



**Solvency and Financial Condition  
Report ('SFCR') of  
Family Assurance Friendly  
Society Limited  
As at 31 December 2025**

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## Summary

### About the Society

Family Assurance Friendly Society Limited (here after referred to as ‘the Society’) together with its subsidiaries forms the consolidated Group (hereafter referred to as ‘OneFamily’ or ‘the Group’). OneFamily is the trading name of the Group and is a mutual organisation.

The Society is authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) and jointly regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (FCA) and the PRA.

The Group is a product of 50 years of development and growth. Serving nearly one and a half million policies and with circa £6.2 billion in funds under management, OneFamily has the strength and expertise to bring to the market high quality, value-for-money financial services underpinned by the principles of the modern mutual.

Our mission continues to be to create and protect value for members whilst ensuring that the business is sustainable over the long-term. Underlying this is our Inspiring Better Futures vision to do the right thing for our members, customers and colleagues.

In February 2026, we announced our proposal to merge with Scottish Friendly to create one of the UK’s largest mutuals. The combined mutual will have over £10 billion assets under management and serve over 2.3 million members across the UK. This is subject to regulatory approval under Part VIII of the Friendly Societies Act 1992 and is expected to be effective in early 2027.

### About this report

This Solvency and Financial Condition Report (SFCR) on behalf of the Society is prepared in accordance with the PRA Rulebook for Solvency II firms.

The requirement for the production of this SFCR relates to the insurance company only, which is the Society. Any amounts quoted in relation to either the Financial Statements or Solvency II results relate to the Society only. However, much of the governance of the Society relates to OneFamily as a whole.

The public quantitative reporting templates (QRTs) are presented in thousands of pounds sterling and can be found in [Appendix D](#). Template IR.05.02 ‘Premiums, claims and expenses by country’ is not required to be produced as less than 5% and £100m of the Society’s Gross Written Premiums are from outside the UK.

Due to rounded numbers being presented in the various tables and public QRTs within this report, the totals in the tables may differ slightly from the sum of the component parts.

The SCR in this report has been prepared on a Standard Formula basis and in accordance with the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA) rule book.

A new UK prudential regime for insurers will eventually be known as ‘Solvency UK’. The PRA will continue to refer to the UK regime as Solvency II, until such time as all references to Solvency II can be changed across all relevant materials. However, as there are now differences between the Solvency II assimilated law and the PRA rules that replaced it, the applicable rules will be referred to as ‘Solvency UK’ in this SFCR to avoid confusion.

**Results at a glance**

2025 has continued to demonstrate the resilience and long-term nature of OneFamily through the continued strength of our capital position as we invest in the future.

The key solvency results are set out below alongside a comparison to the previous year. These results are further analysed in [Section D](#) and [Section E](#) of this report.

	2025	2024
	%	%
SCR Ratio <sup>1</sup>	206	243
MCR Ratio <sup>2</sup>	822	973
	2025	2024
	£'000	£'000
Solvency Surplus <sup>3</sup>	80,955	90,388
Own Funds	157,456	153,470

1. Calculated as Eligible Own Funds ('EOF') / Solvency Capital Requirement ('SCR'). An SCR ratio of less than 100% will trigger a first regulatory intervention to ensure that the firm takes appropriate action to restore the SCR ratio above 100%.
2. Calculated as EOF / Minimum Capital Requirement ('MCR'). An MCR ratio of less than 100% will trigger a more severe regulatory intervention, which may lead to the closure of the firm.
3. Calculated as EOF less SCR. A positive Solvency Surplus means that the firm has an SCR ratio of above 100% and therefore no first regulatory intervention is required.

The Society's entire EOF is Unrestricted Tier 1 which is the highest quality capital.

Our insurance business is long-term in nature and it is important that our capital position allows us to withstand turbulent years and also invest in the future. The Society has a solvency capital ratio of 206% and a surplus of £81m. The Society comprises a non-profit fund and a small with-profits fund (WP2). The Non-Profit fund has capital above base level requirement of £81.0m (2024: £90.4m) and a capital ratio of 206% (2024: 245%). This continues to be significantly above the base level regulatory requirement. A key reason for the reduction in capital coverage ratio is our decision to simplify our business by transferring a number of products that were held in subsidiaries to the Society. This generates significant efficiency and value for our business, however the risks associated with the transferred business are now included in the assessment of the Solvency UK capital coverage ratio. The reduction also reflects investment of some of our surplus capital in driving our long-term strategic growth, and efficiency initiatives.

## Business and performance

Our 2025 results reflect major milestones on our journey to modernise our systems and simplify our business structure to focus on our offering of protection and investment products. The actions taken position us for growth and the results of some of these activities are evident in our results.

- In late 2025 we launched our protection products into wider intermediated channels, delivering a new adviser portal and enhancements to our protection product offering. We look forward to growing our business through further intermediary channels.
- In our direct-to-customer business we implemented a new telephony system and Customer Relationship Management tools, boosting our customer serving and sales capabilities.
- Throughout the year we've taken steps to simplify our business structure and to ensure efficient use of our resources, such as reducing ongoing costs focussing operations into our Brighton office and transferring some business activities to third parties where these are no longer central to our strategy.
- We have transferred some retail investment business, previously undertaken by our subsidiary companies, to the Society, where this business is now treated as unit-linked investment business.
- Following the buy-in of the two Group pension schemes in 2024, a buy-out of the Homeowners Scheme was successfully concluded in 2025. An explanation of a buy-in and buy-out is in the glossary.
- We expanded the role of our in-house actuarial function, developing modelling capability and strengthening internal technical expertise.

OneFamily is a long-term business and in managing the Group's financial health we take a long-term view, consistent with our mutual status. Whilst in the short-term, initiatives such as modernising our platform may lead to in-year losses or a reduction in capital coverage, we proactively take actions necessary to ensure that we remain financially resilient. As a mutual, we receive no external funding, therefore when we need to invest in our business, for growth, efficiency or sustainability, we must use our own funds. We conduct regular scenario testing to provide comfort in our resilience and ability to withstand extreme circumstances.

## System of Governance

The Board of Directors is responsible for the governance of OneFamily, and they have established a robust corporate governance framework as an effective means of meeting that responsibility.

OneFamily reports against the Corporate Governance Code for Mutual Insurers ('the Code') issued by the Association of Mutuals ('AFM'), whilst also continuing to adopt relevant best practice from the 2024 UK Corporate Governance Code..

[Section B](#) sets out further detail on the system of governance in place for the Society and OneFamily.

## Risk Profile

The most material strategic risks that OneFamily is exposed to are the risk of failing to achieve operating cost efficiency or effectively managing the change agenda and the risk that new business and fund retention initiatives fail to produce an adequate return on capital. These are being mitigated through a series of strategic initiatives which include targeted long-term expense efficiency initiatives, reducing complexity, leveraging and developing our digital and intermediary distribution channels to drive growth from our expanding product range.

The risk profile, by category of risk ([see section C](#)) has remained broadly stable over 2025. The risk profile remains dominated by market and Life Underwriting Risk, with counterparty and operational risk being relatively minor at <6% for each. The market risk capital has increased by from 38% to 43% of the risk profile. This is driven primarily by the transfer of investment business from the subsidiaries to the Society. Operational Risk has reduced from 8% to 3% due to the impact of the DB Pension buy-out transaction.

## Valuation for solvency purposes

The Society's Solvency UK balance sheet is prepared under Solvency UK rules and guidance, which is the same as UK generally accepted accounting principles (UK GAAP), FRS 102 & 103, with the exception of:

- the inclusion of intangible assets and goodwill within the FRS Financial Statements which are disallowed under Solvency UK.
- differences in the valuation of Technical Provisions for example under UK GAAP where the Solvency UK risk margin is replaced with a prudence margin.
- contingent liabilities within subsidiaries will be recognised under Solvency UK.
- the treatment of the buy-in contracts between the Society and one of the Group pension schemes, which cannot be recognised under UK GAAP due to the non-transferability of the contract. Under Solvency UK, the Society has recognised the contract within technical provisions and in the assessment of the pension schemes' liabilities as it believes that this reflects an appropriate market value of these liabilities.
- The Financial Reinsurance arrangement is valued under UK GAAP using an amortised cost approach, the use of which is specifically disallowed under Solvency UK. Instead, the liability is valued using the income approach, which creates a different liability valuation.

As a result, the excess of assets over liabilities under Solvency UK is £13.3m higher than FRS. Refer to [Section D](#) and [Appendix C](#) for further details relating to valuation for solvency purposes.

## Capital Management

Maintaining a strong capital base well in excess of the regulatory minimum helps us to withstand turbulent years and also invest in the future. Our capital position (measured under the principles of Solvency UK) also remains strong. The Society's excess capital held above the regulatory requirements at 31 December 2025 is £81.0m (2024: £90.4m). This represents a coverage ratio of 206% (2024: 243%). This remains well above the base level regulatory requirement. A key reason for the reduction in capital coverage ratio is the transfer of business from subsidiaries into the Society. While this transfer will generate efficiency and value across our Group, the risks associated with the transferred business are now included in the assessment of the Solvency UK capital coverage ratio. The movement also reflects how we are investing our surplus capital in driving our long-term strategic growth, and efficiency initiatives. The Non-Profit fund capital ratio decreased to 206% from 245% at the end of 2024.

Under the Solvency UK reporting regime there are two capital requirements to meet, the solvency capital requirement and the minimum capital requirement. The regime applies to the Society only as an insurance company rather than the Group as a whole.

## Audit Scope

In November 2018 the PRA removed the requirement (as specified by the PRA in the Supervisor Statement SS11/16) for all insurers reporting under the Solvency UK regime to have the SFCR audited if they were below a prescribed size. The Society falls below the limit set and therefore this SFCR is not required to be audited.

## Further information

If there are any questions or clarifications required on the content of this report, please feel free to direct these to:

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## A. Business and Performance

In this section we describe the business of OneFamily including our legal structure, how we are regulated and the types of business that we undertake. We also describe how the business has performed during the year alongside any significant factors that have contributed to this performance.

### A.1 Business

#### A.1.1 Summary Information

<b>Name</b>	Family Assurance Friendly Society Limited ('the Society')
<b>Legal Form</b>	Friendly Society incorporated under the Friendly Societies Act 1992
<b>Supervisory Authority</b>	Prudential Regulation Authority Bank of England 20 Moorgate London EC2R 8AH
<b>External Auditor *</b>	Deloitte LLP 1 New Street Square London EC4A 3HQ

\* The external audit relates to the Annual Report and Financial statements produced under UK Generally Accepted Accounting Principles. The Society's SFCR is not required to be audited.

#### A.1.2 One Family Group Structure

See [Appendix A](#) for details of the Group structure. All Group companies are wholly owned UK registered subsidiaries of the Society. OneFamily is the trading name of the Group as a whole.

The active subsidiaries of the Society are listed below:

<b>Name of Subsidiary Undertaking</b>	<b>Nature of Business</b>
Family Equity Plan Limited	Management of savings and investment policies
Engage Mutual Funds Limited	Previously - Management of Child Trust Fund policies
BGL Direct Life Limited	Previously - Insurance agent and brokerage
Family Investment Management Limited	Fund management
One Family Advice Limited	Insurance administration
OneFamily Lifetime Mortgages Limited	Previously - Provider of mortgage products

#### A.1.3 Shareholders

The Society is a mutual society owned by its members.

#### A.1.4 Material Lines of Business

The Society comprises a non-profit fund and a small with-profits fund (WP2). The WP2 fund is closed to new business. The Society underwrites life insurance contracts which fall under four different lines of business for the purposes of the Solvency UK insurance regulations as set out below:

- Insurance with-profit participation.
- Index-linked and Unit-linked insurance.
- Other life insurance; and
- Health insurance.

See [Appendix D](#) Template IR.05.03.02 Life income and expenditure for additional detail.

The vast majority of the Society's in-force business has been written in the UK, either by the Society directly or by other UK life insurance companies whose business has since been acquired by the Society. The Society has a very small amount of in force overseas business in the Republic of Ireland but does not currently write new business outside of the UK.

#### A.1.5 Significant events over the reporting period

In late 2025 we launched our protection products into wider intermediated channels, delivering a new adviser portal and enhancements to our protection product offering. We look forward to growing our business through further intermediary channels.

In our direct-to-customer business we implemented a new telephony system and Customer Relationship Management tools, boosting our customer servicing and sales capabilities. Our new business results for our investment products, reflect the greater productivity these developments have brought.

We've transferred some retail investment business, previously undertaken by our subsidiary companies, to the Society. This business is now treated as unit-linked investment business. Alongside this move we started writing all our new investments business into the Society and we launched new funds to increase the choice offered to customers while maintaining simplicity.

Following the buy-in, in 2024, of liabilities of the Family Assurance Friendly Society Defined Benefit Pension Scheme and the Homeowners Friendly Society Limited Defined Benefit Scheme whereby the Society provides insurance for the principal liabilities of the schemes, in 2025 the buy-out of the Homeowners Scheme was successfully concluded. See the glossary for an explanation of a buy-in and buy-out.

We expanded the role of our in-house actuarial function, developing modelling capability and strengthening internal technical expertise.

More information on the developments of OneFamily over the reporting period can be found in our 2025 - Annual Report and Consolidated Financial Statements which is available on our website at <https://www.onefamily.com/company-information/financial-reports/>.

## A.2 Underwriting Performance

### A.2.1 Underwriting Performance Background

The Society underwrites life insurance contracts which fall under four different lines of business for the purposes of the Solvency UK insurance regulations, all or most of which is written in the UK. The underwriting performance of the Society considers premiums received after the costs of honouring the insurance claims.

### A.2.2 Underwriting Performance Highlights

The tables below show the underwriting performance reported split by its Solvency UK lines of business.

For the current year the underwriting results were as follows:

	Insurance with profit participation £'000	Index-linked and unit-linked insurance £'000	Other Life insurance £'000	Health insurance £'000	Total £'000
Premiums	171	66,858	47,844	2,366	<b>117,238</b>
Reinsurance payable	0	-	(22,320)	(834)	<b>(23,154)</b>
Claims	2,942	137,406	34,213	225	<b>174,786</b>
Reinsurance recoverable	(11)	-	(20,240)	(148)	<b>(20,399)</b>
Expenses *	342	2,640	37,261	2,062	<b>42,305</b>

For the prior year the underwriting results were as follows:

	Insurance with profit participation £'000	Index-linked and unit-linked insurance £'000	Other Life insurance £'000	Health insurance £'000	Total £'000
Premiums	258	11,156	87,382	1,402	<b>100,198</b>
Reinsurance payable	0	-	(18,444)	(800)	<b>(19,244)</b>
Claims	3,376	103,286	37,399	225	<b>144,286</b>
Reinsurance recoverable	-	-	(20,709)	(148)	<b>(20,857)</b>
Expenses *	754	3,604	56,120	3,789	<b>64,267</b>

\* The expenses figure only includes items allocated to these lines of business.

Please refer to Appendix D QRT IR.05.03.02 for further details.

Premiums increased by £17.0m, up by 17% when compared to 2024. This increase includes revenues from unit-linked business transferred to the Society from subsidiaries during the year. All new investment business is now written in the Society. The decrease in Other Life insurance is due to 2024 including a one-off premium of £44.5m from the buy-in of the Group's pension schemes this is partially offset by the increased premiums from the growth in our Protection business.

Claims increased by 21% in 2025, reflecting higher withdrawals on unit-linked business. The uplift is primarily due to withdrawals on products such as ISAs and some Child Trust Funds being recognised in the Society where previously they were held and recognised in the subsidiaries.

OneFamily has reinsurance agreements in place in the Non-Profit Fund for its protection business in order to limit its underwriting risk exposure to levels acceptable to the Society and OneFamily.

## A.3 Investment Performance

### A.3.1 Market Background

In 2025, the global economy experienced slower and uneven growth as countries continued adjusting to higher trade barriers, policy uncertainty and the fading effects of earlier economic support measures. Inflation continued to ease but was still above target in some regions. Overall, the picture was one of steady but subdued expansion, with both advanced and developing economies facing pressure from weaker trade, higher production costs and cautious investment decisions.

Within the UK, despite the economy growing by only 1.3% in the year, the FTSE 100 had its best year since 2009 rising by 21.5%. The All-Share index also saw an increase of almost 20%. UK markets were helped by several factors including high gold, silver and copper prices increasing the value of mining and commodity companies and banks benefitting from stronger profits. Globally, stock markets also had a strong year despite it being volatile at the start with concerns over tariffs and slowing growth. In the US, the S&P 500 rose by 16.4% over the year.

The Bank of England, continued to cut interest rates throughout the year as inflation came further under control, dropping to 3.75% in December 2025. However, rates remained higher than pre-2023 levels, impacting borrowing and investment decisions.

### A.3.2 Investment Performance

The investment performance by income, realised and unrealised gains or losses over 2025 and 2024 split across the different asset types was as follows:

Asset Category	2025			2024		
	Income	Realised Gains / (Losses)	Unrealised Gains / (Losses)	Income	Realised Gains / (Losses)	Unrealised Gains / (Losses)
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Government bonds	2,098	(19,768)	20,209	2,169	(22)	(11,585)
Corporate Bonds	2,583	765	494	2,739	1,583	(2,837)
Equity	374	(33)	(117)	89	-	77
Collectives	14,189	63,790	57,836	12,774	29,469	11,657
Cash	2,410	-	-	3,137	-	-
Mortgages	-	-	-	4	-	-
Property	1,200	-	-	1,137	-	(100)
Futures	-	(216)	-	-	(202)	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,854</b>	<b>44,538</b>	<b>78,422</b>	<b>22,049</b>	<b>30,828</b>	<b>(2,789)</b>

Investment expenses of £2.2m (2024: £1.7m) were incurred during the year.

### A.3.3 Securitisation

As at 31 December 2025, the Society held £nil securitised assets (2024: £nil).

### A.3.4 Gains/Losses Recognised Directly in Equity

No investment gains or losses were recognised directly in equity. A pension schemes gain of £0.6m was recognised directly in equity in the year (2024: loss of £5.3m).

## A.4 Performance of Other Activities

The Society does not carry out any other material activities outside of the core activities outlined above. It did receive £2.5m (2024: £3.3m) of 'Other Income' in addition to the results outlined above. This largely relates to management charges to a subsidiary company.

## A.5 Any Other Information

In 2024, the trustees of the Group's two Defined Benefit pensions schemes in consultation with the Society implemented a new investment strategy and used the Scheme assets to secure contracts with the Society which largely match the pension liabilities in a transaction known as a 'buy in'. While the Society remains legally responsible for the Schemes the transaction removed the Society's exposure to funding and investment risks within the Schemes.

Due to the non-transferability of the buy-in contracts, under UK GAAP for the Society and Group's financial statements, the contract cannot be recognised for accounting purposes. However, for the purpose of the Society's Solvency UK submission a different treatment was adopted in that the contract was recognised within Technical Provisions and also in how the Schemes' deficits were valued. See section D for more details.

In 2025, the buy-out of the one of the schemes was successfully concluded. This has removed the difference in treatment between UK GAAP and Solvency UK for this scheme. However, it continues to be present for the remaining scheme.

In simplifying our business structure, we have transferred some retail investment business, previously undertaken by our subsidiary companies, to the Society. This business is treated as unit-linked investment business. Alongside this move we started writing all our new investments business into the Society.

## B. System of Governance

In this section we describe our system of governance, which is the system through which OneFamily is directed and controlled. We describe the structure of the Board and its sub-committees and how this structure enables effective management of the key functions of the Society. We also describe how we ensure that the key functions of the Society are managed by personnel who are fit and proper. The remuneration policies are detailed alongside discussion on how these policies align with the strategic principles of OneFamily.

### B.1 General Information on the System of Governance

#### B.1.1 Board and Committee Structure

##### **The Board**

The Board is primarily responsible for the strategic direction and governance of OneFamily. It delegates responsibility for the day-to-day running of the business to the Chief Executive who then apportions selected responsibilities to the members of the Executive and senior management.

Progress on operational matters, governance and key initiatives is reported through Board and sub-committee meetings. All initiatives involving significant expenditure, strategic change, governance policies, significant perceived risk or material departure from agreed budget or strategy require formal Board consideration and approval.

The division of responsibilities between the Chair and the Chief Executive has been agreed by the Board and documented. The Vice-Chair has the role of Senior Independent Director.

All non-executive directors and the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) have an annual performance review which is carried out by the Chair. The CEO reviews the performance of the Chief Finance Officer. The Chair's performance is reviewed by the Senior Independent Director who seeks feedback on their performance from the wider Board. Each director also completes a self-evaluation questionnaire and an evaluation questionnaire on each of the other directors with results collated anonymously for discussion with the Chair and identification of any development needs.

The review of the Board's effectiveness is normally conducted by an external party at least every three years.

##### **Sub-Committees**

In setting its governance arrangements, the Board has delegated some responsibilities to Board approved sub-committees. A full description of these accountabilities can be found in the Corporate Governance section of the 2025 Annual Report and Consolidated Financial Statements. The diagram below shows the segregation of responsibilities between the various committees, in addition to a brief description of the main roles and responsibilities of each.

## OneFamily Board

Risk	With Profits	Audit	Member, Customer & Culture
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities for risk management across the Group.</li> <li>• Reviews the design and effectiveness of the Group's risk management, capital management and internal control frameworks.</li> <li>• Reviews the Group's risk appetite and recommends approval to the Board.</li> <li>• Reviews and recommends approval to the Board the Society's Own Risk and Solvency Assessment.</li> <li>• Recommend to the Board the appointment and termination of the Society's Chief Risk Officer and review performance.</li> <li>• Reviews and approves annual Compliance Monitoring plan.</li> <li>• Reviews and recommends to the Board the annual operational resilience self-assessment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oversees OneFamily's with-profits business in accordance with the relevant principles and practices of financial management (PPFMs) of the with-profits fund, as well as PRA rules. There is particular focus on ensuring that the bonus declaration and surrender and paid up values granted reflect the fair treatment of with-profits policyholders.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitors the integrity of the financial statements of the Group.</li> <li>• Monitors the application of appropriate accounting standards, estimates and judgements.</li> <li>• Monitors the integrity of the annual regulatory returns.</li> <li>• Considers and makes recommendations to the Board on the appointment, re-appointment and removal of the Group's external auditor.</li> <li>• Reviews and approves Annual Internal Audit Plan.</li> <li>• Reviews and challenges the Client Asset (CASS) Risk Framework.</li> <li>• Approve the appointment or termination of appointment of the Head of Internal Audit including performance evaluation and remuneration.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor the successful delivery of the Group's agreed values and desired culture, including the Employee Value Proposition.</li> <li>• Promotes good governance of the strategy in relation to its customers, members, colleagues and products (except With Profits products) and services it provides to them.</li> <li>• Oversees community related strategies.</li> <li>• Reviews the plans in relation to the FCA's Consumer Duty and recommends to the Board an annual assessment of outcomes and actions to address gaps.</li> <li>• Reviews membership strategy including allocation of rights and provision of benefits.</li> <li>• Reviews new product proposals and significant changes to existing products from a Consumer Duty and Environmental, Social and Governance perspective.</li> </ul>

Remuneration
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recommends to the Board and oversees the implementation of the remuneration policy.</li> <li>• Ensures that the executive directors' remuneration is designed to promote the long-term success of OneFamily, without paying more than is necessary, having regard to views of members and other stakeholders and also to the risk appetite of OneFamily and its long-term strategic goals.</li> <li>• Approves the design and targets for performance-related pay schemes operated by OneFamily and approves the total annual payments made under such schemes.</li> <li>• Responsible for establishing the selection criteria and for selecting, appointing and setting the terms of reference for any remuneration consultants who advise the Remuneration Sub-Committee.</li> <li>• Reviews the fees of the Chair and the non-executive directors.</li> </ul>

Nominations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reviews the structure, size and composition of the membership of the Board and examines the skills, knowledge, experience, diversity, independence and effectiveness of the Board.</li> <li>• Ensures that there are appropriate succession plans in place for all directors and other senior management positions, and that directors devote sufficient time to their duties.</li> <li>• Makes recommendations to the Board regarding membership of the Risk, Audit, Remuneration, With-Profits and Member, Customer and Culture Sub-Committees.</li> </ul>

A number of management committees fulfil important roles in supporting the challenge and oversight of risk matters. These include:

- **The Capital Management and Reporting Committee** – covers matters relating to capital management, own risk and solvency assessment (ORSA), financial reporting and the actuarial key function.
- **The Conduct Risk and Culture Committee** – covers matters relating to conduct risk, culture, financial crime and data protection.
- **The Executive Operational Resilience Group** – covers the oversight of the operational resilience strategy and associated risks relating to third parties, technology, cyber security, people, process and premises.
- **The Executive Investment Committee** – covers matters relating to the development of the investment strategy and the management of investments in line with the investment strategy and risk appetite.
- **The Product and Pricing Committee** – covers matters relating to pricing decisions on existing products and changes to the planned pricing and product terms of new products proposed prior to launch.

**Key Functions**

As part of the System of Governance there are four key functions in place and each key function has the necessary authority, resources and operational independence to carry out its tasks. The following table summarises the key roles and responsibilities for each function:

Key Function	Main Roles and Responsibilities
<b>Risk</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● As part of the independent second line of defence, designs and oversees the Risk Management Framework in compliance with internal requirements and external legal and regulatory requirements.</li> <li>● Provides oversight and challenge to all material risk-based decisions and production of independent reporting on strategic and emerging risks to the Risk Sub-Committee and the Board.</li> <li>● Please see <a href="#">Section B.3.1</a> for further details.</li> </ul>
<b>Compliance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● As part of the independent second line of defence, provides oversight and monitoring to support the business in managing its regulatory compliance.</li> <li>● Embeds an appropriate compliance structure and provides regulatory guidance for the UK regulatory environment, financial crime, data protection and conduct risk.</li> <li>● Provides regular reporting to the Audit and Risk Sub-Committees on key compliance matters.</li> <li>● Please see <a href="#">Section B.4</a> for further details.</li> </ul>
<b>Actuarial</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Provides technical expertise in calculating and monitoring OneFamily’s capital position and technical provisions.</li> <li>● Informs the Executive and Board of the reliability and adequacy of the calculation of technical provisions and contributes to the effective implementation of the risk management system.</li> <li>● The Chief Actuary function is outsourced to Milliman. Willis Towers Watson provided the Chief Actuary function up to 1 October 2025.</li> <li>● The Actuarial Function was provided throughout 2025 by a combination of internal actuarial resources and Willis Towers Watson on an outsourced basis.</li> <li>● Please see <a href="#">Section B.6</a> for further details.</li> </ul>
<b>Internal Audit</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Operates as the third line of defence and provides an independent, objective assurance and consulting service designed to add value and improve the</li> </ul>

	<p>effectiveness and adequacy of the risk management, control and governance processes implemented by management.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Please see <a href="#">Section B.5</a> for further details.</li> </ul>
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## B.1.2 Material Transactions with Shareholders and Persons Exercising Significant Influence During the Period

No member of key management personnel, being any person having authority and responsibility for planning, directing or controlling the activities of the company, directly or indirectly, including any director (whether executive or otherwise) of the Group, nor their close family, had a material transaction with the Society or its subsidiaries, other than through remuneration or as a customer.

## B.1.3 Remuneration Policy

### Remuneration policy

OneFamily's purpose is to create and protect value for its members. The remuneration policy reflects the OneFamily purpose, culture and strategy and is formally set by the Board, overseen by the Remuneration Sub-Committee, and aligned to principles of effective remuneration practices set out by the Prudential Regulatory Authority and the Financial Conduct Authority. The policy is designed to attract and retain executives and colleagues with the appropriate skills and experience to help achieve the Group's objectives, and to ensure that colleagues are appropriately rewarded for the level of service that we provide to our customers and members. It is also designed to achieve a direct correlation between reward and performance whilst not encouraging undue risk taking or inappropriate behaviours. The Remuneration Sub-Committee has full overview of the remuneration policies and practice and can apply appropriate discretion where any risk, performance or behaviour are contrary to OneFamily's policies.

OneFamily believes it is important that its mutual status is reflected in its remuneration policy. Variable remuneration schemes (both short and long-term incentives) are designed to be clear, measurable and aligned to our members' interests by rewarding performance against corporate objectives across areas such as customer, colleague, strategy and financial performance.

No director is involved in the determining of, or votes on, any matter relating to their own remuneration.

### Service contracts

It is OneFamily's policy that the notice period of executive directors' service contracts should not exceed one year and any compensation for loss of office should not exceed twelve months' remuneration. None of the non-executive directors has a service contract, they have letters of appointment. Fees for non-executive directors are reviewed each year.

## External Advisors

The Sub-Committee appointed Korn Ferry as its external advisor in September 2024, replacing PwC who had been in the role since January 2022. Korn Ferry's remit is to provide support and guidance on reporting regulations, requirements and best practice, as well as market updates regarding remuneration. They attend Sub-Committee meetings during the year and review Sub-Committee papers.

Full details of the principles of OneFamily's remuneration policy and practices, are included in the directors' remuneration report in the 2025 Annual Report and Consolidated Financial Statements which can be found on our website at <https://www.onefamily.com/company-information/financial-reports/>.

## B.2 Fit and Proper Requirements

When assessing the current and future composition of the Board, the Nominations Sub-Committee considers the balance of skills, experience, independence, knowledge, diversity and effectiveness of the directors. In line with the Diversity Policy, the Nominations Sub-Committee recognises the benefits of having diverse representation, and views this as an essential element in maintaining an effective Board.

The Board will have regard to all aspects that contribute to demonstrating an individual is fit and proper to perform their role, aligned to the core principles of honesty & integrity, competence & capability and financial soundness. These are embedded within our Fit & Proper Policy.

The Nominations Sub-Committee also satisfies itself that there are appropriate succession plans in place for all directors and other senior management positions, and that all directors devote sufficient time to their duties. It makes recommendations to the Board regarding membership of the Risk, Audit, Remuneration, With-Profits and Member, Customer & Culture Sub-Committees. The Group maintains a formal succession plan for the Board and Approved Persons that is reviewed and updated on a regular basis by the Nominations Committee.

### B.2.1 Fit and Proper Assessment

OneFamily has policies and procedures in place to ensure that individuals employed by or acting on behalf of OneFamily are both 'fit and proper'. These procedures are guided by the requirements of the PRA and FCA Senior Managers and Certification Regime (SM&CR) which was implemented for insurers on 10 December 2018.

The 'fit and proper' requirements mean:

- Fit – An individual's professional and formal qualifications, knowledge, relevant experience (including the insurance, financial, risk, accounting, actuarial risk and

management skills of the individual) are assessed at point of recruitment and on an ongoing basis to validate their appropriateness to their role; and

- Proper – Assessments are undertaken at point of recruitment and on an ongoing basis on evidence regarding their character, personal behaviour and business conduct (including any criminal, financial and supervisory aspects) to ensure that an individual is honest, of good reputation, has integrity and is financially sound.

### **Regulator notifications**

OneFamily notifies the regulators of changes to the identity of the persons who are members of the Board, the Chief Executive of OneFamily and other Key Function Holders and associated 'fit and proper' information as required including those who have been replaced because they no longer fulfil the 'fit and proper' requirements.

### **Outsourced functions**

OneFamily's outsourcing policy requirements have special requirements for key functions which may be outsourced. The 'key functions' in this context are Risk, Internal Audit, Actuarial and Compliance. Employees of such outsourced 'key functions' are subject to OneFamily's fit and proper procedures which include regulatory notification.

These procedures include the designation of a person within OneFamily with overall responsibility for the outsourced key function that is fit and proper and possesses sufficient knowledge and experience regarding the outsourced key function to be able to challenge the performance and results of the service provider. Where such responsibilities exist, they are recorded on the Management Responsibilities Map, and also on the designated person's Statement of Responsibilities document. This designated person is the person responsible for the key function and is notified to the supervisory authority according to the relevant insurance regulations, in this case PRA Rules: Solvency UK: key function holder notification.

OneFamily ensures the service provider has checked the fitness and propriety of all persons working on the relevant key function.

The fitness of the person with overall responsibility for the outsourced key function at OneFamily is assessed taking into account that while the oversight role carries ultimate responsibility for the key function, the level of knowledge required would not need to be as in depth as that of the relevant person(s) at the service provider.

OneFamily currently outsources the Actuarial Function; see [Section B.6](#) for further details.

## **B.3 Risk Management System including the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA)**

### **B.3.1 Risk Management Framework**

Risk management is key to OneFamily's ability to create and protect value for its members. In its normal business activities, OneFamily is exposed to a variety of risks inherent in its

business lines of savings, investments and protection. The Board approved Risk Appetite and Risk Management Framework embody the strategies for managing current and emerging risks to objectives. The culture and values, as set by the Board, underpin a prudent approach to risk in line with the Board's Risk Appetite.

Looking forward, these risks may be magnified or dampened by current and emerging external trends which may impact upon current and long-term profitability and viability. This includes the risk of failing to adapt OneFamily's business model to take advantage of these trends.

The Risk Sub-Committee reports to the Board and is responsible for the review and oversight of the Risk Management Framework covering all areas of risk. Specifically, it provides oversight on behalf of and guidance to the Board on risk strategy and appetite, including advising on current and emerging risk exposures as well as the promotion of a risk awareness culture across OneFamily.

Risks are grouped by risk categories such as credit, market, liquidity, insurance and operational risk, see [Section C](#) for further details. To promote a consistent and rigorous approach to risk management the Group has defined a set of risk policies and standards aligned to these categories which set out the risk strategy, appetite, framework and minimum control requirements. For each key activity and function, risks are identified and assessed, the effectiveness of controls is assessed and tested, and reported to the Executive and the Risk Sub-Committee.

The Risk Management Framework includes the following key elements:

- risk appetite.
- risk culture.
- risk governance.
- risk management process.
- policy framework; and
- own risk and solvency assessment.

### **Risk Appetite**

Risk Appetite defines the extent to which OneFamily is prepared to take risk in pursuit of its business strategy. The appetite is defined by a number of metrics, limits and indicators informed by the OneFamily risk strategy.

OneFamily uses its Risk Appetite Statement to:

- Align key stakeholders in delivering the right customer outcomes, while ensuring that financial and brand strength is upheld.
- Guide directors (and others charged with governance) in leading the business and setting its direction and strategy.

## Risk Culture

Central to operating within this appetite are the risk culture expectations set by the Board. These promote a culture of openness and transparency in decision making and managing risks, and balance performance with principles to do what's right for the business and customers. The Remuneration Sub-Committee measures performance and guides remuneration with reference to cultural factors such as adherence to risk and control requirements, adequacy of governance and conduct risk.

## Risk Governance

OneFamily's Chief Risk Officer leads the OneFamily Risk and Governance function (2nd line of defence – see below), is accountable for reporting on risk and any findings of concern to the Board for their attention and action and reports to the Chief Executive Officer on a day-to-day basis. The Chief Risk Officer attends the Board, Audit Sub-Committee, Risk Sub-Committee, With-Profits Sub-Committee, Member, Customer & Culture Sub-Committee and Remuneration Sub-Committee meetings and has unhindered access to the Board Chair and the Chairs of the Audit and Risk Sub-Committees. The Risk Sub-Committee has responsibility for recommending the appointment and removal of the Chief Risk Officer to the Board.

The Risk function is centralised and covers all Society and subsidiary activities.

OneFamily operates a three lines of defence model for the management of risk. The roles and responsibilities of each line of defence are:

- 1st Line – Operational Business Areas / Functions e.g. Customer Services, Finance, IT and Change, Distribution, Protection and Marketing;
  - Role: Identifying, owning and managing risks, which includes the performance of controls.
- 2nd Line – Risk and Compliance functions; and
  - Role: Setting the Risk Management Framework and supporting its implementation including a suite of risk policies. The function provides oversight and challenge to the 1st line and reports to the Executive, the Risk Sub-Committee, the Audit Sub-Committee and the Board on the OneFamily's risk exposures. The 2nd line includes the Compliance function, which provides guidance and monitoring to the business on matters of regulatory compliance.
- 3rd Line – Internal Audit (Independent Oversight).
  - Role: Providing independent and objective assurance and consulting activities to evaluate and enhance the governance, risk management and internal control frameworks. Independently reviews the 1st and 2nd lines of defence. Provides independent assurance to the Executive, the Audit Sub-Committee, the Risk Sub-Committee and the Board.

## **Risk Management Process**

Risks are managed by taking a Top Down and Bottom-Up approach:

### **Top-down risk management**

Involves the identification, assessment, management, monitoring and reporting of strategic risks that might arise from significant external events (e.g. regulatory change), management actions (e.g. changes to strategy) or new undertakings (e.g. projects and new products). The risks are usually identified by management or by a technical specialist and are discussed and assessed at Executive level, including the calculation of appropriate risk capital. The risks, including emerging risks, are reported to the Chief Risk Officer for further assessment and onward reporting, inclusion on the Group Risk Register, ongoing risk monitoring and will be used to inform Internal Audit or Compliance Monitoring review.

### **Bottom-up risk management**

Involves the identification, assessment, management, monitoring and reporting of risks at department or functional level by means of the corporate system of Risk & Control Self-Assessment (RCSA). RCSA requires each department or functional area to be responsible for managing its own risks and controls by conducting appropriate assessments, maintaining risk registers, setting risk tolerance levels and escalating risks that are deemed to be beyond its risk appetite to management and the Chief Risk Officer for further consideration. Department risk registers are reviewed and challenged at least quarterly by the Risk function, and prior to any Internal Audit or Compliance review so that relevant risks and mitigation plans are understood, considered and reported appropriately. Risks are also identified from management information produced by the business areas, for example in relation to complaints, breaches, staff attrition & absence analyses and business dashboards. Portfolio and project risks are managed in a similar manner with every project having a risk register and risk and issues escalation processes.

The Group Risk Register is maintained by the Chief Risk Officer, reviewed regularly by the Executive and updated with mitigating actions and progress by the relevant Accountable Executive. The Group Risk Register forms part of the Chief Risk Officer's Risk Report that is presented at Risk Sub-Committee and Board meetings for consideration.

OneFamily's Business Incident Management process ensures that significant incidents or near misses are thoroughly investigated, reported and satisfactorily resolved. OneFamily has embedded its operational resilience capability, which aims to ensure that its important business services can remain within their impact tolerances for severe but plausible scenarios

## **Policy Framework**

The Board ensures that the appropriate set of Risk policies are in place and embedded within OneFamily. The suite of Board-approved policies is supplemented by working standards which are owned and approved by Accountable Executives. Together these

policies and working standards establish OneFamily's principles for taking and managing risks across key risk categories.

### **B.3.2 Conducting the Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA)**

The ORSA covers a series of inter-related activities by which OneFamily establishes:

- The quantity and quality of the risks which OneFamily seeks to assume or to which OneFamily is exposed.
- The level of capital required to support those risks.
- The actions required to achieve and maintain the desired levels of risk and capital.

The assessment considers both the current position and the positions that may arise during the planning period (typically the next five years) under both normal and stressed conditions where plan assumptions may not materialise as expected. It covers the whole of the business written in the Society, including the risks arising from its subsidiaries.

#### **Management Review and Approval of the ORSA**

The output from the ORSA process is reported to the Risk Sub-Committee regularly during the year. This includes agreement and approval of scenarios and assumptions, risk appetite and key risk mitigation strategies. The ORSA and business planning processes are aligned to enable ORSA outcomes to have a direct bearing on planning and development of strategy.

Regular risk and capital updates are produced. These include an update of the actual and forecast position, any strategic change impacts, any updates to the risk and capital frameworks and any risk issues.

In addition to the annual ORSA, ad-hoc assessments may be carried out as required by the Board or Risk Sub-Committee.

#### **Own Assessment of Capital Requirements**

OneFamily assesses its solvency needs on both a Solvency UK regulatory capital basis ('Pillar 1') and OneFamily's own assessment of the economic capital required to cover risks ('Pillar 2'). Pillar 1 is based on the Standard Formula of the Solvency UK insurance regulations and Pillar 2 also uses Standard Formula stresses as its starting point. The key differences between these are the inclusion in Pillar 2 of the risks and capital resources of non-insurance investment subsidiaries on a 'look through' basis; the treatment of pension schemes and the Group's own assessment of operational risk for Pillar 2. An assessment of the appropriateness of the Standard Formula basis to OneFamily's business and risk profile is conducted as part of the ORSA process.

#### **Interaction Between Risk and Capital Management**

A key element of the ORSA is the projection of regulatory and economic capital under base and stressed conditions (including reverse stress testing). This allows OneFamily to judge the robustness of its strategy and plans under adverse conditions, the evolution of its risk

profile as measured by economic capital, the need for capital management actions if any and to understand inherent weaknesses in its business model.

A key part of capital management is the regular monitoring of economic and regulatory capital against 'buffers' based on the impact of a 1-in-20 year stress. The ranges for guiding prudent economic and regulatory capital management are defined to balance the objectives of protecting and creating member value.

Breach of buffers will trigger a review which may lead to management action to improve the capital position and reduce risks. In this way risk and capital management processes contribute to each other in terms of highlighting exposures and triggering management actions.

The Pillar 2 assessment of risk provides a quantified risk profile of OneFamily. This allows for risk to be ranked by capital consumption and provides an understanding of the key drivers for each risk category. This provides insight to how the Risk Management Framework activities are focussed and prioritised.

## B.4 Internal Control Systems

### B.4.1 Overview of the Internal Control Environment

Internal controls facilitate effective and efficient business operations, the development of robust and reliable internal reporting and compliance with laws and regulations. OneFamily's controls to deliver these objectives are covered by:

- Organisational Structure – OneFamily maintains an organisational structure that supports the systems of internal control, this includes an adequately resourced three lines of defence model, appropriate segregation of duties, a system of delegated authorities, clearly defined roles and responsibilities for all employees and the consideration of risk and control responsibilities in employee performance.
- Risk Management Framework– this includes risk policies and standards, implementation of the risk and control assessment process with established action plans for risks out of tolerance.
- Controls and monitoring - OneFamily ensures that there are controls in place for core business processes, that these controls are proportionate to risk, are monitored, and are reviewed, tested and reported on a regular basis.
- Risk Oversight - the risk oversight process provides challenge to the completeness and adequacy of internal control and risk assessment. Committees which support risk oversight have defined terms of reference and appropriate membership, with proceedings adequately recorded and actions followed up.

### B.4.2 Compliance

OneFamily has a separate Compliance function staffed by an appropriate number of suitably qualified and experienced personnel. The Head of Compliance:

- holds responsibility for the Compliance Oversight, Data Protection and Money Laundering Reporting functions and reports to the Chief Risk Officer.
- has direct access to the most senior managers and directors of OneFamily and independent access, if required, to the Chairs of the Audit and Risk Sub-Committees and reports to both sub-committees.
- sits on a number of internal committees to ensure that they are aware of strategic and business developments and can provide suitable regulatory guidance as appropriate; and
- attends meetings of the Executive as required.

The role of the Compliance function is to embed an appropriate compliance structure and maintain adequate systems and controls to provide regulatory guidance and support.

Within the Compliance Function the core areas are Compliance Advice and Compliance Monitoring. These teams provide support to business areas to ensure that OneFamily continues to meet its regulatory obligations.

An annual Compliance Plan documents the key objectives for the department during the year. The progress of this plan is regularly monitored and reported on.

Reports of findings and recommendations are produced for each compliance monitoring review and summaries of regulatory changes are provided to management. Changes in regulation are monitored within the Compliance Advice team and summaries distributed to business areas. Where necessary, corporate projects are incepted to ensure OneFamily continues to meet its regulatory obligations.

Regulatory engagement with the Prudential Regulation Authority & Financial Conduct Authority is coordinated through the Chief Risk Officer and Head of Compliance respectively. A record is kept of all communication with both regulators and the Board is kept up to date on the status of communications with the regulators.

## B.5 Internal Audit Function

### B.5.1 Role and responsibilities

OneFamily has a Group Internal Audit function that is led by the Head of Internal Audit (HoIA). The role of Internal Audit is to provide an independent, objective assurance and consulting service designed to evaluate and improve the effectiveness and adequacy of the organisation's risk management, control and governance processes.

The HoIA presents to the Audit Sub-Committee, for its consideration and approval, an annual Internal Audit Plan setting out the scope of its work planned for the following year. The HoIA also attends all Audit Sub-Committee meetings to present the Internal Audit report summarising progress against the Internal Audit plan; material audit findings; and management's agreed actions to address the audit findings.

### B.5.2 Independence and Objectivity

To ensure the function's objectivity and independence, the HoIA has a functional reporting line to the Chair of the Audit Sub-Committee and, for administrative purposes only, a reporting line to the Chief Risk Officer. The HoIA has unhindered access to the Chief Executive and Chair of the Board. The HoIA does not assume responsibility for any other function. Appointment or removal of the HoIA is a decision considered by the Audit Sub-Committee.

Members of the Internal Audit function who have transferred to the department from other areas of OneFamily (or its subsidiaries) are not asked to review any aspects of their previous department's work until a suitable interval of time (12 months) has passed since they left that area.

### B.5.3 Authority and resources

Internal Audit is authorised to review all areas of the Group and has full, free and unrestricted access to all the activities, records, property, and personnel necessary to complete their tasks.

## B.6 Actuarial Function

OneFamily's Chief Actuary function is outsourced to Milliman (from 1 October 2025), having previously been outsourced to Willis Towers Watson (WTW). Both Milliman and WTW are independent firms of professionally qualified actuaries.

One Family's Actuarial Function (overseen by the Chief Actuary) was provided throughout 2025 by a combination of internal actuarial resources and Willis Towers Watson on an outsourced basis.

Under the terms of the formal Statements of Work agreed with OneFamily, the relationships between Milliman/WTW and OneFamily is overseen by OneFamily's Chief Finance Officer, who is designated with overall responsibility for the outsourced Chief Actuary and Actuarial Function. There is an Actuarial Function standard in place to ensure there is a clear understanding of the responsibilities of the Actuarial Function and its relationship with OneFamily's Finance team and the other key functions and areas of the business.

As well as producing Actuarial Function reports, the Actuarial Function oversees the processes for the production of statutory and regulatory reporting.

The Actuarial Function provides regular input to the Chief Risk Officer and Risk function on risks which may have a material impact on OneFamily's ability to meet its liabilities to policyholders and on the capital needed to support the business.

## B.7 Outsourcing

OneFamily remains fully responsible for discharging all of its obligations when it outsources any functions or activities. The Board of OneFamily remains ultimately responsible for ensuring OneFamily discharges its obligations. Outsourcing is used as a means of achieving strategic aims and improving efficiency and effectiveness within the business.

The Board approves the control objectives in the Outsourcing and Third Party policy which cover the following areas:

- Governance – business oversight of operational performance for sourcing and supply management activities.
- Sourcing – how a service provider of suitable quality is selected.
- Contract and supplier management – risk based approach to management of supply contracts; and
- Business contingency and exit plans - to support operational resilience and recovery and a means to safely exit the arrangement without material harm to the business.

Material outsourcing will attract the highest level of rigour, including Board approval, required regulatory notification, performance and relationship reviews, regulatory compliance reviews, operational resilience reviews, risk and control assessments.

When choosing an outsource service provider for functions or activities, OneFamily undertakes a due diligence process, determines the main risks that might arise from the outsourcing, and identifies suitable strategies to mitigate/manage these risks. Outsourced activities are referenced in OneFamily's Risk Management Framework and in the Internal Control Framework.

Outsourcing agreements with external suppliers are set out in writing and contain a standard set of OneFamily agreement clauses. OneFamily outsourcing agreement owners monitor and review the quality of the service provided and assess whether the service provider delivers according to contract.

OneFamily outsources a range of operational functions and activities. The nature of critical or important operational functions outsourced includes: Fund Management, Actuarial services, payment and pricing services, payroll, document services, pensions administration, system development and IT support services (which includes hosting, telephony and networks).

All of the key service providers for these outsourced services are located mainly in the UK or EU.

## B.8 Any other Information

### B.8.1 Changes to System of Governance in the Reporting Period

The following are the main changes of the Group's System of Governance over 2025:

- Appointment of Phil Wilcock as a Non-Executive Director in January 2025
- Appointment of Peter O'Donnell as the new Senior Independent Director
- Appointment of John Jenkins of Milliman to be Chief Actuary and lead the Actuarial Function from October 2025
- Consolidation of the SMF24 accountability (Chief Operations Function), combining IT and Change with Operations from February 2025

### B.8.2 Adequacy of System of Governance

OneFamily has developed and implemented a system of governance appropriate for the nature, scale and complexity of the organisation that provides for adequate risk management, internal control, risks and controls ownership, monitoring and Board oversight. The system of governance is subject to regular internal review.

There have been no systems of governance issues identified during the year that are considered high risk in relation to the overall governance framework and opportunities for improvement in governance, risk management and controls identified as part of the assurance process have been addressed or included in action plans. An external review of the effectiveness of the OneFamily Board was commissioned in 2023 for completion in Q1 2024. This confirmed that, as per the findings in 2020, the Board was operating effectively with no material deficiencies identified.

The Board has also carried out an internal evaluation of its effectiveness and that of its sub-committees in 2024.

## C Risk profile

OneFamily's normal business activities expose it to a variety of risks inherent in its business lines of savings, investments and protection. Protection includes the selling of non-advised Over 50s policies, term and critical illness insurance. In this section these risks are described together with how OneFamily identifies, measures, manages and monitors those risks.

The capital requirement calculations are based on the Standard Formula capital requirement for each risk. The primary risk categories measured in the Solvency UK SCR calculation are:

- underwriting risk – For life insurance risk (see [Section C.1](#) for further details).
- market risk (see [C.2 Market Risk](#) for further details).
- credit (including counterparty default) risk (see [Section C.3](#) for further details); and
- operational risk (see [Section C.5](#) for further details).

The significant risks of the Society's overall risk profile (defined as those where the Solvency UK SCR risk component before management actions is more than £0.5m) is analysed below.

Business category	Market Risk	Counterparty Risk	Health Underwriting Risk	Life Underwriting Risk				Operational Risk
				Mortality	Longevity	Lapse	Expenses	
With-profit (WP2) - Life	✓							
Non-profit - Life	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

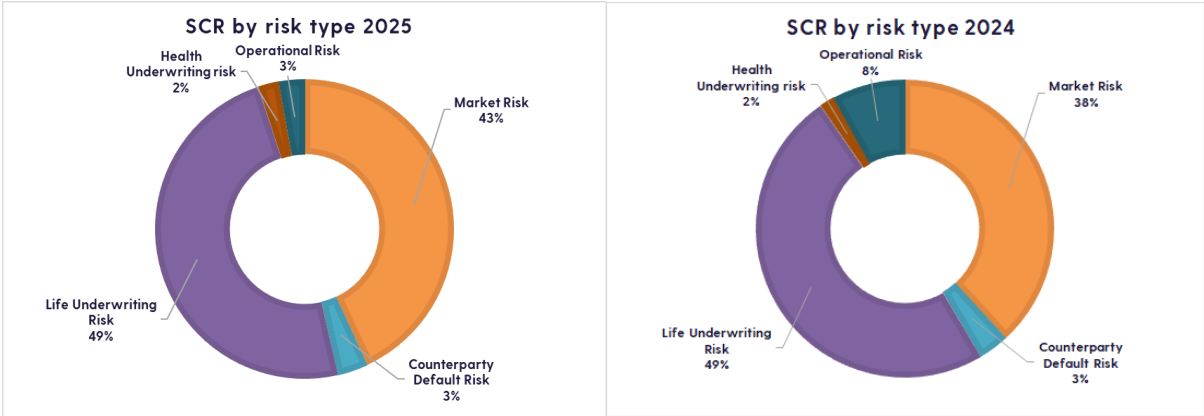
The assessment of risk in the table above takes into account the Society's reinsurance agreements.

The table below shows the split of the main risks to which the Society is exposed as at the end of 2025 and 2024.

Risk Module	31-Dec-25 £'000	31-Dec-24 £'000
Market	42,655	30,535
Life Underwriting	48,091	39,090
Health Underwriting	2,223	1,314
Counterparty default	3,294	2,675
Overall diversification	(22,533)	(16,891)
<b>Basic capital requirement</b>	<b>73,731</b>	<b>56,724</b>
Operational	2,770	6,359
<b>Total capital requirement</b>	<b>76,501</b>	<b>63,082</b>

**Changes in risk profile over the reporting period**

The charts below show the composition of Society’s undiversified SCR as at 31 December 2025 and 31 December 2024:



The main changes to the risk profile over the year are summarised below:

- The market risk capital has increased by £12.2m which is driven primarily by the transfer of investment business from the subsidiaries to the Society, thereby transferring market risk from the subsidiary to the Society .
- Life Underwriting Risk has increased over 2025 due to the growth of the protection business (primarily lapse risk) partially offset by a decrease in longevity risk driven.
- Health Underwriting Risk arises from the sale of stand-alone critical illness business and has increased by £0.9m.
- Counterparty Default Risk has increased by £0.6m, driven by the growth in reinsurer balances as a result of the increase in protection business.
- Operational Risk has reduced due to the impact of the DB Pension buy-out transaction .

**Risk Identification**

Risk identification is carried out on a regular basis, embedded in the business planning process and any major business initiatives as well as part of a regular risk and controls assessment cycle.

**Risk Measurement**

OneFamily quantifies risks arising on its existing insurance business for the purposes of assessing the Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR), which is a regulatory (Pillar 1) capital requirement under Solvency UK insurance regulations. In calculating the SCR, the Society uses the standard formula under the regulations, which is designed to give 99.5% confidence that the company can meet its financial obligations over a one-year period.

Some categories of risk are not measured by the Solvency UK SCR, principally liquidity risk. This risk is managed through holding sufficiently liquid assets to cover anticipated net cash outflows over varying durations in stressed conditions.

The SCR includes a stress to the net equity value of non-insurance subsidiaries, but for the purposes of the ORSA, OneFamily also carries out an economic capital (Pillar 2) assessment which includes the value of future income from this business and reflects risks to this income.

For operational risk, the Standard Formula (Pillar 1) capital charge is based on premiums, technical provisions and unit-linked expenses. This approach is not readily applicable for non-insurance business. Pillar 2 operational risk capital is instead based on a bespoke assessment of operational risk stresses based on scenarios.

The impact of individual stresses is aggregated using the same approach as Pillar 1 to allow for diversification between risks giving an assessment quantifying the risks associated with non-insurance subsidiaries as well as the Society in aggregate. The Pillar 2 assessment as at 31 December 2025 has confirmed the adequacy of the Group's capital resources to cover all of its risks.

### **Concentration Risk**

Within Market Risk, the mix of assets between gilts, equities and corporate bonds reduces concentration risk. OneFamily's diverse range of product lines helps mitigate concentration risk. Areas of non-material concentration e.g. Insurance, Counterparty Credit and Market risk together with relevant mitigation techniques are covered in more detail in [Section C.2](#) to [Section C.6](#).

### **Prudent Person Principle**

Under the Prudent Person Principle (PPP) firms are expected to understand fully the risks involved with their investments, make proper provision for them via the SCR and ensure that investment decisions are made in the best interests of policyholders. All investment risks must be properly identified, measured, monitored, managed, controlled and reported.

OneFamily's investments are overseen by the Executive Investment Committee (EIC). The EIC makes recommendations to the Board on investment strategy and investment managers, takes asset allocation decisions, sets investment guidelines and benchmarks, and monitors investment performance against these benchmarks. It also oversees investment manager compliance with Investment Management Agreements and reviews whether counterparty, credit, liquidity and market risks are within the risk appetite established by the Board.

Board approved policies are in place which govern market, credit and liquidity risks associated with investments. The Board meets with the principal investment manager annually. In addition, the Executive Investment Committee approves the Investment Strategy and the Investment Management Procedure and Oversight document (IMPO) in line with the delegation from the Board, which sets out detailed requirements for investment management and embeds the PPP. Use of non-standard investment transactions and instruments are defined in the IMPO for each fund. Non-standard investment transactions need to be approved by the Board. For the With-Profits Fund, this would also be subject to advice given by the With-Profit Actuary.

The With-Profits Sub-Committee advises the Board on the achievement of the good outcomes of with-profit policyholders. This includes advising on the way in which the With-Profits Fund is managed, the identification of surplus and excess surplus, the merits of distribution or retention and the proposed distribution policy.

**Exposure to Insurance Special Purpose Vehicles**

As at 31 December 2025 the Society has no special purpose vehicles as defined by the Solvency UK regulatory framework.

**C.1 Underwriting Risk**

**C.1.1 Life Underwriting Risk**

Underwriting risk is the risk of a loss due to an adverse deviation of the actual claims payments from those expected when pricing the product and setting the technical provisions.

As illustrated in [Section C](#) above, underwriting risk makes up a significant proportion of OneFamily’s risk exposure.

The table below describes each sub-category of Underwriting risk and the techniques used to manage and mitigate each one.

<b>Risk</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Management and Mitigation</b>
<b>Lapse Risk</b>	The risk that lapse experience is adverse to assumptions. This is a key risk for OneFamily, and persistency is a key focus for management.	Lapse experience is closely monitored, with regular investigations to ensure lapse assumptions are appropriate.  Mass lapse reinsurance is used to mitigate the level of lapse risk for the CTF, JISA and Bonds products within the Society.  Stress testing includes the impact of economic downturns on lapses.
<b>Expense Risk</b>	This relates to higher than expected expenses, not just in period but going forward, (including as a result of inflation) in terms of reduced future profits emerging.	Expenses are managed against budgets, with regular expense analyses performed to ensure long-term expense assumptions are appropriate.
<b>Mortality and Morbidity Risks</b>	This principally relates to higher than expected death and critical illness claims on Over 50s, term assurance and critical illness business.	Mortality and morbidity risks are substantially reinsured with 80% of mortality and morbidity risk associated with the Over 50s whole of life cover product reinsured, 90% of term cover and 80% of critical illness cover are reinsured. Residual mortality risk acts as a natural hedge against longevity risk.

Risk	Description	Management and Mitigation
<b>Longevity Risk</b>	<p>This risk arises from whole life contracts from the business written prior to mid-2022, due to the structure of the risk premium reinsurance contracts in force up to that time.</p> <p>OneFamily also has a small annuity portfolio which is vulnerable to the effect of annuitants living longer than expected. There is also longevity risk in this respect of these products.</p>	<p>Continue to monitor the impact of the change to the reinsurance contract which removed a source of longevity risk for the Over 50s business. The option remains to further reduce this risk through other risk transfer mechanisms such as quota share.</p>

### C.1.2 Health Underwriting Risk

Health Underwriting risk arises from the sale of stand-alone critical illness business and is a non-material risk.

### C.1.3 Material Changes in the Reporting Period

The most material change to underwriting risk relates to the increase in lapse risk arising from the growth of term insurance business and the transfer of investments business from the investment subsidiaries to life wrapped products in the Society. This has been in part mitigated with the introduction of mass lapse reinsurance which cover the transferred CTF and JISA products and the Bonds products in the Society.

### C.1.4 Underwriting Risk concentrations

For OneFamily contracts with mortality exposure (Tax Exempt Savings Policies (TESPs) and Over 50s plans), the sums assured per policy are relatively small, so there are no concentrations of exposure to individual lives. Although the term and critical illness plans generally have higher sums assured, they are currently low in volume compared to Over 50s plans and concentration risk to individual lives is managed through underwriting exclusions for multiple policies for individuals, limits to sums assured and reinsurance.

Potential concentrations of mortality risk could arise from exposure to mass casualty accidents and to flu and other pandemics. However, OneFamily does not have any accident risk concentrations, while its exposure to pandemics and mortality risk in general is substantially reinsured, as evidenced by experience during the COVID-19 pandemic. As a result, the SCR in respect of mortality catastrophes at 31 December 2025 was trivial.

## C.2 Market Risk

### C.2.1 Exposure and Risk Mitigation

Market risk is defined as the risk of adverse fluctuations in values of, or income from assets, or in interest or exchange rates. This could cause a divergence in the value of the Group's assets and liabilities. Where policy benefits are linked to the value of investments, most of this risk rests with the customer.

As illustrated in [Section C](#) above, Market risk makes up a significant proportion of OneFamily's risk exposure.

The table below describes each sub-category of Market risk and the techniques used to manage and mitigate each one.

Risk	Description	Management and Mitigation
<b>Equity Risk</b>	This principally relates to falls in fund values reducing the value of income from annual management and other fund related charges.  With-Profits funds also invest in equities and are thus exposed to market falls.	Investment policies are in place to manage equity, currency and other market risks, supplemented by our investment management principles of operation.  Asset and liability matching.
<b>Spread Risk</b>	This is due to the credit and illiquidity risk from bonds with different redemption dates	Asset mix and performance are overseen by the Board.
<b>Currency Risk</b>	A rise in the value of sterling will reduce the value of overseas assets and hence fund values and the value of future charges.  The With-Profits fund will also be exposed to falls in overseas assets held	Stress testing includes the impact of equity and other market falls.
<b>Interest Rate Risk</b>	In general, there is exposure to falling bond yields which amongst other things, increases the present value of: (i) expenses; (ii) future claims less premiums on protection business; and (iii) pension liabilities.	Falls in bond yields would boost bond values and unit-linked charge income, largely offsetting these impacts.  OneFamily invests in assets closely matched to the duration of its policyholder liabilities in the Non-Profit fund to minimise the risks associated with changes in rates.

### C.2.2 Material Changes in the Reporting Period

The largest change in market risk has been as a result of the transfer of investment business from the Group's subsidiaries to the Society.

### C.2.3 Market Risk concentration

OneFamily's policy is to diversify investments so as to minimise concentrations of market risk. At 31 December 2025, the Society's undiversified market risk concentration SCR was trivial (less than 0.04% of the overall SCR).

## C.3 Credit Risk

### C.3.1 Exposure and Risk Mitigation

Credit risk means the risk of loss or of adverse change in the financial situation, resulting from fluctuations in the credit standing of issuers of securities, counterparties, and any debtors, in the form of counterparty default risk, or spread risk, or market risk concentrations.

As illustrated in [Section C](#) above, Credit risk is a minor proportion of OneFamily's risk exposure.

The table below describes each sub-category of Credit risk and the techniques used to manage and mitigate each one.

Risk	Description	Management and Mitigation
<b>Bond Credit Risk</b>	Rising bond spreads, downgrades and defaults will reduce fund values and asset management fees and will also have an adverse effect on OneFamily's small annuity book.	Management of credit risk exposure is in line with credit risk limits. OneFamily generally holds investment grade bonds, where credit risks are lower.
<b>Counterparty Default Risk</b>	There is also modest counterparty exposure to reinsurers, to whom most mortality and morbidity risk is transferred, and to banks where we deposit money, and to insurance intermediaries in respect of unearned commission payment.	Counterparty credit risk including bank and investment related counterparties are managed through a system of limits with exposure monitoring.  The Society monitors the financial strength of its reinsurance counterparties by reviewing credit ratings provided by rating agencies and other publicly available financial information.  Exposure to insurance intermediaries is monitored to help maintain intermediary advances to within risk appetite.

### C.3.2 Material Changes in the Reporting Period

No material changes occurred during the reporting period, albeit that the level of credit risk has increased by 23% over the period as a by product of the growth in protection business and the associated claims exposures held by reinsurers.

### C.3.3 Credit Risk Concentrations

OneFamily has a limit structure in place to minimise exposure to individual counterparty default. Reflecting this, at 31 December 2025, the SCR for counterparty default risk, covering

exposure to reinsurers, banks and other counterparties not covered under market risk concentrations in [Section C.2.1](#) above, amounted to 3.4% of the undiversified SCR. This reflects both limited exposure to counterparties and their credit quality.

**C.4 Liquidity Risk**

**C.4.1 Exposure and Risk Mitigation**

As described in Section C above, Liquidity risk is not measured using the Solvency UK SCR, but is rather measured using a series of stress scenarios and the level of liquidity buffer required to meet funding obligations over short-term and medium-term horizons.

Risk	Description	Management and Mitigation
<b>Liquidity Risk</b>	Insufficient financial resources available to meet obligations as they fall due or secure them only at excessive cost	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• daily liquidity monitoring.</li> <li>• monitoring via liquidity reports including liquid assets by funds, the liquidity buffer and the liquidity coverage ratio.</li> <li>• investing in deposits with fixed maturity dates. Close management of liquidity needs including reliance on surplus cash assets in the Non-Profit Fund.</li> <li>• imposing restrictions on investing in illiquid assets. This applies to exposures such as property.</li> <li>• management actions in extreme market stress conditions which include the potential to sell bond ETF holdings and other readily realisable assets in surplus funds.</li> <li>• borrowing to cover shortfalls: there is a cost to this, but it is offset by interest earned on the bank deposits.</li> <li>• Use of pre-arranged overdraft facilities.</li> <li>• financial reinsurance to absorb the new insurance risk business strain and extreme liquidity shocks;</li> <li>• possible suspension (in extreme market conditions) of dealing on specific contracts or to invoke fair value pricing, a mechanism which allows the company to estimate fund prices when more reliable market data is not available. Such approaches are controlled through specific processes and governance, including trustee oversight; and</li> </ul>

Risk	Description	Management and Mitigation
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>stress and scenario testing which explores the impact of adverse liquidity scenarios on the Society and its subsidiaries, which include cessation of inward cashflows, service interruptions from investment managers, mass lapse events and loss of individual counterparties.</li> </ul>

#### C.4.2 Material Changes in the Reporting Period

The size of the liquidity buffer under stressed conditions is within our risk appetite. The buffer decreased in 2025 primarily due to the sales of equities and corporate bonds in surplus funds.

The financial reinsurance arrangement set up in 2025 to support the liquidity needs associated with the Term & Critical Illness new business was extended to provide additional operational liquidity support.

#### C.4.3 Liquidity Risk concentrations

OneFamily's main liquidity risk concentration exposure relates to the deposits held with banking counterparties and the reliance on investment fund managers to support cashflows to customers in relation to their investments.

To the extent that transfers out exceed contributions in, the fund currently retains a cash buffer to meet shortfalls. If this is insufficient however, OneFamily would need to enact controls (as described in the above section) to support transfers out as they fall due.

### C.5 Operational Risk

#### C.5.1 Exposure and Risk Mitigation

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss or the adverse consequence on business outcomes arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, people or systems or from external events.

The table below describes the most material Operational risks that OneFamily is exposed to together with the approaches used to manage and mitigate each one.

Risk	Description	Management and Mitigation
<b>Information</b>	Risk of theft or loss of customer, staff, company and other data; cyber-crime; and/or breach of data protection legislation.	Policies, standards, technical measures (e.g. information security controls), data protection compliance framework, staff awareness. Internal and external review of cyber security capability.

Risk	Description	Management and Mitigation
<b>Business Continuity and Operational Resilience</b>	Risk of loss from business disruption and damage to physical assets from natural and other causes; or from failure of computer and/or telecommunication systems.	Policies, standards, regular updating and testing of disaster recovery plans and incident management procedures.  Programme of Operational Resilience scenario testing against impact tolerances for important business services, gap identification and remediation including confirming the resilience of our third party partners and suppliers.
<b>Processing</b>	Risk of processing errors made by staff and/or systems, as well as failure to process.	Policies, standards, systems monitoring reviews of incidents and losses, continuous risk assessment and controls monitoring.
<b>Product</b>	The risk of flaws in the design, pricing and marketing of products causing either direct loss; or losses for customers which need to be redressed.	Product development and review processes. Actuarial reviews of underwriting risk to assess potential for unfair outcomes.
<b>Conduct</b>	Risk of detriment or unfair outcomes for our customers arising from our behaviours or actions in pursuit of our business objectives	The management of conduct risk focuses on the four key outcomes of the FCA Consumer Duty and covers effective customer communication ensuring Products and services and customer service are designed to meet customer need and that pricing represents fair value.  Conduct risks are actively monitored with regular conduct risk and consumer duty reports produced for the Risk Sub-Committee, Member Customer and Culture Committee and Board, which align to the FCA Consumer Duty requirements.
<b>People</b>	The risk associated with ability to attract, retain and develop capable people in an appropriate performance-based culture while safeguarding their wellbeing.	The management of people risk includes creating a high performing, diverse and inclusive culture, strengthening and investing in our colleagues' capability and resilience. It also includes monitoring of recruitment, retention and engagement and taking appropriate action.

Other operational risks considered by OneFamily include fraud and financial crime, mis-selling, employment practices, financial reporting, outsourcing, regulatory and legal risk.

OneFamily has insurance policies covering buildings, financial crime and business interruption to mitigate damage to physical assets and other business disruption, and professional indemnity insurance is held against errors.

## C.5.2 Material Changes in the Reporting Period

In March 2025, our operational resilience self-assessment was reviewed by the Risk Sub-Committee and approved by the Board in line with the PRA and FCA regulatory deadlines. The assessment concluded that OneFamily is within its impact tolerances (beyond which interruptions to important business services risk causing customer harm) for all but a small number of extreme but plausible scenarios. Work continued through 2025 to ensure that OneFamily was able to continue to operate within its Impact Tolerances.

In Q4 2025, OneFamily implemented the second phase of the protection release on its modern technology platform. This has enabled OneFamily to pursue its business strategy of expanding into the intermediary protection market.

During 2025 a number of projects were completed which collectively serve to reduce the risk and complexity of OneFamily's operational platform. This included the outsourcing of a legacy pension portfolio, the transfer of the lifetime mortgage business to a third party, the buy-out of one of the two OneFamily Defined Benefit pension schemes and the completion of two phases of the project to rationalise OneFamily's legal entities and own manufactured funds.

## C.5.3 Operational Risk concentrations

OneFamily is dependent on key third parties for business operations and delivery of service and product to customers. The risks arising from these dependencies are managed through careful selection of these service providers and ongoing monitoring of their performance.

OneFamily has business continuity and disaster recovery plans in place to ensure that critical business functions will continue to operate in the event that an office or system capability is no longer useable.

## C.6 Other Material Risks

### C.6.1 Strategic Risk

The most material strategic risks that OneFamily is exposed to are the risk of failing to achieve operating cost efficiency (including effectively managing the change agenda), and the risk that member funds are allocated to new business and fund retention initiatives which fail to produce an adequate return on capital. These are being mitigated through a series of strategic initiatives which include the expansion of the protection business lines in particular through the intermediary channel, targeted long-term expense initiatives, leveraging and developing our distribution channels and partnerships to drive growth from the existing product range. These risks and mitigating actions increase the profile of certain other risks as a consequence, for example, risks associated with effective execution of business change.

## C.6.2 Pension Scheme Risk

Pension Scheme Risk is defined as the risk of balance sheet strains, and/or higher contributions from adverse movements in the assets and liabilities of the OneFamily defined benefit pension schemes. This encompasses equity, currency, interest rate and credit risks, as well as longevity risk in respect of scheme members living longer than expected. For OneFamily there are two relevant schemes, which are the Family Assurance Staff Pension Scheme and the Homeowners Friendly Society Pension Scheme, together referred to as “the Schemes”.

In 2024, the trustees of the two relevant schemes, in consultation with the Society, implemented a new investment strategy and used the schemes to secure a contract with the Society which largely matches the pension liabilities in a transaction known as a ‘buy-in’. While the Society remains legally responsible for the schemes the transaction has removed the Society’s exposure to funding and investment risks within the schemes. One of the two defined benefit schemes was subject to a buy-out transaction in 2025.

Refer to Section D.3.2 for further detail.

## C.7 Other Information

### C.7.1 Off Balance Sheet Exposures

The Society has no material off-balance sheet exposures. It does however, retain limited contingent obligations associated with the historic origination and subsequent sale of a portfolio of lifetime mortgage loans previously originated by OneFamily Lifetime Mortgages Limited (“OFLM”). Whilst the legal title transferred to a third party during 2025. These obligations arise under a coverage agreement entered into in connection with OFLM’s planned wind-down and may require the Society to support OFLM’s contractual responsibilities should OFLM be unable to discharge them.

### C.7.2 Climate Related Financial Risk

OneFamily is likely to be impacted over the long-term by the effects of climate change. Please refer to the Annual Report and Consolidated Financial Statements which describes the approach being taken by OneFamily in line with the key recommendations of the Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

## D Valuation for Solvency Purposes

In this section we provide an explanation of any major differences in the bases and methods used in the valuation of our Solvency UK balance sheet focussing on assets, technical provisions and other liabilities, compared to the Financial Reporting Standard 102 (FRS 102) basis used for the Group and Society's statutory Financial Statements.

The basis of the Solvency UK valuation is such that assets are valued at the amount for which they could be exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction. Liabilities are valued at the amount they could be transferred or settled between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm's length transaction. The Solvency UK valuation basis largely follows the requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). In many instances this is consistent with treatment under FRS 102. For example, investments are valued on a fair value basis. However, there are some differences between FRS 102 and IFRS and also Solvency UK and IFRS. The key valuation differences between Solvency UK and the Financial Statements for the Society are set out in the remainder of this section.

There are various items recognised under FRS 102 which are revalued at fair value under Solvency UK. However, based upon materiality and in some cases the short-term nature of the asset, the valuation under FRS 102 is considered to be reasonably approximate to Solvency UK fair value. These balances are tangible assets (excluding property), debtors, accrued interest and rent, prepayments, accrued income, creditors, accruals and deferred income. For further details on how these items are valued under FRS 102 and Solvency UK see [Appendix C](#).

There are various reclassifications from UK GAAP to complete the prescribed reporting templates such as the split of investments between equities, government bonds and corporate bonds. Fixed interest securities are shown on a basis which requires the reclassification of accrued interest from receivables to the relevant investment line under Solvency UK.

Whilst underlying assumptions behind technical provisions have changed in the year (see [Section D.2.7](#) below) there have been no changes in the valuation basis of Assets and Other Liabilities in the year.

The resulting differences between the valuation as per the Financial Statements and that for Solvency UK as at 31 December 2025 is set out below (further details and explanations can be found in [Section D.1](#), [Section D.2](#) and [Section D.3](#)):

	Statutory £'000	Reclassification Adjustments £'000	Solvency II Valuation Adjustments £'000	Solvency II £'000
<b>Assets</b>				
Goodwill	-	-	-	-
Deferred acquisition costs	-	-	-	-
Intangible assets	20,517	-	(20,517)	-
Deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-
Pension benefit surplus	-	-	-	-
Property, plant and equipment held for own use	231	-	-	231
<b>Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)</b>	<b>193,173</b>	<b>1,437</b>	-	<b>194,610</b>
Property (other than for own use)	8,678	-	-	8,678
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	15,088	-	-	15,087
Equities	633	-	-	633
Equities - listed	633	-	-	633
Equities - unlisted	-	-	-	-
Bonds	153,134	1,438	-	154,572
Government bonds	96,594	698	-	97,292
Corporate bonds	56,539	740	-	57,280
Structured notes	-	-	-	-
Collateralised securities	-	-	-	-
Collective investment undertakings	15,641	-	-	15,641
Derivatives	-	-	-	-
Deposits other than cash equivalents	-	-	-	-
Other investments	-	-	-	-
<b>Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts</b>	<b>1,556,714</b>	-	-	<b>1,556,714</b>
<b>Loans and mortgages</b>	<b>80</b>	-	-	<b>80</b>
Loans on policies	11	-	-	11
Loans and mortgages to individuals	69	-	-	69
Other loans and mortgages	-	-	-	-
<b>Reinsurance recoverables from:</b>	<b>113,255</b>	-	-	<b>113,255</b>
Life and health similar to life, excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	-	-	-	-
Life excluding health and index-linked and unit-linked	113,255	-	-	113,255
Life index-linked and unit-linked	-	-	-	-
Deposits to cedants	-	-	-	-
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	3,064	-	-	3,064
Reinsurance receivables	9,556	-	-	9,556
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	18,205	(1,438)	-	16,767
Own shares (held directly)	-	-	-	-
Amounts due in respect of own fund item or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	22,795	-	-	22,795
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	3,652	-	-	3,652
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,941,242</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>(20,517)</b>	<b>1,920,724</b>
<b>Liabilities</b>				
<b>Technical provisions - total</b>	<b>1,709,659</b>	-	<b>(21,019)</b>	<b>1,688,640</b>
Technical provisions - non-life	-	-	-	-
Technical provisions - life	1,709,659	-	(21,019)	1,688,640
<b>Best estimate - total</b>	-	-	<b>1,680,482</b>	<b>1,680,482</b>
Best estimate - non-life	-	-	-	-
Best estimate - life	-	-	1,680,482	1,680,482
<b>Risk margin - total</b>	-	-	<b>8,157</b>	<b>8,157</b>
Risk margin - non-life	-	-	-	-
Risk margin - life	-	-	8,157	8,157
Transitional (TMTP) - life	-	-	-	-
Other technical provisions	-	-	-	-
Contingent liabilities	-	-	-	-
Provisions other than technical provisions	-	-	7,622	7,622
Pension benefit obligations	22,882	-	(21,875)	1,007
Deposit from reinsurers	10,788	-	1,456	12,244
Deferred tax liabilities	242	-	-	242
Derivatives	-	-	-	-
Debt owed to credit institutions	-	-	-	-
Financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions	-	-	-	-
Insurance & intermediaries payables	13,880	-	-	13,880
Reinsurance payables	3,619	-	-	3,619
Payables (trade, not insurance)	14,164	-	-	14,164
<b>Subordinated liabilities</b>	-	-	-	-
Subordinated liabilities not in Basic Own Funds	-	-	-	-
Subordinated liabilities in Basic Own Funds	-	-	-	-
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	18,131	-	-	18,131
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1,793,365</b>	-	<b>(33,816)</b>	<b>1,759,548</b>
<b>Excess of assets over liabilities</b>	<b>147,877</b>	<b>(1)</b>	<b>13,299</b>	<b>161,176</b>

Note:

- Excess assets over liabilities on a statutory basis represent Retained Earnings and the Fund for Future Appropriations.

## D.1 Assets

Further details on the valuation basis under Solvency UK and how they differ to those used within the Financial Statements are set out below. Also see [Appendix C](#).

### D.1.1 Goodwill and Intangible Assets

Under Solvency UK the Society's goodwill and intangible assets of £20.5m (2024: £22.4m) are deemed to be valued at nil.

### D.1.2 Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets are not currently recognised within the Society as it is not considered likely that they will be utilised.

Deferred tax assets are however recognised within the With-Profits Fund due to the reflection of notional tax and deferred tax as if they were on a stand-alone basis. An offsetting liability or asset is recognised within the Non-Profit Fund to reflect the fact that no deferred tax is recognised currently at the Society level. Deferred tax assets within the subsidiaries are reflected within the Society's balance sheet through the participations line. In both these instances, the deferred tax assets recognised meet the recognition requirements for Solvency UK purposes.

### D.1.3 Property

Property other than for own use is valued under FRS 102 at fair value through profit and loss which is consistent with IFRS. This valuation basis is considered to be a good representation of the Solvency UK economic value. See [Appendix C](#) for further details.

### D.1.4 Investment Assets

Under Solvency UK the financial investments are to be recognised in the Solvency UK balance sheet using fair value principles and the following valuation hierarchies:

- quoted market prices in the active markets for the same assets.
- quoted market prices in active markets for similar assets; and
- alternative valuation methods using variety of valuation techniques that are prescribed by in the PRA Rulebook as acceptable to be considered to establish fair values.

There are no differences between the bases, methods or assumptions used for the Solvency UK valuation of the Society's main investment asset classes and those used in the valuation for financial reporting with the exception of the investments in participations.

Whilst not a difference in valuation basis under Solvency UK, any accrued interest on an investment asset is included within its valuation rather than presented separately. This therefore constitutes a difference to the treatment in the Financial Statements. A total of £1.4m (2024: £1.6m) has been reclassified from prepayments and accrued income in the Financial Statements to instead fall within the constituent investment category for Solvency UK reporting.

## D.1.5 Reinsurance recoverables

The value of the Solvency UK reinsurance recoverables as at 31 December 2025 is £113.3m (2024: £119.8). This relates to the value to OneFamily of the reinsurance contracts in place to reduce the level of underwriting risk in the Non-Profit Fund and has been calculated using assumptions consistent with the corresponding technical provisions. Full details regarding the valuation of this asset are provided in [Section D.2](#).

## D.1.6 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank as well as short-term deposits with maturity of three months or less. The valuation in the statutory accounts basis is materially consistent with a fair value and therefore the valuation is unadjusted in the Solvency UK balance sheet.

## D.2 Technical Provisions

### D.2.1 Valuation results

The technical provisions for each material line of business, including the amount of the best estimate and the risk margin (which together form the technical provisions), are shown in the table below for the Non-Profit Fund and WP2.

£'000	Best estimate liability 31 December 2025 (A)	Risk margin 31 December 2025 (B)	Technical provisions 31 December 2025 (A+B)	Technical provisions 31 December 2024	Percentage of Technical Provisions
Non-profit fund	1,662,430	8,125	1,670,555	1,032,051	100.0%
With-profit fund (WP2)	18,052	33	18,085	19,495	0.0%
<b>Total Technical provisions</b>	<b>1,680,482</b>	<b>8,158</b>	<b>1,688,640</b>	<b>1,051,546</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Society technical provisions have increased by £637.1m since 31 December 2024. £621m of this increase is due to business transferred into the Society from subsidiaries during 2025.

### D.2.2 Valuation Methodology and Assumptions – Non-Profit Fund

#### Best estimate liabilities ('BEL')

The BEL represents the present value of expected future cashflows relating to benefits, expenses and premiums associated with the in-force insurance obligations as at 31 December 2025, discounted using the risk-free interest rate term structure supplied by the Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA). It does not take into account cashflows in relation to reinsurance, which are separately allowed for as an asset on the balance sheet. No allowance for future new business is included.

The BEL is determined by projecting the future cashflows described above for each policy in-force at 31 December 2025 and then aggregating the results. For unit-linked business the BEL includes the value of funds under management at the valuation date plus the present value of expected future policy charges less expenses.

## Contract boundaries

Under certain contracts, a contract boundary is assumed, after which point no future premiums are taken into account in the cashflow projection. These contracts are as follows:

- **unit-linked pensions contracts:** no value is attributed to premiums received after the valuation date; and
- **Tax Exempt Savings Policies (TESPs):** no future premiums are assumed beyond the end of the initial premium paying period or, where relevant, the current premium continuation period.
- **Investment Policies:** no value is attributed to premiums or contributions received after the valuation date.

The key assumptions used in determining the BEL are:

## Discount rate

The discount rates used are those provided by PRA as at 31 December 2025. The Volatility Adjustment (VA) prescribed by the PRA has been applied to the annuity and non-linked savings products, and to certain protection products.

The impact of reducing the VA to zero on the SII balance sheets (including technical provisions, own funds and SCR) for the Society (including WP2) is set out below.

	Including VA 2025	Excluding VA 2025	Impact of removing VA 2025	Including VA 2024	Excluding VA 2024	Impact of removing VA 2024
Technical Provisions	1,688,640	1,695,600	6,960	1,051,545	1,059,008	7,463
Basic Own Funds	157,456	153,229	(4,227)	153,470	148,548	(4,922)
<b>Eligible Own Funds to meet SCR</b>	<b>157,456</b>	<b>153,229</b>	<b>(4,227)</b>	<b>153,470</b>	<b>148,548</b>	<b>(4,922)</b>
SCR	76,501	76,578	77	63,082	63,265	183
MCR	19,125	19,145	20	15,770	15,816	46
<b>Coverage ratio</b>	<b>206%</b>	<b>200%</b>	<b>(6%)</b>	<b>243%</b>	<b>235%</b>	<b>(8%)</b>

No adjustment has been made for the matching adjustment or the transitional measure on risk-free interest rates.

## Expenses

The maintenance expense assumptions used in the calculation of the technical provisions are based on the results of an expense investigation, based on 2026 budgeted expenses, to determine the realistic level of long-term maintenance expenses. Maintenance expenses are inflated using an implied inflation rate curve based on 31 December 2025 market data.

The investment expense assumptions reflect the investment expenses charged by fund managers and vary by fund.

## Tax

Income and expenses are projected gross of tax, reflecting the overall tax position of OneFamily, which includes unrelieved carried forward expenses and a significant amount of non-taxable business.

### Mortality

For each line of business with a material exposure to mortality risk, the actual number of policyholder deaths were compared to the number of expected deaths over the past 5 years. Where the observed experience was different to expected (and if the deviation is considered credible), or where we judge that future experience may otherwise differ from historic experience (e.g., due to COVID-19), an adjustment was made to the current assumptions to reflect an updated view of expected experience.

### Persistency

For each line of business, the number of policies that lapse or surrender are analysed each year and the lapse and surrender assumptions are based on the results of this persistency analysis. The probability of a policy lapsing or surrendering typically differs depending on how long the policy has been in force. The persistency analysis and the resulting assumptions reflect this feature.

### Management actions

No management actions are assumed.

### Transitional measures

The transitional deduction from technical provisions has not been applied.

### Risk margin

The risk margin is intended to represent the amount, over and above the best estimate liabilities, that another insurer would be expected to require to take over OneFamily's insurance obligations. The risk margin is calculated by projecting forward the non-hedgeable risk capital that the acquirer would be required to hold during the run-off of the business (assuming the acquirer took steps to minimise its capital requirements), applying a prescribed cost-of-capital rate discounting using the prevailing risk-free rates as provided by the PRA and applying a prescribed taper rate (otherwise known as the simplified method). The cost-of-capital rate prescribed is currently 4%.

Risk drivers were identified for each type of non-hedgeable risk capital by product in order to project the risk capital over the projection period. The resulting capital requirements were then aggregated after allowing for risks being connected. The risk drivers that have been used are as follows:

- **Best estimate liabilities, net of reinsurance:** used to project capital for risks where the size of the liability being held at a particular point in time is considered to determine the level of risk being faced.
- **Sum assured:** used for risks where the level of the death benefits payable to policyholders is considered to reflect the level of the risk being faced.
- **Number of policies:** used when the number of policies in force is considered to reflect the level of risk being faced.

## D.2.3 Valuation Methodology and Assumptions – With-Profits Fund

### Best estimate liabilities (BEL)

The BEL consists of:

- policy Asset Shares.
- cost of guaranteed benefits; and
- other liabilities (for example, non-profit liabilities and expense reserves).

The BEL takes into account all payments to policyholders that OneFamily expects to make, whether or not those payments are contractually guaranteed, unless those payments represent a distribution of surplus funds. No allowance is made for future enhancements made to pay-outs to distribute surplus funds since the enhancement is discretionary and applied to asset shares only at the point of claim.

### Asset shares

The policy asset shares are calculated as the accumulated value of premiums paid after allowing for the expenses of administering the policy, tax and mortality costs where relevant. The methodology and assumptions used to calculate policy asset shares are consistent with the Principles and Practices of Financial Management (PPFM) for the with-profits fund WP2.

### Cost of guaranteed benefits

With-profits policies have guaranteed benefits which will have a different value depending on the future level of policy asset shares, which in turn will depend on future investment returns. As part of the realistic valuation of liabilities, the market consistent cost of these guaranteed benefits is calculated taking into account the unknown variability of future investment returns.

With the exception of Deposit Administration business, the with-profits fund uses a Closed Form approach to estimate the cost of guarantees, using an application of the Black-Scholes formula.

The asset shares at the valuation date are projected forward allowing for future cashflows using best estimate assumptions.

The guaranteed benefits at the valuation date are projected forward allowing for future reversionary bonuses but exclude terminal bonuses as these are not guaranteed. For policies which have no set maturity date but do have the option to exercise their guarantee on a set date, it is assumed that the policy will surrender on the next such date.

For the Deposit Administration policies, the cost of guarantees is calculated as the difference between the current asset share and guaranteed benefits (which is a nominal fund value).

## Volatility

The Closed Form formula requires an overall implied volatility for the assets backing each product / cohort as at the valuation date. This is derived by allocating assets into one of the following asset categories, and deriving the implied volatility for each asset class:

- UK equities;
- overseas equities;
- property;
- cash;
- short duration gilts;
- medium duration gilts;
- long duration gilts; and
- corporate bonds.

The implied volatility for UK equities is available from financial data. Fixed interest volatilities are derived from interest rate swaps and swaption volatilities. Volatilities for other asset types are not readily available from market data and are set with reference to those for equities and fixed interest.

A correlation matrix is then used to derive the overall implied volatility for each product / cohort, taking into account the proportion invested in each asset class. This correlation matrix is consistent with the correlation matrix supporting the standard formula.

Once derived, the implied volatility is assumed to remain constant over time.

## Discount rates

The discount rates used are those provided by PRA as at 31 December 2025. No adjustment has been made for any of the matching adjustment, volatility adjustment or the transitional measure on risk-free interest rates.

## Tax

Taxation is assumed to apply to life liabilities at the current rate for each product/cohort. In projecting asset shares, the risk-free rate is netted down for tax based on the individual tax status of each policy. When discounting the cost of guarantees, the risk-free rate is netted down for tax based on the average tax rate applying to the cohort or product group.

## Management actions

No management actions are assumed.

No assumptions are made for changes to future policyholder behaviour.

## Risk margin

The calculation of the risk margin is carried out in a similar manner to the Non-Profit Fund.

## D.2.4 Reinsurance recoverables and SPVs

There are no Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs).

There are a number of reinsurance contracts in place which reduce the level of underwriting risk faced by the Non-Profit Fund. Under the Solvency UK balance sheet, the best estimate liabilities are reported gross of reinsurance with the value of the reinsurance recoveries (2025: £113.3m) being included as a separate item on the asset side of the balance sheet. The reinsurance recoveries are valued using the same principles and assumptions which apply for the calculation of the BEL. An adjustment is applied to the value of the reinsurance asset to allow for the expected losses in the event of the default of the counterparty and a recovery rate of 50% is assumed.

## D.2.5 Material uncertainties

The calculation of technical provisions relies upon assumptions about future economic conditions, demographic experience and expense levels. The technical provisions represent a best-estimate view of OneFamily's future obligations, which may not be borne out in practice. The main uncertainties associated with the value of the technical provisions relate to the following:

- future equity market performance and future policyholder surrender rates, since both of these factors would impact on the future unit-linked funds under management and the charges on these funds; and
- future mortality rates which impact the expected amount payable to annuitants and the timing of payments on the protection portfolio.

## D.2.6 Simplified methods

There are no material approximations used in the calculation of the BEL, risk margin or in the reinsurance recoverable. A simplified method is used to calculate the risk margin, as described in [Section D.2.2](#) and as allowed for under the Solvency UK regulations. The cost of guarantees is also calculated using a simplified method (a Closed Form solution) as described above, proportional to the size and complexity of the WP2 fund.

## D.2.7 Material changes in assumptions in the calculation of technical provisions.

A number of assumptions were updated as at 31 December 2025 to reflect both changes in market conditions and changes in demographic and expense experience. The main changes to the assumptions were as follows:

- The best estimate maintenance expense assumptions have been updated to reflect the latest budget.
- Future mortality improvement assumptions used in the valuation of annuity business were updated to reflect most recent population data and expectations of future mortality improvements.
- The best estimate mortality assumptions for whole of life policies have been updated to reflect recent experiences.

- The best estimate persistency assumptions have been updated to reflect recent experience and expectations of future experience.
- The risk-free yield curve, including the volatility adjustment, has been updated to that provided by PRA.
- The implied inflation rate curve (used to inflate expenses and index-linked annuity benefits) has been updated to reflect market data as at 31 December 2025 leading to an increase in long-term implied inflation.

## D.2.8 Reconciliation to Financial Statements

The reconciliation of the technical provisions under UK GAAP to those of Solvency UK is shown below.

£'000	Note	Non-profit fund	With-profit fund (WP2)	Total
<b>UK GAAP technical Provision</b>		<b>1,691,586</b>	<b>18,073</b>	<b>1,709,659</b>
Risk Margin	1	8,125	33	8,158
Prudence Margin	1	(2,876)	(21)	(2,897)
Value of In-force (VIF) intangibles	2	-	-	-
Present value of future profits on Unit Linked business	3	(51,801)	-	(51,801)
BPA liability treatment	4	29,848	-	29,848
Non-modelled	5	(4,327)	-	(4,327)
<b>Solvency UK technical Provision</b>		<b>1,670,555</b>	<b>18,085</b>	<b>1,688,640</b>

Note:

1. A prudence margin, rather than the Solvency UK Risk Margin, is included in the UK GAAP balance sheet.
2. UK GAAP treats the VIF intangibles as a separate asset whereas Solvency UK does not recognise the VIF intangible as part of the technical provisions.
3. Present value of the future profits on the Unit-linked business are not included in the UK GAAP balance sheet.
4. The BPA buy-in contract for one pension scheme is not recognised as an insurance contract under UK GAAP.
5. UK GAAP includes additional reserves largely related to further expense reserves included in the With-Profits fund under Solvency UK these are not included with technical provision. Included as part of other provisions other than technical provision.

## D.2.9 Data Processes

A validation of the various data sources used in the valuation of technical provisions was undertaken and no significant data deficiencies were identified.

## D.3 Other Liabilities

See the table in [Section D](#) above for the reconciliation of other liabilities as presented and valued in the Financial Statements under FRS 102 to the Solvency UK valuation.

The valuation of the financial reinsurance contract under UK GAAP is at amortised cost (equivalent to the deficit account), which is not permitted under Solvency UK. Instead, the income approach using present value of future cashflows is applied as an alternative valuation method for Solvency UK purposes. The result is a larger liability under Solvency UK.

We do not adjust our other financial liabilities for own credit risk due to immateriality, demonstrated by our high credit standing as evidenced by the Society's strong capital position. Further details on the valuation basis under Solvency UK and how they differ to those used within the Financial Statements for both assets and other liabilities can be found in [Appendix C](#).

### D.3.1 Provisions other than technical provision

These reserves arise from an estimation of future expenses levied against the with-profit fund and any one-off project costs. In the Financial Statements the project costs relate to insurance business only and this reserve is included in the technical provisions but under Solvency UK this is restated as provisions other than technical provisions, it includes project costs on all Society business and is valued based on an alternative valuation method (income approach) which is similar to UK GAAP valuation.

### D.3.2 Pension benefit obligations

The Group has two defined benefit pension schemes both of which are closed to future accrual. These are the Family Assurance Staff Pension Scheme (Family Scheme) and the Homeowners Friendly Group Pension Scheme (Engage Scheme). The Family Scheme was closed to future benefit accrual with effect from 31 December 2009 and the Engage Scheme closed to future accrual from 31 December 2012.

During 2024, the trustees of the two schemes in consultation with the Society implemented a new investment strategy and used the Schemes' assets to secure contracts with the Society which largely match the pension liabilities in a transaction known as a 'buy in'. While the Society remains legally responsible for the Scheme the transaction removed the Society's exposure to funding and investment risks within the Scheme.

Following the buy-in last year, in 2025 the buy-out of the Engage Scheme was successfully concluded. With the buy-out for the Engage Scheme now complete, the difference in accounting between UK GAAP and Solvency UK (see A.5) has been removed for this scheme (it remains for the Family Scheme).

### D.3.3 Other

Due to the short-term nature of other liabilities (accruals and deferred income), it is considered that any difference between the valuation under FRS 102 and the Solvency UK valuation would be immaterial. Therefore, the FRS 102 carrying amount has been considered to be reasonably approximate to the Solvency UK fair value.

There are no off-balance sheet assets or liabilities.

## D.4 Alternative Methods for Valuation

Some investment assets are valued using alternative methods. These assets are identified within the Financial Statements of the Society as being 'Level 3' in the fair value hierarchy. These Level 3 assets as at 31 December 2025 comprise of investment property, venture capital and certain debt securities.

The property held within the collective fund relates to 46.8% (2024: 46.8%) of the Society's head office building which is held within the unit-linked funds of the Society. The remaining 53.2% of the property is held within the non-linked funds of the Society. The property is valued on an annual basis by a chartered surveyor based on their expertise, experience and knowledge of the local area and following RICS guidelines. As the valuation is not based on active quoted prices it is classed as an alternative method of valuation. The value of this asset held within the unit-linked funds at 31 December 2025 was £7.6m (2024: £7.6m), the value of this asset held within the non-linked fund was £8.7m (2024: £8.7m).

Receivables and payables are valued using the income approach alternative valuation technique. This approach converts future cash flows to a single current amount. These amounts are not discounted due to the short-term nature of the asset / liability and therefore any differences between FRS 102 and Solvency UK would be immaterial. Therefore, the FRS 102 carrying amount has been considered to be reasonably approximate to the Solvency UK fair value.

## D.5 Any Other Information

There is no other material information regarding the valuation of assets and liabilities.

### D.5.1 Changes in Valuation for Solvency Purposes

There have been no changes in the valuation for solvency purposes in the year.

## E Capital Management

This section describes the capital position of OneFamily alongside how we manage this capital to ensure that we are able to pay our liabilities now and in the future. Capital (which is broadly assets minus liabilities), absorbs a firm's losses in periods of stress and provides a buffer to increase resilience against unexpected losses. We also provide details of our Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) and our Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR), which are the amounts of capital that OneFamily needs to hold to meet our regulatory obligations.

### E.1 Own Funds

A summary of the Own Funds of the Society is set out below:

	31-Dec 2025 Tier 1 (unrestricted) £'000	31-Dec 2024 Tier 1 (unrestricted) £'000
Surplus Funds	4,187	3,992
Reconciliation reserve	153,269	149,478
<b>Total basic Own Funds after deductions (EOF)</b>	<b>157,456</b>	<b>153,470</b>

The reconciliation reserve is composed of the following:

	31-Dec 2025 Tier 1 (unrestricted) £'000	31-Dec 2024 Tier 1 (unrestricted) £'000
Assets less liabilities	161,176	156,826
Other Basic Own Fund items - Surplus Funds	(4,186)	(3,992)
Adjustment for restricted Own Fund items in respect of Ring-Fenced Funds	(3,721)	(3,357)
<b>Reconciliation reserve</b>	<b>153,269</b>	<b>149,478</b>

#### E.1.1 Management of Own Funds

The Society's objectives in managing capital are that:

- Obligations to customers across the Group are met in full when they fall due.
- The risks are subject to structured analysis in accordance with the risk appetite agreed by the Board.
- There are sufficient capital resources available to fund the growth of the Group.
- The aggregate risk exposure of the Group is to manage that the capital resources available will always meet the minimum capital requirements set out by the PRA.

The Society's Own Funds (capital as measured under Solvency UK rules) are allocated to the following tiers set out in the Solvency UK regulations:

- surplus funds (unrestricted Tier 1); and
- reconciliation reserve (unrestricted Tier 1).

Unrestricted Tier 1 capital includes high quality instruments with features such as permanence, subordination, undated, absence of redemption incentives, mandatory costs and encumbrances.

Own Funds are reduced by any required deduction in respect of participations in financial and credit institutions.

The Society currently has no Ancillary Own Funds items.

As part of its Own Funds management, the Group and Society prepare ongoing solvency projections under both Pillar 1 and Pillar 2 (see [Section B.3.2](#)). The business plan contains a 10-year projection of both capital and solvency requirements.

### **Surplus Funds**

Surplus Funds include amounts that should not be treated as insurance liabilities and hence should not be included within the Best Estimate Liability component of a firm's Technical Provisions.

The PRA has set out a mandatory calculation of Surplus Funds for UK Solvency UK firms to ensure consistency across the industry. For a mutual, such as the Society, Surplus Funds should be calculated as the difference between the assets in a with-profits fund (except those meeting liabilities in respect of non-profit insurance) and the value of with-profits liabilities (including the value of any other liabilities properly attributable to that with-profits fund).

The PRA has specified that the default basis for the calculation of the value of with-profits liabilities (for the purposes of Surplus Funds) is a retrospective (i.e., Asset share) approach. However, where a retrospective approach is impractical or would not lead to a fair value of the liabilities, a prospective approach (which takes into account the payment of future bonuses) can be used.

For WP2, asset share has been used in the calculation of Surplus Funds in line with the PRA calculation and guidance (see [Section D.2.3](#)).

### **Reconciliation Reserve**

The reconciliation reserve is a balancing item which equals the excess of assets over liabilities less any deductions to reflect restrictions arising from ring-fencing.

### **Restrictions**

The Society's With-Profits Fund is treated as ring-fenced for Pillar 1 valuation purposes. This means that Own Funds are restricted by the amount of any surplus assets in excess of the notional SCR that exists within this fund.

The Society's wholly owned investment subsidiaries are classified as participations in financial and credit institutions for the purposes of the Solvency UK valuation. Therefore, the maximum value permitted for these participations is 10% of the Society Own Funds. A restriction to the participation value is applied if it exceeds the allowable threshold. This restriction did not apply in 2025.

## E.1.2 Breakdown of Own Funds

The Society's Own Funds (including WP2) as at 31 December 2025 are £157.5m, which have increased by £4.0m from £153.5m as at 31 December 2024.

The main reasons for the increase are outlined below:

Increase / (Decrease) Own Funds	£'000
<b>2024 Total basic Own Funds after deductions (EOF)</b>	<b>153,470</b>
Profits from new business activities and subsidiaries	21,657
Expected run-off of risk margin	1,557
Investment return on opening Own Funds	6,913
In-force NP insurance and investment contracts - Market variances	10,893
Experience variance and assumption changes	2,860
One-offs and model developments	9,384
Development expenses and miscellaneous other	(48,913)
Change in with-profits funds restriction on surplus	(364)
<b>Total increase in Own Funds</b>	<b>3,987</b>
<b>2025 Total basic Own Funds after deductions (EOF)</b>	<b>157,457</b>

The contribution to Own Funds from the With-Profits Fund is restricted to the SCR of the fund. The run-off of the With-Profits Fund has led to a reduction in SCR of £143k.

### Composition of Own Funds

The Own Funds of £157.5m is all classified as Tier 1 capital as at 31 December 2025, as was the case at 31 December 2024. The breakdown of Own Funds as at 31 December 2025 is as follows (the total movement may not equal the sum of the component movements due to rounding):

- reconciliation reserve of £153.3m;
- surplus funds relating to the excess of assets over liabilities in the With-Profits Funds, of £4.2m; and
- nil deductions relating to restrictions on Society's funds from participations in financial and credit institutions.

The value of Own Funds of £157.5m as at 31 December 2025 is all eligible to back the SCR and MCR.

There are no transitional arrangements.

Please refer to Appendix D QRT IR.23.01.01 and IR.28.01.01 for further detail.

## E.1.3 Reconciliation to Financial Statements

The reconciliation of Own Funds under Solvency UK with the Retained Earnings and Fund for Future Appropriations (FFA) in the Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025 is outlined below:

	£'000
<b>Retained Earnings and Fund for Future Appropriations in the Financial Statements as at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>147,877</b>
Differences in the valuation of assets	(20,517)
Differences in the valuation of liabilities	
- Inclusion of risk margin under Solvency II	(8,157)
- Release of FRS prudence margin	2,897
- Difference in non-modelled reserves	(3,268)
- Allowance for present value of future profits on unit-linked business (i.e. negative reserving)	51,774
- Treatment of Bulk Purchase Annuity liabilities	(7,973)
- Difference in valuation of current liabilities	(1,456)
Deduction in respect of restricted with-profits funds	(3,721)
<b>Solvency II Own Funds as at 31 December 2025</b>	<b>157,456</b>

Own Funds are £9.6m higher than the Retained Earnings and FFA in the Financial Statements. The key reasons for this are described in the above table and further detail is in [Section D.1](#), [Section D.2.8](#) and [Section D.3.2](#) in this report.

## E.2 Solvency Capital Requirement and Minimum Capital Requirement

### E.2.1 Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR)

The SCR has been calculated in accordance with the methodology specified under the Standard Formula, which involves applying a series of prescribed stress tests. OneFamily does not use any simplified calculations for the SCR. The SCR is subject to supervisory assessment.

The notional SCR for stresses that are most onerous at the Society level as at 31 December 2025 is shown in the following table, on a net basis by risk module and by fund:

SCR risk module £'000	Non-Profit Fund	With-Profits Fund (WP2)	Society
Market risk	42,343	314	42,657
Life risk	48,056	35	48,091
Health risk	2,223	-	2,223
Counterparty default risk	3,217	77	3,294
Operational risk	2,689	81	2,770
Diversification benefit between risk modules	(22,460)	(73)	(22,533)
<b>SCR</b>	<b>76,068</b>	<b>434</b>	<b>76,502</b>
<b>Excess assets over liabilities</b>	<b>157,023</b>	<b>4,154</b>	<b>161,177</b>
<b>Excess resources over SCR</b>	<b>80,955</b>	<b>3,721</b>	<b>80,954</b>
<b>Restricted Own Funds relating to with-profits funds</b>			<b>(3,721)</b>
<b>Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions</b>			<b>-</b>
<b>Own Funds (EOF)</b>	<b>157,023</b>	<b>4,154</b>	<b>157,456</b>
<b>SCR Coverage ratio (%)</b>	<b>206%</b>	<b>957%</b>	<b>206%</b>

No undertaking-specific parameters are used and there are no regulatory capital add-ons applied.

The risk profile of each of the funds is explained in [Section C](#) of this report.

## E.2.2 Minimum Capital Requirement ('MCR')

The MCR is £19.1m as at 31 December 2025. The calculation of the MCR is purely formula based as dictated by the Solvency UK regulations and is defined as follows:

- The higher of the absolute floor of the MCR of £3.5m.
- Lower of linear MCR (as defined in the Solvency UK regulations) and 45% of SCR.
- Higher of the linear MCR and 25% of the SCR.

For OneFamily the biting requirement of the Combined MCR is 25% of the SCR. This is expected to remain the case for the foreseeable future.

## E.2.3 Changes in SCR and MCR over the period

The changes in the SCR for the different funds between 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2025 are described below:

### Non-Profit Fund

The SCR for the Non-Profit Fund has increased by £13.6m since 31 December 2024, which is broken down by risk type in the following table:

SCR breakdown £'000	Non-Profit Fund		
	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24	Movement in SCR
Market Risk	42,343	30,060	12,282
Underwriting Risk	48,056	39,031	9,025
Health Risk	2,223	1,314	909
Counterparty Risk	3,217	2,610	607
Overall Diversification	(22,460)	(16,806)	(5,654)
<b>Basic capital requirement</b>	<b>73,379</b>	<b>56,209</b>	<b>17,169</b>
Operational Risk	2,689	6,271	(3,583)
<b>Total capital requirement</b>	<b>76,068</b>	<b>62,480</b>	<b>13,586</b>

The main movements in material pre-diversified risk capital requirements are explained below.

### Market Risk

- The Market Risk capital has increased by £12.3m which is driven by a £9.3m increase in Equity Risk, a £6.6m increase in Currency Risk, a £2.2m increase in Interest Rate Risk, and a £5.8m decrease in Market Diversification Risk.
- Equity Risk has increased by £9.3m driven by the legal entity rationalisation and increases in equity markets.
- Currency Risk has increased by £6.6m, reflecting the legal entity rationalisation .
- Interest Rate Risk increased by £2.2m driven by the sale of new protection policies.

Life Underwriting Risk

- The Life Underwriting Risk capital has increased by £9.0m.
- Lapse Risk has increased by £8.4m driven by new business and the legal entity rationalisation, partly offset by mass lapse reinsurance.
- Expense Risk has increased by £1.9m due to the legal entity rationalisation
- Mortality Risk increased by £0.5m, owing to sale of new protection policies.
- Longevity Risk has decreased by £0.8m, driven by movements in interest rates

Health Underwriting Risk capital has increased by £0.9m due to the sale of new critical illness policies.

Counterparty Default Risk has increased £0.6m owing to the growth of the protection business and the additional reinsurance exposure.

Operational Risk has decreased £3.6m due to the formulaic calculation basis based on in-year premiums and the backing out of the one-off impact of the BPA transaction

**WP2 Fund**

The WP2 SCR has decreased by £0.2m since 31 December 2024, which is broken down by risk type in the table below:

SCR breakdown £'000	WP2		
	31-Dec-25	31-Dec-24	Movement in SCR
Market Risk	313	474	(162)
Underwriting Risk	35	59	(24)
Health Risk	-	-	-
Counterparty Risk	77	65	11
Overall Diversification	(73)	(85)	12
<b>Basic capital requirement</b>	<b>352</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>(163)</b>
Operational Risk	81	88	(6)
<b>Total capital requirement</b>	<b>433</b>	<b>601</b>	<b>(169)</b>

The capital requirement has reduced by £0.2m, reflecting run-off.

**E.3 Use of the duration-based equity risk sub-module in the calculation of the Solvency Capital Requirement**

OneFamily does not use the duration-based equity sub-module.

## E.4 Differences between the Standard formula and any Internal Model used

OneFamily does not use an internal model.

## E.5 Non-compliance with the Minimum Capital Requirement and non-compliance with the Solvency Capital Requirement

OneFamily monitors compliance with the MCR and SCR on a quarterly basis. There have been no periods of non-compliance with either the MCR or SCR and there is no reasonably foreseeable risk of non-compliance with the MCR or SCR.

## E.6 Any Other Information

There is no other material information regarding the capital management of OneFamily.

### E.6.1 Changes in capital management over the period

There have been no material changes in the management of the Society's capital requirements for 31 December 2024 in comparison to the previous year.

## F Statement of Directors' Responsibilities

The Directors are responsible for preparing the Solvency and Financial Condition Report ('SFCR') for the Society in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

The PRA Rulebook for Solvency UK firms in Chapter 6.1(2) and Chapter 6.2(1) of the Reporting Part requires that the Society must have in place a policy of ensuring the ongoing appropriateness of any information disclosed and that the Society must ensure that its SFCR is approved by the Directors.

In relation to the SFCR and accompanying reporting templates we certify that:

- 1) The Solvency and Financial Condition Report ('SFCR') has been properly prepared in all material respects in accordance with the PRA rules and Solvency UK Regulations.
- 2) We are satisfied that:
  - (a) throughout the financial year in question, the Society has complied in all material respects with the requirements of the PRA rules and Solvency UK Regulations as applicable to the Society; and
  - (b) it is reasonable to believe that the Society has continued so to comply subsequently and will continue so to comply in future.

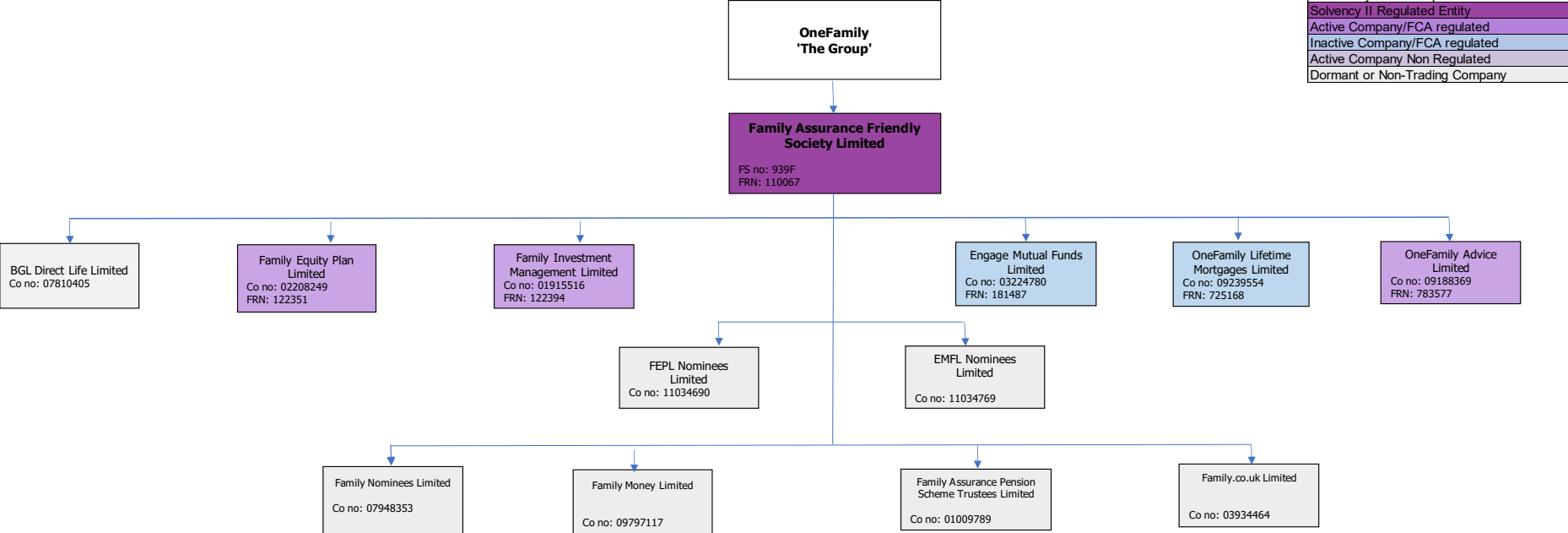
By order of the Board

Philippa Herz  
Chief Finance Officer  
1 April 2026

## APPENDICES

- A. OneFamily Group Structure
- B. Glossary
- C. Methodology and assumptions – Assets and other liabilities
- D. Public Quantitative Reporting Templates

A. OneFamily Group Structure as at 31 December 2025



OneFamily 'The Group'
Solvency II Regulated Entity
Active Company/FCA regulated
Inactive Company/FCA regulated
Active Company Non Regulated
Dormant or Non-Trading Company

## B. Glossary

Annuity	An insurance contract, often bought with a pension fund, that converts a lump sum into an income. The income is usually paid for the remainder of the individual's life
Asset shares	The equity, or accumulated financial value, which has been built up in an insurance book of business
BEL	Best Estimate Liabilities - The present value of expected future cashflows relating to the business in force as at the valuation date. This figure is discounted using the risk-free yield curve. It does not take into account cashflows in relation to reinsurance, which are separately allowed for as an asset on the balance sheet. No expected future new business is allowed for
Black Scholes	A mathematical formula used to calculate the fair price of derivative financial instruments such as options
Bonds	Generally corporate bonds, this is debt issued by a company to raise capital. Interest is paid through the term of the bond and at a set date the nominal value is returned to the investor
Buy-in	A buy-in is where an insurance company, on receipt of a premium from a pension scheme, issues an insurance policy. The policy covers a proportion of the scheme's liabilities, such as pensioners in payment
Buy-out	A pension scheme buy-out is where an insurance company takes over the obligations to pay pensions to individual scheme members. Individual contracts are issued by the insurer and the pension scheme no longer has any liability to pay the pension
Child Trust Fund (CTF)	Government backed product given to all children born between September 2002 and 2011
Conduct risk	The risk of failure to conduct business fairly and properly in relation to customers and other stakeholders
Consumer Duty	Regulation issued by the FCA that sets expectations for the standard of care firms across the financial services industry give to consumers in retail financial markets. It outlines four key outcomes in relation to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Products and services</li> <li>2. Price and value</li> <li>3. Consumer understanding</li> <li>4. Consumer support</li> </ol>
Correlation matrix	A table displaying how closely different assets and investments fluctuate together

Counterparty Default Risk	The risk that a provider, such as a bank holding cash on deposit or a reinsurer taking on insurance risks, is unable to meet its financial commitments
Coverage ratio	Under Solvency UK the ratio of eligible Own Funds to the Solvency Capital Requirement
Critical illness (CI)	Critical illness cover pays out a lump sum if a policyholder is diagnosed with one of the 'critical illnesses' it covers. Most will typically cover life-threatening conditions such as a heart attack, stroke and cancer.
Deferred tax asset	Usually occurs as a result of net losses which can be carried forward and used in future years to reduce taxable income
Defined Benefit (DB) occupational pension scheme	A defined benefit (DB) pension scheme is one where the amount an employee is paid is based on how many years they have been a member of the employer's scheme and the salary they earned when they leave or retire. The scheme pays out a secure income for life which increases each year in line with inflation.
Dirty market price	A price for bonds or other fixed interest-bearing securities that takes into account their entitlement to accrued interest payments
EIOPA	European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority – The European regulator which sets Solvency II insurance regulations. These are now set by the PRA
Equities	A shareholding in a company
ESG	Environmental, social and governance
Exchange traded fund (ETF)	A security which trades on a stock exchange and tracks an index or a basket of shares or other securities
FCA	Financial Conduct Authority - The body that regulates the conduct of retail and wholesale financial services firms in the UK
Fund for Future Appropriation	This balance represents all with-profits surpluses, the allocation of which to individual policies has not yet been determined by the end of the financial year
Gilts	Government issued bonds considered to be lower risk than corporate bonds
Key functions	Key functions are those considered critical or important in the governance of a business and include at least the risk management, compliance, internal audit and actuarial functions. Other functions may be considered key functions according to the nature, scale and complexity of a business or the way it is organised

Lapse Risk	The risk that an insurance policy is cancelled before the end of the policy term, often because a policyholder ceases to pay premiums
Lifetime ISA	An investment product for customers under 40 saving for a first home or retirement
Lifetime mortgage	Mortgage for homeowners aged 55 and over who want to release capital in their property
Long-term business provision (LTBP)	The value of insurance liabilities calculated using the requirements of the current Solvency UK regulatory regime adjusted to remove the Solvency UK risk margin and include a margin of prudence appropriate under United Kingdom reporting standards
LTV – Loan to Value	The ratio of the amount borrowed compared to the value of the property as a whole
Market Risk	The risk associated with changes in the market price
Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR)	Minimum Capital Requirement - The base capital levels for a business that, in the event they are breached, trigger ultimate supervisory measures from the regulator
Morbidity Risk	The risk associated with the likelihood that a policyholder will fall ill during the period of insurance cover
Mortality Risk	The risk associated with the likelihood that a policyholder will die during the period of insurance cover
Net equity value	The fair value of a business's assets less its liabilities
Non-profit fund	A fund where the investing policyholders do not share in the surplus in the fund
Operational Risk	The risk associated with a failing in internal processes, personnel or systems, or from external events
Over 50s Life Cover	Over 50s Life Cover is life insurance designed specifically for individuals aged between 50 and 80.
Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA)	Own Risk and Solvency Assessment. An internal assessment of risk and capital requirements
Own Funds	Surplus of assets over liabilities under Solvency UK regulations
Persistency	A measurement of how long an insurance contract is held before it is cancelled as a result of the policyholder failing to comply with certain conditions, for example, if premiums are no longer paid
Prudential Regulation Authority (PRA)	Prudential Regulation Authority – Created as part of the Bank of England and is responsible for prudential regulation within the UK of Banks, Insurers, Building Societies, Credit Unions and major investment firms

Reinsurance recoverable	The amount paid by reinsurers to cover losses for insurance
Retained earnings	The retained profits in the Non-Profit fund
Reversionary bonus	An annual bonus paid to with-profits policyholders
Risk Appetite Statement	A statement setting out the Society and Group attitude to risk
Risk Free Rate (RFR)	The interest rate an investor would expect from a zero risk investment over a specified period of time
RCSA	The Risk and Control Self-Assessment outlines a set of procedures for reviewing, assessing and responding to business risks
Risk Management Framework	The Risk Management Framework sets out principles, policies, minimum standards and requirements which are designed to manage risks within the Board's risk appetite
Risk Margin	Part of technical provisions (see below) under Solvency UK. Ensures the technical provisions are sufficient in the event that another insurer takes over and meets these obligations. Takes account of insurance risks and operational risks
Solvency II (SII)	Solvency II, the capital adequacy regime for the European Insurance industry that establishes a comprehensive framework for insurance supervision and regulation
Solvency UK	Solvency UK refers to the reformed Solvency II regime in the United Kingdom that became effective on 31 December 2024
Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR)	Solvency Capital Requirement - The amount of capital to be held by an insurer to meet the Pillar I requirements under the Solvency UK regime
Spread Risk	The risk of a change in value of a fixed interest security, such as a corporate bond, as a result of a change in outlook of that security's creditworthiness
Standard Formula	Method of calculating the Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR) provided by the PRA. Generally suited to smaller and medium sized insurers and less complex companies
Statutory (Financial Statements)	Financial statements of the Society and Group are prepared under UK GAAP
Surplus assets	Assets which are in excess of Solvency UK capital requirements
System of Governance	The governance framework under which the Society is operated to enable the Board and the Executive team to discharge its responsibilities
Taskforce on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD)	An organisation with the goal of developing a set of voluntary climate-related financial risk disclosures so that

	companies can inform investors and other members of the public about the risks they face related to climate change
Technical Provisions	Solvency UK insurance contract liabilities which estimate the total financial obligations of an insurance company to its policyholders. It is the sum of best estimate liability (BEL), risk margin and transitional items (if applicable)
Term assurance (term)	Term assurance is a type of life insurance that pays out a lump sum if the insured person dies within a specified term. If the insured person survives until the end of the term, the policy expires and there is no payout. Term assurance can have different types, such as level, decreasing, or increasing.
Terminal bonus	A discretionary maturity bonus paid to with-profits policyholders
TESPs	Tax Exempt Savings Policies
Underwriting Risk	The risk that an insurer may lose money because it misjudges the risks it has agreed to cover. For example, charging too little for premiums or underestimating the number of claims.
Type 1 equities	Equities listed in regulated markets in the countries that are members of the EEA or for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
Type 2 equities	Equities listed only in emerging markets, non-listed equity and any other investments not included elsewhere in the market risk module
Value-in-force (VIF)	The expected future profits expected from an existing book of insurance business
Volatility Adjustment (VA)	The volatility adjustment is a measure to ensure the appropriate treatment of insurance products with long-term guarantees under Solvency UK. Insurers are allowed to adjust the Risk Free Rate to mitigate the effect of short-term volatility of bond spreads on their solvency position
With-profits fund	A ring-fenced fund where the policyholders participate in the surplus of the fund
Yield curve	A curve on a graph which tracks the interest rates paid until maturity on fixed interest securities, such as government bonds, over different periods of time

## C. Methodology and assumptions – Assets and other liabilities

Categories of Assets and “Other Liabilities”	Society’s UK GAAP valuation policy	Solvency UK valuation requirement	Society’s Solvency UK valuation methodology	Solvency UK Adjustment required to UK GAAP
<b>ASSETS</b>				
<b>Goodwill on acquisition</b>	<p>Initially measured at cost, being the excess of the cost of the business combination over the acquirer’s interest in the net amount of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities.</p> <p>Goodwill is amortised over its expected useful life. Where the Society is unable to make a reliable estimate, goodwill is amortised over a period not exceeding 10 years. Goodwill is assessed for impairment when there are indicators of impairment.</p>	Based on IFRS definition, it is not an identifiable and separable asset in the marketplace (see also PRA Rulebook - SII Firms Valuation 8).	Economic value of goodwill is <b>NIL</b> .	Write down goodwill to <b>NIL</b> .
<b>Intangible Assets</b>	<p>Initially measured at cost (or fair value in the case of intangibles acquired in a business combination) and are amortised over the estimated useful economic lives.</p>	<p>Intangibles can be recognised if there is evidence of exchange transactions for the same or similar assets, indicating it is a saleable in the marketplace.</p> <p>If fair value is not possible, such assets will be valued at NIL (see also PRA Rulebook - SII Firms Valuation 8).</p>	Economic value of intangible assets is <b>NIL</b> .	Write down intangible assets to <b>NIL</b> .
<b>Investment in land and buildings</b>	Owner-occupied properties are initially recognised at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, properties held by the Society	When valuing investment property and other properties, undertakings should select the method in	Alternative valuation methods (market approach) by way of an	<b>None.</b> The UK GAAP and Solvency UK

Categories of Assets and “Other Liabilities”	Society’s UK GAAP valuation policy	Solvency UK valuation requirement	Society’s Solvency UK valuation methodology	Solvency UK Adjustment required to UK GAAP
	<p>for its own use are measured at their revalued amount, which is the fair value at the date of revaluation less subsequent depreciation and impairment losses.</p> <p>External valuations of investments in land and buildings are conducted annually as at the balance sheet date.</p>	<p>accordance with PRA Rulebook - SII Firms Valuation 6 that provides the most representative estimate of the amount for which the assets could be exchanged between knowledgeable willing parties in an arm’s length transaction.</p> <p>If the balance sheet valuation is based on a formal appraisal, or other information, prior to the balance sheet date, undertakings should be able to demonstrate to their supervisory authority that all necessary adjustments have been made to reflect changes in the value between the date of a formal appraisal or other information and the balance sheet date.</p>	<p>annual external valuation at the balance sheet date.</p>	<p>valuations are equivalent.</p>
<b>Participations (Investment in subsidiaries)</b>	<p>The Society’s subsidiaries are held at fair value with movements in fair value taken through profit and loss.</p>	<p>Unlisted participations shall be based on a net asset method whereby the participations assets and liabilities shall be valued in the same way as the insurer’s own assets. Quoted participations shall be based on the mark to market approach.</p> <p>The element of net asset value related to goodwill and intangibles is</p>	<p>Net assets of participations held at fair value, with elements of goodwill and intangibles deducted, and contingent liabilities recognised.</p>	<p>The UK GAAP valuation is removed and replaced with the net assets of participations held at fair value, with elements of goodwill and intangibles written down to nil, and contingent liabilities recognised..</p>

Categories of Assets and “Other Liabilities”	Society’s UK GAAP valuation policy	Solvency UK valuation requirement	Society’s Solvency UK valuation methodology	Solvency UK Adjustment required to UK GAAP
		not permissible (see also PRA Rulebook - SII Firms Valuation 6). Contingent liabilities on the balance sheet of the participation will be recognised as a liability in the valuation of the participation (see also PRA Rulebook - SII Firms Valuation 7).		Participations with negative net assets are reclassified as contingent liabilities under Solvency UK – this is only presentation change rather than a valuation one.
<b>Financial Assets: Investments</b>	<p>The Society measures investments at fair value, using the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss. The Society’s methodology for determining the fair value of financial assets is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• listed and other quoted investments are carried at stock exchange bid values at the statement of financial position date;</li> <li>• linked investments, including redeemable debt and other fixed income securities, and listed and other quoted investments, are stated at bid prices; and</li> </ul>	Fair value measurement using the <a href="#">fair value hierarchy</a> .	Held at fair value. Listed investments use quoted market prices in active markets for the same assets and unlisted investments use permitted <a href="#">alternative valuation techniques (market approach)</a> .	<p><b>None.</b> The UK GAAP and Solvency UK valuations are equivalent. Subsidiaries are excluded as these will flow through the ‘Participations’ line in the Solvency UK balance sheet.</p> <p>Note that accrued investment income is included within the ‘Accrued interest and rent’ category under UK GAAP, while it is disclosed within the</p>

Categories of Assets and “Other Liabilities”	Society’s UK GAAP valuation policy	Solvency UK valuation requirement	Society’s Solvency UK valuation methodology	Solvency UK Adjustment required to UK GAAP
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>unlisted investments are carried at fair value as determined by the Directors.</li> </ul>			valuation of the ‘Investments’ under Solvency UK. This is a re-classification only and has no overall asset valuation impact.
<b>Financial Assets: Debtors</b>	Loans and receivables are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.	Fair value measurement using the <a href="#">fair value hierarchy</a> .	<p><u>This item covers the following:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Amounts owed from Policyholders &amp; Intermediaries: (QRT Reference: <a href="#">IR.02.01 R0360</a>);</u></li> <li><u>Debtors arising from Reinsurance Operations: <a href="#">IR.02.01 R0370</a>;</u></li> <li><u>Amounts owed receivables from trade: (QRT Reference: <a href="#">IR.02.01 R0380</a>).</u></li> </ul> <p><u>Any amounts receivable from policyholders or reinsurers that are not overdue are reclassified from</u></p>	<b>None.</b> The UK GAAP and Solvency UK valuations are equivalent.

Categories of Assets and “Other Liabilities”	Society’s UK GAAP valuation policy	Solvency UK valuation requirement	Society’s Solvency UK valuation methodology	Solvency UK Adjustment required to UK GAAP
			<p><u>financial assets to technical provisions.</u></p> <p><u>Valued using Alternative Valuation Techniques: Income approach. This approach converts future cash flows to a single current amount.</u></p> <p><u>These amounts are not discounted due to the short-term nature of the asset.</u></p>	
<b>Deferred Tax Asset</b>	<p>An entity shall measure a deferred tax liability (asset) using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.</p> <p>An entity shall not discount current or deferred tax assets and liabilities.</p>	<p>Can only be recognised to the extent it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised.</p> <p>When an entity has a history of recent losses, it is only able to recognise deferred tax asset arising from unused tax losses or credit to the extent that the entity has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing evidence that sufficient taxable</p>	<p>The Society is exempt from shareholders tax and some tax-exempt policies which along with brought forward losses put the Society in a non-tax paying position and therefore does not currently expect to have deferred tax assets or liabilities.</p> <p>The With-profits fund is considered on a stand-</p>	<p><b>None.</b> The UK GAAP and Solvency UK valuations of deferred tax within participations are equivalent.</p>

Categories of Assets and “Other Liabilities”	Society’s UK GAAP valuation policy	Solvency UK valuation requirement	Society’s Solvency UK valuation methodology	Solvency UK Adjustment required to UK GAAP
		<p>profit will be available against the unused tax losses/credits.</p> <p>Deferred tax assets shall not be discounted and are measured at the tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realised, or the liability settled and measured at the tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realised, or the liability settled.</p>	<p>alone basis for notional tax and deferred tax purposes with an equal and opposite entry in the non-profit fund. Overall there is no impact on the Society however, in the individual funds deferred tax assets are recognised in line with Solvency UK regulations.</p> <p>Deferred tax assets in subsidiaries will come through in the ‘Participations’ line. The recognition criteria under UK GAAP is materially consistent with that of IFRS/ Solvency UK.</p>	
<b>Pension Fund Surplus</b>	An entity shall recognise a plan surplus as a defined benefit plan asset only to the extent that it is able to recover the surplus either through reduced contributions in the future or through refunds from the plan.	In accordance with UK GAAP/IFRS.	In accordance with UK GAAP valuation.	<b>None.</b> As the surplus on the Society’s pension schemes is limited to nil on the Society’s FRS 102 balance sheet, this would be deemed to

Categories of Assets and “Other Liabilities”	Society’s UK GAAP valuation policy	Solvency UK valuation requirement	Society’s Solvency UK valuation methodology	Solvency UK Adjustment required to UK GAAP
				be the most appropriate valuation of the schemes under Solvency UK.
<b>Property, Plant &amp; Equipment</b>	<p>Property, plant and equipment is recognised at cost less accumulated depreciation, and any accumulated impairment losses.</p> <p>Tangible assets are depreciated over their estimated useful economic lives.</p>	Fair value measurement using the <a href="#">fair value hierarchy</a> .	<p>In accordance with UK GAAP valuation as this is materially equivalent to the alternative valuation technique: cost approach.</p> <p>This approach reflects the amount that would be required currently to replace the service capacity of an asset.</p>	<b>None.</b> Although the cost less depreciation model (less any impairment losses), is not equivalent to the Solvency UK valuation basis, it is reasonably approximate to fair value and any adjustment would be immaterial in value.
<b>Cash at bank</b>	Cash and bank balances are recognised at the transaction price.	Fair value measurement using the <a href="#">fair value hierarchy</a> .	Fair value using quoted market prices in active markets for the same assets.	<b>None.</b> The UK GAAP and Solvency UK valuations are equivalent.
<b>Accrued interest and rent</b>	Accrued interest and rent are recognised initially at the transaction price.	Fair value measurement using the <a href="#">fair value hierarchy</a> .	Alternative valuation techniques: Income approach.	No valuation adjustment required as the UK GAAP and

Categories of Assets and “Other Liabilities”	Society’s UK GAAP valuation policy	Solvency UK valuation requirement	Society’s Solvency UK valuation methodology	Solvency UK Adjustment required to UK GAAP
	Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment losses.	<p>Note that amortised cost valuations for financial assets are explicitly not permitted under PRA Rulebook – SII Firms Valuation 12.1.</p> <p>However, note that accrued interest and rent valuations make use of alternative asset valuation techniques.</p>	<p>This approach converts future cash flows to a single current amount.</p> <p>These amounts are not discounted due to the short-term nature of the asset.</p>	<p>Solvency UK valuations are equivalent.</p> <p>Note that accrued investment income is included within the ‘Accrued interest and rent’ category under UK GAAP, while it is disclosed within the valuation of the investment under Solvency UK. This is a re-classification only and has no overall asset valuation impact.</p>
<b>Other prepayments and accrued income</b>	<p>Other prepayments and accrued income are recognised initially at the transaction price.</p> <p>Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the</p>	<p>Fair value measurement using the <a href="#">fair value hierarchy</a>.</p> <p>Note that amortised cost valuations for financial assets are explicitly not permitted under PRA Rulebook – SII Firms Valuation 12.1.</p>	<p>In accordance with UK GAAP valuation.</p> <p>This is similar to the alternative valuation technique: cost approach.</p>	<b>None.</b> Although the cost less depreciation model (less any impairment losses), is not equivalent to the Solvency UK

Categories of Assets and “Other Liabilities”	Society’s UK GAAP valuation policy	Solvency UK valuation requirement	Society’s Solvency UK valuation methodology	Solvency UK Adjustment required to UK GAAP
	effective interest method, less any impairment losses.	However, also note the materiality principle under Solvency UK (i.e. an amount is material where it could influence the decision-making or the judgement of the users of that information, including the supervisory authorities).	This approach reflects the amount that would be required currently to replace the service capacity of an asset.	valuation basis, it is reasonably approximate to fair value and any adjustment would be immaterial in value.  Note that accrued investment income is included within the valuation of the asset under Solvency UK.
<b>Deferred acquisition costs (DAC)</b>	Deferred acquisition costs are initially measured at cost and are subsequently amortised over a period that the associated margins are earned.	Deferred acquisition costs are not allowable as an asset under Solvency I and should be recognised as an expense.	Economic value of deferred acquisition costs is <b>NIL</b> .	Write down DAC asset to <b>NIL</b> , recognise as an expense incurred in the period and unwind acquisition costs relating to prior periods.
<b>LIABILITIES</b>				
<b>Other Provisions (Non-TP)</b>	<p>This is an estimate for future expenses such as the expense overrun from the WP2 fund and any one-off project costs relating to insurance business.</p> <p>This includes a 10% mark up on the estimation.</p>	<p>Fair value measurement using the fair value hierarchy</p> <p>Liabilities of uncertain timing or amount, excluding the ones reported under “Pension benefit obligations.</p>	<p>A future cost estimate is provided. This balance will not include 10% uplift.</p> <p>Although the amortised cost valuation model for</p>	<b>None.</b> The UK GAAP and Solvency UK valuations are equivalent.

Categories of Assets and “Other Liabilities”	Society’s UK GAAP valuation policy	Solvency UK valuation requirement	Society’s Solvency UK valuation methodology	Solvency UK Adjustment required to UK GAAP
	This provision under UK GAAP is included in LTBP (UK GAAP technical reserves).	The provisions are recognised as liabilities (assuming that a reliable estimate can be made) when they represent obligations and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligations.	financial liabilities is not permitted under Solvency UK, the Provisions other than Technical Provisions are valued based on alternative valuation methods (income approach), which equates to the UK GAAP valuation.	
<b>Contingent Liabilities</b>	<p>Unless the possibility of any outflow of resources in settlement is remote, an entity shall disclose, for each class of contingent liability at the reporting date, a brief description of the nature of the contingent liability and, when practicable:</p> <p>(a) an estimate of its financial effect;  (b) an indication of the uncertainties relating to the amount or timing of any outflow; and  (c) the possibility of any reimbursement.</p>	<p>Material contingent liabilities should be fully recognised.</p> <p>These should be valued using probability-weighted average of future cash flows required to settle the contingent liability, discounted at the relevant risk-free rate.</p>	Any negative NAV values of participations will be disclosed as a contingent liability.	<b>None.</b> The reporting of negative NAV values as contingent liabilities is a presentation change rather than a valuation one.
<b>Creditors arising out of insurance operations</b>	Creditors arising out of insurance operations are recognised initially at the transaction price.	Fair value measurement using the <a href="#">fair value hierarchy</a> .	Given there are no market inputs to this liability available the Society uses alternative	<b>None.</b> Although the amortised cost valuation model for financial liabilities is

Categories of Assets and “Other Liabilities”	Society’s UK GAAP valuation policy	Solvency UK valuation requirement	Society’s Solvency UK valuation methodology	Solvency UK Adjustment required to UK GAAP
	<p>Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.</p>	<p>Note that no adjustment to take account of the own credit standing of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking shall be made.</p> <p>Note that amortised cost valuations for financial liabilities are explicitly not permitted under PRA Rulebook - SII Firms Valuation 12.1.</p>	<p>valuation methods (income approach) in accordance with PRA Rulebook - SII Firms Valuation 6.6. Under this approach future cash flows are converted to a single current amount.</p> <p>The Financial Reinsurance arrangement is valued using the income approach, which creates a materially different liability to the amortised cost approach used to value it under UK GAAP.</p> <p>The other liability valuations are not discounted due to the short-term nature of the asset.</p> <p>The other liability valuations are deemed equivalent to fair value given the short-term nature of the liability.</p>	<p>not permitted under Solvency UK, the creditors arising out of insurance operations (with the exception of the creditor relating to the Financial Reinsurance contract with Munich Re – see below) are valued based on alternative valuation methods (income approach), which equates to the UK GAAP valuation.</p> <p>The Financial Reinsurance arrangement is valued using the income approach, which creates a materially different liability to the amortised cost approach used to value it under UK GAAP. An adjustment has to be made to the value of</p>

Categories of Assets and “Other Liabilities”	Society’s UK GAAP valuation policy	Solvency UK valuation requirement	Society’s Solvency UK valuation methodology	Solvency UK Adjustment required to UK GAAP
				the Financial Reinsurance balance in the creditors to reflect this.
<b>Other creditors including taxation and social security</b>	<p>Other creditors including taxation and social security are recognised initially at the transaction price.</p> <p>Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.</p>	<p>Fair value measurement using the <a href="#">fair value hierarchy</a>.</p> <p>Note that no adjustment to take account of the own credit standing of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking shall be made.</p> <p>Note that amortised cost valuations for financial liabilities are explicitly not permitted under PRA Rulebook - SII Firms Valuation 12.1.</p>	<p>Given there are no market inputs to this liability available the Society uses alternative valuation methods (income approach) in accordance with PRA Rulebook - SII Firms Valuation 6.6. Under this approach future cash flows are converted to a single current amount.</p> <p>These amounts are not discounted due to the short-term nature of the asset.</p> <p>This is deemed equivalent to fair value given the short-term nature of the liability.</p>	<b>None.</b> Although the amortised cost valuation model for financial liabilities is not permitted under Solvency UK, the other creditors including taxation and social security are valued based on alternative valuation methods (income approach), which equates to the UK GAAP valuation.
	Accruals and deferred income are recognised initially at the transaction price.	Fair value measurement using the <a href="#">fair value hierarchy</a>	Given there are no market inputs to this	<b>None.</b> Although the amortised cost

Categories of Assets and “Other Liabilities”	Society’s UK GAAP valuation policy	Solvency UK valuation requirement	Society’s Solvency UK valuation methodology	Solvency UK Adjustment required to UK GAAP
<b>Accruals and deferred income</b>	Subsequent to initial recognition they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.	<p>Note that no adjustment to take account of the own credit standing of the insurance or reinsurance undertaking shall be made.</p> <p>Note that amortised cost valuations for financial liabilities are explicitly not permitted under PRA Rulebook - SII Firms Valuation 12.1.</p>	<p>liability available the Society uses alternative valuation methods (income approach) in accordance with PRA Rulebook - SII Firms Valuation 6.6. Under this approach future cash flows are converted to a single current amount.</p> <p>These amounts are not discounted due to the short-term nature of the asset.</p> <p>This is deemed equivalent to fair value given the short-term nature of the liability.</p>	valuation model for financial liabilities is not permitted under Solvency UK, the accruals and deferred income are valued based on alternative valuation methods (cost approach), which equates to the UK GAAP valuation.

## D. Public Quantitative Reporting Templates

This appendix contains the following QRT applicable to Society at 31 December 2025, as required under Solvency UK regulations. All figures are presented in thousands with the exception of ratios that are in decimals.

### General Information

Undertaking name	FAMILY ASSURANCE FRIENDLY SOCIETY LIMITED
Entity identification code and type of code	LEI/213800366ZI9A8YYAF47
Type of undertaking	Life undertakings
Country of incorporation	GB
Country of the group supervisor	GB
Language of reporting	en
Financial year end	31 December 2025
Reporting reference date	31 December 2025
Regular/Ad-hoc submission	Regular reporting
Currency used for reporting	GBP
Accounting standards	Local GAAP
Method of Calculation of the SCR	Standard formula
Use of undertaking specific parameters	Don't use undertaking specific parameters
Ring-fenced funds	Reporting activity by RFF
Matching adjustment	No use of matching adjustment
Volatility adjustment	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.05.03.02 - Life income and expenditure
- IR.12.01.01 - Life and Health SLT Technical Provisions
- IR.22.01.21 - Impact of long term guarantees measures and transitionals
- IR.23.01.01 - Own Funds
- IR.25.04.21 - Solvency Capital Requirement - for undertakings on Standard Formula
- IR.28.01.01 - Minimum Capital Requirement - Only life or only non-life insurance or reinsurance activity

**IR.02.01.02****Balance sheet**

	<b>Solvency II value</b>
<b>Assets</b>	
Goodwill	0
Deferred acquisition costs	0
Intangible assets	0
Deferred tax assets	0
Pension benefit surplus	0
Property, plant & equipment held for own use	231
ex-linked and unit-linked contracts)	<b>194,611</b>
Property (other than for own use)	8,678
Holdings in related undertakings, including participations	15,087
Equities	<b>633</b>
Equities - listed	633
Equities - unlisted	0
Bonds	<b>154,572</b>
Government Bonds	97,292
Corporate Bonds	57,280
Structured notes	0
Collateralised securities	0
Collective Investment Undertakings	15,641
Derivatives	0
Deposits other than cash equivalents	0
Other investments	0
Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts	1,556,714
Loans and mortgages	<b>80</b>
Loans on policies	11
Loans and mortgages to individuals	69
Other loans and mortgages	0
Reinsurance recoverables from:	<b>113,255</b>
Non-life and health similar to non-life	0
dex-linked and unit-linked	113,255
Life index-linked and unit-linked	0
Deposits to cedants	0
Insurance and intermediaries receivables	3,063
Reinsurance receivables	9,556
Receivables (trade, not insurance)	16,767
Own shares (held directly)	0
Amounts due in respect of own fund item or initial fund called up but not yet paid in	0
Cash and cash equivalents	22,795
Any other assets, not elsewhere shown	3,652
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,920,724</b>

**IR.02.01.02****Balance sheet**

<b>Solvency II value</b>
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**Liabilities**

Technical provisions - total	<b>1,688,639</b>
Technical provisions - non-life	<b>0</b>
Technical provisions - life	<b>1,688,639</b>
Best estimate - total	<b>1,680,482</b>
Best estimate - non-life	0
Best estimate – life	1,680,482
Risk margin – total	<b>8,157</b>
Risk margin – non-life	0
Risk margin – life	8,157
Transitional (TMTP) – life	0
Other technical provisions	0
Contingent liabilities	0
Provisions other than technical provisions	7,622
Pension benefit obligations	1,007
Deposit from reinsurers	12,244
Deferred tax liabilities	242
Derivatives	0
Debt owed to credit institutions	0
o credit institutions	0
Insurance & intermediaries payables	13,880
Reinsurance payables	3,619
Payables (trade, not insurance)	14,164
Subordinated liabilities	<b>0</b>
Subordinated liabilities not in Basic Own Funds	0
Subordinated liabilities in Basic Own Funds	0
Any other liabilities, not elsewhere shown	18,131
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>1,759,548</b>
<b>Excess of assets over liabilities</b>	<b>161,176</b>

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
<b>Premiums written</b>								
Gross direct business	R0010	171	66,858	-	-	47,844	2,366	117,239
Gross reinsurance accepted	R0020	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross	R0030	171	66,858	-	-	47,844	2,366	117,239
Reinsurers' share	R0040	-	-	-	-	22,320	834	23,154
Net	R0050	171	66,858	-	-	25,524	1,532	94,085
<b>Claims incurred</b>								
Gross direct business	R0110	2,942	140,822	-	-	33,968	470	178,202
Gross reinsurance accepted	R0120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross	R0130	2,942	140,822	-	-	33,968	470	178,202
Reinsurers' share	R0140	11	-	-	-	19,980	408	20,400
Net	R0150	2,930	140,822	-	-	13,988	62	157,802
<b>Expenses incurred</b>								
Gross direct business	R0160	342	2,640	-	-	37,210	2,062	42,254
Gross reinsurance accepted	R0170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross	R0180	342	2,640	-	-	37,210	2,062	42,254
Reinsurers' share	R0190	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

IR.12.01.02

Life technical provisions

		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
<b>Best Estimate</b>								
Gross Best Estimate (direct business)	R0025	18,052	1,563,477	15,471		83,483	-	1,680,483
Gross Best Estimate (reinsurance accepted)	R0026	-	-	-		-	-	-
<b>Gross Best Estimate</b>	R0030	<b>18,052</b>	<b>1,563,477</b>	<b>15,471</b>	-	<b>83,483</b>	-	<b>1,680,483</b>
Total Recoverables from reinsurance/SPV and Finite Re after the adjustment for expected losses due to counterparty default	R0080					113,255	-	113,255
Best estimate minus recoverables from reinsurance	R0090	18,052	1,563,477	15,471		(29,771)	-	1,567,229
<b>Risk Margin</b>	R0100	<b>33</b>	<b>3,137</b>	<b>715</b>		<b>3,497</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>7,665</b>
<b>Amount of the transitional on Technical Provisions</b>								
TMTP - risk margin	R0140							
TMTP - best estimate dynamic component	R0150							
TMTP - best estimate non-dynamic component	R0160							
TMTP - amortisation adjustment	R0170							
<b>Transitional Measure on Technical Provisions</b>	R0180							
<b>Technical provisions - total</b>	R0200	<b>18,085</b>	<b>1,566,614</b>	<b>16,185</b>		<b>86,980</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>1,688,147</b>

**IR.22.01.21**

**Impact of long term guarantees measures and transitionals**

		Amount with Long Term Guarantee measures and transitionals	Impact of the LTG measures and transitionals (Step-by-step approach)			
			Impact of transitional on technical provisions	Impact of transitional on interest rate	Impact of volatility adjustment set to zero	Impact of matching adjustment set to zero
		C0010	C0030	C0050	C0070	C0090
<b>Technical provisions</b>	R0010	1,688,640			7,444	
<b>Basic own funds</b>	R0020	157,889			- 8,889	
<b>Eligible own funds to meet Solvency Capital Requirement</b>	R0050	157,889			- 8,889	
<b>Solvency Capital Requirement</b>	R0090	76,443			- 13,235	
<b>Eligible own funds to meet Minimum Capital Requirement</b>	R0100	157,889			- 8,889	
<b>Minimum Capital Requirement</b>	R0110	19,111			- 3,309	

**IR.23.01.01**

**Own Funds**

**Basic own funds before deduction for participations in other financial sector as foreseen in article 68 of Delegated Regulation 2015/35**

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	

Total	Tier 1 unrestricted	Tier 1 restricted	Tier 2	Tier 3
0	0		0	
0	0		0	
0	0		0	
0		0	0	0
4,186	4,186			
0		0	0	0
0		0	0	0
153,703	153,703			
0		0	0	0
0				0
0	0	0	0	0

**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**

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	0
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**Deductions**

Deductions for participations in financial and credit institutions

0	0	0	0	0
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**Total basic own funds after deductions**

157,889	157,889	0	0	0
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**Ancillary own funds**

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 under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	
Letters of credit and guarantees other than under Article 96(2) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	
Supplementary members calls under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	
Supplementary members calls - other than under first subparagraph of Article 96(3) of the Directive 2009/138/EC	
Other ancillary own funds	

0				
0				
0				
0				
0				
0				
0				
0				
0				
0				
0			0	0

**Available and eligible 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	

157,889	157,889	0	0	0
157,889	157,889	0	0	
157,889	157,889	0	0	0
157,889	157,889	0	0	

**SCR**

**MCR**

**Ratio of Eligible own funds to SCR**

**Ratio of Eligible own funds to MCR**

76,443
19,111
207%
826%

**Reconciliation reserve**

Excess of assets over liabilities	
Own shares (held directly and indirectly)	
Foreseeable dividends, distributions and charges	
Other basic own fund items	
Adjustment for restricted own fund items in respect of matching adjustment portfolios and ring fenced funds	
<b>Reconciliation reserve</b>	

161,176
0
4,186
3,721
153,269

IR.25.04.21

Solvency Capital Requirement - for undertakings on Standard Formula

	£'000
Market risk	42,654
Interest rate risk	4,541
Equity risk	31,188
Property risk	2,338
Spread risk	6,419
Concentration risk	20
Currency risk	10,691
Other market risk	0
Diversification within market risk	(12,542)
Counterparty default risk	3,295
Type 1 exposures	2,286
Type 2 exposures	1,209
Other counterparty risk	0
Diversification within counterparty default risk	(200)
Life underwriting risk	48,091
Mortality risk	5,297
Longevity risk	10,358
Disability-Morbidity risk	27
Life-expense risk	10,791
Revision risk	0
Lapse risk	36,805
Life catastrophe risk	2,106
Other life underwriting risk	0
Diversification within life underwriting risk	(17,293)
Health underwriting risk	2,223
Health SLT risk	2,218
Health non SLT risk	0
Health catastrophe risk	19
Other health underwriting risk	0
Diversification within health underwriting risk	(14)
Non-life underwriting risk	0
Non-life premium and reserve risk (ex catastrophe risk)	0
Non-life catastrophe risk	0
Lapse risk	0
Other non-life underwriting risk	0
Diversification within non-life underwriting risk	0
Intangible asset risk	0
Operational and other risks	2,770
Operational risk	2,770
Other risks	0
Total before all diversification	129,083
Total before diversification between risk modules	99,033
Diversification between risk modules	(22,533)
Total after diversification	76,500
Loss-absorbing capacity of technical provisions	0
Loss-absorbing capacity of deferred taxes	0
Other adjustments	0
Solvency capital requirement including undisclosed capital add-on	76,500
Disclosed capital add-on - excluding residual model limitation	0
Disclosed capital add-on - residual model limitation	0
<b>Solvency Capital Requirement excluding capital add-on</b>	<b>76,500</b>
Biting interest rate scenario	increase
Biting life lapse scenario	mass

**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**

MCRNL Result 0

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

Medical expense insurance and proportional reinsurance		
Income protection insurance and proportional reinsurance		
Workers' compensation insurance and proportional reinsurance		
Motor vehicle liability insurance and proportional reinsurance		
Other motor insurance and proportional reinsurance		
Marine, aviation and transport insurance and proportional reinsurance		
Fire and other damage to property insurance and proportional reinsurance		
General liability insurance and proportional reinsurance		
Credit and suretyship insurance and proportional reinsurance		
Legal expenses insurance and proportional reinsurance		
Assistance and proportional reinsurance		
Miscellaneous financial loss insurance and proportional reinsurance		
Non-proportional health reinsurance		
Non-proportional casualty reinsurance		
Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance		
Non-proportional property reinsurance		

**Linear formula component for life insurance and reinsurance obligations**

MCRRL Result 11,699

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

Obligations with profit participation - guaranteed benefits	13,926	
Obligations with profit participation - future discretionary benefits	4,127	
Index-linked and unit-linked insurance obligations	1,574,738	
Other life (re)insurance and health (re)insurance obligations	(25,817)	
Total capital at risk for all life (re)insurance obligations		1,310,765

**Overall MCR calculation**

Linear MCR	11,699
SCR	76,443
MCR cap	34,399
MCR floor	19,111
Combined MCR	19,111
Absolute floor of the MCR	3,500

**Minimum Capital Requirement** 19,111