

Section 6**Additional
information**

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Risk factors

A number of factors (risk factors) affect Prudential's operating results and financial condition and, accordingly, the trading price of its shares. The risk factors mentioned below should not be regarded as a complete and comprehensive statement of all potential risks and uncertainties. The information given is as of the date of this document, is not updated, and any forward looking statements are made subject to the reservations specified below under 'Forward Looking Statements'.

Prudential's approaches to managing risks are explained in the 'Business review' section under 'Risk and capital management'.

Risks relating to Prudential's business

Prudential's businesses are inherently subject to market fluctuations and general economic conditions

Prudential's businesses are inherently subject to market fluctuations and general economic conditions. Uncertainty or negative trends in international economic and investment climates could adversely affect Prudential's business and profitability. Since 2008 Prudential has had to operate against a challenging background of periods of unprecedented volatility in global capital and equity markets, interest rates and liquidity, and widespread economic uncertainty. Government interest rates have also fallen to historic lows in the US and UK. These factors have, at times during this period, had a material adverse effect on Prudential's business and profitability.

In the future, the adverse effects of such factors would be felt principally through the following items:

- Investment impairments or reduced investment returns, which could impair Prudential's ability to write significant volumes of new business and would have a negative impact on its assets under management and profit;
- Higher credit defaults and wider credit and liquidity spreads resulting in realised and unrealised credit losses;
- Prudential in the normal course of business enters into a variety of transactions with counterparties, including derivative transactions. Failure of any of these counterparties to discharge their obligations, or where adequate collateral is not in place, could have an adverse impact on Prudential's results; and
- Estimates of the value of financial instruments being difficult because in certain illiquid or closed markets, determining the value at which financial instruments can be realised is highly subjective. Processes to ascertain value and estimates of value require substantial elements of judgement, assumptions and estimates (which may change over time). Increased illiquidity also adds to uncertainty over the accessibility of financial resources and may reduce capital resources as valuations decline.

Global financial markets have experienced, and continue to experience, significant volatility brought on, in particular, by concerns over European and US sovereign debt, as well as concerns about a general slowing of global demand reflecting an increasing lack of confidence among consumers, companies and governments. Upheavals in the financial markets may affect general levels of economic activity, employment and customer behaviour. For example, insurers may experience an elevated incidence of claims, lapses, or surrenders of policies, and some policyholders may choose to defer or stop paying insurance premiums. The demand for insurance products may also be adversely affected. If sustained, this environment is likely to have a negative impact on the insurance sector over time and may consequently have a negative impact on Prudential's business and profitability. New challenges related to market fluctuations and general economic conditions may continue to emerge.

For some non-unit-linked investment products, in particular those written in some of the Group's Asian operations, it may not be possible to hold assets which will provide cash flows to match exactly those relating to policyholder liabilities. This is particularly true in those countries where bond markets are not developed and in certain markets where regulated surrender values are set with reference to the interest rate environment prevailing at the time of policy issue. This results in a mismatch due to the duration and uncertainty of the liability cash flows and the lack of sufficient assets of a suitable duration. While this residual asset/liability mismatch risk can be managed, it cannot be eliminated. Where interest rates in these markets remain lower than interest rates used to calculate surrender values over a sustained period, this could have an adverse impact on Prudential's reported profit.

In the US, fluctuations in prevailing interest rates can affect results from Jackson, which has a significant spread-based business, with the majority of its assets invested in fixed income securities. In particular, fixed annuities and stable value products written by Jackson expose Prudential to the risk that changes in interest rates, which are not fully reflected in the interest rates credited to customers, will reduce spread. The spread is the difference between the rate of return Jackson is able to earn on the assets backing the policyholders' liabilities and the amounts that are credited to policyholders in the form of benefit increases, subject to minimum crediting rates.

Declines in spread from these products or other spread businesses that Jackson conducts could have a material impact on its businesses or results of operations. Jackson also writes a significant amount of variable annuities that offer capital or income protection guarantees. There could be market circumstances where the derivatives that it enters into to hedge its market risks may not fully offset its losses, and any cost of the guarantees that remain unhedged will also affect Prudential's results.

A significant part of the profit from Prudential's UK insurance operations is related to bonuses for policyholders declared on with-profits products, which are broadly based on historical and current rates of return on equity, real estate and fixed income securities, as well as Prudential's expectations of future investment returns.

Prudential is subject to the risk of potential sovereign debt credit deterioration owing to the amounts of sovereign debt obligations held in its investment portfolio

Prudential is subject to the risk of potential sovereign debt credit deterioration and default. During 2011 and 2012, this risk has heightened, particularly in relation to European and US sovereign debt. Investing in such instruments creates exposure to the direct or indirect consequences of political, social or economic changes (including changes in governments, heads of states or monarchs) in the countries in which the issuers are located and the creditworthiness of the sovereign. Investment in sovereign debt obligations involves risks not present in debt obligations of corporate issuers. In addition, the issuer of the debt or the governmental authorities that control the repayment of the debt may be unable or unwilling to repay principal or pay interest when due in accordance with the terms of such debt, and Prudential may have limited recourse to compel payment in the event of a default. A sovereign debtor's willingness or ability to repay principal and to pay interest in a timely manner may be affected by, among other factors, its cash flow situation, its relations with its central bank, the extent of its foreign currency reserves, the availability of sufficient foreign exchange on the date a payment is due, the relative size of the debt service burden to the economy as a whole, the sovereign debtor's policy toward local and international lenders, and the political constraints to which the sovereign debtor may be subject. Periods of economic uncertainty may affect the volatility of market prices of sovereign debt to a greater extent than the volatility inherent in debt obligations of other types of issues. If a sovereign were to default on its obligations, this could have a material adverse effect on Prudential's financial condition and results of operations.

Prudential is subject to the risk of exchange rate fluctuations owing to the geographical diversity of its businesses

Due to their geographical diversity, Prudential's businesses are subject to the risk of exchange rate fluctuations. Prudential's operations in the US and Asia, which represent a significant proportion of operating profit and shareholders' funds, generally write policies and invest in assets denominated in local currency. Although this practice limits the effect of exchange rate fluctuations on local operating results, it can lead to significant fluctuations in Prudential's consolidated financial statements upon translation of results into pounds sterling. The currency exposure relating to the translation of reported earnings is not currently separately managed. The impact of gains or losses on currency translations is recorded as a component of shareholders' funds within other comprehensive income. Consequently, this could impact on Prudential's gearing ratios (defined as debt over debt plus shareholders' funds).

Prudential conducts its businesses subject to regulation and associated regulatory risks, including the effects of changes in the laws, regulations, policies and interpretations and any accounting standards in the markets in which it operates

Changes in government policy, legislation (including tax) or regulatory interpretation applying to companies in the financial services and insurance industries in any of the markets in which Prudential operates, which in some circumstances may be applied retrospectively, may adversely affect Prudential's product range, distribution channels, capital requirements and, consequently, reported results and financing requirements. Also, regulators in jurisdictions in which Prudential operates may change the level of capital required to be held by individual businesses or could introduce possible changes in the regulatory framework for pension arrangements and policies, the regulation of selling practices and solvency requirements. Furthermore, as a result of the recent interventions by governments in response to global economic conditions, it is widely expected that there will be a substantial increase in government regulation and supervision of the financial services industry, including the possibility of higher capital requirements, restrictions on certain types of transaction structure and enhanced supervisory powers.

Current EU directives, including the EU Insurance Groups Directive ('IGD'), require European financial services groups to demonstrate net aggregate surplus capital in excess of solvency requirements at the group level in respect of shareholder-owned entities. The test is a continuous requirement, so that Prudential needs to maintain a somewhat higher amount of regulatory capital at the group level than otherwise necessary in respect of some of its individual businesses to accommodate, for example, short-term movements in global foreign exchange rates, interest rates, deterioration in credit quality and equity markets. The EU is also developing a new solvency framework for insurance companies, referred to as 'Solvency II'. The new approach will be based on the concept of three pillars – minimum capital requirements, supervisory review of firms' assessment of risk, and enhanced disclosure requirements – and will cover valuations, the treatment of insurance groups, the definition of capital and the overall level of capital requirements. A key aspect of Solvency II is that the assessment of risks and capital requirements will be aligned more closely with economic capital methodologies, and may allow Prudential to make use of its internal economic capital models, if approved by the Financial Services Authority (FSA) or other relevant supervisory authority. The Solvency II Directive was formally approved by the Economic and Financial Affairs Council in November 2009. The European Parliament is currently discussing the Omnibus II Directive which, once approved, will amend the Solvency II Directive. In addition, the European Commission is continuing to develop the detailed rules that will complement the high-level principles of the Directive, referred to as 'implementing measures'. The Omnibus II Directive is expected to be finalised during 2012, with the implementing measures expected to be finalised later in 2012. There is significant uncertainty regarding the final outcome of this process. As a result there is a risk that the effect of the measures finally adopted could be adverse for Prudential, including potentially a significant increase in capital required to support its business and that Prudential may be placed at a competitive disadvantage to other European and non-European financial services groups.

Risk factors

Various jurisdictions in which Prudential operates have created investor compensation schemes that require mandatory contributions from market participants in some instances in the event of a failure of a market participant. As a major participant in the majority of its chosen markets, circumstances could arise where Prudential, along with other companies, may be required to make such contributions.

The Group's accounts are prepared in accordance with current International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS') applicable to the insurance industry. The International Accounting Standards Board ('IASB') introduced a framework that it described as Phase I, which permitted insurers to continue to use the statutory basis of accounting for insurance assets and liabilities that existed in their jurisdictions prior to January 2005. In July 2010, the IASB published an Exposure Draft for its Phase II on insurance accounting, which would introduce significant changes to the statutory reporting of insurance entities that prepare accounts according to IFRS. The IASB continues its deliberation on the exposure draft principles but it remains uncertain whether the proposals in the Exposure Draft will become the final IASB standard and when changes might take effect.

Any changes or modification of IFRS accounting policies may require a change in the future results or a restatement of reported results.

European Embedded Value ('EEV') basis results are published as supplementary information by Prudential using principles issued by the European CFO (Chief Financial Officers) Forum. The EEV basis is a value-based reporting method for Prudential's long-term business which is used by market analysts, and which underpins a significant part of the key performance indicators used by Prudential's management for both internal and external reporting purposes.

The resolution of several issues affecting the financial services industry could have a negative impact on Prudential's reported results or on its relations with current and potential customers

Prudential is, and in the future may be, subject to legal and regulatory actions in the ordinary course of its business, both in the UK and internationally. These actions could involve a review of business sold in the past under acceptable market practices at the time, such as the requirement in the UK to provide redress to certain past purchasers of pension and mortgage endowment policies, changes to the tax regime affecting products and regulatory reviews on products sold and industry practices, including, in the latter case, businesses it has closed.

Regulators particularly, but not exclusively, in the US and the UK are moving towards a regime based on principles-based regulation which brings an element of uncertainty. These regulators are increasingly interested in the approach that product providers use to select third party distributors and to monitor the appropriateness of sales made by them. In some cases, product providers can be held responsible for the deficiencies of third-party distributors.

In the US, federal and state regulators have focused on, and continue to devote substantial attention to, the mutual fund, fixed index annuity and insurance product industries. This focus includes new regulations in respect of the suitability of sales of certain products. As a result of publicity relating to widespread perceptions of industry abuses, there have been numerous regulatory inquiries and proposals for legislative and regulatory reforms.

In Asia, regulatory regimes are developing at different speeds, driven by a combination of global factors and local considerations. There is a risk that new requirements are introduced that challenge current practices, or are retrospectively applied to sales made prior to their introduction.

Litigation, disputes and regulatory investigations may adversely affect Prudential's profitability and financial condition

Prudential is, and may be in the future, subject to legal actions, disputes and regulatory investigations in the ordinary course of its insurance, investment management and other business operations. These legal actions, disputes and investigations may relate to aspects of Prudential's businesses and operations that are specific to Prudential, or that are common to companies that operate in Prudential's markets. Legal actions and disputes may arise under contracts, regulations (including tax) or from a course of conduct taken by Prudential, and may be class actions. Although Prudential believes that it has adequately provided in all material aspects for the costs of litigation and regulatory matters, no assurance can be provided that such provisions are sufficient. Given the large or indeterminate amounts of damages sometimes sought, and the inherent unpredictability of litigation and disputes, it is possible that an adverse outcome could, from time to time, have an adverse effect on Prudential's results of operations or cash flows.

Prudential's businesses are conducted in highly competitive environments with developing demographic trends and continued profitability depends on management's ability to respond to these pressures and trends

The markets for financial services in the UK, US and Asia are highly competitive, with several factors affecting Prudential's ability to sell its products and continued profitability, including price and yields offered, financial strength and ratings, range of product lines and product quality, brand strength and name recognition, investment management performance, historical bonus levels, developing demographic trends and customer appetite for certain savings products. In some of its markets, Prudential faces competitors that are larger, have greater financial resources or a greater market share, offer a broader range of products or have higher bonus rates or claims-paying ratios. Further, heightened competition for talented and skilled employees and agents with local experience, particularly in Asia, may limit Prudential's potential to grow its business as quickly as planned.

In Asia, the Group's principal regional competitors are international financial companies, including Allianz, AXA, ING, AIA and Manulife. In a number of markets, local companies have a very significant market presence.

Within the UK, Prudential's principal competitors in the life market include many of the major retail financial services companies including, in particular, Aviva, Legal & General, Lloyds Banking Group and Standard Life.

Jackson's competitors in the US include major stock and mutual insurance companies, mutual fund organisations, banks and other financial services companies such as AIG, AXA Financial Inc., Hartford Life Inc., Prudential Financial, Lincoln National, MetLife and TIAA-CREF.

Prudential believes competition will intensify across all regions in response to consumer demand, technological advances, the impact of consolidation, regulatory actions and other factors. Prudential's ability to generate an appropriate return depends significantly upon its capacity to anticipate and respond appropriately to these competitive pressures.

Downgrades in Prudential's financial strength and credit ratings could significantly impact its competitive position and hurt its relationships with creditors or trading counterparties

Prudential's financial strength and credit ratings, which are used by the market to measure its ability to meet policyholder obligations, are an important factor affecting public confidence in most of Prudential's products, and as a result its competitiveness.

Downgrades in Prudential's ratings, as a result of, for example, decreased profitability, increased costs, increased indebtedness or other concerns, could have an adverse effect on its ability to market products; retain current policyholders; and on the Group's financial flexibility. In addition, the interest rates Prudential pays on its borrowings are affected by its debt credit ratings, which are in place to measure the Group's ability to meet its contractual obligations.

Prudential's long-term senior debt is rated as A2 by Moody's, A+ by Standard & Poor's and A by Fitch. These ratings have a stable outlook.

Prudential's short-term debt is rated as P-1 by Moody's, A-1 by Standard & Poor's and F1 by Fitch.

The Prudential Assurance Company Limited's financial strength is rated Aa2 by Moody's, AA by Standard & Poor's and AA by Fitch. These ratings have a stable outlook.

Jackson's financial strength is rated AA by Standard & Poor's and Fitch, A1 by Moody's, and A+ by AM Best. These ratings have a stable outlook.

In addition, changes in methodologies and criteria used by rating agencies could result in downgrades that do not reflect changes in the general economic conditions, or Prudential's financial condition.

Adverse experience in the operational risks inherent in Prudential's business could have a negative impact on its results of operations

Operational risks are present in all of Prudential's businesses, including the risk of direct or indirect loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal and external processes, systems and human error or from external events. Prudential's business is dependent on processing a large number of complex transactions across numerous and diverse products, and is subject to a number of different legal and regulatory regimes. In addition, Prudential outsources several operations, including a significant part of its UK back office and customer-facing functions as well as a number of IT functions, resulting in reliance upon the operational processing performance of its outsourcing partners.

Further, because of the long-term nature of much of the Group's business, accurate records have to be maintained for significant periods. Prudential's systems and processes incorporate controls which are designed to manage and mitigate the operational risks associated with its activities. For example, any weakness in the administration systems or actuarial reserving processes could have an impact on its results of operations during the effective period. Prudential has not experienced or identified any operational risks in its systems or processes during 2011, which have subsequently caused, or are expected to cause, a significant negative impact on its results of operations.

Adverse experience against the assumptions used in pricing products and reporting business results could significantly affect Prudential's results of operations

Prudential needs to make assumptions about a number of factors in determining the pricing of its products and setting reserves, and for reporting its capital levels and the results of its long-term business operations. For example, the assumption that Prudential makes about future expected levels of mortality is particularly relevant for its UK annuity business. In exchange for a premium equal to the capital value of their accumulated pension fund, pension annuity policyholders receive a guaranteed payment, usually monthly, for as long as they are alive. Prudential conducts rigorous research into longevity risk, using data from its substantial annuitant portfolio. As part of its pension annuity pricing and reserving policy, Prudential's UK business assumes that current rates of mortality continuously improve over time at levels based on adjusted data from the Continuous Mortality Investigations (CMI), as published by the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries. If mortality improvement rates significantly exceed the improvement assumed, Prudential's results of operations could be adversely affected.

Risk factors

A further example is the assumption that Prudential makes about future expected levels of the rates of early termination of products by its customers (persistence). This is particularly relevant to its lines of business other than its UK annuity business. Prudential's persistence assumptions reflect recent past experience for each relevant line of business. Any expected deterioration in future persistence is also reflected in the assumption. If actual levels of future persistence are significantly lower than assumed (that is, policy termination rates are significantly higher than assumed), the Group's results of operations could be adversely affected.

Another example is the impact of epidemics and other effects that cause a large number of deaths. Significant influenza epidemics have occurred three times in the last century, but the likelihood, timing, or the severity of future epidemics cannot be predicted. The effectiveness of external parties, including governmental and non-governmental organisations, in combating the spread and severity of any epidemics could have a material impact on the Group's loss experience.

In common with other industry participants, the profitability of the Group's businesses depends on a mix of factors including mortality and morbidity trends, policy surrender rates, investment performance and impairments, unit cost of administration and new business acquisition expense.

As a holding company, Prudential is dependent upon its subsidiaries to cover operating expenses and dividend payments.

The Group's insurance and investment management operations are generally conducted through direct and indirect subsidiaries.

As a holding company, Prudential's principal sources of funds are remittances from subsidiaries, shareholder-backed funds, the shareholder transfer from long-term funds and any amounts that may be raised through the issuance of equity, debt and commercial paper. Certain of the subsidiaries are restricted by applicable insurance, foreign exchange and tax laws, rules and regulations that can limit the payment of dividends, which in some circumstances could limit the ability to pay dividends to shareholders, or to make available funds held in certain subsidiaries to cover operating expenses of other members of the Group.

Prudential operates in a number of markets through joint ventures and other arrangements with third parties (including in China and India), involving certain risks that Prudential does not face with respect to its consolidated subsidiaries

Prudential operates, and in certain markets is required by local regulation to operate, through joint ventures (including in China and India). For the Group's joint venture operations, management control is exercised jointly with the venture participants. The level of control exercisable by the Group depends on the terms of the joint venture agreements, in particular, the allocation of control among, and continued co-operation between, the joint venture participants. Prudential may also face financial or other exposure in the event that any of its joint venture partners fails to meet its obligations under the joint venture, or encounters financial difficulty. In addition, a significant proportion of the Group's product distribution is carried out through arrangements with third parties not controlled by Prudential and is dependent upon continuation of these relationships. A temporary or permanent disruption to these distribution arrangements could adversely affect the results of operations of Prudential.

Prudential's Articles of Association contain an exclusive jurisdiction provision

Under Prudential's Articles of Association, certain legal proceedings may only be brought in the courts of England and Wales. This applies to legal proceedings by a shareholder (in its capacity as such) against Prudential and/or its directors and/or its professional service providers. It also applies to legal proceedings between Prudential and its directors and/or Prudential and Prudential's professional service providers that arise in connection with legal proceedings between the shareholder and such professional service provider. This provision could make it difficult for US and other non-UK shareholders to enforce their shareholder rights.

Changes in tax legislation may result in adverse tax consequences

Tax rules, including those relating to the insurance industry, and their interpretation, may change, possibly with retrospective effect, in any of the jurisdictions in which Prudential operates. Significant tax disputes with tax authorities, and any change in the tax status of any member of the Group or in taxation legislation or its scope or interpretation could affect Prudential's financial condition and results of operations.

Glossary

Actual exchange rate (AER)

Actual exchange rates are actual historical exchange rates for the specific accounting period, being the average rates over the period for the income statement and the closing rates for the balance sheet at the balance sheet date.

Annual premium equivalent or APE

A measure of new business activity that is calculated as the sum of annualised regular premiums from new business plus 10 per cent of single premiums on new business written during the period.

Annuity

A contract providing for periodic payments to an annuitant for a specified period of time, often until the annuitant's death.

Asset backed security (ABS)

A security whose value and income payments are derived from and collateralised (or 'backed') by a specified pool of underlying assets. The pool of assets is typically a group of small and illiquid assets that are unable to be sold individually.

Available-for-sale (AFS)

Securities that have been acquired neither for short-term sale nor to be held to maturity. Shown at fair value on the statement of financial position and changes in value are taken straight to equity instead of the income statement.

Bancassurance

The distribution of insurance products through bank branches and/or joint ventures with banks.

Bonuses

Bonuses refer to the non-guaranteed benefit added to participating life insurance policies and are the way in which policyholders receive their share of the profits of the policies. There are normally two types of bonus:

- **Regular bonus** – expected to be added every year during the term of the policy. It is not guaranteed that a regular bonus will be added each year, but once it is added, it cannot be reversed, also known as annual or reversionary bonus; and
- **Final bonus** – an additional bonus expected to be paid when policyholders take money from the policies. If investment return has been low over the lifetime of the policy, a final bonus may not be paid. Final bonuses may vary and are not guaranteed.

Cash surrender value

The amount of cash available to a policyholder on the surrender of or withdrawal from a life insurance policy or annuity contract.

Cede

When an insurer reinsures its risk with another insurer, it 'cedes' business.

Claim

An occurrence that is the basis for submission and/or payment of a benefit under an insurance policy. Depending on the terms of the insurance policy, a claim may be covered, limited or excluded from coverage.

Collateralised debt obligation fund (CDO fund)

An asset backed security and structured credit product. CDOs gain exposure to the credit of a portfolio of assets and divide the credit risk among different tranches, with any losses initially applied to the most junior tranches and moving up to the more senior tranches should these be exhausted.

Commission

A fee paid to an agent or broker by an insurance company for services rendered in connection with the sale or maintenance of an insurance product.

Constant exchange rate (CER)

Constant exchange rate – Prudential plc reports its results at both actual exchange rates (AER) to reflect actual results and also constant exchange rates, so as to eliminate the impact from exchange translation.

Core structural borrowings

Borrowings which Prudential considers to form part of its core capital structure and exclude operational borrowings.

Credit risk

The risk of loss if another party fails to meet its obligations, or fails to do so in a timely fashion.

Currency risk

The risk that asset or liability values, cash flows, income or expenses will be affected by changes in exchange rates. Also referred to as foreign exchange risk.

Deferred acquisition costs or DAC

Acquisition costs are expenses of an insurer which are incurred in connection with the acquisition of new insurance contracts, or the renewal of existing insurance policies. They include commissions and other variable sales inducements and the direct costs of issuing the policy, such as underwriting and other policy issue expenses. Typically, under IFRS, an element of acquisition costs is deferred ie not expensed in the year incurred, and instead, amortised in the income statement in line with the emergence of surpluses on the related contracts.

Deferred annuities

Annuities or pensions due to be paid from a future date or when the policyholder reaches a specified age.

Defined benefit pension scheme

An occupational scheme where the benefits paid to the annuitant depend on the number of years in service and the salary at the time of retirement. Also known as a final salary scheme in the UK.

Discretionary participation features or DPF

A contractual right to receive, as a supplement to guaranteed benefits, additional benefits:

- that are likely to be a significant portion of the total contractual benefits,
- whose amount or timing is contractually at the discretion of the issuer, and
- that are contractually based on asset, fund, company or other entity performance as discussed in IFRS 4.

Glossary

Dividend cover

Dividend cover is calculated as operating profit after tax on an IFRS basis, divided by the current year interim dividend plus the proposed final dividend.

Duration

The number of years required to receive the present value of a stream of future cash flow, which is often used as an indicator of a bond's price volatility resulting from changes in interest rates.

Earnings per share (EPS)

Total earnings divided by the number of shares outstanding. Basic EPS uses a weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. For diluted earnings per share, the weighted average number of shares in issue is adjusted to assume conversion of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

Economic assumptions

Assumptions about economic variables such as interest rates, economic growth and inflation.

Endowment product

An ordinary individual life insurance product that provides the insured party with various guaranteed benefits if it survives specific maturity dates or periods stated in the policy. Upon the death of the insured party within the coverage period, a designated beneficiary receives the face value of the policy.

European Embedded Value or EEV

Financial results prepared in accordance with a set of Principles issued by the Chief Financial Officers Forum of European Insurance Companies in May 2004 and expanded by the Additional Guidance of EEV Disclosures published in October 2005.

Fair value

The price that a reasonable buyer would be willing to pay and a reasonable seller would be willing to accept for a product on the open market.

First year premiums

These are premiums received in the first year of a recurring premium policy.

Fixed annuities

Fixed annuity contracts written in the US which allow for tax-deferred accumulation of funds, are used for asset accumulation in retirement planning and for providing income in retirement and offer flexible payout options. The contract holder pays the insurer a premium, which is credited to the contract holders account. Periodically, interest is credited to the contract holders account and administrative charges are deducted, as appropriate.

Fixed indexed annuities

These are similar to fixed annuities, in that the contract holder pays the insurer a premium, which is credited to the contract holder's account, and periodically, interest is credited to the contract holders account and administrative charges are deducted, as appropriate. An annual minimum interest rate may be guaranteed, although actual interest credited may be higher and is linked to an equity index over its indexed option period.

Funds under management

These comprise funds of the Group held in the statement of financial position and external funds that are managed by Prudential asset management operations.

Generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP)

A widely accepted set of rules, conventions, standards and procedures for reporting financial information of a national standard setter.

Guaranteed annuities

Policies that pay out a fixed amount of benefit for a defined period.

Guaranteed investment contract (GIC) (US)

An investment contract between an insurance company and an institutional investor, which provides a stated rate of return on deposits over a specified period of time. They typically provide for partial or total withdrawals at book value if needed for certain liquidity needs of the plan.

Guaranteed minimum accumulation benefit (GMAB) (US)

A guarantee that ensures that the contract value of a variable annuity contract will be at least equal to a certain minimum amount after a specified number of years.

Guaranteed minimum death benefit (GMDB) (US)

The basic death benefit offered under variable annuity contracts, which specifies that if the owner dies before annuity income payments begin, the beneficiary will receive a payment equal to the greater of the contract value or purchase payments less withdrawals.

Guaranteed minimum income benefit (GMIB) (US)

A guarantee that ensures, under certain conditions, that the owner may annuitise the variable annuity contract based on the greater of (a) the actual account value or (b) a payout base equal to premiums credited with some interest rate, or the maximum anniversary value of the account prior to annuitisation.

Guaranteed minimum withdrawal benefit (GMWB) (US)

A guarantee in a variable annuity that promises that the owner may make annual withdrawals of a defined amount for the life of the owner or until the total guaranteed amount is recovered, regardless of market performance or the actual account balance.

Group free surplus

Group free surplus at the end of the period comprises free surplus for the insurance businesses, representing the excess of the net worth over the required capital included in the EEV results, and IFRS net assets for the asset management businesses excluding goodwill. The free surplus generated during the period comprises the movement in this balance excluding foreign exchange, capital movements and other reserve movements. Specifically, it includes amounts maturing from the in-force operations during the period less the investment in new business, the effect of market movements and other one-off items.

Health and protection

These comprise health and personal accident insurance products, which provide morbidity or sickness benefits and include health, disability, critical illness and accident coverage. Health and protection products are sold both as standalone policies and as riders that can be attached to life insurance products. Health and Protection riders are presented together with ordinary individual life insurance products for purposes of disclosure of financial information.

Holding company cash flow

The cash flow of Prudential plc, the ultimate parent company, and its central finance subsidiaries.

IGD surplus

The Prudential Group's solvency surplus, measured in accordance with the EU Insurance Groups Directive.

Immediate annuity

An annuity in which payments to the annuitant or beneficiary start at once upon establishment of the annuity plan or scheme. Such annuities are almost always purchased with a single (lump sum) payment.

In-force

An insurance policy or contract reflected on records that has not expired, matured or otherwise been surrendered or terminated.

Inherited estate

For life insurance proprietary companies, surplus capital available on top of what is necessary to cover policyholders reasonable expectations. An inherited (orphan) estate is effectively surplus capital on a realistic basis built over time and not allocated to policyholders or shareholders.

Internal rate of return (IRR)

The IRR is equivalent to the discount rate at which the present EEV value of the post-tax cash flows expected to be earned over the life time of the business written in shareholder-backed life funds is equal to the total invested capital to support the writing of the business. The capital included in the calculation of the IRR is equal to the amount required to pay acquisition costs and set up reserves less premiums received, plus encumbered capital. The impact of the time value of options and guarantees is included in the calculation.

International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Accounting standards that all publicly listed groups in the European Union are required to apply in preparing consolidated financial statements.

Investment funds

Pools of funds held for collective investment purposes.

Investment grade

Investments rated BBB- or above for S&P or Baa3 or above for Moodys. Generally they are bonds that are judged by the rating agency as likely enough to meet payment obligations that banks are allowed to invest in them.

Investment-linked products or contracts

Insurance products where the surrender value of the policy is linked to the value of underlying investments (such as collective investment schemes, internal investment pools or other property) or fluctuations in the value of underlying investment or indices. Investment risk associated with the product is usually borne by the policyholder. Insurance coverage, investment and administration services are provided for which the charges are deducted from the investment fund assets. Benefits payable will depend on the price of the units prevailing at the time of surrender, death or the maturity of the product, subject to surrender charges. These are also referred to as unit-linked products or unit linked contracts.

Investment property

Property (land and/or a building or part of a building) held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation or both, rather than for use by the Prudential Group's operations.

Loans

Policy loans, mortgage loans on residential and commercial real estate and other loans outside of Prudential Group.

Market value reduction (MVR)

A reduction applied to the payment on with-profits bonds when policyholders surrender in adverse market conditions.

Medium term note (MTN)

A general obligation of a company, sold through investment banks, with maturities generally in the three to 10-year range.

Money Market Fund (MMF)

A MMF is an open-ended mutual fund that invests in short-term debt securities such as US treasury bills and commercial paper. The purpose of an MMF is to provide investors with a safe place to invest easily accessible cash-equivalent assets characterised as a low-risk, low-return investment.

Mortality rate

Rate of death, varying by such parameters as age, gender and health, used in pricing and computing liabilities for future policyholders of life and annuity products, which contain mortality risks.

Glossary

Net asset value per share

Shareholders equity divided by the number of ordinary shares in issue.

Net premiums

Life insurance premiums net of reinsurance premiums ceded to third party reinsurers.

Net worth

Regulatory basis net assets for EEV reporting purposes. These net assets are sometimes subject to minor adjustment to achieve consistency with the IFRS treatment of certain items.

New business contribution

The profits, calculated in accordance with European Embedded Value Principles, from business sold in the financial reporting period under consideration.

New business margin

The value of new business on an EEV basis, expressed as a percentage of the present value of new business premiums expected to be received from the new business.

Non-participating business

A life insurance policy where the policyholder is not entitled to a share of the company's profits and surplus, but receives certain guaranteed benefits. Also known as non-profit in the UK. Examples include pure risk policies (eg fixed annuities, term insurance, critical illness) and unit-linked insurance contracts.

Open ended investment company (OEIC)

A collective investment fund structured as a limited company in which investors can buy and sell shares.

Operating profits based on longer-term investment returns

- **IFRS basis** – operating profits based on longer-term investment returns are IFRS profit before tax attributable to shareholders, which, inter alia, excludes short-term fluctuations in investment returns, the shareholders' share of actuarial gains and losses on defined benefit pension schemes, profits and losses on the sale or dilution of the Group's businesses and other significant non-operational items included in the total profit.
- **EEV basis** – similar to as described under IFRS but under EEV basis, where additional profit and loss effects arise, operating profit based on longer-term investment returns also excludes the mark to market value movements on core structural borrowings and the effect in changes in economic assumptions and changes in the time value of cost of options and guarantees arising from changes in economic factors.

Operational borrowings

Borrowings which arise in the normal course of the business.

Participating funds

Distinct portfolios where the policyholders have a contractual right to receive, at the discretion of the insurer, additional benefits based on factors such as the performance of a pool of assets held within the fund, as a supplement to any guaranteed benefits. The insurer may either have discretion as to the timing of the allocation of those benefits to participating policyholders, or may have discretion as to the timing and the amount of the additional benefits. For Prudential the most significant participating funds are with-profits funds for business written in the UK, Hong Kong, Malaysia and Singapore.

Participating policies or participating business

Contracts of insurance where the policyholders have a contractual right to receive, at the discretion of the insurer, additional benefits based on factors such as investment performance, as a supplement to any guaranteed benefits. This is also referred to as with-profits business.

Present value of new business premiums or PVNBP

The present value of new business premiums is calculated as equalling single premiums plus the present value of expected premiums of new regular premium business, allowing for lapses and other assumptions made in determining the EEV new business contribution.

Regular premium product

A life insurance product with regular periodic premium payments.

Reinsurance

The practice whereby an insurer, in consideration of a premium paid to it, agrees to indemnify another party for part or all of the liabilities assumed by the reinsured party under an insurance contract, which the reinsured party has issued.

Renewal premiums

Premiums receivable in subsequent years of a multi-year insurance policy.

Rider

A supplemental plan that can be attached to a basic insurance policy, with payment of additional premium.

Risk margin reserve (RMR) charge

An RMR is included within operating profit based on longer-term investment returns and represents a charge for long-term expected defaults of debt securities, determined by reference to the credit quality of the portfolio.

Sarbanes-Oxley

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act, officially named the Public Company Accounting Reform and Investor Protection Act of 2002, became law on 30 July 2002 in response to high-profile business failures, in order to reinforce investor confidence and protect investors by improving the accuracy and reliability of corporate disclosure. All companies (both foreign and domestic in the US), including Prudential, that have registered equity or debt securities under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 are subject to the Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

Scottish Amicable Insurance Fund (SAIF)

SAIF is a ring-fenced sub-fund of the Prudential Assurance Company's long-term fund following the acquisition of the mutually owned Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society in 1997. The fund is solely for the benefit of policyholders of SAIF. Shareholders of Prudential plc have no interest in the profits of this fund, although they are entitled to asset management fees on this business.

Separate account

A separate account is a pool of investments held by an insurance company not in or 'separate' from its general account. The returns from the separate account generally accrue to the policyholder. A separate account allows an investor to choose an investment category according to his individual risk tolerance, and desire for performance.

Single premiums

Single premium policies of insurance are those that require only a single lump sum payment from the policyholder.

Stochastic techniques

Stochastic techniques incorporate results from repeated simulations using key financial parameters which are subject to random variations and are projected into the future.

Subordinated debt

A fixed interest issue or debt that ranks below other debt in order of priority for repayment if the issuer is liquidated. Holders are compensated for the added risk through higher rates of interest. Under EU insurance regulation, subordinated debt is not treated as a liability and counts towards the coverage of the required minimum margin of solvency, with limitations.

Surrender

The termination of a life insurance policy or annuity contract at the request of the policyholder, after which the policyholder receives the cash surrender value, if any, of the contract.

Surrender charge or surrender fee

The fee charged to a policyholder when a life insurance policy or annuity contract is surrendered for its cash surrender value prior to the end of the surrender charge period.

Takaful

Insurance that is compliant with Islamic principles.

Time value of options and guarantees

The value of financial options and guarantees comprises two parts, the intrinsic value and the time value. The intrinsic value is given by a deterministic valuation on best estimate assumptions. The time value is the additional value arising from the variability of economic outcomes in the future.

Total shareholder return (TSR)

TSR represents the growth in the value of a share, plus the value of dividends paid, assuming that the dividends are reinvested in the Company's shares on the ex-dividend date.

Unallocated surplus

Unallocated surplus is recorded wholly as a liability and represents the excess of assets over policyholder liabilities for Prudential's with-profits funds. The balance retained in the unallocated surplus represents cumulative income arising on the with-profits business that has not been allocated to policyholders or shareholders.

Underwriting

The process of examining, accepting or rejecting insurance risks, and classifying those accepted, in order to charge an appropriate premium for each accepted risk.

Unit-linked products or unit-linked contracts

See 'investment-linked products or investment-linked contracts' above.

Universal life

An insurance product where the customer pays flexible premiums, subject to specified limits, that are accumulated in an account and are credited with interest (at a rate either set by the insurer or reflecting returns on a pool of matching assets). The customer may vary the death benefit and the contract may permit the customer to withdraw the account balance, typically subject to a surrender charge.

Value of new business (VNB)

Embedded value of new insurance contracts written in the year.

Variable annuity (VA) (US)

An annuity whose value is determined by the performance of underlying investment options that frequently includes securities. A variable annuity's value is not guaranteed and will fluctuate, depending on the value of its underlying investments. The holder of a variable annuity assumes the investment risk and the funds backing a variable annuity are held in the insurance company's separate account. VAs are similar to unit-linked annuities in the UK.

Whole of life

A type of life insurance policy that provides lifetime protection, premiums must usually be paid for life. The sum assured is paid out whenever death occurs. Commonly used for estate planning purposes.

With-profits funds

See 'participating funds' above.

Yield

A measure of the income received from an investment compared to the price paid for the investment. Normally expressed as a percentage.

Shareholder information

Analysis of shareholder accounts as at 31 December 2011

Size of shareholding	Number of shareholder accounts	% of total number of shareholder accounts	Number of shares	% of total number of shares
1,000,001 upwards	282	0.45	2,209,881,736	86.73
500,001–1,000,000	155	0.24	110,330,352	4.33
100,001–500,000	471	0.74	111,354,376	4.37
10,001–100,000	1,885	2.98	49,422,291	1.94
5,001–10,000	2,595	4.10	18,055,227	0.71
1,001–5,000	16,817	26.55	37,357,769	1.47
1–1,000	41,133	64.94	11,637,579	0.45
Total	63,338	100.00	2,548,039,330	100.00

Dividend information

2011 final dividend	Shareholders registered on the UK register and Irish branch register	Shareholders registered on the Hong Kong branch register	Holders of US American Depository Receipts	Shareholders with ordinary shares standing to the credit of their CDP securities accounts
Ex dividend date	28 March 2012	29 March 2012	28 March 2012	28 March 2012
Record date	30 March 2012	30 March 2012	30 March 2012	30 March 2012
Payment date	24 May 2012	24 May 2012	On or about 1 June 2012	On or about 31 May 2012

Shareholder enquiries

For enquiries about shareholdings, including dividends and lost share certificates, please contact the Company's registrars:

By post

Equiniti Limited
Aspect House
Spencer Road
Lancing
West Sussex BN99 6DA

By telephone

Tel: 0871 384 2035
Fax: 0871 384 2100
Textel: 0871 384 2255
(for hard of hearing)

Calls to 0871 numbers are charged at 8 pence per minute from a BT landline. Lines are open from 8.30 am to 5.30 pm (UK), Monday to Friday. Other telephone providers' costs may vary.

International shareholders tel:
+44 (0) 121 415 7026

Annual General Meeting

The 2012 Annual General Meeting (AGM) will be held on 17 May 2012 at 11.00am in the Churchill Auditorium at The Queen Elizabeth II Conference Centre, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, London SW1P 3EE. The directors believe the AGM is an important opportunity to communicate directly with shareholders. The Notice of Meeting and all other details for the AGM are available on our website at www.prudential.co.uk/prudential-plc/investors/AGMinfo/2012

Dividend mandates

Shareholders may have their dividends paid directly to their bank or building society account. If you wish to take advantage of this facility, please call Equiniti and request a Cash Dividend Mandate form. Alternatively, shareholders may download the form from www.prudential.co.uk/prudential-plc/investors/shareholder_services/forms

Cash dividend alternative

The Company operates a Dividend Re-investment Plan (DRIP). Shareholders who have elected for the DRIP will automatically receive shares for all future dividends in respect of which a DRIP alternative is offered. The election may be cancelled at any time by the shareholder. Further details of the DRIP and the timetable are available on the Company's website at www.prudential.co.uk/prudential-plc/investors

Electronic communications

Shareholders are encouraged to elect to receive shareholder documents electronically by registering with Shareview at www.shareview.co.uk. This will save on printing and distribution costs, and create environmental benefits. Shareholders who have registered will be sent an email notification whenever shareholder documents are available on the Company's website, and a link will be provided to that information. When registering, shareholders will need their shareholder reference number which can be found on their share certificate or proxy form. The option to receive shareholder documents electronically is not available to shareholders holding shares through The Central Depository (Pte) Limited (CDP). Please contact Equiniti if you require any assistance or further information.

Share dealing services

The Company's Registrar, Equiniti, offer a postal dealing facility for buying and selling Prudential plc ordinary shares, please see the Equiniti address on page 476 or telephone 0871 384 2248. They also offer a telephone and internet dealing service, Shareview, which provides a simple and convenient way of selling Prudential plc shares. For telephone sales call 0871 384 2020 between 8.30am and 4.30pm, Monday to Friday, and for internet sales log on to www.shareview.co.uk/dealing

ShareGift

Shareholders who have a small number of shares the value of which makes them uneconomic to sell them may wish to consider donating them to ShareGift (Registered Charity 1052686). The relevant share transfer form may be downloaded from our website www.prudential.co.uk/prudential-plc/investors/shareholder_services/forms or from Equiniti. Further information about ShareGift may be obtained on +44 (0)20 7930 3737 or from www.ShareGift.org. There are no implications for capital gains tax purposes (no gain or loss) on gifts of shares to charity and it is also possible to obtain income tax relief.

Irish branch register

The Company operates a branch register for shareholders in Ireland. All enquiries regarding Irish branch register accounts should be directed to Capita Registrars (Ireland) Limited, Unit 5, Manor Street Business Park, Manor Street, Dublin 7. Telephone: +353 1 810 2400

Hong Kong branch register

The Company operates a branch register for shareholders in Hong Kong. All enquiries regarding Hong Kong branch register accounts should be directed to Computershare Hong Kong Investor Services Limited, 17M Floor, Hopewell Centre, 183 Queen's Road East, Wan Chai, Hong Kong. Telephone: +852 2862 8555

American Depositary Receipts (ADRs)

The Company's ordinary shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange in the form of American Depositary Shares, evidenced by ADRs and traded under the symbol PUK. Each American Depositary Share represents two ordinary shares. All enquiries regarding ADR holder accounts should be directed to JP Morgan, the authorised depositary bank, at JP Morgan Chase & Co, PO Box 64504, St. Paul, MN 55164-0504, USA. Telephone +1 800 990 1135 or from outside the US +1 651 453 2128 or log on to www.adr.com

Singapore shareholder enquiries

Shareholders who have shares standing to the credit of their securities accounts with CDP in Singapore, may refer queries to CDP at 4 Shenton Way, #02-01, SGX Centre 2, Singapore 068807. Telephone +65 6535 7511. Enquiries regarding shares held in Depository Agent Sub-accounts should be directed to your Depository Agent or broker.

How to contact us

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Private Shareholder Enquiries

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Irish Branch Register

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Prudential public limited company

Incorporated and registered in England and Wales

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Registered number 1397169

www.prudential.co.uk

Prudential plc is a company incorporated, some of whose subsidiaries are authorised and regulated by the Financial Services Authority (FSA).

Forward-looking statements

This document may contain 'forward-looking statements' with respect to certain of Prudential's plans and its goals and expectations relating to its future financial condition, performance, results, strategy and objectives. Statements that are not historical facts, including statements about Prudential's beliefs and expectations, are forward-looking statements. These statements are based on plans, estimates and projections as at the time they are made, and therefore undue reliance should not be placed on them. By their nature, all forward-looking statements involve risk and uncertainty. A number of important factors could cause Prudential's actual future financial condition or performance or other indicated results to differ materially from those indicated in any forward-looking statement. Such factors include, but are not limited to, future market conditions, fluctuations in interest rates and exchange rates, and the performance of financial markets generally; the policies and actions of regulatory authorities, including, for example, new government initiatives related to the financial crisis and the effect of the European Union's 'Solvency II'

requirements on Prudential's maintenance requirements; the impact of competition, inflation, and deflation; experience in particular with regard to mortality and morbidity trends, lapse rates and policy renewal rates; the timing, impact and other uncertainties of future acquisitions or combinations within relevant industries; the impact of changes in capital, solvency standards or accounting standards, and tax and other legislation and regulations in the jurisdictions in which Prudential and its affiliates operate; and the impact of legal actions and disputes. These and other important factors may, for example, result in changes to assumptions used for determining results of operations or re-estimations of reserves for future policy benefits. Further discussion of these and other important factors that could cause Prudential's actual future financial condition or performance or other indicated results to differ, possibly materially, from those anticipated in Prudential's forward-looking statements can be found under the 'Risk factors' heading of this document and the 'Risk factors' heading of Prudential's most recent annual report on Form 20-F filed with the US Securities and Exchange Commission, as well as under the 'Risk factors' heading of any subsequent Prudential Half Year Financial Report. Prudential's most recent Annual Report, Form 20-F and any subsequent Half Year Financial Report are/will be available on the Company's website at www.prudential.co.uk

Any forward-looking statements contained in this document speak only as of the date on which they are made. Prudential expressly disclaims any obligation to update the forward-looking statements contained in this report or any other forward-looking statements it may make, whether as a result of future events, new information or otherwise except as required pursuant to the UK Prospectus Rules, the UK Listing Rules, the UK Disclosure and Transparency Rules, the Hong Kong listing Rules, the SGX-ST listing rules or other applicable laws and regulations.

