

EXETER FRIENDLY SOCIETY

Group Solvency and Financial Condition Report For the year ended 31st December 2024

Approved: 25^h March 2025

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Executive Summary

The Board of Exeter Friendly Society (“The Society”) and its subsidiary The Exeter Cash Plan (“ECP”) have prepared this Solvency and Financial Condition Report (“SFCR”) which sets out summary information on the risks faced by The Society and ECP, its management controls and the level of solvency it is required to hold. This report covers The Society and ECP as solo entities as well as The Society and its subsidiaries consolidated on a group basis. The headings used are as prescribed in the relevant regulations and cover the business activities, governance, risks, assets and capital management.

Performance summary

Once again, we saw an increase in our membership numbers which now stand at 146,385 (2023: 138,321) and we issued more policies than in previous years, a 5.8% increase year on year. We paid out £63m (2023: 48m) in claims to members in need and through our HealthWise app we provided members access to 10,256 (2023: 3,756) medical appointments in support of both physical and mental wellbeing.

One of our major accomplishments this year has been the successful implementation of key areas of our digital transformation strategy, notably for our claims teams who work tirelessly to support members in their times of need. We have invested heavily in technology to enhance our service delivery and improve customer interactions. Our new digital platforms have streamlined internal processes, reduced turnaround times, and will deliver a more intuitive and efficient experience for our members in the future.

The insurance industry has faced numerous challenges over the past year, from economic uncertainties to evolving regulatory requirements, and we are committed to supporting our adviser community to ensure that together we continue to meet the needs of and deliver value to, consumers of insurance products. Ongoing enhancements in our pre-sales and onboarding journeys will support advisers enabling them to provide exceptional service and tailored solutions to their clients. By streamlining processes and leveraging innovative technologies, we aim to make the adviser experience more efficient and rewarding, whilst simultaneously prioritising the well-being and satisfaction of consumers.

Delivery of benefit to members

Our transformation is a critical component of our long-term strategy, and we are already seeing the benefits for our claims and underwriting teams. But our digital evolution is not just about technology, it is about fundamentally transforming the way we do business and interact with all our customers and key stakeholders. The dedication, expertise, and passion of colleagues has been instrumental in achieving our goals. We have fostered a culture of collaboration and continuous improvement, which has been key to our ability to adapt and thrive in a changing environment.

Economic and regulatory landscape

The economy has remained uncertain during 2024, with inflation falling but remaining higher than projected at the beginning of the year, the cost-of-living crisis continuing and GDP remaining stagnant throughout most of the year.

CPIH Inflation continued to fall during 2024, from 4.2% in December 2023 to 3.5% in December 2024. However, this was a slower fall than predicted at the start of the year.

The Bank of England began reducing interest rates during 2024, interest rates started at 5.25% at the beginning of the year and fell by 0.25% in July and November, ending the year with a base rate of 4.75%.

The FTSE All Share Index increased over the first half of the year and remained stable for the remainder of the year, ending 5.1% above the start of the year. UK 15-year Gilt yields increased during 2024, starting at 3.96% in January and ending at 4.89% by the end of the year.

Although both interest rates and inflation have fallen in 2024, the “cost of living” crisis continues. We have yet to see any noticeable impacts on lapse, claims or new business volumes, but continue to monitor experience closely. The possible impacts of these factors have been considered within our stress testing and scenario analysis.

As a result of the UK leaving the EU on 31 December 2020, the HMT alongside the PRA have been working on reforms to the Solvency II regulatory regime (Solvency UK), with the aim of tailoring it to the specifics of the UK insurance market. On 31 December 2024 the finalised PRA rules replaced Solvency II.

Solvency Coverage

The percentage coverage of our pillar 1 SCR capital is a measure of the financial strength of the organisation. To ensure we maintain our financial strength through movements in underlying markets, we aim to maintain this above 130% in the long term business fund and above 160% in the general business fund. The Coverage changed in 2024 as follows

- Long term business fund decreased from 165% to 144%. This was the result of a combination of strategic spend and the change to a reduction in our lapse reinsurance cover.
- General business fund decreased from 481% to 354%. This change is a mainly a result of growth throughout the year.
- Cash plan was decreased from 491% to 462%.

More detail on solvency capital coverage is given in section E2.3.

Future plans

For the foreseeable future, the Board continues to be committed to the stated strategy of growing the business through organic growth and by providing innovative, leading cover in our core markets. We continue to expand our distribution channels and work closely with business partners to ensure that products are relevant, competitive and meet the changing needs of prospective members.

Throughout this period of strategic growth, the Board will ensure that The Society continues to provide the best customer service it possibly can, building on an already strong reputation. These objectives will be supported by investing in the required IT support systems and by continuing to recruit, train and retain an able and committed workforce as well as an excellent executive and management team.

As part of our business strategy and a review of our product offerings, the Board considered how best to improve and streamline member services. This review aims to better meet member and customer needs with more effective and comprehensive solutions. It was determined that the Cash Plan products no longer offered the desired value to our members. As a result, the plan, administered by an external third party, will not offer further renewals of any policies from 1 October 2024, with final policies ending in September 2025. No new business for Cash Plan has been accepted since July 2024.

Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

We acknowledge our responsibility for preparing the group SFCR in all material respects in accordance with the PRA Rules and the Solvency UK Regulations.

We are satisfied that:

- a) throughout the financial year in question, the group has complied in all material respects with the requirements of the PRA Rules and the Solvency UK Regulations as applicable at the level of the group; and
- b) it is reasonable to believe that the group has continued so to comply subsequently and will continue so to comply in future.

Section A : Business & Performance

A.1 - Business

A.1.1 - Business Description

The parent Society is operated as two separate sub funds as required to split long term and general business. All costs are allocated to these sub funds and to the single operating subsidiary in line with the actual resources used.

The bulk of the business is undertaken within the parent company but there are five wholly owned subsidiaries within the group. These are outlined as follows:

- Exeter Cash Plan Holdings Limited - 100% owned subsidiary which is the intermediate holding company for The Exeter Cash Plan
- The Exeter Cash Plan - Provider of cash plan policies. 100% owned by Exeter Cash Plan Holdings Limited
- Go Private Limited, a wholly owned dormant subsidiary
- Exeter Friendly Members Club Limited, a wholly owned dormant subsidiary
- Pioneer Advantage Limited, a wholly owned dormant subsidiary

All operating companies share a common governance structure and operate under two PRA registrations; one for the main Society and one for The Exeter Cash Plan.

A.1.2 - Business Summary

The Group's insurance businesses consist of both general and long term contracts, the former represented by its books of Private Medical Insurance ("PMI") and Health Cash Plan ("HCP") business and the latter through its Income Protection ("IP") and Life Cover policies. All insurance policies are underwritten by the Group and sales of new policies are distributed primarily through Independent Financial Advisers and broker networks.

Policies are administered by The Society with two functions being outsourced. Firstly, the Health Cash Plan business is administered by The Wessex Group, as specialists in this area; and secondly private medical claims are processed on The Society's behalf by AXA.

There are no proposals for any significant changes in these existing activities with the exception of the Cash Plan products, which were reviewed as part of our Business Strategy and determined to no longer offer the desired value to our members. As a result, the plan, administered by an external third party, will not offer further renewals of any policies from 1 October 2024, with final policies ending in September 2025. No new business for Cash Plan has been accepted since July 2024.

The Society operates in a competitive market. The Society sees the importance of providing outstanding levels of service to both customers and brokers and has invested heavily in transforming these areas. Price and broker relationships are also considered main drivers.

The income protection market is competitive, but The Society has an established foothold in that product and has improved its market position in recent years.

The life cover market is more competitive still so The Society has looked to offer differentiated propositions that do not directly compete with established insurers. This strategy has proved to

be successful in creating a unique market position and delivering consistent levels of new business.

The private medical insurance market has continued to grow significantly in 2024 as concerns over the performance of the NHS continue to increase.

Interest rates began to reduce this year; however, they have not reduced as quickly as forecast at the start of the year, mainly as a result of inflation not falling as quickly as forecast. This has resulted in long term projected yields being higher than forecast last year end.

In order to reduce risk, The Society endeavours to match these long-term liabilities with assets which behave in similar ways to the liabilities. Our investment strategy will be reviewed during 2025 to ensure it meets the changing needs of The Society and provides long term return for members.

The Society is well-placed to continue its strategy for growth, as described in more detail below.

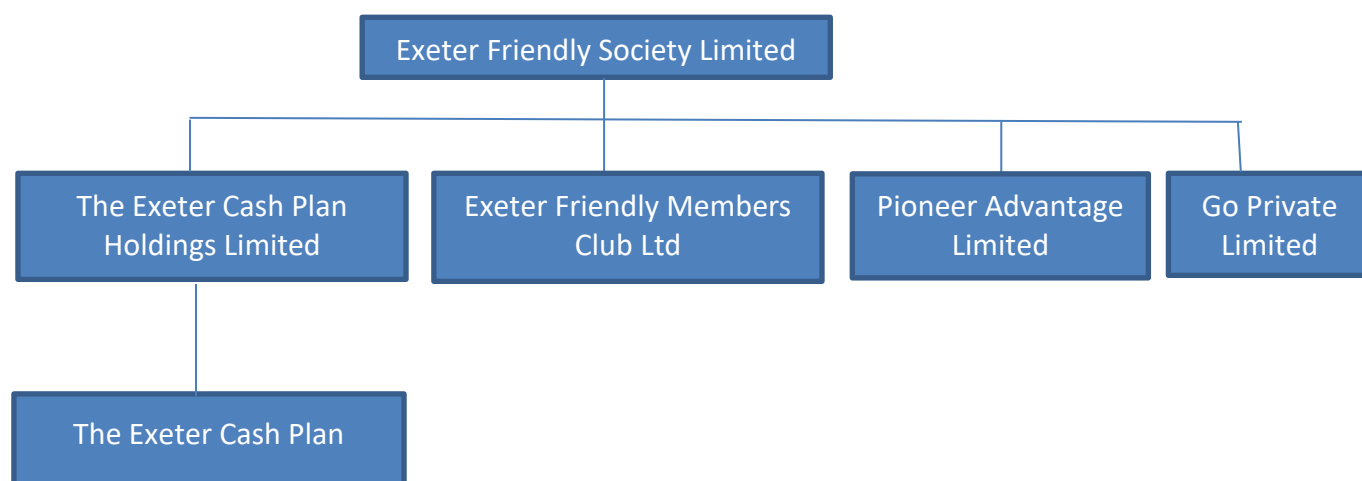
The Board agreed six key strategic priorities, in order to deliver on its vision for The Society to provide more peace of mind to more people in a more uncertain world:

- Raise the bar with an excellent customer service experience;
- Build the future-ready organisation;
- Unleashing our culture;
- Driving greater differentiation in the market;
- Staying ahead of the curve of innovation; and
- Developing our network of strategic relationships

By seeking to expand the business through the sale of our policies, the Board aims to generate and preserve value for our members over the long term, thereby providing a firm capital base on which to support future growth.

A.1.3 - Group Structure

The Group structure is as follows:



A.1.4 - Geographic areas and lines of business

At 31 December 2024 The Society had 4 lines of business: Income Protection Insurance, Term Life Insurance, Health Cash Plans and Private Medical Insurance. The Health Cash Plan book is now in run off and will have fully run off by the end of 2025.

All products are now sold only within the UK, but we have a small proportion of legacy PMI members outside the UK. These overseas policies will not be renewed in 2025.

A.1.5 - Name and legal form of the undertakings

Both Exeter Friendly Society Limited ("The Society") and The Exeter Cash Plan ("ECP") are incorporated in the United Kingdom and registered in England. Their Registered Office Address is:

Lakeside House
Emperor Way
Exeter
Devon
EX1 3FD

This Solvency and Financial Condition Report ("SFCR") covers Exeter Friendly Society Limited and its subsidiary The Exeter Cash Plan on a solo basis, as well The Society and its subsidiary companies consolidated on a group basis.

A.1.6 - Name of Supervisory Authority

The Society and ECP are authorised by the Prudential Regulatory Authority and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and the Prudential Regulatory Authority.

The Prudential Regulatory Authority (“PRA”) can be contacted at:

Prudential Regulatory Authority
Bank of England
Threadneedle Street
London
EC2R 8AH

The Financial Conduct Authority (“FCA”) can be contacted at:

Financial Conduct Authority
25 The North Colonnade
London
E14 5HS

A.1.7 - Auditors

The auditors of The Society and all Subsidiaries within the Group are:

Forvis Mazars LLP
30 Old Bailey
London
EC4M 7AU

A.2 - Underwriting Performance and other KPIs

A.2.1 - Underwriting performance

The Board monitors a number of key performance indicators to measure its success in delivering its strategy for the business, including growth in sales, premium income, membership, claims, operating expenses and reserves.

A.2.2 - Membership

Membership is key to The Exeter as it reflects the scale of The Society; and the long-term ability to continue to provide services to members depends upon membership being stable or growing.

	2024	2023	Movement	%
General Business Membership	50,430	40,225	10,205	25.4%
Long Term Business Membership IP	66,225	62,733	3,492	5.6%
Long Term Business Membership Life	22,868	20,087	2,781	13.8%
Society Membership	139,523	123,045	16,478	13.4%
Cash Plan Membership	6,862	15,276	-8,414	-55.1%
Group membership	146,385	138,321	8,064	5.8%

Overall, therefore, the membership base showed an increase on previous years, where total membership at the end of 2024 was 146,385 (2023: 138,321) at the year end.

A.2.3 - Gross written premium

Total gross premium written for 2024 amounted to £125.3m compared to £103.4m for 2023. The individual product line performance was as follows:

- Sales of new Income Protection policies were 5.5% higher than in 2023 ending the year at £5.8 million. Overall gross written IP premiums recorded an increase of 8.1% to £37.2 million for the year.
- Sales of new Life Cover policies were £3.7 million in 2024, decreased from £4.1 million in 2023. Overall Gross written Life premiums recorded an increase of 20.2% to £15.5 million for the year.
- New Private Medical Insurance sales totalled £25.4 million, an increase of 19.2% compared to 2023. Gross written premiums increased by 31.3% to £70.4 million during the year.
- The Cash Plan business contributed £2.2 million gross written premium compared to £2.5 million in 2023.
- Total new business sales increased from £31.3 in 2023 to £35.1m in 2024.

A.2.4 - Claims and expenses

The Exeter's policies are designed to pay claims for the benefit of our members, making this a key measure of our performance. Furthermore, our policies are priced to ensure fair premiums for all members, maintaining a balance that ensures the business remains sustainable and capable of meeting our members' needs in the long term.

Claims (net)	2024 £	2023 £	Increase / Decrease
PMI	41.8m	30.9m	35%
Income Protection and Life Protection	8.1m	7.3m	11%
Health Cash Plan	1.8m	1.9m	-5%

The total claims paid out for the Group in 2024 was £51.7m (2023: £40.2m).

At the Group level the commission payable to intermediaries increased by 43.1% to £31.0 million (2023: £21.7 million). This is a direct result of the growth in new business over 2024. Net operating expenses increased by 0.6% from £33.5 million to £33.7 million.

A.3 - Investment Performance

Matching of assets to liabilities is achieved by investing in assets of similar maturity duration to the underlying cash flow requirements of the insurance liabilities. The Society has a policy of not using equities to match any insurance liabilities and therefore any such investments are made out of free assets.

Our investment strategy will be reviewed during 2025 to ensure it meets the changing needs of The Society and provides long term secure return for members.

A.4 - Future Prospects

As a mutual, The Society puts the interests of its members at the heart of how it does business and, to support this philosophy, the Board endeavours to ensure that products and services are designed and delivered in accordance with the needs of those members.

The Society performed well in 2024, delivering £35.1m of new sales. This is an increase of 5.8% on 2023. The Board believes that The Society is well-placed to continue to deliver future increases in new business by delivering a market leading customer experience. The Society has continued to invest in its infrastructure and systems and is well placed to continue to pursue growth over the medium term.

A.5 - Reinsurance Arrangements

The Society reinsures its Income Protection products with Pacific Life Re and Swiss Re and Term Life Insurance products with Swiss Re. Private Medical Insurance and Cash Plan are not reinsured. The Society mitigates its exposure to tail lapse risks from Income Protection through a reinsurance agreement with Hannover Re. Since 2022, The Society has had a Financial Reinsurance contract with Hannover Re, providing financing for new business sales on the Life book.

Section B: System of governance

B.1 - Governance Structure

The Board's role is to provide leadership of The Society within a framework of prudent and effective controls which enables risk to be assessed and managed. The Board sets The Society's strategic aims and risk appetite, as well as ensuring that the necessary financial and human resources are in place in order for The Society to meet its objectives and review management performance. In addition, the Board sets The Society's values and standards and ensures that its obligations to members and others are understood and met.

The Board has a duty to ensure that relevant legislation and regulations are adhered to, and that proper accounting records and effective systems and controls are established, maintained, documented and audited to safeguard members' interests. The Non-Executive Directors are responsible for bringing independent judgement to discussions held by the Board, using their breadth of experience and understanding of the business to constructively challenge and help develop proposals on strategy.

There is a formal schedule of matters specifically reserved for the Board's decision and a Corporate Governance Handbook sets out its responsibilities and the structure of delegation of authority by the Board to management.

The Board has established five principal Committees, under its overall authority, to deal with certain functions in detail. These Committees cover the following functions:

- Governance and Risk
- Nomination
- Remuneration
- Audit
- Investment

In addition to Committee Meetings the Board holds six formal Board meetings each year including a whole day devoted to the development of strategy. Each Board meeting includes a consideration of The Society's performance against its strategic objectives, with corrective action proposed as required to ensure that the business remains on target to achieve them. In addition, the Non-Executive Directors meet on one occasion without the Executive Directors and on a further occasion without the Chairman present. The attendance record during the year of Directors at formal meetings of the Board and its Committees is reported within the Annual Report.

The Main Board comprises a non-executive Chair, four other non-executive directors and four executive directors. The Main Board is supported by an Executive Committee which comprises three Executive Directors plus five other function Heads. The medical director is also CMO. The CMO role requires independence, so that members, particularly those making a claim, can be reassured that his advice is given in a way that is demonstrably unprejudiced. For this reason, he does not attend Executive Committee, nor does he participate in the executive bonus scheme.

The Executive Committee is in turn supported by other committees comprising senior managers within the business. All such committees have formal terms of reference, agendas, full minutes and specific action points.

B.1.1 - Governance and Risk Committee

The Governance and Risk Committee is appointed by the Board on the recommendation of the Nomination Committee. As recommended by the Association of Financial Mutuals UK Corporate Governance Code (the “Code”), the majority of members of the Committee are independent Non-Executive Directors.

The purpose of the Committee is to ensure and provide assurance to the Board that The Society’s risk management strategies and governance arrangements are appropriate in respect of the type of business it transacts, the market in which it operates and the regulatory regime by which it is assessed. In discharging its responsibilities, the Committee reviews, approves and monitors internal risk and compliance strategies and reports, and manages the process to ensure that the Own Risk Solvency Assessment (“ORSA”) has the content required by the Board.

The Committee meets at least three times a year, at appropriate times in the reporting cycle. The Chief Risk Officer and Head of Compliance both have direct access to the Committee and its Chairman and they meet at least once a year with the Committee, without The Society’s management present.

The Committee has the additional responsibility of providing oversight of The Society’s governance and regulatory compliance arrangements and monitoring their on-going effectiveness. In this regard, the Committee regularly reviews reports from the Compliance Function including the outcomes and recommendations arising from its monitoring programme. The Committee also reviews The Society’s arrangements for its employees to raise concerns, in confidence, about possible wrongdoing in financial reporting or other matters.

B.1.2 - Nomination Committee

The Nomination Committee regularly reviews the structure, size and composition of the Board, in particular the range and balance of skills, knowledge and background on the Board, and considers succession planning for Directors. The Committee is responsible for identifying and nominating, for the approval of the Board, candidates to fill Board vacancies as and when they arise.

Prior to the Board recommending a Non-Executive Director for re-election at the Annual General Meeting, the Committee considers their appointment giving due regard to their performance, continuing commitment to the role and ability to contribute effectively to the Board and to ensure the continuing balance of the Board.

On the basis of the above criteria the Committee considers that the current Board is appropriate for the needs of the business.

B.1.3 - Remuneration Committee

The remuneration of the Executive Directors is set by the Remuneration Committee and is based on the following principles:

- Assumed overall responsibility for the remuneration strategy and policy.
- Reviewed the remuneration policy for all Executive Directors and the Board Chair.
- Continuously assessed the appropriateness and relevance of the remuneration policy.

- Determined the total individual remuneration packages for each Executive Director, the Board Chair, and other designated senior executives.
- Obtained reliable, up-to-date remuneration information from companies of comparable scale and complexity to inform remuneration decisions.
- Established the selection criteria, selected, appointed, and set the terms of reference for any remuneration consultants advising the Committee.
- Approved the design and set targets for any performance related pay schemes, and approved the total annual payments made under such schemes.
- Determined the policy and scope of pension arrangements for each Executive Director and other designated senior executives.
- Ensured that contractual terms on termination and other payments were fair, did not reward failure, and fully recognised any loss.
- Oversaw any major changes in colleague benefits structures.
- Agreed on the policy for authorising claims for expenses from the directors.

Further detail on remuneration for Executive Directors is included in the annual report and accounts.

B.1.4 - Audit Committee

The Audit Committee is appointed by the Board on the recommendation of the Nomination Committee. As recommended by the Code, all four members of the Committee are independent Non-Executive Directors and at least one member has recent and relevant financial experience. The Audit Committee Chairman is appointed by the Audit Committee.

The purpose of the Committee is to assist the Board in discharging its responsibilities for the integrity of The Society's financial reporting, the quality of the external and internal audit processes and the appropriateness of The Society's system of internal financial controls.

The Committee meets at least three times a year, at appropriate times in the reporting and auditing cycle. The independent auditors and the Head of Internal Audit both have direct access to this Committee and its Chairman and they meet at least once a year with the Committee, without The Society's management present.

The primary role of the Committee in relation to financial reporting is to review with both management and the external independent auditors the appropriateness of the annual financial statements concentrating on, amongst other matters:

- the quality and acceptability of accounting policies and practices;
- the clarity of the disclosures and compliance with financial reporting standards and relevant financial and governance reporting requirements;
- material areas in which significant judgements have been applied or there has been discussion with the external independent auditors;

- whether the Annual Report and Accounts, taken as a whole, is fair, balanced and understandable and provides the information necessary for members to assess The Society's position and performance, business model and strategy; and
- any correspondence from regulators in relation to The Society's financial reporting.

To aid its review, the Committee considers reports from the Head of Internal Audit, the Finance Director, The Society's Actuaries and reports from the external independent auditors on the outcomes of their annual audit. The internal audit function also advises the Committee on the effectiveness of The Society's internal control systems, the adequacy of those systems to manage business risk and to safeguard its assets and resources.

The committee approves this SFCR, including the templates in appendix 1.

B.1.5 - Investment Committee

The Committee draws up and regularly reviews Investment Guidelines and recommends investment policy to the Board, including the review and approval of established limits for investments and the review and approval of credit policies including investment and counterparty liability, taking advice from the in-house Actuarial team and other appropriate financial advisers.

The Committee monitors the performance of the Investment Managers against the agreed benchmarks including its policy for compliance with the principles of the Stewardship Code. Royal London Asset Management was appointed as The Society's Investment Managers in 2011, following a selection process that was overseen by the Committee. A separate contract is in place with HSBC Bank Plc for the provision of custodial services for The Society's investments.

B.1.6 - Adequacy of the Governance Structure

The Society monitors and assesses its system of governance on an ongoing basis as described in the above sections and believes it to be robust.

B.2 – Fit and Proper Requirements

The Committees outlined above set the policies and processes to be implemented throughout the organisation. In order for this to happen The Society must be staffed by individuals with the appropriate skills and training. Significant emphasis is placed on recruiting the right people and then ensuring that they adhere to The Society's regulatory and operational processes.

B.3 - Risk Management Framework

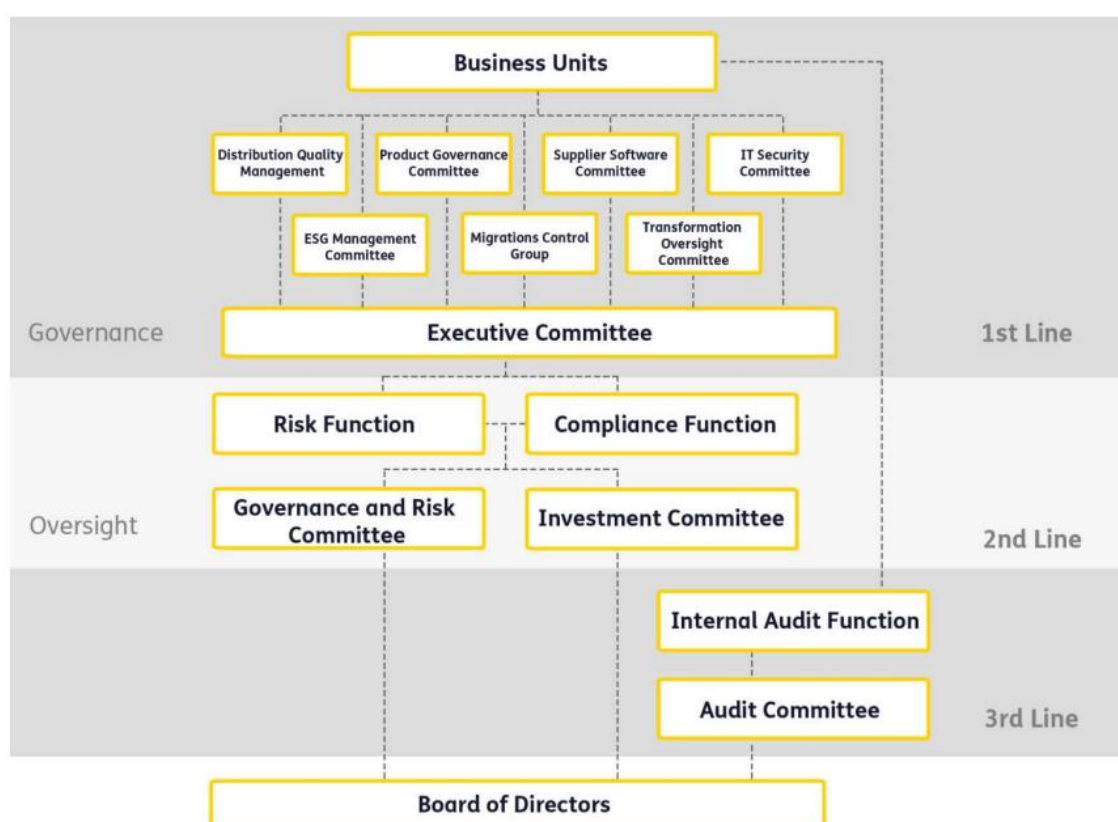
The Board adopts an enterprise-wide risk management (ERM) framework to ensure that risks are managed effectively. This framework uses the three lines of defence (TLoD) model, which provides three levels of independent oversight and assurance of the risk management carried out by the business. This is outlined in the diagram below.

The Board's Governance & Risk Committee reviews the risk management framework at least annually and receives quarterly reports from the Chief Risk Officer. In addition, the Executive Committee receives regular risk management reports, and the Chief Risk Officer also reports directly to the Chair of the Governance & Risk Committee.

A full review of both the principal risks and uncertainties and the overarching structure of the risk management framework was undertaken by the Chief Risk Officer (CRO) during Q4 2024. This confirmed that the principal risks and uncertainties are well understood and have been appropriately managed. It also identified areas for further enhancement in the risk management framework itself.

The Board has set risk appetite statements for liquidity and capital, along with the appropriate risk limits and tolerances for each of the funds. The availability of liquidity and utilisation of capital against these is measured and considered regularly and appropriate action is taken to address any issues.

The Three Lines of Defence



The business continues to operate a TLoD risk management model with the business, headed up by the Executive Committee, being the first line of defence, the Risk Management and Compliance functions as the second line of defence and Internal Audit providing the third line of defence. The Chief Risk Officer (2nd line) reports directly to the Chair of the Governance & Risk Committee whilst the Head of Internal Audit (3rd line) reports directly to the Chair of the Audit Committee to ensure independence.

Everyone within the business is responsible for identifying, communicating, and managing risks within their day-to-day activities.



B.4 - Internal Control System

The Society has identified the processes and controls required within its operations to ensure that business risks are addressed and assets are safeguarded. In doing this all key operations are documented and flowcharted to assess the risks that they link to and the controls that are in place.

Each control is allocated to a specific individual or role and these controls are subject to review by internal and external audit and the compliance department.

B.5 - Internal Audit Function

The internal audit function advises management on the effectiveness of The Society's internal control systems, the adequacy of those systems to manage business risk and to safeguard its assets and resources. The internal audit function provides objective assurance on risks and controls to the Audit Committee. The Committee directs the internal audit plan to cover areas of risk and concern and this is kept under regular review. It also conducts a regular review of the effectiveness of the internal audit function and ensures that it has sufficient resources to carry out its duties effectively.

B.6 - Actuarial Function

The Society employs an in-house team of actuaries who are responsible for the assessment of insurance related risks within The Society. This work includes product pricing, experience analysis, the quantification of actuarial reserves, technical provisions and capital modelling.

B.7 - Outsourcing

The Board acknowledges that it is responsible for the actions of its subcontractors and therefore has an outsourcing policy with appropriate controls for due diligence, contracting and

monitoring performance. The Society has two material outsourcing arrangements relating to the Cash Plan operations and the handling of private medical claims.

Cash Plan operations are outsourced to The Wessex Group who carry out all day to day processing of cash plan claims and premium collections. In addition, The Society also outsources all private medical claims handling to AXA. Both of these key outsourcers are domiciled in the UK.

Management information is reviewed for each of the outsourcing arrangements and regular review meetings are held with outsourcers to review contracted performance indicators and any issues that have arisen during the month. Any corrective action or revisions to service standards is agreed as required.

B.8 - External audit

The Audit Committee oversees The Society's relationship with and monitors the performance of the external independent auditors and makes recommendations to the Board in relation to their appointment, reappointment or removal. These recommendations are then put to the members for approval at the Annual General Meeting. Forvis Mazars LLP has held the position of The Society's independent auditors since 2020. In accordance with the Code, it is a policy of the Committee to conduct a tender exercise at least every 10 years.

The Society has policies in place which aim to safeguard and support the independence and objectivity of the external independent auditors. One such policy requires the prior approval of the Board for the engagement of the independent auditors for non-audit work.

The independent auditors are not normally engaged to provide any other services in line with current standards. Where other services are provided from time-to-time, these are limited in scope so that they would not compromise the independence of the audit and the total spend on these services is limited to be no greater than the cost of the independent audit.

The effectiveness of the external audit process is assessed as part of the Audit Committee's annual effectiveness review, which takes the form of a survey issued to the Committee members and regular attendees. The Chairman collates the findings of the effectiveness review and ensures that any issues relevant to the audit process are acted upon.

Section C : Risk Profile

The Board is responsible for determining the nature and extent of the principal risks it is willing to take in achieving its strategic objectives and for ensuring appropriate processes and controls are in place to manage such risks. In meeting its obligations, the Board has carried out an assessment of the principal risks facing The Exeter, including those that would threaten its business model, good customer outcomes, future performance, solvency, or liquidity.

The Exeter classifies risks using the following risk profile elements:

- Insurance Risks
- Capital Risks
- Liquidity Risks
- Operational Risks
- Strategic Risks

C.1 - Insurance risk

Insurance risks refer to risks inherent in the writing of insurance contracts. (In the case of The Society this refers to Protection contracts.) Such risks arise from having to estimate likely future experience with respect to the occurrence, amount and timing of insurance liabilities that may turn out to be different from actual experience over time.

Long-term insurance risks primarily relate to mortality, morbidity, lapse and expense variances. General insurance risk arises primarily from variations in claim quantities or values and from morbidity, lapse and expense variations.

Systems are in place to estimate, measure, monitor and control exposure to all these risks. These include detailed experience analysis, documented policies and procedures, processes for peer review and compliance with professional standards.

The Board's Governance & Risk Committee is responsible for recommending the approval of relevant risk-related policies and monitors compliance thereof based upon reporting provided by the Actuarial and Risk Management teams.

C.2 - Capital Risks

Capital risks arise from having insufficient funds available to cover written business in line with regulatory requirements:

- Solvency
- Reserving

The Society determines the reserves and capital it requires through setting assumptions about the economic environment (as well as demographic assumptions as explained in the "Insurance Risk" section above.)

Based on these assumptions, The Society determines the nature and amount of assets to hold to meet liabilities as they are expected to fall due. These assets may prove to be insufficient due to investment and credit markets, and/or interest rates differing from assumed experience. The Society also monitors assets to mitigate concentration of asset risk and exposure to counterparties.

C.3 - Liquidity Risks

The inability to meet financial obligations when they become due because of insufficient cashflow:

- Liquidity
- Asset Liability Matching

As stated in the “Capital” section above, The Society uses its demographic and financial assumptions to estimate future cashflows. When determining the nature and amount of assets required, consideration is also given to the expected timing of these cash flows. The Society attempts to match expected future cash outflows with asset inflows via a process called “Asset and Liability Matching” (“ALM”).

C.4 - Operational Risks

Risks of financial losses and / or reputational damage caused by flawed or failed processes, systems or controls relating to:

- People
- Third parties / Suppliers
- Data and Information
- Physical assets
- Cyber

The Exeter is exposed to disruption in normal business operations through ineffective, inadequate, or failed internal processes, systems, third party and supply management. Information security or external events can disrupt the flow of business operations. As with all other organisations, The Society is also exposed to potential Cyber risk. The losses can be directly or indirectly financial, cause customer impact and reputational damage.

Operational risks are managed through having regularly reviewed policies, procedures, process maps, business continuity planning and operational resilience plans as well as robust staff training and communications, all of which are regularly tested.

Operational risk is tested both qualitatively and quantitatively through the ORSA process.

C.5 - Strategic Risks

Risks that external events and/or the decisions we make lead to poor outcomes due to:

- Competitor Activity
- Implementation of our transformation programme
- Changes to distribution landscape
- Poor propositions
- Environmental and regulatory developments

Strategic risks arise through internal and external events that may make it difficult, or even impossible, for an organisation to achieve its objectives and strategic goals.

Such risks can have severe consequences that impact organisations in the long term. This risk would be considered external when an organisation has little or no control over whether, when or how it might occur.

The Society's strategic risk exposure may arise from poor decision-making, competitor activity, poor transformation implementation, distribution-related events, and/or design of poor propositions as well as a failure to adhere to, or react to, regulatory developments.

These potential risk events are managed through monitoring the external political, technological, social, regulatory and legal landscapes and can be mitigated through implementing good data strategy and policies, Management Information reviews and reporting, adopting an agile approach to change, developing strong internal capability and leadership as well as making use of external expertise and insight where relevant or necessary.

Section D : Valuation for Solvency Purposes

D.1 - Assets

The Society values its assets using the following methodologies:

- Intangible assets consist of bespoke computer software and software licences. For accounting purposes, intangible assets are initially recognised at cost and amortised using the straight-line method over their useful lives (three to ten years). The amortisation periods used are reviewed annually. Software values are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Where the carrying amount is not recoverable the asset is written down immediately to the estimated recoverable amount, based on value in use calculations. Whilst these values are carried in the statutory accounts, they are valued at nil for Solvency UK purposes.
- Land and buildings are formally re-valued annually and included in the accounts at valuation with any surplus or deficit being transferred to a revaluation reserve.
- Fixed assets excluding property are valued at cost and depreciation is provided to write off the cost, less estimated residual value, of tangible assets by equal instalments over their estimated useful economic lives.
- The Society classifies all of its investments upon initial recognition as financial assets at fair value through income and subsequent valuation movements are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income. Financial assets are derecognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and The Society has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. Financial assets at fair value through income include listed and unlisted investments, and units in collective investment vehicles. Fair value is based on the bid value at the year end.
- Insurance receivables are recognised when due as at the reporting date.
- Cash for statutory accounting purposes comprise cash at bank and in hand. All such holdings are presented at current value with exchange rates being used where necessary. For Solvency UK disclosure The Society only treats balances which are available immediately as cash, with all other balances treated as investments.
- Reinsurance is recognised as a negative asset as the expected present value of all future cashflows under all reinsurance contracts, including reinsurance premiums and the reinsurer's share of claims. The projections are calculated using best estimate assumptions and allow for discounting at the prescribed risk-free interest rates. More detail on the main assumptions is included below.

For Solvency UK the asset classes below are valued as follows:

D.1.1 - Intangible assets

The Society initially recognises intangible assets on its balance sheet at cost and any values are then tested annually for impairment to estimate the asset's recoverable amount. Whilst these assets are included for statutory accounts purposes the carrying amount is removed from the Solvency UK balance sheet in accordance with the Regulations.

D.1.2 - Financial assets

All financial assets are valued at fair value based upon the published bid value at the period end. The Society does not hold any unlisted securities or securities listed on inactive markets.

Units in collective investment schemes are valued at fair value.

For Solvency UK purposes accrued interest on fixed interest securities is included within the market valuation whereas for statutory accounting purposes it is treated as a separate receivable.

D.1.4 - Holdings in related undertakings

The acquisition of Engage Mutual Health Limited completed in late 2015; up until that point all subsidiaries were dormant and immaterial in aggregate.

The acquisition of Engage Mutual Health Limited, now renamed The Exeter Cash Plan, was via a 100% share purchase to create a wholly owned subsidiary. The subsidiary adds approximately £2.3m to The Society's revenue and has net assets of around £3.1m to support its regulatory capital requirement.

The Exeter Cash Plan is a subsidiary of the General Fund. The subsidiary is treated as a strategic investment of The Society and is included in the General Fund. The subsidiary is consolidated into the General Fund in order to calculate The Society's group balance sheet.

Within The Society's Statutory Accounts under UK GAAP the investment in related undertakings is valued at cost less impairment; the impairment review did not indicate a need to reduce the valuation. On a Solvency UK basis the investment in related undertakings is valued at net assets.

As part of our business strategy and a review of our product offerings, the Board considered how best to improve and streamline member services. This review aims to better meet member and customer needs with more effective and comprehensive solutions. It was determined that the Cash Plan products no longer offered the desired value to our members. As a result, the plan, administered by an external third party, will not offer further renewals of any policies from 1 October 2024, with final policies ending in September 2025. No new business for Cash Plan has been accepted since July 2024.

D.1.5 - Deferred tax assets

The Society does not recognise any deferred tax assets. Whilst tax losses do exist with subsidiary companies these are not expected to be realised as the vast majority of The Society's operations fall outside of the scope of Corporation Tax.

D.2 - Technical provisions

Under Solvency UK, Technical Provisions comprise the Best Estimate Technical Provisions (BETPs) and the Risk Margin.

The BETP is the expected present value of all future cashflows under the policy, including premiums, claims, expenses and commission, which occur after the valuation date. The projections are calculated using best estimate assumptions and allow for discounting at the prescribed risk-free interest rates. More detail on the main assumptions is included below.

The Solvency UK Technical Provisions require a 'Risk Margin' to be added to the BETPs to reflect the additional cost of capital needed to offset the risks inherent in the insurance and represents the additional cost to transfer the risks above the BETP.

The valuation of pension and other post-retirement benefit obligations are determined using actuarial valuations. These involve making assumptions about interest rates, expected returns, longevity and future benefit indexation. Due to the long-term nature of these obligations the estimates are subject to significant uncertainty. Details of the key pension assumptions are contained in Note 23 of the Report and Accounts as well as the key assumptions used in the calculation of the post-retirement medical benefits reserve.

No transitional measures, matching adjustment or volatility adjustments have been applied to the calculation of the BETPs.

D.2.1 - Main assumptions within technical provisions

The main assumptions used to calculate technical provisions are set out below.

D.2.2 - Interest rates and inflation

The risk-free interest rate term structure used for discounting the projected cash flows in the technical calculation is the sterling relevant risk-free structure as specified by the Solvency UK regulations. The Society used the rates as provided by the Prudential Regulation Authority ("PRA"). The Society does not use the matching adjustment or the volatility adjustment.

The assumption for Retail Price Index ("RPI") inflation is based on implied inflation from the Bank of England's forward gilt yield curves.

D.2.3 - Expenses

The expenses incurred in servicing The Society's policies consist of administration, claims management and new business expenses. The Society performs a regular expense analysis in order to allocate the expenses between initial and renewal and by type of expense. The best estimate expense assumptions are based on the results of this regular analysis together with budgeted expenses.

D.2.4 - Lapse assumptions

Lapse assumptions are set with reference to historic experience for The Society's business, guidance from subject matter experts, reinsurers and industry data. Lapse assumptions vary by product, duration in force, deferred period (for Income Protection policies) and location.

D.2.5 - Claims Assumptions

Claims rate assumptions take account of relevant reinsurance and industry information and, where credible, internal experience including experience from The Society's business.

For long term business, the assumptions used for mortality, morbidity and longevity are based on standard industry tables (where available), adjusted where appropriate to reflect The Society's own experience. Where The Society lacks relevant experience, for example for its Managed Life and Real Life products, reinsurance rates will be used as a base to set assumptions. Due to the long-term nature of these obligations, the estimates are subject to significant uncertainty.

For Private Medical Insurance and Health Cash Plan policies within the General fund and The Exeter Cash Plan, estimates are made for the expected ultimate cost of claims reported as at the year-end date and the cost of claims incurred but not yet reported (IBNR). It can take many months before the ultimate cost of claims can be established with certainty, and the final outcome may be better or worse than provided. Standard actuarial claims projection techniques are used to estimate outstanding claims. These techniques use past patterns of delay between claims being incurred and settled, and combine them with estimates of ultimate loss ratios and seasonality of claims. Case estimates are used for some reported claims where the ultimate amount is not known.

D.2.6 - Technical provision calculation methodology

Under Solvency UK, Technical Provisions comprise the Best Estimate Technical Provisions (BETPs) and the Risk Margin.

The Society's Best Estimate Technical Provisions are calculated using a gross premium valuation (as required by Solvency UK) for all policies in-force and on risk at the valuation date. Therefore, the technical provisions are calculated based on the prospective value of future expected cash-flows on a policy-by-policy basis, allowing for full premiums, claims, expenses and lapses. Negative reserves are permitted. The provisions are calculated net and gross of reinsurance to allow separate calculation of the reinsurance recoverable.

The Risk Margin is calculated by projecting a future notional Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR), applying a cost of capital factor and discounting to provide a present value. The Society uses the Solvency UK 'Standard Formula' to calculate its SCR. For the purposes of calculating the Risk Margin, Solvency UK rules allow hedgeable risks to be ignored. The Society considers all Market risks (for example, investment risk and default risk) to be hedgeable and all other risks to be non-hedgeable.

D.2.7 - Uncertainty associated with the value of technical provisions

Uncertainty relates primarily to how future actual experience will differ from the best estimate assumptions used to calculate the technical provisions. The key assumptions are interest rates, lapse rates, mortality rates, morbidity rates and future expenses. A robust assumption setting process is followed in order to ensure the uncertainty is well understood.

D.2.8 - Solvency UK and UK GAAP valuation differences

The financial statements are prepared utilising an accounting policy that mirrors as far as possible Solvency UK principles for the Long-Term Business Fund and uses UK GAAP for the General Business Fund.

	2024 General Fund SUK £'000	2024 General Fund UK GAAP £'000	2024 Long Term SUK £'000	2024 Long Term UK GAAP £'000	2024 Cash Plan SUK £'000	2024 Cash Plan UK GAAP £'000
Investments	59,542	59,559	1,885	1,885	1,852	1,852
Future premium debtor	-	29,041	-	3,302		425
Other debtors	1,772	37	5,444	2,143	271	271
Insurance Assets	-	-	-	126,985	-	-
Reinsurance Assets	-	-	(28,786)	-	-	-
Intangible assets & deferred acquisition costs	-	13,082	-	-	-	-
Other Assets	29,865	29,635	1,575	9,101	1,003	1,003
Total Assets	91,179	131,354	(19,882)	143,415	3,126	3,551
Technical Provisions	9,827	41,042	(135,268)	-	141	550
Reinsurance Liabilities	-	-	-	14,608	-	-
Other liabilities	8,676	8,676	25,406	31,434	431	431
Total Liabilities	18,503	49,718	(109,862)	46,041	572	981
Capital Resources (Own Funds)	72,676	81,637	89,979	97,373	2,554	2,571

	2023 General Fund SII £'000	2023 General Fund UK GAAP £'000	2023 Long Term SII £'000	2023 Long Term UK GAAP £'000	2023 Cash Plan SII £'000	2023 Cash Plan UK GAAP £'000
Investments	80,876	80,709	1,752	1,752	1,844	1,844
Future premium debtor	-	21,510	-	3,045		577
Other debtors	1,819	3,395	5,618	2,573	231	231
Insurance Assets	-	-	-	127,104	-	-
Reinsurance Assets	-	-	(34,303)	-	-	-
Intangible assets & deferred acquisition costs	-	10,556	-	3,537	-	79
Other Assets	15,086	11,964	(2,330)	792	1,544	1,544
Total Assets	97,780	128,134	(29,263)	138,803	3,620	4,276
Technical Provisions	7,563	32,843	(136,517)	-	96	766
Reinsurance Liabilities	-	-	-	21,444	-	-
Other liabilities	5,649	5,649	10,212	16,865	369	369
Total Liabilities	13,212	38,492	(126,304)	38,309	464	1,134
Capital Resources (Own Funds)	84,567	89,642	97,041	100,494	3,155	3,142

The key differences between the methodologies are:

- the reclassification of assets and liabilities.
- the removal of intangible assets and deferred acquisition costs (DAC).
- presentation of the risk margin (which for IFRS purposes is presented gross rather than net).

Technical provisions net of the premium debtor and DAC are similar on both bases as Long Term Reserves for IFRS purposes are now based on Solvency UK principles, therefore the net own funds positions are similar on a Solvency UK basis to IFRS.

Group Own Funds (before ring-fenced fund adjustments) are £162.7m (2023: £181.6m) on a Solvency UK basis, compared with £179.0m (2023: £190.1m) under UK GAAP.

D.3 - Other liabilities

A small number of operating leases are in place for office equipment, the value of which is immaterial.

The Society does not have any other provisions or contingent liabilities or deferred tax liabilities.

D.4 - Alternative methods for valuation

The Society does not use any alternative methods for the valuation of liabilities.

D.5 - Employee benefits

For some employees, The Society operates a funded pension scheme, which is now closed to future benefit accrual. The defined benefit scheme is operated from a trust, which has assets that are held separately from The Society, and by trustees who ensure the scheme's rules are strictly followed.

The results of the formal valuation as at 1 January 2024 were updated to the accounting date by an independent qualified actuary. These are consistent between Solvency UK and IFRS valuation methods.

The funding target is for the scheme to hold assets equal in value to the accrued benefits allowing for future pension revaluation and future pension increases. If there is a shortfall against this target, then The Society and trustees will agree on the deficit contributions to meet this deficit over a period. There is a risk to The Society that adverse experience could lead to a requirement for The Society to make additional contributions to recover any deficit that arises.

E : Capital Management

E.1 - Own funds (Society, ECP and Group)

The following information relates to the own funds of The Society and its subsidiaries:

- The Society holds own funds in Sterling and Euros, the Euros being used to cover trading operations for euro-denominated policies. Subsidiaries' own funds are all held in Sterling.
- The local currency for all reporting and regulatory returns is Sterling.
- The Exeter Cash Plan manages its capital in the same way as the main Society with a separate SCR and MCR calculation. The ORSA is combined with the rest of the Group to show the Cash Plan as a separate entity.
- Any intra-group transactions take place at market value with any resultant intra-group balances being settled regularly where necessary.
- All of The Society's business falls within one of two separate ring-fenced funds: one for Long Term Business and one for short term General Business. There is no business conducted outside those funds and The Society manages its capital requirements separately for each fund. Ring-fenced fund restrictions mean that Own Funds at an overall Society level are restricted to the total SCR across both funds.
- The Exeter Cash Plan is a 100% subsidiary of the General Fund and its capital requirements are managed separately. On a group basis, ECP is consolidated into the General Fund. Share capital in ECP is classified as Tier 1 capital as directors have the right to cancel dividends at any time prior to payment.
- To calculate the group SCR, we have used accounting consolidation-based methodology.

Section E.2 sets out the current own funds against SCR and MCR for The Society, ECP and the Group.

E.1.1 – Risk Appetite

Exeter Friendly Society sets its risk appetite based on the results of its ORSA. This is to allow for the risks that the management of the company recognise that are not covered within the Standard Formula capital requirements on a Solvency UK basis. The level of own funds is also monitored against the SCR requirement, but the ORSA requirement is the key indicator for the Board.

As the LTBF and GBF are separate funds with no ability for cross-subsidy then the appetite will apply separately for each fund.

The appetite is set out in terms of excess of free assets over the ORSA Capital Requirement and is measured by quoting the free assets over the requirement as a percentage of the capital requirement. Limits are set at agreed points for intervention and solvency is then monitored on a monthly basis.

E.1.2 - Restrictions on use of capital

In the case of Exeter Friendly Society all funds result from accumulated mutual capital with no capital tiers or capital instruments in issue; subordinated or unsubordinated. Therefore, all surplus capital is available to support the business. The Society owns shares within the subsidiary companies which are fully paid up with no other forms of financing available.

E.1.3 – Difference between Own Funds and UK GAAP equity

There are a small number of differences between Own Funds under the Solvency UK definitions and those under UK GAAP. Please refer to Section D.2.8 above.

E.1.4 - Treatment of intra-group transactions

Any intra-group transactions are treated at arms-length and each sub fund or entity is therefore considered on a stand-alone basis. Any expenses that are shared are reviewed regularly to ensure that the allocations are an appropriate reflection of the resources utilised by each fund or entity.

E.2 – SCR and MCR

E.2.1 - MCR Calculations

The Society uses the standard formula for the MCR as set out in the Solvency UK regulations. The Society has not applied any undertaking-specific parameters, capital add-ons or simplifications.

	2024	2023
Minimum Capital Requirement:	£m	£m
Society	20.9	19.1
Cash plan subsidiary	2.4	2.4
Group	23.3	21.4

For the Cash Plan subsidiary, the Absolute Floor of £2.4m applies, meaning that its MCR exceeds the SCR as shown in section E2.3 below.

The appended table (IR.28.01.01) sets out the information on the input used by The Society to calculate the MCR.

E.2.2 – SCR calculation on a Pillar 1 basis

The SCR by component of the standard formula at 31st December is as follows:

	2024				2023			
	Society				Society			
	Long Term Fund £m	General Fund £m	Cash Plan £m	Group £m	Long Term Fund £m	General Fund £m	Cash Plan £m	Group £m
Interest	13.0	4.5	0.1	17.6	11.5	6.1	0.1	17.7
Equity	0.1	6.0	0.0	5.7	0.1	5.3	0.0	4.8
Property	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6
Spread	0.2	2.4	0.1	2.6	0.2	3.5	0.1	3.8
Concentration	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Currency	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7
MARKET	13.0	9.8	0.2	22.6	11.5	10.9	0.2	22.1
DEFAULT	1.1	1.9	0.1	3.1	1.0	0.9	0.1	2.0
Morbidity	17.5	0.0	0.0	17.5	18.7	0.0	0.0	18.7
Mortality	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2
Expense	7.2	0.0	0.0	7.2	7.9	0.0	0.0	7.9
Non SLT Health premium & reserve	0.0	12.5	0.4	12.6	0.0	8.9	0.4	9.3
Lapse	43.6	1.2	0.0	44.7	39.0	1.2	0.0	40.2
Health Catastrophe Risk	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.0	1.2
HEALTH	52.1	12.7	0.4	64.9	49.2	9.0	0.4	58.6
LIFE	9.9	-	-	9.9	9.0	-	-	9.0
OPERATIONAL	2.107	2.141	0.1	4.3	1.9	1.5	0.1	3.5
Total Category Diversification	-15.4	-9.0	-0.2	-21.3	-13.9	-4.7	-0.2	-18.8
SCR	62.8	20.7	0.6	83.5	58.7	17.6	0.6	76.4

The group SCR is £83.5m (2023: £76.4m) and the combined SCR for The Society is £83.5m (2023: £76.2m), being the sum of the SCRs for each of the two sub-funds. For 2023, The Society SCR (i.e. the sum of the Long Term Fund and General Business Fund SCRs) was slightly lower than the group SCR due to the treatment of the Cash Plan as an asset within General Fund of The Society. There is an immaterial difference in 2024.

Diversification arises between risks within the categories of Market risk and Health risk and between the categories of Market, Default, Health and Operational risk. The main diversification benefits are between Lapse and Morbidity risk in the LTBF and between Health and Market risk in the GBF.

E.2.3 - Current own funds position against SCR

The Board's key performance indicator in this area is the level of own funds over and above the capital requirement expressed as a percentage of the capital requirement.

The Pillar 1 (SCR) solvency positions of each fund of The Society, The Society as a whole, the cash plan subsidiary and the Group, as at 31 December, are shown below.

	2024				2023			
	Society		Cash Plan	Group	Society		Cash Plan	Group
£m	Long Term	General Fund			Long Term	General Fund		
Reinsurance recoverables	(28.8)	0.0	0.0	(28.8)	(34.3)	0.0	0.0	(34.3)
Investments, cash & other assets	8.9	91.2	3.1	100.5	5.0	97.8	3.6	103.2
TOTAL ASSETS	(19.9)	91.2	3.1	71.8	(29.3)	97.8	3.6	68.9
Best Estimate Liabilities	(156.9)	7.0	0.1	(147.7)	(158.7)	7.0	0.1	(151.7)
Risk Margin	12.1	0.8	0.0	12.8	12.4	0.6	0.0	13.0
Other Liabilities	34.5	10.4	0.5	44.0	20.1	5.6	0.4	26.0
TOTAL LIABILITIES	(110.4)	18.1	0.5	(90.9)	(126.3)	13.2	0.5	(112.7)
TOTAL AVAILABLE OWN FUNDS (before RFF restrictions)	90.5	73.1	2.6	162.7	97.0	84.6	3.2	181.6
SCR	62.8	20.7	0.6	83.5	58.7	17.6	0.6	76.4
OWN FUNDS ABOVE SCR	27.7	52.4	2.0	72.9	38.4	67.0	2.5	105.2
PERCENTAGE COVER OF SCR	144%	353%	462%	195%	165%	481%	491%	238%
AVAILABLE OWN FUNDS after RFF restriction*	83.5		2.6	86.1	76.4		3.2	79.4
OWN FUNDS ABOVE SCR after RFF restriction*	0.0		2.0	0.0	0.0		2.5	0.0
PERCENTAGE COVER OF SCR after RFF restriction*	0%		462%	0%	0%		491%	0%
MCR	20.1		2.4	22.5	19.1		2.4	21.4
PERCENTAGE COVER OF MCR	416%		107%	383%	400%		134%	371%

* As explained in Section E.1, all The Society's business falls within one of the two ring-fenced funds with no business being conducted outside those funds. Therefore, ring-fenced fund restrictions mean that Own Funds at an overall Society and Group level are restricted to the total SCR across both funds, giving rise to the results above showing zero excess Own Funds. The more meaningful results are those at fund level and before the ring-fenced fund restrictions.

The extent of the cover and the movement over time is a factor of how these funds are projected to grow over time.

- Long term products incur a high proportion of initial costs which means that due to the level of expansion that is envisaged the level of solvency cover decreases over time.
- The General Business Fund has lower growth funding requirements.
- The Cash Plan solvency cover is reducing as the policies are no longer being renewed.

E.2.4 – Overall own funds position against SCR

As noted above, The Society operates entirely through two separate sub-funds, the General and Long-Term Funds, with The Exeter Cash Plan as the single operating subsidiary of the General Fund. In accordance with the Solvency UK regulations each sub-fund is treated as ring-fenced from a capital point of view and a surplus from one fund cannot be added to another.

As a result of this at the overall Society and Group level any excess of own funds within each of the Sub-funds cannot be reported as an overall surplus and therefore The Society is in the position of having to report own funds at overall Society and Group level equal to the SCR with no free assets. This is not an operational problem as no insurance business is undertaken outside of the two sub-funds but does present a reporting anomaly.

E.2.5 - Stress Testing Of Capital Requirements

As part of the ORSA process the Board considers stress test scenarios which look at potential movements on parameters such as:

- new business levels;
- lapse rates;
- claim rates;
- expense levels; and
- interest rates.

The outcomes of these tests are then considered before and after potential management actions which could then be taken to rectify any capital issues to arrive at a net position. These tests did not reveal areas of concern for the Board.

E.3 - Use of duration-based equity models

The Society does not use these models.

E.4 - Differences between the standard formula and any internal models used

The Society only applies the Standard Formula approach.

E.5 - Non Compliance with SCR or MCR

There has been no non-compliance with SCR or MCR for The Society or its subsidiaries. See section E.2 above

Appendix I – List of submission data

Society

IR.02.01.02	Balance sheet
IR.05.02.01.01	Premiums, claims and expenses by country (non-Life)
IR.05.02.01.04	Premiums, claims and expenses by country (life)
IR.05.03.01	Life income and expenditure
IR.05.04.02	Non-Life income and expenditure
IR.12.01.01	Life Technical Provisions
IR.17.01.01	Non-Life Technical Provisions
IR.19.01.01	Non-Life insurance claims - Accident Year
IR.23.01.01	Own Funds
IR.25.04.01	Solvency Capital Requirement
IR.28.02.01	Minimum Capital Requirement - Both life and non-life insurance activity

Cash Plan

IR.02.01.01	Balance sheet
IR.05.02.01.01	Premiums, claims and expenses by country (non-Life)
IR.05.04.01	Non-Life income and expenditure
IR.17.01.01	Non-Life Technical Provisions
IR.19.01.21	Non-Life insurance claims - Accident Year
IR.23.01.01	Own Funds
IR.25.04.21	Solvency Capital Requirement
IR.28.01.01	Minimum Capital Requirement - Only life or only non-life insurance or reinsurance activity

Group

IR.02.01.02	Balance sheet
IR.05.02.01.01	Premiums, claims and expenses by country (non-Life)
IR.05.02.01.04	Premiums, claims and expenses by country (life)
IR.05.04.02	Non-Life income and expenditure
IR.23.01.04	Own Funds
IR.25.04.04	Solvency Capital Requirement
IR.32.01.04	Undertakings in the scope of the group

Exeter Friendly Society Limited

Solvency and Financial Condition Report

Disclosures

31 December

2024

(Monetary amounts in GBP thousands)

General information

Entity name	Exeter Friendly Society Limited
Entity identification code and type of code	LEI/213800V19RLONY7XIL94
Type of undertaking	non-life insurance activity (paragraph 2.3 of Supervisory Statement (SS) 8/15 - Solvency II: the treatment of pension scheme risk)
Country of incorporation	GB
Language of reporting	en
Reporting reference date	31 December 2024
Currency used for reporting	GBP
Accounting standards	Local GAAP
Method of Calculation of the SCR	Standard formula
Matching adjustment	No use of matching adjustment
Volatility adjustment	No use of volatility adjustment
Transitional measure on the risk-free interest rate	No use of transitional measure on the risk-free interest rate
Transitional measure on technical provisions	No use of transitional measure on technical provisions

List of reported templates

-
- IR.02.01.02 - Balance sheet
- IR.05.02.01 - Premiums, claims and expenses by country: Non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations
- IR.05.02.01 - Premiums, claims and expenses by country: Life insurance and reinsurance obligations
- IR.05.03.02 - Life income and expenditure
- IR.05.04.02 - Non-Life income and expenditure : reporting period
- IR.12.01.02 - Life technical provisions
- IR.17.01.02 - Non-Life Technical Provisions
- IR.19.01.21 - Non-Life insurance claims
- IR.23.01.01 - Own Funds
- IR.25.04.21 - Solvency Capital Requirement
- IR.28.02.01 - Minimum Capital Requirement - Both life and non-life insurance activity

IR.02.01.02

Balance sheet

		Solvency II value
		C0010
Assets		
R0030	Intangible assets	0
R0040	Deferred tax assets	0
R0050	Pension benefit surplus	278
R0060	Property, plant & equipment held for own use	2,746
R0070	Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	61,478
R0080	<i>Property (other than for own use)</i>	0
R0090	<i>Holdings in related undertakings, including participations</i>	2,578
R0100	<i>Equities</i>	0
R0110	<i>Equities - listed</i>	0
R0120	<i>Equities - unlisted</i>	0
R0130	<i>Bonds</i>	19,664
R0140	<i>Government Bonds</i>	19,664
R0150	<i>Corporate Bonds</i>	0
R0160	<i>Structured notes</i>	0
R0170	<i>Collateralised securities</i>	0
R0180	<i>Collective Investments Undertakings</i>	39,237
R0190	<i>Derivatives</i>	0
R0200	<i>Deposits other than cash equivalents</i>	0
R0210	<i>Other investments</i>	0
R0220	Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	0
R0230	Loans and mortgages	0
R0240	<i>Loans on policies</i>	0
R0250	<i>Loans and mortgages to individuals</i>	0
R0260	<i>Other loans and mortgages</i>	0
R0270	Reinsurance recoverables from:	-28,786
R0280	<i>Non-life and health similar to non-life</i>	0
R0315	<i>Life and health similar to life, excluding index-linked and unit-linked</i>	-28,786
R0340	<i>Life index-linked and unit-linked</i>	0
R0350	Deposits to cedants	0
R0360	Insurance and intermediaries receivables	5,440
R0370	Reinsurance receivables	2,429
R0380	Receivables (trade, not insurance)	16,668
R0390	Own shares (held directly)	0
R0400	Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	0
R0410	Cash and cash equivalents	11,043
R0420	Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	0
R0500	Total assets	71,297

		Solvency II value
Liabilities		C0010
R0505	Technical provisions - total	-125,441
R0510	<i>Technical provisions - non-life</i>	9,827
R0515	<i>Technical provisions - life</i>	-135,268
R0542	Best estimate - total	-138,262
R0544	<i>Best estimate - non-life</i>	9,069
R0546	<i>Best estimate - life</i>	-147,331
R0552	Risk margin - total	12,821
R0554	<i>Risk margin - non-life</i>	758
R0556	<i>Risk margin - life</i>	12,063
R0565	Transitional (TMTP) - life	0
R0740	Contingent liabilities	0
R0750	Provisions other than technical provisions	0
R0760	Pension benefit obligations	90
R0770	Deposits from reinsurers	0
R0780	Deferred tax liabilities	0
R0790	Derivatives	0
R0800	Debts owed to credit institutions	0
R0810	Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	0
R0820	Insurance & intermediaries payables	3,475
R0830	Reinsurance payables	1,521
R0840	Payables (trade, not insurance)	28,995
R0850	Subordinated liabilities	0
R0860	<i>Subordinated liabilities not in Basic Own Funds</i>	0
R0870	<i>Subordinated liabilities in Basic Own Funds</i>	0
R0880	Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	0
R0900	Total liabilities	-91,360
R1000	Excess of assets over liabilities	162,657

IR.05.02.01
Premiums, claims and expenses by country: Non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations

		C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070
		Home Country	Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) - non-life obligations					Total Top 5 and home country
		C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140
R0010	Premiums written							
R0110	Gross - Direct Business	70,357						70,357
R0120	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted							0
R0130	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted							0
R0140	Reinsurers' share							0
R0200	Net	70,357						70,357
Premiums earned								
R0210	Gross - Direct Business	62,791						62,791
R0220	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted							0
R0230	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted							0
R0240	Reinsurers' share							0
R0300	Net	62,791						62,791
Claims incurred								
R0310	Gross - Direct Business	40,135						40,135
R0320	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted							0
R0330	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted							0
R0340	Reinsurers' share							0
R0400	Net	40,135						40,135
Net expenses incurred								
R0550	Net expenses incurred	29,677						29,677

IR.05.02.01
Premiums, claims and expenses by country: Life insurance and reinsurance obligations

		C0150	C0160	C0170	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210
R1400	Home Country	Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) - life obligations					Total Top 5 and home country	
		C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280
	Premiums written							
R1410	Gross	52,677						52,677
R1420	Reinsurers' share	17,395						17,395
R1500	Net	35,281						35,281
	Premiums earned							
R1510	Gross	52,677						52,677
R1520	Reinsurers' share	17,395						17,395
R1600	Net	35,281						35,281
	Claims incurred							
R1610	Gross	19,936						19,936
R1620	Reinsurers' share	18,529						18,529
R1700	Net	1,406						1,406
R1900	Net expenses incurred	31,836						31,836

IR.05.03.02

Life income and expenditure

	Insurance with profit participation	Index-linked and unit-linked insurance	Life annuities	Non-life annuities	Other life insurance	Health insurance	Total life and health
	C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070
Premiums written							
R0010 Gross direct business						52,677	52,677
R0020 Gross reinsurance accepted						0	0
R0030 Gross	0	0	0	0	0	52,677	52,677
R0040 Reinsurers' share						17,395	17,395
R0050 Net	0	0	0	0	0	35,281	35,281
Claims incurred							
R0110 Gross direct business						19,936	19,936
R0120 Gross reinsurance accepted						0	0
R0130 Gross	0	0	0	0	0	19,936	19,936
R0140 Reinsurers' share						18,529	18,529
R0150 Net	0	0	0	0	0	1,406	1,406
Expenses incurred							
R0160 Gross direct business						32,084	32,084
R0170 Gross reinsurance accepted						0	0
R0180 Gross	0	0	0	0	0	32,084	32,084
R0190 Reinsurers' share						249	249
R0200 Net	0	0	0	0	0	31,836	31,836
R0300 Other expenses							4,740
Transfers and dividends							
R0440 Dividends paid							0

Non-life income and expenditure : reporting period

[illegible]

Non-life income and expenditure : reporting period

R1310 Total expenditure

IR.12.01.02
Life technical provisions

Best estimate

R0025 Gross Best Estimate (direct business)

R0026 Gross Best Estimate (reinsurance accepted)

R0030 **Gross Best Estimate**

R0080 Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default

R0090 Best estimate minus recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re

R0100 **Risk margin**

Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions

R0140 TMTP - risk margin

R0150 TMTP - best estimate dynamic component

R0160 TMTP - best estimate static component

R0170 TMTP - amortisation adjustment

R0180 **Transitional Measure on Technical Provisions**

R0200 **Technical provisions - total**

Insurance with profit participation	Index-linked and unit-linked insurance	Life annuities	Non-life annuities	Other life insurance	Health insurance	Total life and health
C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070
8,988				-25,456	-130,863	-147,331
						0
8,988	0	0	0	-25,456	-130,863	-147,331
0				-2,154	-26,632	-28,786
8,988	0	0	0	-23,302	-104,231	-118,545
0				1,926	10,137	12,063
0				0	0	0
0				0	0	0
0				0	0	0
0				0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8,988	0	0	0	-23,530	-120,727	-135,268

Non-Life Technical Provisions

	Best estimate
	Premium provisions
R0060	Gross
	Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and
R0140	Finite Re after the adjustment for expected
	losses due to counterparty default
R0150	Net Best Estimate of Premium Provisions
	Claims provisions
R0160	Gross
	Total recoverable from reinsurance/SPV and
R0240	Finite Re after the adjustment for expected
	losses due to counterparty default
R0250	Net Best Estimate of Claims Provisions
R0260	Total best estimate - gross
R0270	Total best estimate - net
R0280	Risk margin
R0320	Technical provisions - total
	Recoverable from reinsurance contract/SPV and
R0330	Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to
	counterparty default - total
R0340	Technical provisions minus recoverables from
	reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re - total

IR.19.01.21

Non-Life insurance claims

Total Non-life business

Z0020

Accident year / underwriting year

Gross Claims Paid (non-cumulative)															
(absolute amount)															
	C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0170	C0180		
Year	Development year										In Current year	Sum of years (cumulative)			
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +				
R0100	Prior										0	0	0		
R0160	-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
R0170	-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0		
R0180	-7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0	0		
R0190	-6	24,273	3,549	0	0	0	0	0				0	27,822		
R0200	-5	23,009	3,127	0	0	0	0					0	26,136		
R0210	-4	15,735	5,168	0	0	0						0	20,903		
R0220	-3	22,238	3,325	0	0							0	25,564		
R0230	-2	22,017	2,821	0								0	24,837		
R0240	-1	25,458	3,614									3,614	29,072		
R0250	0	36,475										36,475	36,475		
R0260												Total	40,088	190,808	

Gross Undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions													C0360
(absolute amount)													Year end (discounted data)
	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	C0290	C0300		
Year	Development year										10 & +		
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			
R0100	Prior										0	0	
R0160	-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
R0170	-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	
R0180	-7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	
R0190	-6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				0	
R0200	-5	0	0	0	0	0	0					0	
R0210	-4	0	0	0	0	0						0	
R0220	-3	0	0	0	0							0	
R0230	-2	0	0	0								0	
R0240	-1	0	0									0	
R0250	0	6,882										6,843	
R0260											Total	6,843	

IR.19.01.21.22			
Gross premium			
	C0570	C0580	
	Gross earned premium at reporting reference date	Estimate of future gross earned premium	
R0160	N-9	45,549	45,907
R0170	N-8	44,689	44,065
R0180	N-7	40,886	38,845
R0190	N-6	38,516	38,379
R0200	N-5	37,478	37,756
R0210	N-4	36,305	35,502
R0220	N-3	34,494	32,824
R0230	N-2	33,667	39,188
R0240	N-1	45,190	55,654
R0250	N	62,791	79,364

Own Funds

Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	
Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	
Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own-fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	
Subordinated mutual member accounts	
Surplus funds	
Preference shares	
Share premium account related to preference shares	
Reconciliation reserve	
Subordinated liabilities	
An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	
Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	
Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds	
Total basic own funds after deductions	

Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand	
Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual - type undertakings, callable on demand	
Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand	
A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand	
Letters of credit and guarantees	
Letters of credit and guarantees other	
Supplementary members calls	
Supplementary members calls - other	
Other ancillary own funds	
Total ancillary own funds	

Total available own funds to meet the SCR
Total available own funds to meet the MCR
Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR
Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR

MCR

Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR

Excess of assets over liabilities
Own shares (held directly and indirectly)
Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges
Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions
Other basic own fund items
Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds

Reconciliation reserve

C0060
162,657
0
0
0
162,657
79,146
-79,146

IR.25.04.21

Solvency Capital Requirement

Net of loss absorbing capacity of technical provisions

		C0010
Market risk		
R0070	Interest rate risk	17,525
R0080	Equity risk	6,106
R0090	Property risk	538
R0100	Spread risk	2,520
R0110	Concentration risk	117
R0120	Currency risk	784
R0125	Other market risk	0
R0130	Diversification within market risk	-4,781
R0140	Total Market risk	22,809
Counterparty default risk		
R0150	Type 1 exposures	1,795
R0160	Type 2 exposures	1,325
R0165	Other counterparty risk	0
R0170	Diversification within counterparty default risk	-92
R0180	Total Counterparty default risk	3,028
Life underwriting risk		
R0190	Mortality risk	912
R0200	Longevity risk	0
R0210	Disability-Morbidity risk	0
R0220	Life-expense risk	1,367
R0230	Revision risk	0
R0240	Lapse risk	9,054
R0250	Life catastrophe risk	51
R0255	Other life underwriting risk	0
R0260	Diversification within life underwriting risk	-1,486
R0270	Total Life underwriting risk	9,897
Health underwriting risk		
R0280	Health SLT risk	52,017
R0290	Health non SLT risk	12,578
R0300	Health catastrophe risk	757
R0305	Other health underwriting risk	0
R0310	Diversification within health underwriting risk	-558
R0320	Total Health underwriting risk	64,794
Non-life underwriting risk		
R0330	Non-life premium and reserve risk (ex catastrophe risk)	0
R0340	Non-life catastrophe risk	0
R0350	Lapse risk	0
R0355	Other non-life underwriting risk	0
R0360	Diversification within non-life underwriting risk	0
R0370	Non-life underwriting risk	0
R0400	Intangible asset risk	0
Operational and other risks		
R0422	Operational risk	4,248
R0424	Other risks	0
R0430	Total Operational and other risks	4,248
R0432	Total before all diversification	111,693
R0434	Total before diversification between risk modules	104,776
R0436	Diversification between risk modules	-20,459
R0438	Total after diversification	84,317
R0440	Loss absorbing capacity of technical provisions	-806
R0450	Loss absorbing capacity of deferred tax	0
R0455	Other adjustments	0
R0460	Solvency capital requirement including undisclosed capital add-on	83,511
R0472	Disclosed capital add-on - excluding residual model limitation	0
R0474	Disclosed capital add-on - residual model limitation	0
R0480	Solvency capital requirement including capital add-on	83,511
R0490	Biting interest rate scenario	
R0495	Biting life lapse scenario	

Minimum Capital Requirement - Both life and non-life insurance activity

Non-life activities Life activities

MCR _(NL,NL) Result	MCR _(NL,L) Result
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C0010

C0020

R0010 Linear formula component for non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations

3,735	0
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Non-life activities

Life activities

Net (of reinsurance/S PV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance) written premiums in the last 12 months	Net (of reinsurance/S PV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance) written premiums in the last 12 months
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C0030

C0040

C0050

C0060

R0020 Medical expense insurance and proportional reinsurance

R0030 Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance

R0040 Workers' compensation insurance and proportional reinsurance

R0050 Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance

R0060 Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance

R0070 Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance

R0080 Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance

R0090 General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance

R0100 Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance

R0110 Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance

R0120 Assistance and proportional reinsurance

R0130 Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance

R0140 Non-proportional health reinsurance

R0150 Non-proportional casualty reinsurance

R0160 Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance

R0170 Non-proportional property reinsurance

9,069	70,402		

MCR _(L,NL) Result	MCR _(L,L) Result
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C0070

C0080

R0200 Linear formula component for life insurance and reinsurance obligations

0	2,507
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Net (of reinsurance/S PV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance/S PV) total capital at risk	Net (of reinsurance/S PV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance/S PV) total capital at risk
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C0090

C0100

C0110

C0120

R0210 Obligations with profit participation - guaranteed benefits

R0220 Obligations with profit participation - future discretionary benefits

R0230 Index-linked and unit-linked insurance obligations

R0240 Other life (re)insurance and health (re)insurance obligations

R0250 Total capital at risk for all life (re)insurance obligations

		8,988	
		11,292	
		0	
		0	
			3,944,466

Overall MCR calculation

C0130

R0300 Linear MCR

R0310 SCR

R0320 MCR cap

R0330 MCR floor

R0340 Combined MCR

R0350 Absolute floor of the MCR

6,242
83,511
37,580
20,878
20,878
5,900

R0400 Minimum Capital Requirement

20,878

Notional non-life and life MCR calculation

C0140

C0150

R0500 Notional linear MCR

R0510 Notional SCR excluding add-on (annual or latest calculation)

R0520 Notional MCR cap

R0530 Notional MCR floor

R0540 Notional combined MCR

R0550 Absolute floor of the notional MCR

3,735	2,507
49,975	33,536
22,489	15,091
12,494	8,384
12,494	8,384
2,400	3,500

R0560 Notional MCR

12,494	8,384
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The Exeter Cash Plan

Solvency and Financial Condition Report

Disclosures

31 December

2024

(Monetary amounts in GBP thousands)

General information

Entity name	The Exeter Cash Plan
Entity identification code and type of code	LEI/213800TY17ORV3TF7T41
Type of undertaking	Non-life undertakings
Country of incorporation	GB
Language of reporting	en
Reporting reference date	31 December 2024
Currency used for reporting	GBP
Accounting standards	Local GAAP
Method of Calculation of the SCR	Standard formula
Matching adjustment	No use of matching adjustment
Volatility adjustment	No use of volatility adjustment
Transitional measure on the risk-free interest rate	No use of transitional measure on the risk-free interest rate
Transitional measure on technical provisions	No use of transitional measure on technical provisions

List of reported templates

-

IR.02.01.02 - Balance sheet

IR.05.02.01 - Premiums, claims and expenses by country: Non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations

IR.05.04.02 - Non-life income and expenditure : reporting period

IR.17.01.02 - Non-Life Technical Provisions

IR.19.01.21 - Non-Life insurance claims

IR.23.01.01 - Own Funds

IR.25.04.21 - Solvency Capital Requirement

IR.28.01.01 - Minimum Capital Requirement - Only life or only non-life insurance or reinsurance activity

IR.02.01.02
Balance sheet

		Solvency II value
Assets		C0010
R0030	Intangible assets	
R0040	Deferred tax assets	
R0050	Pension benefit surplus	
R0060	Property, plant & equipment held for own use	0
R0070	Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	1,852
R0080	<i>Property (other than for own use)</i>	0
R0090	<i>Holdings in related undertakings, including participations</i>	0
R0100	<i>Equities</i>	0
R0110	<i>Equities - listed</i>	
R0120	<i>Equities - unlisted</i>	
R0130	<i>Bonds</i>	0
R0140	<i>Government Bonds</i>	0
R0150	<i>Corporate Bonds</i>	0
R0160	<i>Structured notes</i>	0
R0170	<i>Collateralised securities</i>	0
R0180	<i>Collective Investments Undertakings</i>	1,852
R0190	<i>Derivatives</i>	
R0200	<i>Deposits other than cash equivalents</i>	0
R0210	<i>Other investments</i>	0
R0220	Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	
R0230	Loans and mortgages	0
R0240	<i>Loans on policies</i>	0
R0250	<i>Loans and mortgages to individuals</i>	
R0260	<i>Other loans and mortgages</i>	
R0270	Reinsurance recoverables from:	0
R0280	<i>Non-life and health similar to non-life</i>	0
R0315	<i>Life and health similar to life, excluding index-linked and unit-linked</i>	
R0340	<i>Life index-linked and unit-linked</i>	
R0350	Deposits to cedants	0
R0360	Insurance and intermediaries receivables	271
R0370	Reinsurance receivables	0
R0380	Receivables (trade, not insurance)	21
R0390	Own shares (held directly)	
R0400	Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	0
R0410	Cash and cash equivalents	982
R0420	Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	
R0500	Total assets	3,126

		Solvency II value
Liabilities		C0010
R0505	Technical provisions - total	141
R0510	<i>Technical provisions - non-life</i>	141
R0515	<i>Technical provisions - life</i>	0
R0542	Best estimate - total	124
R0544	<i>Best estimate - non-life</i>	124
R0546	<i>Best estimate - life</i>	
R0552	Risk margin - total	18
R0554	<i>Risk margin - non-life</i>	18
R0556	<i>Risk margin - life</i>	
R0565	Transitional (TMTP) - life	
R0740	Contingent liabilities	
R0750	Provisions other than technical provisions	
R0760	Pension benefit obligations	
R0770	Deposits from reinsurers	
R0780	Deferred tax liabilities	
R0790	Derivatives	
R0800	Debts owed to credit institutions	
R0810	Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	
R0820	Insurance & intermediaries payables	25
R0830	Reinsurance payables	0
R0840	Payables (trade, not insurance)	406
R0850	Subordinated liabilities	0
R0860	<i>Subordinated liabilities not in Basic Own Funds</i>	
R0870	<i>Subordinated liabilities in Basic Own Funds</i>	0
R0880	Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	
R0900	Total liabilities	572
R1000	Excess of assets over liabilities	2,554

Premiums, claims and expenses by country: Non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations

R0010

Non-life income and expenditure : reporting period

[illegible]

Non-life income and expenditure : reporting period

R1310 Total expenditure

Non-Life Technical Provisions

[illegible]

IR.19.01.21

Non-Life insurance claims

Total Non-life business

Z0020

Accident year / underwriting year

Gross Claims Paid (non-cumulative)															
(absolute amount)															
	C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070	C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0170	C0180		
Year	Development year										In Current year	Sum of years (cumulative)			
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +				
Prior											0	0	0		
R0100	-9	0	259	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	259	
R0160	-8	2,686	312	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	2,998	
R0170	-7	2,880	262	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	3,141	
R0180	-6	2,750	245	0	0	0	0	0				0	0	2,996	
R0190	-5	2,621	231	0	0	0	0					0	0	2,852	
R0200	-4	1,511	180	0	0	0						0	0	1,692	
R0210	-3	1,742	184	0	0							0	0	1,926	
R0220	-2	1,590	189	0								0	0	1,780	
R0230	-1	1,677	159									159	0	1,836	
R0240	0	1,602										1,602	0	1,602	
R0250												1,761	0	21,081	
R0260												Total			

Gross Undiscounted Best Estimate Claims Provisions													C0360
(absolute amount)													Year end (discounted data)
	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280	C0290	C0300		
Year	Development year										10 & +		
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 & +		
Prior											0	0	
R0100	-9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
R0160	-8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
R0170	-7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
R0180	-6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
R0190	-5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
R0200	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
R0210	-3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
R0220	-2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
R0230	-1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
R0240	0	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	114	
R0250												114	
R0260											Total	114	

IR.19.01.21.22		
Gross premium		
	C0570	C0580
	Gross earned premium at reporting reference date	Estimate of future gross earned premium
R0160	N-9	5,499
R0170	N-8	5,380
R0180	N-7	3,690
R0190	N-6	3,664
R0200	N-5	3,501
R0210	N-4	3,128
R0220	N-3	2,778
R0230	N-2	2,453
R0240	N-1	2,479
R0250	N	2,275

Own Funds

Ordinary share capital (gross of own shares)	
Share premium account related to ordinary share capital	
Initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own-fund item for mutual and mutual-type undertakings	
Subordinated mutual member accounts	
Surplus funds	
Preference shares	
Share premium account related to preference shares	
Reconciliation reserve	
Subordinated liabilities	
An amount equal to the value of net deferred tax assets	
Other own fund items approved by the supervisory authority as basic own funds not specified above	
Own funds from the financial statements that should not be represented by the reconciliation reserve and do not meet the criteria to be classified as Solvency II own funds	
Total basic own funds after deductions	

Unpaid and uncalled ordinary share capital callable on demand	
Unpaid and uncalled initial funds, members' contributions or the equivalent basic own fund item for mutual and mutual - type undertakings, callable on demand	
Unpaid and uncalled preference shares callable on demand	
A legally binding commitment to subscribe and pay for subordinated liabilities on demand	
Letters of credit and guarantees	
Letters of credit and guarantees other	
Supplementary members calls	
Supplementary members calls - other	
Other ancillary own funds	
Total ancillary own funds	

Total available own funds to meet the SCR
Total available own funds to meet the MCR
Total eligible own funds to meet the SCR
Total eligible own funds to meet the MCR

MCR

Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR

Excess of assets over liabilities
Own shares (held directly and indirectly)
Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges
Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions
Other basic own fund items
Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds

Reconciliation reserve

[illegible]

557
2,400
458.32%
106.41%

C0060
2,554
0
5,000
0
-2,446

IR.25.04.21

Solvency Capital Requirement

Net of loss absorbing capacity of technical provisions

		C0010
Market risk		
R0070	Interest rate risk	108
R0080	Equity risk	79
R0090	Property risk	0
R0100	Spread risk	105
R0110	Concentration risk	14
R0120	Currency risk	0
R0125	Other market risk	
R0130	Diversification within market risk	-103
R0140	Total Market risk	204
Counterparty default risk		
R0150	Type 1 exposures	66
R0160	Type 2 exposures	41
R0165	Other counterparty risk	
R0170	Diversification within counterparty default risk	-6
R0180	Total Counterparty default risk	100
Life underwriting risk		
R0190	Mortality risk	
R0200	Longevity risk	
R0210	Disability-Morbidity risk	
R0220	Life-expense risk	
R0230	Revision risk	
R0240	Lapse risk	
R0250	Life catastrophe risk	
R0255	Other life underwriting risk	
R0260	Diversification within life underwriting risk	
R0270	Total Life underwriting risk	0
Health underwriting risk		
R0280	Health SLT risk	0
R0290	Health non SLT risk	351
R0300	Health catastrophe risk	2
R0305	Other health underwriting risk	
R0310	Diversification within health underwriting risk	-1
R0320	Total Health underwriting risk	352
Non-life underwriting risk		
R0330	Non-life premium and reserve risk (ex catastrophe risk)	
R0340	Non-life catastrophe risk	
R0350	Lapse risk	
R0355	Other non-life underwriting risk	
R0360	Diversification within non-life underwriting risk	
R0370	Non-life underwriting risk	0
R0400	Intangible asset risk	
Operational and other risks		
R0422	Operational risk	68
R0424	Other risks	
R0430	Total Operational and other risks	68
R0432	Total before all diversification	835
R0434	Total before diversification between risk modules	724
R0436	Diversification between risk modules	-167
R0438	Total after diversification	557
R0440	Loss absorbing capacity of technical provisions	
R0450	Loss absorbing capacity of deferred tax	
R0455	Other adjustments	
R0460	Solvency capital requirement including undisclosed capital add-on	557
R0472	Disclosed capital add-on - excluding residual model limitation	
R0474	Disclosed capital add-on - residual model limitation	
R0480	Solvency capital requirement including capital add-on	557
R0490	Biting interest rate scenario	
R0495	Biting life lapse scenario	

IR.28.01.01

Minimum Capital Requirement - Only life or only non-life insurance or reinsurance activity

Linear formula component for non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations

R0010 MCR_{NL} Result

C0010

105

Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance) written premiums in the last 12 months
C0020	C0030
124	2,116
0	
0	
0	
0	
0	
0	
0	
0	
0	
0	
0	
0	
0	
0	

R0020	Medical expense insurance and proportional reinsurance
R0030	Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance
R0040	Workers' compensation insurance and proportional reinsurance
R0050	Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance
R0060	Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance
R0070	Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance
R0080	Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance
R0090	General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance
R0100	Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance
R0110	Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance
R0120	Assistance and proportional reinsurance
R0130	Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance
R0140	Non-proportional health reinsurance
R0150	Non-proportional casualty reinsurance
R0160	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance
R0170	Non-proportional property reinsurance

Linear formula component for life insurance and reinsurance obligations

R0200 MCR_L Result

C0040

0

Net (of reinsurance/SPV) best estimate and TP calculated as a whole	Net (of reinsurance/SPV) total capital at risk
C0050	C0060

R0210	Obligations with profit participation - guaranteed benefits
R0220	Obligations with profit participation - future discretionary benefits
R0230	Index-linked and unit-linked insurance obligations
R0240	Other life (re)insurance and health (re)insurance obligations
R0250	Total capital at risk for all life (re)insurance obligations

Overall MCR calculation

C0070

R0300	Linear MCR
R0310	SCR
R0320	MCR cap
R0330	MCR floor
R0340	Combined MCR
R0350	Absolute floor of the MCR
R0400	Minimum Capital Requirement

105
557
251
139
139
2,400
2,400

Exeter Friendly Society Limited

Solvency and Financial Condition Report

Disclosures

31 December

2024

(Monetary amounts in GBP thousands)

General information

Entity name	Exeter Friendly Society Limited
Entity identification code and type of code	LEI/213800V19RLONY7XIL94
Country of the group supervisor	GB
Language of reporting	en
Reporting reference date	31 December 2024
Currency used for reporting	GBP
Accounting standards	Local GAAP
Method of Calculation of the group SCR	Standard formula
Method of group solvency calculation	Method 1 is used exclusively
Matching adjustment	No use of matching adjustment
Volatility adjustment	No use of volatility adjustment
Transitional measure on the risk-free interest rate	No use of transitional measure on the risk-free interest rate
Transitional measure on technical provisions	No use of transitional measure on technical provisions

List of reported templates

-
- IR.02.01.02 - Balance sheet
- IR.05.02.01 - Premiums, claims and expenses by country: Non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations
- IR.05.02.01 - Premiums, claims and expenses by country: Life insurance and reinsurance obligations
- IR.05.03.02 - Life income and expenditure
- IR.05.04.02 - Non-life income and expenditure : reporting period
- IR.23.01.04 - Own Funds
- IR.25.04.22 - Solvency Capital Requirement
- IR.32.01.22 - Undertakings in the scope of the group

IR.02.01.02

Balance sheet

		Solvency II value
		C0010
Assets		
R0030	Intangible assets	0
R0040	Deferred tax assets	0
R0050	Pension benefit surplus	278
R0060	Property, plant & equipment held for own use	2,746
R0070	Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)	60,753
R0080	<i>Property (other than for own use)</i>	0
R0090	<i>Holdings in related undertakings, including participations</i>	0
R0100	<i>Equities</i>	0
R0110	<i>Equities - listed</i>	0
R0120	<i>Equities - unlisted</i>	0
R0130	<i>Bonds</i>	19,664
R0140	<i>Government Bonds</i>	19,664
R0150	<i>Corporate Bonds</i>	0
R0160	<i>Structured notes</i>	0
R0170	<i>Collateralised securities</i>	0
R0180	<i>Collective Investments Undertakings</i>	41,089
R0190	<i>Derivatives</i>	0
R0200	<i>Deposits other than cash equivalents</i>	0
R0210	<i>Other investments</i>	0
R0220	Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	0
R0230	Loans and mortgages	0
R0240	<i>Loans on policies</i>	0
R0250	<i>Loans and mortgages to individuals</i>	0
R0260	<i>Other loans and mortgages</i>	0
R0270	Reinsurance recoverables from:	-28,786
R0280	<i>Non-life and health similar to non-life</i>	0
R0315	<i>Life and health similar to life, excluding index-linked and unit-linked</i>	-26,632
R0340	<i>Life index-linked and unit-linked</i>	-2,154
R0350	Deposits to cedants	0
R0360	Insurance and intermediaries receivables	5,711
R0370	Reinsurance receivables	2,429
R0380	Receivables (trade, not insurance)	16,599
R0390	Own shares (held directly)	0
R0400	Amounts due in respect of own fund items or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	0
R0410	Cash and cash equivalents	12,027
R0420	Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	0
R0500	Total assets	71,756

		Solvency II value
Liabilities		C0010
R0505	Technical provisions - total	-125,301
R0510	<i>Technical provisions - non-life</i>	9,968
R0515	<i>Technical provisions - life</i>	-135,268
R0542	Best estimate - total	-125,943
R0544	<i>Best estimate - non-life</i>	9,193
R0546	<i>Best estimate - life</i>	-135,136
R0552	Risk margin - total	642
R0554	<i>Risk margin - non-life</i>	774
R0556	<i>Risk margin - life</i>	-132
R0565	Transitional (TMTP) - life	0
R0740	Contingent liabilities	0
R0750	Provisions other than technical provisions	0
R0760	Pension benefit obligations	90
R0770	Deposits from reinsurers	0
R0780	Deferred tax liabilities	0
R0790	Derivatives	0
R0800	Debts owed to credit institutions	0
R0810	Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	0
R0820	Insurance & intermediaries payables	3,501
R0830	Reinsurance payables	1,521
R0840	Payables (trade, not insurance)	29,278
R0850	Subordinated liabilities	0
R0860	<i>Subordinated liabilities not in Basic Own Funds</i>	0
R0870	<i>Subordinated liabilities in Basic Own Funds</i>	0
R0880	Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	0
R0900	Total liabilities	-90,911
R1000	Excess of assets over liabilities	162,667

IR.05.02.01
Premiums, claims and expenses by country: Non-life insurance and reinsurance obligations

	Home Country	C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070
		Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) - non-life obligations					Total Top 5 and home country	
		C0080	C0090	C0100	C0110	C0120	C0130	C0140
R0010								
	Premiums written							
R0110	Gross - Direct Business	72,473						72,473
R0120	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted							0
R0130	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted							0
R0140	Reinsurers' share							0
R0200	Net	72,473						72,473
	Premiums earned							
R0210	Gross - Direct Business	65,066						65,066
R0220	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted							0
R0230	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted							0
R0240	Reinsurers' share							0
R0300	Net	65,066						65,066
	Claims incurred							
R0310	Gross - Direct Business	41,839						41,839
R0320	Gross - Proportional reinsurance accepted							0
R0330	Gross - Non-proportional reinsurance accepted							0
R0340	Reinsurers' share							0
R0400	Net	41,839						41,839
R0550	Net expenses incurred	30,684						30,684

IR.05.02.01
Premiums, claims and expenses by country: Life insurance and reinsurance obligations

		C0150	C0160	C0170	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210
R1400	Home Country	Top 5 countries (by amount of gross premiums written) - life obligations					Total Top 5 and home country	
		C0220	C0230	C0240	C0250	C0260	C0270	C0280
R1410	Gross	52,677						52,677
R1420	Reinsurers' share	17,395						17,395
R1500	Net	35,281						35,281
Premiums earned								
R1510	Gross	52,677						52,677
R1520	Reinsurers' share	17,395						17,395
R1600	Net	35,281						35,281
Claims incurred								
R1610	Gross	19,936						19,936
R1620	Reinsurers' share	18,529						18,529
R1700	Net	1,406						1,406
R1900	Net expenses incurred	31,836						31,836

IR.05.03.02

Life income and expenditure

	Insurance with profit participation	Index-linked and unit-linked insurance	Life annuities	Non-life annuities	Other life insurance	Health insurance	Total life and health
	C0010	C0020	C0030	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070
Premiums written							
R0010 Gross direct business						52,677	52,677
R0020 Gross reinsurance accepted						0	0
R0030 Gross	0	0	0	0	0	52,677	52,677
R0040 Reinsurers' share						17,395	17,395
R0050 Net	0	0	0	0	0	35,281	35,281
Claims incurred							
R0110 Gross direct business						19,936	19,936
R0120 Gross reinsurance accepted						0	0
R0130 Gross	0	0	0	0	0	19,936	19,936
R0140 Reinsurers' share						18,529	18,529
R0150 Net	0	0	0	0	0	1,406	1,406
Expenses incurred							
R0160 Gross direct business						32,084	32,084
R0170 Gross reinsurance accepted						0	0
R0180 Gross	0	0	0	0	0	32,084	32,084
R0190 Reinsurers' share						249	249
R0200 Net	0	0	0	0	0	31,836	31,836
R0300 Other expenses							4,740
Transfers and dividends							
R0440 Dividends paid							0

Non-life income and expenditure : reporting period

[illegible]

Non-life income and expenditure : reporting period

R1310 Total expenditure

Own Funds

Ancillary own funds

Own funds when using the D&A, exclusively or in combination of method 1

R0610	Minimum consolidated Group SCR
R0630	Ratio of Eligible own funds to the consolidated Group SCR (excluding other financial sectors and the undertakings included via D&A)
R0650	Ratio of Eligible own funds to Minimum Consolidated Group SCR
R0660	Total eligible own funds to meet the group SCR (including own funds from other financial sector and from the undertakings included via D&A)
R0670	SCR for entities included with D&A method
R0680	Group SCR

83,500				
100.00%				
100.00%				
83,500	83,500	0	0	0
0				
83,500				

R0690 Ratio of Eligible own funds to group SCR including other financial sectors and the undertakings included via D&A

100.00%

- Reconciliation reserve
- R0700

Excess of assets over liabilities
- R0710

Own shares (held directly and indirectly)
- R0720

Forseeable dividends, distributions and charges
- R0725

Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions
- R0730

Other basic own fund items
- R0740

Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds
- R0750

Other non available own funds
- R0760

Reconciliation reserve

C0060
162,667
162,667
79,168
-79,168

IR.25.04.22

Solvency Capital Requirement

Net of loss absorbing capacity of technical provisions

		C0010
Market risk		
R0070	Interest rate risk	17,634
R0080	Equity risk	5,662
R0090	Property risk	538
R0100	Spread risk	2,625
R0110	Concentration risk	123
R0120	Currency risk	785
R0125	Other market risk	0
R0130	Diversification within market risk	-4,802
R0140	Total Market risk	22,563
Counterparty default risk		
R0150	Type 1 exposures	1,861
R0160	Type 2 exposures	1,366
R0165	Other counterparty risk	0
R0170	Diversification within counterparty default risk	-100
R0180	Total Counterparty default risk	3,127
Life underwriting risk		
R0190	Mortality risk	912
R0200	Longevity risk	0
R0210	Disability-Morbidity risk	0
R0220	Life-expense risk	1,367
R0230	Revision risk	0
R0240	Lapse risk	9,054
R0250	Life catastrophe risk	51
R0255	Other life underwriting risk	0
R0260	Diversification within life underwriting risk	-1,486
R0270	Total Life underwriting risk	9,897
Health underwriting risk		
R0280	Health SLT risk	52,017
R0290	Health non SLT risk	12,669
R0300	Health catastrophe risk	759
R0305	Other health underwriting risk	0
R0310	Diversification within health underwriting risk	-560
R0320	Total Health underwriting risk	64,886
Non-life underwriting risk		
R0330	Non-life premium and reserve risk (ex catastrophe risk)	0
R0340	Non-life catastrophe risk	0
R0350	Lapse risk	0
R0355	Other non-life underwriting risk	0
R0360	Diversification within non-life underwriting risk	0
R0370	Total Non-life underwriting risk	0
R0400	Intangible asset risk	0
Operational and other risks		
R0422	Operational risk	4,295
R0424	Other risks	0
R0430	Total Operational and other risks	4,295
R0432	Total before all diversification	111,716
R0434	Total before diversification between risk modules	104,768
R0436	Diversification between risk modules	-20,463
R0438	Total after diversification	84,305
R0440	Loss absorbing capacity of technical provisions	-806
R0450	Loss absorbing capacity of deferred tax	0
R0455	Other adjustments	0
R0460	Solvency capital requirement including undisclosed capital add-on	83,500
R0472	Disclosed capital add-on - excluding residual model limitation	0
R0474	Disclosed capital add-on - residual model limitation	0
R0480	Solvency capital requirement including capital add-on	83,500
R0490	Biting interest rate scenario	
R0495	Biting life lapse scenario	
Information on other entities		
R0500	Capital requirement for other financial sectors (Non-insurance capital requirements)	0
R0510	<i>Credit institutions, investment firms and financial institutions, alternative investment funds managers, UCITS management companies</i>	0
R0520	<i>Institutions for occupational retirement provisions</i>	0
R0530	<i>Capital requirement for non-regulated entities carrying out financial activities</i>	0
R0540	Capital requirement for non-controlled participation requirements	0
R0550	Capital requirement for residual undertakings	0
Overall SCR		
R0555	Solvency capital requirement (consolidation method)	83,500
R0560	SCR for undertakings included via D and A	0
R0565	SCR for sub-groups included via D and A	0
R0570	Solvency capital requirement	83,500

Undertakings in the scope of the group

Row						
	Country	Identification code and type of code of the undertaking	Legal Name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	Legal form	Category (mutual/ non mutual)
	C0010	C0020	C0040	C0050	C0060	C0070
1	GB	LEI/213800V19RLONY7XIL94	Exeter Friendly Society Limited	Composite undertaking	Friendly Society	Mutual
2	GB	LEI/213800TYI7ORV3TF7T41	The Exeter Cash Plan	Non life insurance undertaking	Unlimited Company	Non-mutual
3	GB	SC/009567930	Exeter Cash Plan Holdings Limited	Insurance holding company as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook	Limited Company	Non-mutual

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Undertakings in the scope of the group

					Criteria of influence					
Country	Identification code and type of code of the undertaking	Legal Name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking		% capital share	% used for the establishment of consolidated accounts	% voting rights	Other criteria	Level of influence	Proportional share used for group solvency calculation
Row	C0010	C0020	C0040	C0050	C0180	C0190	C0200	C0210	C0220	C0230
1	GB	LEI/213800V19RLONY7XIL94	Exeter Friendly Society Limited	Composite undertaking					Dominant	
2	GB	LEI/213800TYI7ORV3TF7T41	The Exeter Cash Plan	Non life insurance undertaking	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%
3	GB	SC/009567930	Exeter Cash Plan Holdings Limited	Insurance holding company as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%		Dominant	100.00%

Undertakings in the scope of the group

				Inclusion in the scope of Group supervision		Group solvency calculation	
Country	Identification code and type of code of the undertaking	Legal Name of the undertaking	Type of undertaking	YES/NO	Date of decision if art. 214 is applied	Method used and under method 1, treatment of the undertaking	
Row	C0010	C0020	C0040	C0050	C0240	C0250	C0260
1	GB	LEI/213800V19RLONY7XIL94	Exeter Friendly Society Limited	Composite undertaking	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
2	GB	LEI/213800TYI7ORV3TF7T41	The Exeter Cash Plan	Non life insurance undertaking	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation
3	GB	SC/009567930	Exeter Cash Plan Holdings Limited	Insurance holding company as defined in the Glossary part of the PRA Rulebook	Included in the scope		Method 1: Full consolidation