your policy
- transfer to another company; or
- switch to another type of fund (only available for unitised with-profits policies).

You should view with-profits investments as a long-term investment. This means leaving the Sub-Fund early may be the wrong option for you, especially if you have guarantees.

If you're considering leaving the Sub-Fund, we'd strongly suggest that you talk to your financial adviser or contact us directly. You can call us on the telephone number shown on your annual statement.

Unitised policies

We work out the cash-in, transfer or switch value by looking at the value of units in your policy and then apply any deduction as described in your policy documents. We may then add a final bonus.

There may be times in poor market conditions or when investment returns are below the level we normally expect when we would apply a **market value reduction** if you move out of the Sub-Fund.

Market value reductions only apply to unitised with-profits policies. It's a reduction made to ensure that policyholders who remain in the Sub-Fund aren't disadvantaged when others leave.

If you move out of the Sub-Fund when a market value reduction is in place it'll reduce the value of your investment. This means you could get back less than you've invested. We won't apply it to your policy on your selected retirement date, on maturity or on death. However, we may apply it on your selected retirement date if you've made any additional single payments, transfer payments or switches into the Sub-Fund in the previous five years. Please refer to your policy documents for further details.

If you tell us you want to move your money out of the Sub-Fund, we'll let you know if a market value reduction will be applied before taking your money out of the Sub-Fund. This gives you the chance to change your mind.

Conventional policies

If you move your money out of a conventional with-profits policy (eg. surrender before the maturity date or transfer before the selected retirement date) we'll reduce the policy's guaranteed benefits to reflect that you've paid fewer premiums and been invested in the Sub-Fund for a shorter time than we expected when you took out the policy. We may add a final bonus.

What does it mean?

Market value reduction – This is a reduction we sometimes have to make so that customers who remain invested in the Sub-Fund aren't disadvantaged when others choose to leave.

An example showing why we may make a market value reduction – If there are three investors in a fund who each invest £10,000, the total fund is worth £30,000. If stock markets fall by 20% and the total fund value drops to £24,000, this would mean that if one investor withdraws their original £10,000 without a market value reduction in place, it would only leave £14,000 to be shared between the remaining two investors.

Questions and answers

What's the With-Profits Committee?

Our customers are at the heart of everything we do and we're fully committed to treating them fairly at all times.

To support this, we have a With-Profits Committee which oversees our work with independent expertise to make sure our decisions relating to with-profits investments are fair.

You can find out more about our With-Profits Committee at **aviva.co.uk/wpcommittee**

How are business risks managed?

The FP With-Profits Sub-Fund is exposed to a number of risks. For policies sold before 9 July 2001 the cost of risk is normally borne by the Sub-Fund. Our biggest risks come from the need to pay the guaranteed payments on all with-profits and non-profit policies when they become due particularly as, that in order to generate a better return, we don't invest only in asset types which would minimise this risk.

Policies sold from 9 July 2001 are exposed only to the cost of guarantees built up by regular bonus additions on this business. Other business risks for these policies are borne by the **shareholders**.

We control the risks to the Sub-Fund by monitoring the various risk factors, and taking action to reduce our exposure to risk, for example by changing our investment strategy.

What are the estate and capital support?

Each of our with-profits sub-funds has a buffer over and above the amount needed to make pay-outs to policyholders. This buffer is known as the estate and we use this to support smoothing and guarantees and to provide security for our policyholders. We review the size of the 'buffer' in each with-profits sub-fund every year to determine whether they have additional surplus that can be shared between eligible policies.

In addition, certain capital support assets are available within other parts of Aviva Life & Pensions UK Limited, in all but extreme circumstances. Support assets may be used to pay policy benefits of the Sub-Fund should the reserves and estate prove insufficient. In certain circumstances the support assets will be transferred to the Sub-Fund. The assets will also be repaid when no longer required.

The estate and capital support assets support the operation of with-profits policies. In particular they:

- provide us with the flexibility to invest in a wider range of assets
- provide a cushion of extra security to protect our investors when investment returns are low
- enable bonuses on with-profits policies to be smoothed.

If at any time we believe that the amount of the estate is too low then we will take action to increase it, for example by changing investment strategy or by setting aside a small amount of asset share to meet the expected cost of guarantees. Any increase in the estate will be used to enhance pay outs for certain policies sold before 9 July 2001.

We aim to distribute all of the assets attributable to the with-profits policies in the Sub-Fund over the remaining lifetime of those policies. You can find out about the estate distributions that are currently applying at **aviva.co.uk/estate-distributions**

Is the Sub-Fund closed to new business?

The FP With-Profits Sub-Fund was closed to new business on 1 October 2017, although we still accept increments to existing policies and new members to existing group schemes.

What are policyholder and shareholder interests?

There are two groups who have an interest in the Sub-Fund – **policyholders** and **shareholders**. We must make sure that any decisions we make about how we run the Sub-Fund are fair to everyone. This means we have to balance the interests of:

- policyholders whose investments start at different times
- policyholders who move money out of the Sub-Fund and those who keep their money invested in it
- our shareholders.

What does it mean?

Policyholders have invested their money in the Sub-Fund.

Shareholders own a stake in our total business.

How are the profits shared?

Shareholders receive a share in the investment and other profits and losses of the business written prior to 9 July 2001. They're entitled to:

- 1/9th of the value of bonuses added to conventional with-profits policies
- 60% of non-investment profits on unitised with-profits business; and
- 60% on profits on non-profit business in the Sub-Fund.

These entitlements aren't deducted from asset share. The amounts that were expected to be paid in all future years were included in the Sub-Fund for this purpose in 2001; any difference compared to the actual amount paid will be added or deducted from the excess assets of the Sub-Fund.

For business written from 9 July 2001, shareholders are entitled to any of the profit or loss as a result of differences between actual expenses and the charges made to policies.

What are the risk warnings that apply to the Sub-Fund?

All funds carry risks because of the type of assets they invest in. The risk warnings that apply to the Sub-Fund as explained in the table below.

Risk warning	Risk warning description
A - General	**Investment is not guaranteed:** The value of an investment is not guaranteed and can go down as well as up. You could get back less than you've paid in. **Specialist funds:** Some funds invest only in a specific or limited range of sectors. This will be set out in the fund's aim. These funds may be riskier than funds that invest across a broader range of sectors. **Suspend trading:** Fund managers are often able to stop any trading in their funds in certain circumstances for as long as necessary. When this happens, cashing in or switching your investment in the fund will be delayed. You may not be able to access your money during this period. **Derivatives:** Derivatives are financial contracts whose value is based on the prices of other assets. Most funds can invest partly in derivatives so that the fund can be managed more efficiently or to reduce risk, but there's a risk that the company that issues the derivative may default on its commitments, which could lead to losses. Some funds also use derivatives to increase potential returns – this is known as 'speculation' – and an additional risk warning applies to those funds (see risk F below).
B - Foreign exchange risk	When a fund invests substantially in overseas assets, its value will go up and down in line with movements in exchange rates as well as the changes in value of the fund's investments.
C - Emerging markets	Where a fund invests substantially in emerging markets, its value is more likely to move up and down by large amounts and more frequently than a fund that invests in developed markets. Emerging markets may not be as strictly regulated, and investments may be harder to buy and sell than in developed markets. Emerging markets may also be politically unstable which can make these funds riskier.
E - Fixed interest	Where a fund invests substantially in fixed-interest assets, such as corporate or government bonds, changes in interest rates or inflation can contribute to the value of the fund going up or down. For example, if interest rates rise, the fund's value is likely to fall. There is also a risk that a bond issuer might fail to pay interest or return the capital that was invested.
F - Derivatives	See risk A above. Some funds also invest in derivatives as part of their investment strategy, not just for managing the fund more efficiently. Under certain circumstances, derivatives can cause large movements up or down in the value of the fund, making it riskier compared with funds that only invest in, for example, company shares. There's also a risk that the company that issues the derivative may default on its commitments, which could lead to losses.

Risk warning	Risk warning description
H - Property funds	When a fund invests substantially in direct property or property funds, you should bear in mind that: • Property isn't always easy to sell, so at times the fund may not be able to cash-in or switch part or all of its holdings. You may not be able to access your money during this time • Property valuations are made by independent valuers, but effectively they remain a matter of judgement and opinion • Property transaction costs are high due to legal costs, valuation costs and stamp duty, all of which affect the value of a fund
K - Alternative Investment Funds	The fund invests partly in one or more alternative investment funds, for example Long-Term Asset Funds (LTAFs) or Reserved Alternative Investment Funds (RAIFs). These investments give access to sectors such as infrastructure, venture capital, private equity and private debt investments and they add diversification to the fund, but it can take longer to move money out of them than from many other types of asset. This could mean that in exceptional circumstances cashing-in or switching your investment in the fund may need to be delayed. The values of some of the underlying holdings are a matter of judgement and opinion and transaction costs may be high due to legal costs, valuation costs and stamp duty, all of which affect the value of a fund. These types of funds may be more susceptible to adverse economic, political or regulatory changes, and business operations may be adversely affected by additional costs, competition, and regulatory implications. To reduce these risks, we set strict limits on how much of the fund can be invested in Alternative Investment Funds and monitor this closely.

Where can you find out more?

We hope this guide has helped you understand how our With-Profits Sub-Fund works.

This guide is only meant to be a summary. We also have a detailed document, called the **Principles and Practices of Financial Management (PPFM)**, which is produced in line with guidance from our regulator, the Financial Conduct Authority. You can find it and more on our website: **aviva.co.uk/ppfm/#fp-with-profits**

If there are any differences between the information in the two guides, you should take the Principles and Practices of Financial Management as the final word.

You can see a summary of any changes to our PPFM on our website together with our yearly compliance statement.

You can also contact us for a copy of these guides or for more information by calling

0117 989 9000

Calls may be monitored and/or recorded.

Write to us at:
Aviva, PO Box 582
Bristol
BS34 9FX

You can use the link below to find out more about our Sub-Funds at:
aviva.co.uk/ppfm

If you have any questions about your investment you can talk to your financial adviser. They'll be able to consider your current circumstances and financial goals.

If you don't have a financial adviser, you can find one at **unbiased.co.uk**

Please note, your financial adviser may charge you for any advice provided.

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