

**PRA RULEBOOK: NON-SOLVENCY II FIRMS: INSURANCE COMPANY - REPORTING
INSTRUMENT 2016**

Powers exercised

- A. The Prudential Regulation Authority (“PRA”) makes this instrument in the exercise of the following powers and related provisions in the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (“the Act”):
- (1) section 137G (The PRA’s general rules);
 - (2) section 137T (General supplementary powers);
 - (3) section 137P (Control of information rules); and
 - (4) section 340 (Appointment).
- B. The rule-making powers referred to above are specified for the purpose of section 138G(2) (Rule-making instrument) of the Act.

Pre-conditions to making

- C. In accordance with section 138J of the Act (Consultation by the PRA), the PRA consulted the Financial Conduct Authority. After consulting, the PRA published a draft of proposed rules and had regard to representations made.

PRA Rulebook: Non-Solvency II Firms: Insurance Company - Reporting Instrument 2016

- D. The PRA makes the rules in the Annex to this instrument.

Commencement

- E. This instrument comes into force on 1 July 2016.

Citation

- F. This instrument may be cited as the Non-Solvency II Firms: Insurance Company - Reporting Instrument 2016.

By order of the Board of the Prudential Regulation Authority

27 June 2016

Annex

In this Annex, the text is all new and is not underlined.

Part

INSURANCE COMPANY - REPORTING

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1 APPLICATION AND DEFINITIONS

1.1 Unless otherwise stated, this Part applies to:

- (1) all *non-directive insurers*, other than *non-directive friendly societies*; and
- (2) subject to 1.2, a *Swiss general insurer*.

1.2 This Part only applies to a *Swiss general insurer* in respect of the activities of the *firm* carried on from a *branch* in the *UK*.

1.3 In this Part, the following definitions shall apply:

accident year basis

means business not accounted for on an *underwriting year basis*.

actuarial function

means the function of acting in the capacity of an *actuary* appointed by a firm under Actuarial Requirements 2.1(1) to perform the duties set out in Actuarial Requirements 5.

available assets

means the excess of a *firm's* assets over its liabilities in each case valued in accordance with the Insurance Company – Overall Resources and Valuation Part and any *specific valuation rule*.

balancing category

means a *PRA general insurance business reporting category* to which any of the *category numbers* 409 or 709 has been allocated in column 1 of the table at 12.1.

category of business

means the *category numbers* as set out in column 2 of the table at 12.3.

category number

means the category number for the *PRA general insurance business reporting category* listed in column 1 of the table at 12.1.

Chief Executive Function

means the function set out in Large Non-Solvency II Firms – Senior Insurance Management Functions 3.1.

claim

means a claim against an *insurer* under a *contract of insurance*.

close links

means as defined in section 4F(3) of Schedule 6 to *FSMA*.

combined category

means a *PRA general insurance business reporting category* to which any of the *category numbers* 001, 002, 003, 110, 120, 180, 220, 260, 270, 280, 330, 350, 500 or 600 have been allocated in column 1 of the table at 12.1.

direct and facultative

means *insurance business* except *reinsurance business* that is not inwards facultative *reinsurance business*.

discounting

means discounting or deductions to take account of investment income within the meaning of paragraph 54 of the *insurance accounts rules*.

exemption category

means a *PRA general insurance business reporting category* to which the *category numbers* 114(p) or 710(p) have been allocated in column 1 of the table at 12.1.

financing arrangement

means any contract (other than a *contract of insurance*), agreement, correspondence (including side-letters) or understandings that amend or modify or purport to amend or modify any contract or its operation that has been entered into by the *insurer*, in respect of *contracts of insurance* written by the *insurer*, which when considered together with one or more other contracts or arrangements has the effect of increasing the *capital resources* of the *insurer* and which includes:

- (1) the transfer of assets to the *insurer*, the creation of a *debt* to the *insurer* or the transfer from the *insurer* to another party of liabilities to *policyholders* (or any combination of these); and
- (2) either an obligation for the *insurer* to return (with or without interest) some or all of such assets, a provision for the diminution of such *debt* or a provision for the recapture of such liabilities, in each case, in specified circumstances.

gross undiscounted provisions

means gross undiscounted reported claims outstanding plus gross undiscounted incurred but not reported claims plus gross provision for unearned premiums plus provision for unexpired risks.

Head of Third Country Branch function

means the function set out in Large Non-Solvency II Firms – Senior Insurance Management Functions 6.2.

home foreign business

means *general insurance business* carried on in the *UK* primarily relating to risks situated outside the *UK*, but excluding *insurance business* in *category numbers* 330, 340, 350, 500, 600 and 700 and the *insurance business* where the risk commences in the *UK*.

life protection reinsurance business

means *reinsurance* acceptance which are *contracts of insurance*:

- (1) falling within *long-term insurance business class 1*; or
- (2) falling within *long-term insurance business class III* and providing *index-linked benefits*;

that are not:

- (3) a *with-profits policy*; or
- (4) *whole life assurances*; or
- (5) contracts to pay annuities on human life; or
- (6) contracts which pay a sum of money on the survival of the life assured to a specific date or on his earlier death.

linked assets

means assets held to cover *linked long-term liabilities* under Insurance Company – Risk Management 4.2.

major cedants

means, in relation to a *firm*, another *insurance undertaking* from which (whether alone or with any *insurance undertaking* which is connected with the other *insurance undertaking*) the *firm* has accepted *general insurance business* under one or more *reinsurance* treaties for which the gross premiums *receivable* exceed the greater of:

- (1) 5% of the gross premiums *receivable* by the *firm* in respect of *general insurance business* accepted under *reinsurance* treaties; and
- (2) 2% of the gross premiums *receivable* by the *firm* in respect of *general insurance business*,

in the *financial year* in question or in any of the three preceding *financial years* of the *firm*.

major facultative reinsurance contract

means a contract under which *general insurance business* has been ceded by the *firm* on a facultative basis:

- (1) under which the total amount of premiums payable to any *reinsurer* (being a major facultative reinsurer) is equal to not less than 0.5% of gross premiums *receivable* by the *firm* in respect of *general insurance business*; or
- (2) in relation to which, in respect of any *reinsurer* (being a major facultative reinsurer) the aggregate of amounts in 4.22(1)(d) and (f) exceeds the sum of £4,000 and 1% of the *firm's* liabilities arising from its *general insurance business*, net of *reinsurance* ceded.

major treaty reinsurer

means an *insurance undertaking* to which (whether alone or with any *insurance undertaking* which has *close links* with the other *insurance undertaking*):

- (1) the *firm* has ceded *general insurance business* under one or more *reinsurance* treaties:
 - (a) in the case of proportional *reinsurance*, for which the total amount of the *reinsurance* premiums payable is equal to not less than 2% of the gross premiums *receivable* by the *firm* in respect of the *general insurance business*; or
 - (b) in the case of non-proportional *reinsurance*, for which the total amount of the *reinsurance* premiums payable is equal to not less than 5% of the total premiums payable by the *firm* in respect of all such non-proportional *reinsurance*,

in the *financial year* in question or in any of the five preceding *financial years* of the *firm*; or
- (2) the aggregate of the amounts referred to in 4.21(1)(d) and (f) exceeds the sum of £20,000 and 5% of the *firm's* liabilities arising from its *general insurance business*, net of *reinsurance* ceded.

marine mutual

means an *insurer*:

- (1) whose *insurance business* is restricted to the insurance of its members or their *associates* against loss, damage, or liability arising out of marine adventures (including losses on inland waters or any risk incidental to any sea voyage); and
- (2) whose articles of association, rules or bye laws provide for the calling of additional contributions from, or the reduction of benefits to, the majority of its members, in either case without limit, in order to ensure that the *insurer* has sufficient financial resources to meet any valid *claims* as they fall due.

miscellaneous category

means a *PRA general insurance business reporting category* to which *category numbers* 400 or 700 have been allocated in column 1 of the table in 12.1.

mixed insurer

means an *insurer* (other than a *pure reinsurer*) which carries on *reinsurance* business and where one or more of the following conditions is met in respect of its *reinsurance* acceptances:

- (1) the *premiums* collected in respect of those acceptances during the previous *financial year* exceed 10% of its total *premiums* collected during that year; and
- (2) the *technical provisions* in respect of those acceptances at the end of the previous *financial year* exceeded 10% of its total *technical provisions* at the end of that year.

overseas business

means 'overseas life assurance business' as defined in s61 of the Finance Act 2012.

permitted derivatives contract

means a contract involving a *derivative* or *quasi-derivative* that satisfied Insurance Company – Risk Management 6 – 8 (excluding 7.7), as applied in relation to *linked assets*.

PRA general insurance business reporting category

means a category of *general insurance business* that consists of the effecting or carrying out of *contracts of general insurance* falling within the description in column 2 of the table of reporting categories at 12.1.

receivable

means in relation to an *insurer*, a *financial year* and a *premium*, due to the *insurer* whether or not the *premium* is received during that *financial year*.

relevant company

means an *insurer* whose *insurance business* is restricted to *reinsurance* of the *marine mutual* on terms that provide the *marine mutual* can cancel the *reinsurance* arrangements at any time and can require the *insurer* immediately to transfer its assets and liabilities to the *marine mutual*.

reporting criteria

means the reporting criteria specified for that Form in column 3 in the table at 12.3.

reporting territory

means one of:

- (1) 'United Kingdom' if the business is carried on in the *UK* and is not *home foreign business*;
- (2) 'Home Foreign' if the business is *home foreign business*; or
- (3) 'Non-United Kingdom' if the business is carried on outside the *UK*.

required category

means, in relation to a Form, a *category number* set out in column 2 of the table at 12.3 that:

- (1) is, or is included in, a *PRA general insurance business reporting category* for which the table in 6.16 contains a tick in the row for that *PRA general insurance business reporting category* and in the column for that Form; and
- (2) either:
 - (a) meets the reporting criteria specified in the entry in column 3 of the table at 12.3 that corresponds to the entry in column 2 for that the

category of *general insurance business* and the entry in column 1 for that Form, or

- (b) is required for that Form under 4.15 or 4.16.

return

means the documents required (taken together) to be deposited under 2.4.

risk category

means any *PRA general insurance business reporting category* that is not a *combined category*, or *balancing category* or *exemption category*.

Small Insurer Senior Management Function

means the function set out in Non-Solvency II Firms – Senior Insurance Management Functions 3.1.

specific valuation rule

means rules in the Non-Solvency II Firms Sector of the *PRA Rulebook* that provides in particular circumstances for a particular method of recognition or valuation.

UK life business

means *long-term insurance business* which is not *overseas business* or *UK pension business*.

UK pension business

means *long-term insurance business* which is 'pension business' as defined by the Finance Act 2012.

underwriting year basis

means as defined in 4.7.

whole life assurance

means a *contract of insurance* which, disregarding any benefit payable on surrender, secures a capital sum only on death or either on death or on disability, but does not include a term assurance.

with-profits actuary function

means the function of acting in the capacity of an *actuary* appointed by a *firm* under Actuarial Requirements 2.1(2) to perform the duties set out in Actuarial Requirements 6.

- 1.4 In this Part, any reference to a numbered class of insurance business are references to the class so numbered in Schedule 1 of the *Regulated Activities Order*.

2 NON-DIRECTIVE FIRMS: REPORTING TO THE PRA

- 2.1 A *firm* must, with respect to each *financial year*, prepare all relevant Forms, statements and documents as set out in this Part which must include, subject to 2.2 and Chapter 11, a

revenue account for the year, a balance sheet as at the end of the year and a profit and loss account for the year.

- 2.2 An *insurer* not trading for profit must, with respect to each *financial year*, prepare an income and expenditure account for the year.
- 2.3 A *firm's financial year* must be a 12 month period.
- 2.4 A *firm* must deposit with the *PRA*, in accordance with the rules in Chapter 9, one copy of every Form and document that they are required to complete under these rules.
- 2.5 Every *firm* must ensure that all Forms and statements to be deposited with the *PRA* are audited in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 7 by a person qualified in accordance with the Auditors Part of the *PRA* Rulebook, with the exception of the following documents and Forms:
- (1) any directors certificates;
 - (2) Form 46; and
 - (3) Form 50.
- 2.6 A *firm* must provide to any *person* who so requests (or the *person* who has already been provided with a copy under (1) below):
- (1) within 30 days of the date of request, a copy of any of the documents last deposited by the *firm* under 2.4 in respect of the *financial year* in question and the two *financial years* preceding the *financial year* in question;
 - (2) within 30 days of the date of deposit, a copy of any document deposited by the *firm* in accordance with 9.4 which corrects or makes good any document provided under (1); and
 - (3) within 30 days of the date of request, a copy of any report deposited with any such document under 9.5,
- and the documents must be provided in the form requested (whether printed or electronic) and the *firm* may only make a charge to cover its reasonable costs, including those of printing and postage except in the case of (2).
- 2.7 A *firm* must ensure a directors certificate is completed and signed in accordance with this Part.
- 2.8 Subject to 2.9, the signatories of the documents to be deposited with the *PRA* are:
- (1) if the *firm* is a *large non-directive insurer*:
 - (a) where there are more than two *directors* of the *firm*, at least two of those *directors*; or
 - (b) where there are not more than two *directors*, all the *directors*, and the individual(s) approved to perform the *Chief Executive Function*; or
 - (2) if the *firm* is a *small non-directive insurer*.

- (a) where there are more than two *directors* of the *firm*, at least two of those *directors*; or
 - (b) where there are not more than two *directors*, all the *directors*,
and the individual(s) approved to perform the *Small Insurer Senior Management Function*.
- 2.9 In respect of any document relating to *insurance business* carried on through a *branch* in the *UK* by a *Swiss general insurer* the signatories for the purposes of a directors certificate are:
- (1) the authorised UK representative referred to in article 3(1)(a) of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (Variation of Threshold Conditions) Order 2001 (2001/2507); and
 - (2) the individual(s) approved to perform the *Head of Third Country Branch function*.

3 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: ALL NON-DIRECTIVE FIRMS

- 3.1 A *firm*, other than a *Swiss general insurer*, must complete Form 3.
- 3.2 A *Swiss general insurer* must complete Form 10.
- 3.3 Subject to 3.4, a *firm*, other than a *Swiss general insurer*, must complete Forms 11 and 12 as follows:
- (1) if a *composite firm*, Forms 11 and 12 must be completed separately for:
 - (a) the total *general insurance business*; and
 - (b) the total *long-term insurance business* which is *class IV* or supplementary accident and sickness insurance business or *life protection reinsurance business* written by a *pure reinsurer* or a *mixed insurer*; or
 - (2) for other *firms*, Forms 11 and 12 must be completed for:
 - (a) the total *general insurance business*; or
 - (b) the total *long-term insurance business* which is *class IV*, or supplementary accident and sickness insurance business or *life protection reinsurance business* written by a *pure reinsurer* or a *mixed reinsurer* as appropriate.
- 3.4 A *firm* does not need to complete Forms 11 and 12 in relation to *long-term insurance business* where:
- (1) the gross annual premiums for:
 - (a) *class IV* business;
 - (b) *life protection reinsurance business* written by a *pure reinsurer* or a *mixed insurer*; and
 - (c) supplementary accident and sickness insurance,

in force on the valuation date do not exceed 1% of the gross annual *premiums* in force on that date for all *long-term insurance business*; and

- (2) the amount of insurance health risk and life protection reinsurance capital component shown in Form 60 exceeds the amount that would be obtained if Forms 11 and 12 were to be completed for *long-term insurance business*.
- 3.5 Form 13 must be completed by every *firm* in respect of its total assets other than *long-term insurance assets*.
 - 3.6 Subject to 3.9, for each Form 13 which a *firm* is required to complete under 3.5, the *firm* must complete Form 17 in respect of the same *insurance business*.
 - 3.7 Form 15 must be completed by every *firm* except a *firm* not trading for profit which carried on only *long-term insurance business* during the relevant *financial year*.
 - 3.8 A *firm* must complete Form 16.
 - 3.9 A *firm* is not required to complete Form 17 where the sum of the total notional amounts for derivative contracts bought/long and sold/short would not exceed the lesser of:
 - (1) £100m; or
 - (2) 5% of assets not held to match linked liabilities for the total *long-term insurance business assets* or the total assets other than *long-term insurance business assets*.
 - 3.10 Every *firm* must, in respect of the *financial year* in question, provide to the *PRA* when depositing documents under 2.4 a statement comprising a brief description of:
 - (1) any investment guidelines operated by the *firm* for the use of *derivative* or *quasi-derivative* contracts;
 - (2) any provision made by such guidelines for the use of contracts under which the *firm* had a right or obligation to acquire or dispose of assets which was not at the time when the contract was entered into, reasonably likely to be exercised and, if so, the circumstances in which, pursuant to that provision, such contracts would be used;
 - (3) the extent to which the *firm* was during the *financial year* a party to any contracts of the kind described in (2);
 - (4) the circumstances surrounding the use of any *derivate* or *quasi-derivative* held at any time during the *financial year* which required a significant provision to be made for it under Insurance Company – Risk Management 7.5, or (where appropriate) was not a *permitted derivatives contract*; and
 - (5) the total value of any fixed consideration received by the *firm* (whether in cash or otherwise) during the *financial year* in return for granting rights under *derivatives* and *quasi-derivatives* and a summary of contracts under which such rights have been granted.
 - 3.11 In respect of 3.10(4), when determining whether a required provision is ‘significant’, a *firm* must have regard to its obligations under the contract and the volatility of the assets identified by the *firm* as being suitable to cover such obligations, and the required provisions in respect of any one *derivative* contract must be treated as significant if:

- (1) the aggregate provision required in respect of all contracts having a similar effect is significant; or
- (2) the aggregate provision required in respect of all contracts with which it is connected is significant.

4 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: GENERAL INSURANCE BUSINESS

- 4.1 This Chapter applies only to a *firm* that carries on *general insurance business*.
- 4.2 A *firm* carrying on *general insurance business*, other than a *Swiss general insurer*, must complete Form 1.
- 4.3 A *firm* must complete Form 20 in respect of each *required category* of the whole of the *general insurance business* carried on by the *firm*.
- 4.4 A *firm* must complete Form 20A in respect of the whole *general insurance business* carried on by it.
- 4.5 A *firm* must prepare Forms 21, 22 and 23 for *insurance business* accounted for on an *accident year basis* in respect of each *required category*.
- 4.6 A *firm* must prepare Forms 24 and 25 for their *insurance business* accounted for on an *underwriting year basis* in respect of each *required category*.
- 4.7 A *firm* must account for *insurance business* on an *underwriting year basis* if it relates to risks in respect of which the *claims* outstanding for such *insurance business* are calculated using the method described in paragraph 58 of the *insurance account rules*.
- 4.8 Every *firm* which, in respect of any *financial year*, includes in Form 22 or 25 amounts relating to adjustments for *discounting* must prepare Form 30.
- 4.9 Every *firm* must prepare Forms 26 and 27 for treaty reinsurance business accounted for on an *accident year basis* in respect of each *required category*.
- 4.10 Every *firm* must prepare Forms 28 and 29 for treaty reinsurance business accounted for on an *underwriting year basis* in respect of each *required category*.
- 4.11 Every *firm* must prepare Forms 31 or 32 for *direct and facultative insurance business* accounted for on an *accident year basis* in respect of each *required category*.
- 4.12 Every *firm* must prepare Form 34 for *direct and facultative insurance business* accounted for on an *underwriting year basis* in respect of each *required category*.
- 4.13 A *firm* must allocate its *general insurance business* to one or more *risk categories* when completing the Forms required in 4.3 – 4.12.
- 4.14 For the purposes of allocation of *general insurance business* into *risk categories* under 4.13, where a *contract of insurance* falls within the description of more than one *risk category*:
 - (1) if the *contract of insurance* falls, to any extent, within the description of *risk category* 274, 590 or 690, a *firm* must allocate all the *general insurance business* represented by that *contract of insurance* to that *risk category*;
 - (2) subject to (3), in any other case, a *firm* must allocate all the *general insurance business* represented by the *contract of insurance* to the single *risk category* that, in

the reasonable opinion of the *firm's governing body*, best describes the risk covered by the *contract of insurance*;

- (3) if:
- (a) the premium payable under the *contract of insurance* is separable into the components relating to different *risk categories*; or
 - (b) in the reasonable opinion of the *firm's governing body*, allocation under (2) would be misleading,

then the *firm* must apply a reasonable method to allocate the *general insurance business* represented by the *contract of insurance* amongst the appropriate *risk categories* and must apportion the amounts it reports in the Forms accordingly.

4.15 Unless the de minimis criteria in 4.16 are met, where:

- (1) for the previous *financial year*, a *firm* was required to prepare a Form 20 to 34 for a *category of business* that was not category number 001 to 003, 409 or 709; and
- (2) for the *financial year* in question, the *reporting criteria* for that Form are not met,

the business must be reported in the same *category of business* in the same Form for the *financial year* in question.

4.16 Where the conditions in 4.15 are met, a *firm* may only cease to report such business on that Form in that *category of business* if:

- (1) the *gross written premiums* in the *financial year* in question and the *gross undiscounted provisions* at the end of that *financial year* for that *category of business* are each less than £0.5m; or
- (2) the following conditions are met:
 - (a) the business in (1) has been reported on that Form for that *category of business* in each of the three previous *financial years*; and
 - (b) the *gross written premiums* in the *financial year* in question and the *gross undiscounted provisions* at the end of that *financial year* for that *category of business* are each less than 50% of the amounts respectively specified in the *reporting criteria* for that Form in respect of that *category of business*.

4.17 Subject to 4.18 and 4.19, if the total of all *gross undiscounted provisions* in Forms 26 to 29, 31, 32 and 34 is less than 80% of the *firm's total gross undiscounted provisions*, the *firm* must prepare those Forms, as appropriate, for further *categories of business* in decreasing order of size, being measured in *gross undiscounted provisions*, until the 80% criterion is met.

4.18 A *firm* need not prepare Forms 26 to 29, 31, 32 or 34 for a *category of business* if:

- (1) the *firm's gross written premiums* in the *financial year* in question for that *category of business* are less than £1m; and
- (2) the *firm's gross undiscounted provision* at the end of the *financial year* in question for that *category of business* are less than £1m.

- 4.19 A *firm* need only prepare a Form 26 to 29, 31, 32 or 34 for a *category of business* if it is required to prepare a Form 20 for category number 110, 120, 160, 180, 220, 260, 270, 280, 330, 340, 350, 400, 500, 600 or 700 which includes that *category of business*.
- 4.20 A *firm* which, in respect of a *financial year*, prepares a Form under 4.9 to 4.12 containing figures in a currency other than sterling must prepare Form 36.
- 4.21 A *firm* must deposit with the *PRA* a statement relating to the *financial year* in question that:
- (1) details:
 - (a) the full name of each of its *major treaty reinsurers* and their registered office or principal office in the country where it is incorporated (or, in the case of an unincorporated body, of the principal office) of each such *reinsurer*;
 - (b) whether (and, if so, how) the *firm*, at any time in the *financial year*, had *close links* with any such *reinsurer*;
 - (c) the amount of the *reinsurance* premiums payable in the *financial year* to each such *reinsurer* in respect of:
 - (i) *general insurance business* ceded under proportional reinsurance treaties; and
 - (ii) *general insurance business* ceded under non-proportional reinsurance treaties,
 - (d) the amount of any *debt* of each such *reinsurer* to the *insurer* in respect of *general insurance business* ceded under *reinsurance* treaties;
 - (e) the amount of any deposit received from each such *reinsurer* under *reinsurance* treaties; and
 - (f) the amount of any anticipated recoveries from each such *reinsurer* under *reinsurance* treaties to the extent that such recoveries have been taken into account by the *insurer* in determining the *reinsurer's* share of *technical provisions* in respect of *claims* outstanding (except that, in respect of *claims* incurred but not reported, such recoveries need only be included to the extent that they are in respect of any specific occurrences for which provisions have been allocated by the *insurer*); or
 - (2) it has no *major treaty reinsurer*.
- 4.22 A *firm* must file with the *PRA* a statement relating to the *financial year* in question that:
- (1) includes, in respect of each *major facultative reinsurance contract*, the following information about each major facultative reinsurer:
 - (a) its full name and the address of the registered office or of the principal office in the country where it is incorporated (or, in the case of an unincorporated body, the principal office);
 - (b) whether (and, if so, how) the *firm* had at any time in the *financial year* *close links* with such *reinsurer*;
 - (c) the amount of the *reinsurance* premiums payable in the *financial year*;

- (d) the amount of any *debt* to the *firm*;
 - (e) the amount of any deposit received from *reinsurers*; and
 - (f) the amount of any anticipated recoveries to the extent that such recoveries have been taken into account by the *firm* in determining the *reinsurers*' share of *technical provisions* in respect of *claims* outstanding (except that, in respect of *claims* incurred but not yet reported, such recoveries need only be included to the extent that they are in respect of any specific occurrences for which provisions have been allocated by the *insurer*); or
- (2) it has no 'major facultative reinsurer'.
- 4.23 A *firm* must file with the *PRA* a statement relating to the *financial year* in question detailing:
- (1) the following information:
 - (a) the full name of each of its *major cedants* and the address of the registered office or of the principal office in the country where it is incorporated (or, in the case of an unincorporated body, the principal office);
 - (b) whether (and, if so, how) the *firm* had at any time in the *financial year* close links with any such cedant;
 - (c) the amount of the total of the gross premiums *receivable* in the *financial year* from each such cedant in respect of *general insurance business* accepted under *reinsurance* treaties;
 - (d) the amount of any deposit made with any such cedant; and
 - (e) the amount of any *debt* of each such cedant in respect of *general insurance business* accepted under *reinsurance* treaties; or
 - (2) that it has no *major cedant*.
- 4.24 A *firm* must deposit with the *PRA*, a statement regarding the *general insurance business* ceded, which includes the following information:
- (1) subject to (2), for each contract of *reinsurance* entered into or modified during the *financial year* in question under which *general insurance business* has been ceded by the *firm* on a non-facultative basis, the *firm* must prepare a statement of:
 - (a) the type of business covered by reference to *risk categories* and if only part of a *risk category* is covered, a description of that part;
 - (b) the type of cover, including such details of the terms and conditions of the contract as are necessary for a proper understanding of the nature of the cover; and
 - (c) the period of cover.
 - (2) where the contract of *reinsurance* has been modified during the *financial year* in question:
 - (a) no information need be supplied pursuant to (1) in respect of a contract of *reinsurance* which was entered into before the beginning of the *financial year*

- of the *firm* to which the Insurance Companies (Accounts and Statements) Regulations 1996 first applied; and
- (b) in any other case, the information to be supplied pursuant to (1) must be limited to any changes to the information previously supplied pursuant to that paragraph or its predecessor legislation in respect of that contract.
- (3) for every contract reported pursuant to (1), whether in the *return* for the *financial year* in question or any previous *return*, the *firm* must also prepare, if relevant, a statement of:
- (a) in the case of contracts which are subject to no or a limited number of reinstatements, any contract not previously reported pursuant to this provision (or its predecessor) under which it is anticipated that such limit will be exhausted by claims (including claims incurred but not reported, in respect of any specific occurrence for which provisions have been allocated);
- (b) the percentage of cover, if in excess of 10% and if such information has not already been included in the *return* of the *firm* for any previous *financial year*, which has been ceded to *reinsurers* which have ceased to pay claims to their reinsureds in full, whether because of insolvency or for any other reason; and
- (c) if the percentage specified in (b) has increased by more than 10 percentage points since the previous *financial year* in which it was included in the *firm's return*, a statement of that percentage unless, in the opinion of the *governing body*, the likelihood of any claim being incurred under that *policy* is minimal.
- (4) for each *risk category*, or part thereof, in respect of which separate non-facultative *reinsurance* cover has been obtained, the *firm* must prepare a statement of the 'maximum net probable loss' to the *firm* from any one *contract of insurance* effected by it and from all such contracts taken together.
- (5) for the purposes of (4), the 'maximum net probable loss' is the maximum loss (net of *reinsurance*) arising from any one incident, or any one series of incidents from the same originating cause, which:
- (a) the *governing body* at the time they decided upon the *reinsurance* cover in respect of the *financial year* in question, reasonably contemplated to be of a type which might take place during that *financial year*; or
- (b) has actually occurred during the *financial year* in question.
- (6) the disclosure required by (4) must be given in respect of all *risk categories*, or parts thereof, of the *insurance business* carried on by the *firm* whether or not the *firm* has purchased any *reinsurance* cover for that *risk category*, or part thereof, and in (5) deciding upon the *reinsurance* cover includes deciding not to obtain any *reinsurance* cover.
- (7) for each *combined category* (other than *category numbers* 500 and 600) and *risk category* with *category numbers* 160, 350, 400, 510 to 590, 610 to 690 and 700 and separately for contracts of facultative and non-facultative *reinsurance* ceded in respect of the *financial year* in question the amount of the *reinsurers* share of gross premiums must be stated.

- 4.25 A *firm* must deposit with the *PRA* a statement regarding financial *reinsurance* in relation to any *contract of insurance* under which *general insurance business* has been ceded by the *firm* where:
- (1) the value placed on future payments in respect of the contract in the *return* for the *financial year* in question is not commensurate with the economic value provided by that contract, after taking account of the level of risk transferred; or
 - (2) there are terms or foreseeable contingencies (other than the insured event) that have the potential to affect materially the value placed on the contract in the *firm's* balance sheet at, or any time after, the end of the *financial year* in question,
- and the statement must include the following information:
- (3) the *financial year* of the *return* in which the contract was reported in the *return*;
 - (4) the financial effect of the contract of the *insurer's capital resources* as shown in the *return* for the *financial year* in question;
 - (5) the amount of any undischarged obligation of the *firm* under the contract and a brief description of the conditions for the discharge of such obligation;
 - (6) how any undischarged obligations, including any contingent obligations, have been taken into account in determining the *insurer's capital resources*; and
 - (7) a general description of how the *firm* makes the financial assessment that enables it to determine whether a contract satisfies the condition in (1), even if there are no contracts in respect of which information is required by (3) – (6).
- 4.26 In determining whether a *contract of insurance* meets one or both the conditions in 4.25, the *firm* must:
- (1) treat as part of a contract any agreements, correspondence (including side letters) or understandings that amend or modify, or purport to amend or modify, the contract or its operation; and
 - (2) consider whether the contract meets the condition in 4.25(1) when considered together with one or more other *contracts of insurance* entered into between:
 - (a) the *firm* and the *reinsurer* under the first contract; or
 - (b) the *firm* and any other *person*, where it could reasonably be predicted, at the time the most recent contract was entered into, that the contracts when considered together would meet the condition in 4.25(1).
- 4.27 The statement required under 4.25 must also include the following information in relation to any *financing arrangement*.
- (1) the *financial year* of the *return* in which the *financing arrangement* was first reported in the *return*;
 - (2) the financial effect of the *financing arrangement* on the *insurer's capital resources* as shown in the *return* for the *financial year* in question;

- (3) the amount of any undischarged obligation of the *firm* under the *financing arrangement* and a brief description of the conditions for the discharge of such obligation; and
 - (4) how any undischarged obligations, including any contingent obligations, have been taken into account in determining the *insurer's capital resources*.
- 4.28 No information need be supplied pursuant to 4.25 or 4.27 in respect of a *contract of insurance* or *financing arrangement* if, when it is considered in aggregate with all such contracts with the same *reinsurer* or *counterparty* or any other *person* with whom the *firm* has entered into a contract:
- (1) A is less than 1% of B in the *return* for the *financial year* in question; and
 - (2) the *firm* expects A to remain less than 1% of B for the foreseeable future,
where:
 - (3) A is the financial effect on the *firm's capital resources* as a result of the existence of the contract(s); and
 - (4) B is the *firm's* total gross amount of *technical provisions*.
- 4.29 Where the statement required under 4.25 and 4.27 includes information about a *contract of insurance* in respect of which information has been included in the statement required by 4.22 relating to the *financial year* in question, the *firm* must include in the statement under 4.25 and 4.27 a cross-reference to that other information.

5 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: LIFE INSURANCE BUSINESS

- 5.1 This Chapter applies only to a *firm* that undertakes *long-term insurance business*.
- 5.2 A *firm*, except a *firm* to which 11.1 applies, must complete and file with the *PRA* the Forms as required in this Chapter.
- 5.3 A *firm* must complete Form 2.
- 5.4 A *firm* must complete Form 13 in respect of:
 - (1) its total *long-term insurance assets*; and
 - (2) the *long-term insurance assets* appropriated by it in respect of each *long-term insurance fund* or, where such assets have been appropriated for a group of funds, those assets.
- 5.5 A *firm* must complete Form 14 in respect of:
 - (1) its total *long-term insurance liabilities* and margins; and
 - (2) the *long-term insurance liabilities* and margins for each *long-term insurance fund* or where *long-term insurance assets* have been appropriated in respect of a group of funds.
- 5.6 A *firm* must ensure separate accounts are prepared in Form 40 in respect of:
 - (1) each *long-term insurance fund* maintained by it; and

(2) except where the information is provided by virtue of (1), each *with-profits fund*,

and where there is more than one Form 40 the *firm* must also prepare a summary Form 40 for the total *long-term insurance business*.

5.7 A *firm* must, in respect of the *financial year* in question prepare:

- (1) Forms 41 to 43 in respect of each revenue account prepared separately under rule 5.6;
- (2) summary Forms 41 to 43 if a summary Form 40 is required under 5.6; and
- (3) Forms 44 to Form 60,

as appropriate, together with the information specified in relation to those Forms.

5.8 A *firm* must ensure that an investigation is made annually into its financial condition in respect of its *long-term insurance business*, in accordance with the methods and assumptions determined by the *firm*, by the person or persons who for the time being are appointed to perform the *actuarial function*.

5.9 When an investigation into the financial condition of the *firm* in respect of its *long-term insurance business* has been made other than under 5.8 either:

- (1) with a view to the distribution of profits; or
- (2) where the results of which are made public,

a *firm* must ensure a valuation report is prepared which includes a full description of each of the changes in the methods and assumptions used in the investigation for the purposes of rule 5.10 since the previous investigation under 5.8 (or if there has been no such change, a statement to that effect).

5.10 An investigation under 5.8 must include:

- (1) a determination of the liabilities of the *firm* attributable to its *long-term insurance business*; and
- (2) a valuation of any excess over those liabilities of the assets representing each *long-term insurance fund* and, where any rights of any long-term policy holders to participate in profits relate to particular parts of such a fund, a valuation of any excess of assets over liabilities in respect of those parts.

5.11 For the purposes of any investigation under 5.8, the value of any assets and the amount of any liabilities must be determined in accordance with the Insurance Company – Overall Resources and Valuation Part and any *specific valuation rule*.

5.12 Where an annual investigation into the financial condition of the *firm* has been made under 5.8, a valuation report must be prepared and contain the information as specified in the table at 5.13.

5.13 The following information must be provided in the reports required under 5.12, with the answers being numbered to accord with the numbers of the corresponding row below:

- | | |
|----|--|
| 1) | (1) The date to which the actuarial investigation relates, namely, the 'valuation date'; |
| | (2) The previous valuation; and |

	(3) The dates of any interim valuations carried out since the previous valuation date.
2)	<p>Any significant changes in products during the <i>financial year</i> (which includes new products, new bonus series, products withdrawn, changes to options or guarantees under existing products), including product brand names and charging methods, but not the amounts of the charges where these form part of the product terms. A statement for each with-profit subfund categorising that subfund into one of the categories below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) open to new <i>with-profits insurance business</i>; (b) open only to new non-profit business; (c) open but was not actively marketing in the previous <i>financial year</i>; or (d) closed to new business except by increment.
3)	<p>Valuation basis (other than for special reserves)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The valuation methods used and the types of products to which each method applies, including a description of any non-standard method. See rows 4 to 6 for special reserves; (2) A table of the interest rates used, showing the product group, the rate used at the end of the <i>financial year</i> in question, and the rate used at the end of the previous <i>financial year</i>. Where the valuation with respect to a product involves more than one interest rate (e.g. a rate in deferment and a rate in possession), both interest rates must be shown; (3) How the yield was adjusted to allow for risk for equity <i>shares</i>, property and other <i>fixed interest securities</i> to determine the risk adjusted yield; (4) A table of mortality bases used, showing the product group and the bases used at the end of the <i>financial year</i> in question and at the end of the previous <i>financial year</i>; (5) A table of morbidity bases used, showing the product group and the bases used at the end of the <i>financial year</i> in question and at the end of the previous <i>financial year</i>; (6) A table of expense bases used, showing the product group, the basis for the <i>financial year</i> in question, and the basis for the previous <i>financial year</i>. The table must show zillmer adjustments, expense assumptions for prospective methods where no further premiums are payable, expense assumptions for gross premium valuations of with-profits and non-profit premium paying business and expense assumptions for non-unit liability calculations for linked business, identifying monetary amounts and the percentages of premiums. Expenses must be shown before adjustment for tax relief and the assumed rate of tax relief must be stated; (7) A table showing the unit growth rates for gross and net linked business before management charges and the inflation rates assumed for future expenses and future increases in <i>policy charges</i>; (8) Future bonus rates for gross premium valuations of <i>with-profits insurance business</i> and for valuations of unithised <i>with-profits insurance business</i>; (9) A summary of the lapse, surrender and paid-up assumptions; and (10) Any other material basis assumptions not stated elsewhere.
4)	<p>Expense reserves</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The aggregate amount of expense loadings, grossed up for taxation where appropriate, expected to arise during the 12 <i>months</i> from the valuation date from implicit and explicit reserves made at the valuation date to meet expenses in fulfilling contracts in force at the valuation date; (2) A brief statement of the basis of calculating implicit allowances; (3) Where the amount of maintenance expenses is significantly different from the maintenance expenses shown on Form 43, an explanation of this; (4) New business expense overrun reserve, including the method and basis of calculation (whether or not a reserve is required) in respect of the expenses of continuing to transact new business during the 12 <i>months</i> following the valuation date and the amount of the reserve so calculated; and (5) The maintenance expense overrun reserve or, where an explicit reserve has not been made for meeting the expenses likely to be incurred in future in fulfilling the existing contracts on the basis of specific assumptions in regard to the relevant factors, detailing of the basis used to test the adequacy of the reserves to satisfy Insurance Company - Mathematical Reserves 14.1, in either case stating whether redundancy costs or costs of terminating management agreements have been taken into account (with or without

	stating the amount of such costs).
5)	<p>Mismatching reserves</p> <p>(1) Subject to (2), a table of the sum of the <i>mathematical reserves</i> (other than liabilities for <i>property-linked benefits</i>) and the liabilities in respect of the deposits received from <i>reinsurers</i> as shown in Form 14, analysed by reference to the currencies in which the liabilities are expressed to be payable, together with the value of the assets, analysed by reference to currency, which match the liabilities;</p> <p>(2) Liabilities totalling up to 2% of the total under (1) may be grouped together as 'other currencies' and the assets matching those liabilities are not required to be analysed by reference to currencies as long as the proportion of such liabilities which are matched by assets in the same currency is stated;</p> <p>(3) The amount of reserve for currency mismatching and a description of the method used to calculate the reserve;</p> <p>(4) A statement of the most onerous scenario under Insurance Company - Capital Resources Requirements 20.6 for assets invested in the <i>UK</i> and other assets that fall under Insurance Company - Capital Resources Requirements 20.6 for the purposes of calculating the <i>resilience capital requirement</i> in Insurance Company - Capital Resources Requirements 20.1- 20.5;</p> <p>(5) A statement of the most onerous scenario under Insurance Company - Capital Resources Requirements 20.8 for each significant territory in which assets are invested outside the <i>UK</i> for the purposes of calculating the <i>resilience capital requirement</i> in Insurance Company - Capital Resources Requirements 20.1 – 20.5;</p> <p>(6) In respect of the scenarios described under (4) and (5) which produce the most onerous requirement (whether or not a <i>resilience capital requirement</i> is required):</p> <p>(a) the amount of the <i>resilience capital requirement</i> if such a requirement arises;</p> <p>(b) the change in the aggregate amount of the <i>long-term insurance liabilities</i>, and</p> <p>(c) the aggregate amount by which the assets allocated to match such liabilities in the scenario have changed in value from the amount of those assets shown in Form 13.</p> <p>(7) A statement of any further reserve made arising from the test on assets in Insurance Company - Technical Provisions 6.1 – 6.3 together with a brief description of the method used and assumptions made to calculate any such reserve.</p>
6)	For other special reserves which exceed the lesser of total <i>mathematical reserves</i> , the nature and amount of the reserves.
7)	For <i>long-term insurance business</i> ceded to a <i>reinsurer</i> who is not an <i>authorised person</i> carrying on <i>insurance business</i> in the <i>UK</i> at any time during the reporting period, the amount of premiums payable by the <i>insurer</i> to each such <i>reinsurer</i> the amount of <i>mathematical reserves</i> ceded and the aggregate amount deposited at the valuation date under any <i>deposit back arrangement</i> .

6 FORMS: REQUIREMENTS

- 6.1 A *firm* must prepare every document and Form required pursuant to these rules in the manner set out by the *PRA* and must fairly state the information provided on the basis required by this Part.
- 6.2 Where a Form is referred to, a *firm* must submit the relevant data in that form.
- 6.3 Unless otherwise stated, when completing the documents specified under Chapters 3, 4, 5 and 10:
- (1) the value or amount given for an asset or a liability of the *firm* is the value or amount of that asset or liability as determined in accordance with Insurance Company - Overall Resources and Valuation 3 – 8 and Insurance Company - Capital Resources Requirements 8 – 13 and 15 – 19 at the end of the *financial year* in question;

- (2) no value shall be given to exposures in excess of the limits set out in Insurance Company – Exposure Limits 7.4;
 - (3) notwithstanding (1) and (2) (but subject to the conditions set out in (4)), a *firm* must, for the purposes of an *actuarial investigation*, decide whether to assign to any of its assets the value given to the asset in question in the books or other records of the *firm*; and
 - (4) the conditions referred to in (3) are that:
 - (a) the election does not enable the *firm* to bring into account any asset that is not an *admissible asset*; and
 - (b) the value assigned to the aggregate of the *firm*'s assets is not higher than the aggregate of the value of those assets as determined in accordance with (1) and (2), without taking advantage of (3).
- 6.4 All amounts, descriptions or other text required to be shown as supplementary notes to a Form must not be included on the face of that Form, but must be a separate statement. The title of that statement must identify the Form to which it relates.
- 6.5 Where a Form requires the 'company registration number', a *firm* must provide the full registration number given by the Registrar of Companies. If the *firm* does not have such a number, it must agree a suitable number with the *PRA*.
- 6.6 In respect of rule 6.5, a *Swiss general insurer* must use its F-series number issued by the Registrar of Companies.
- 6.7 A *firm* must complete boxes marked 'GL/UK' on a Form by inserting:
- (1) 'UK' in the case of a Form prepared by a *Swiss general insurer*, and
 - (2) 'GL' in all other cases.
- 6.8 A *firm* must complete boxes marked 'Period ended' on a Form in numerals to show the date of the last day of the *financial year* in question.
- 6.9 Subject to 14.4, a *firm* must not complete a box which is shaded or not labelled on a Form.
- 6.10 Where the term 'financial year' is used on a form, this means the *financial year* in question.
- 6.11 A *firm* must express the currency of any asset, or the amount of any liability, denominated in a currency other than sterling in sterling as if conversion had taken place at the closing middle rate on the last day for which the appropriate rate is available in the *financial year* to which the asset or liability relates. The amount of any income or expenditure must be expressed in sterling using such bases of conversion as are in accordance with generally accepted accounting practice.
- 6.12 Where negative amounts are to be used, they must be shown in round brackets.
- 6.13 A *firm* must not restate comparatives unless restatement is necessary in order to allow the appropriate comparison to be made.
- 6.14 A *firm* must show amounts to the nearest £1,000.

- 6.15 Calculations must be performed using unrounded figures. Figures which are determined from other figures (whether or not on the same form) must be rounded after performing calculations on the unrounded component figures. Percentages and ratios must also be shown to two decimal places.
- 6.16 A *firm* must complete the following Forms set out against the relevant *PRA general insurance business reporting categories*:

PRA general insurance business reporting category	Form			
	F20, F21, F22, F23, F24, F25	F26, F27, F28, F29	F31, F34	F32, F34
<i>Combined categories</i>	√	x	x	x
Category numbers 160 and 350	√	x	√	x
<i>Risk categories with category numbers 121, 122, 123, 221, 222, 223 (i.e. direct and facultative motor)</i>	x	x	x	√
<i>Risk categories with category numbers below 400, other than category numbers 121, 122, 123, 221, 222, 223, 160 and 350 (i.e. all direct and facultative that is not motor, household or goods in transit and has not been allocated to a miscellaneous category)</i>	x	x	√	x
<i>Risk categories with category numbers 510 to 590 and 610 to 690 (i.e. treaty reinsurance)</i>	x	√	x	x
Miscellaneous primary (direct) and facultative business (<i>category number 400</i>)	√	x	√	x
Miscellaneous treaty reinsurance accepted business (<i>category number 700</i>)	√	√	x	x
<i>Balancing categories (category numbers 409, 709)</i>	√	x	x	x

- 6.17 In accordance with the table found at 12.3 a *firm* must complete a Form (specified in the first column) for a *category of business* if the criteria in the third column are met for that *category of business*.
- 6.18 For Forms 40 – 60, where neither the *mathematical reserves* nor the gross premiums with respect to the total *overseas business* exceeds £50m or 5% of the total *mathematical reserves*, a *firm* may treat that business:
- (1) in the case of business which if it were business effected in the *UK* would be *UK pension business*; or
 - (2) otherwise, as *UK life business*.
- 6.19 With regard to *long-term insurance business*, Forms must not be completed on the basis of deposit accounting regardless of whether the *firm* uses this basis in accordance with international accounting standards.
- 6.20 Where a Form is to be submitted but all entries (including comparatives) would be blank, that Form may be omitted provided that a note coded FF00 (where F is the Form number) is included stating that this is why the Form has been omitted. Where a Form is omitted because of the operation of a de minimis limit, a note coded FF00 must be included stating that this is why the Form has been omitted. This note is not needed where a Form is omitted because the rules do not require it for a reason other than the operation of a de minimis limit.

7 AUDIT OF ACCOUNTS

- 7.1 The *firm* must ensure that a report is prepared by the auditor in relation to the audit in 2.5 and that this report is filed with the *PRA*.
- 7.2 The report required by 7.1 must, in addition to any statement required under 3.10, 4.21 – 4.23 and 5.12, state:
- (1) whether, in the auditor's opinion:
 - (a) the Forms, statements and documents have been properly prepared in accordance with this Part and the Insurance Company – Overall Resources and Valuation Part and any *specific valuation rule*; and
 - (b) the methods and assumptions determined by the *firm* and used to perform the *actuarial investigation* (as set out in the valuation reports) appropriately reflect the requirements of Insurance Company – Mathematical Reserves.
 - (2) that to the extent that any document, form, statement, analysis or report to be audited contains amounts or information abstracted from the *actuarial investigation* performed pursuant to 5.8 and 5.9, the auditor has obtained and paid due regard to advice from a suitably qualified *actuary* who is independent of the *firm*.
- 7.3 Where the auditors refer in their report or in any note attached to it any uncertainty, the report must state whether, in the auditors opinion, that uncertainty is material to determining whether the *firm* has *available assets* in excess of its *CR Requirement*.
- 7.4 For the purposes of rules 2.5 and 7.1, to the extent that any document to be audited, contains amounts or information abstracted from the *actuarial investigation* performed under 5.8, the *firm* must ensure that the auditor obtains and pays due regard to advice from a suitably qualified *actuary* who is independent of the *firm*.
- 7.5 Sections 498(1), (2) and (3) and 499(1) of the Companies Act 2006 apply as if:
- (1) the reference to the profit and loss account in section 394 of the Companies Act 2006 included references to the revenue account; and
 - (2) the auditors of the *firm* were not under a duty for the purposes of preparing their report to carry out any investigation into information given in Forms 31, 32 and 34 relating wholly or partly to the number of *claims* notified or the amount of payments made prior to the *financial year* of the *firm* in which the Insurance Companies (Accounts and Statements) Regulations 1980 first applies.
- 7.6 Section 500(1) of the Companies Act 2006 applies as if the reference to a 'parent company' were references to the *firm*.

8 DIRECTORS CERTIFICATE

- 8.1 The certificate required by 2.7 must state:
- (1) that the *return* has been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements in the Non-Solvency II Firms sector of the *PRA* Rulebook; and
 - (2) that the *directors* are satisfied that:

- (a) throughout the *financial year* in question, the firm has complied in all material respects with the rules in the Non-Solvency II Firms sector of the *PRA Rulebook*; and
 - (b) it is reasonable to believe that the *firm* has continued so to comply subsequently, and will continue so to comply in the future.
- 8.2 A *firm* does not comply in all material respects with the requirements specified in 8.1(2) if it commits a breach of any of those rules which is significant, having regard to the potential financial loss to *policyholders* or to the *firm*, frequency of the breach, implications for the *firm's* systems and controls and if there were any delays in identifying or rectifying the breach.
- 8.3 Subject to 8.4 and 8.5, if the *firm* carries on *long-term insurance business*, the certificate required by rule 2.7 must also state that:
- (1) in the *directors' opinion*, *premiums* for contracts entered into during the *financial year* and the resulting income earned are sufficient, under reasonable actuarial methods and assumptions, and taking into account the other financial resources of the *firm* that are available for the purpose, to enable the *firm* to meet its obligations in respect of those contracts and, in particular, to establish adequate *mathematical reserves*;
 - (2) the sum of the *mathematical reserves* and the deposits received from *reinsurers* as shown in Form 14 constitute proper provision at the end of the *financial year* in question for the *long-term insurance liabilities* (including all liabilities arising from *deposit back arrangements*, but excluding other liabilities which had fallen due before the end of the *financial year*) including any increase in those liabilities arising from a distribution of surplus as a result of an actuarial investigation as at that date into the financial condition of the *long-term insurance business*;
 - (3) the *with-profits fund* has been managed in accordance with COBS 20.3 of the *FCA Handbook*; and
 - (4) the *directors* have, in preparing the *return*, taken and paid due regard to:
 - (a) advice from every *actuary* appointed by the *firm* to perform the *actuarial function*; and
 - (b) if applicable, advice from every *actuary* appointed by the *firm* to perform the *with-profits actuarial function*.
- 8.4 Where, in the opinion of those signing the certificate, the circumstances are such that any of the statements required by 8.1, 8.2 and 8.3 cannot truthfully be made, the relevant statements must be omitted.
- 8.5 Where, by virtue of 8.4, any statements have been omitted from the certificate, this fact, and the reasons for omission, must be set out in a note to the certificate.

9 DEPOSIT OF ACCOUNTS WITH THE PRA

- 9.1 A *firm* must deposit one copy of every Form and document required by these rules with the *PRA* by:
- (1) electronic means made available by the *PRA*; or

- (2) email to InsuranceData@bankofengland.co.uk in a form which is capable of being readily used or translated by the *PRA*. The title of the email must be: <firm name> PRA returns <dd/mm/yyyy>.
- 9.2 One copy of every Form and document required by these rules must be deposited with the *PRA* within 3 *months* following the *financial year* end.
- 9.3 If the due date for deposit of documents required by 9.2 falls on a day which is not a *business day*, the documents must be submitted no later than the first *business day* after the due date.
- 9.4 If within 24 *months* of the date of deposit, the *PRA* notifies the *firm* that a document deposited appears to it to be inaccurate or incomplete, the *firm* must consider the matter and within one *month* of the date of notification it must correct any inaccuracies and make good any omissions and deposit the relevant parts of the documents again.
- 9.5 A *firm* must deposit with the *PRA* when filing the documents required by this Part, any statement or report on the affairs of the *firm* made or submitted:
- (1) to the *firm's* shareholders or *policyholders*; or
- (2) to the *firm's* *policyholders* who have a *with-profits* policy under COBS 20.4.7R or SUP 4.3.16AR(4) of the *FCA Handbook*,
- in respect of the *financial year* to which the documents relate.
- 9.6 Where a statement or report has not been made or submitted at the time the revenue account and balance sheet are deposited, it must be deposited as soon as possible thereafter.
- 9.7 Documents deposited in electronic form by email, except scanned documents containing signatures, must be created directly from the word processing or spreadsheet software and not by scanning a printed copy.

10 MARINE MUTUALS

- 10.1 This Chapter applies only to *firms* that are a *marine mutual*.
- 10.2 A *firm* may complete an abbreviated return which comprises:
- (1) Forms 1, 3, 11 and 12; and
- (2) Forms M1 to M5
- and, all rules other than Chapter 1, 2.5 to 2.7, 3.10, 3.11, 6.3, 6.4, 6.18, Chapter 9 and Chapter 10 do not apply.
- 10.3 A *firm* must annex to the documents provided under 10.2:
- (1) a description of the significant *reinsurance* arrangements which will be in operation in the *financial year* following the *financial year* in question;
- (2) in respect of *insurance business* ceded by way of non-facultative *reinsurance* in respect of the *financial year* in question or any previous *financial year* ended on or after 20 February 1998, a statement of:
- (a) in the case of contracts which are subject to no or a limited number of reinstatements, any contract not previously reported to the *PRA* under which

it is anticipated that any such limit will be exhausted by such *claims* (including *claims* incurred but not reported, in respect of any specific occurrence for which provisions have been allocated);

- (b) the percentage of cover, if in excess of 10% and if such information was not included in the *return* of the *marine mutual* for the previous *financial year* which has been ceded to *reinsurers* which have ceased to pay *claims* to their reinsureds in full, whether because of insolvency or for any other reason; and
 - (c) if the percentage specified in (b) has increased by more than 10% since the previous *financial year* in which it was included in the *firm's return*, that percentage unless, in the opinion of the *directors*, the likelihood of any *claim* being incurred under that *policy* is minimal;
- (3) a statement concerning:
- (a) the default rates of members (or adjusted default rates, as the case may be), on the supplementary calls collectable during the *financial year* in question and the two previous *financial years* respectively; and
 - (b) the total amount of each such call, the *financial year* to which it relates, the amount paid and the amount remaining outstanding; and
- (4) a copy of the rules of association of the *firm* in force on the date of deposit of the *return*, unless there has been no change in a copy of the rules deposited with the *return* for a previous *financial year*.

10.4 A *firm* must, with effect from the date of its deposit of *returns* with the *PRA* until the date of deposit of the *return* for the following *financial year*, provide the *PRA* with written notice of:

- (1) any change which is proposed in the rules of association of the *firm*, not less than 14 days before the change is put to a meeting;
- (2) any change which has been made in the rules of association, within 7 days of the change;
- (3) any significant change in the *reinsurance* arrangements, a description of which has been annexed to the *return* in accordance with 10.3(2)(a), within 7 days of the change;
- (4) a fall in tonnage entered by its members of 10% net or more since the end of the *financial year* in question, within 7 days of the *firm* becoming aware of this; and
- (5) whether tonnage entered by its members who have withdrawn from membership or who have defaulted on their obligations has increased so as to exceed 10% or more of total tonnage entered, whether before, on or after the date of deposit of the *return*, within 7 days of the date of deposit or of the *firm* becoming aware of this, whichever is earlier.

10.5 A *firm* must annex to the *return* provided under 10.2, a directors' certificate to:

- (1) confirm that:
 - (a) the *return* has been prepared in accordance with the rules in the Non-Solvency II Firms sector of the *PRA* Rulebook;

- (b) the *directors* are satisfied that throughout the *financial year* in question, the *marine mutual* has complied in all material respects with the requirements in Non-Solvency II Firms sector of the *PRA Rulebook* and that it is reasonable to believe that the *marine mutual* has continued so to comply subsequently, and will continue so to comply in future;
 - (c) each member of the *marine mutual* has accepted those parts of the *marine mutual's* rules which oblige that member to pay its share of any supplementary calls for the year and of calls to meet the *CR Requirement* (including any sum needed to make good failure by other members to pay calls made on them); and
 - (d) the *marine mutual* is empowered to make supplementary calls on its members which, if met, would produce sufficient assets to meet the *CR Requirement*; and
- (2) give information about the number of:
- (a) members of the *marine mutual* which are not reinsured members;
 - (b) fixed premium members (on which supplementary calls may not be made);
 - (c) reinsured members (being members whose *contract of insurance* with the *marine mutual* is a contract of *reinsurance*); and
 - (d) the tonnage of shipping attributable to each of the above classes of members, taken separately, and covered by the *marine mutual* at the end of the *financial year* in question.
- 10.6 Where, in the opinion of the *directors*, the circumstances are such that any of the matters specified in 10.5(1) or (2) cannot be confirmed or provided, the relevant statements or information must be omitted and the reasons for omission must be explained in a note to the certificate.
- 10.7 A *firm* must annex to the return provided under 10.2, an auditors' report which confirms the documents and Forms have been properly prepared and where there is any uncertainty, the uncertainty is material to determining whether the *marine mutual* has *available assets* in excess of its *CR Requirement*.
- 10.8 In completing the Forms required under rule 10.2, a *firm* must disregard *reinsurance* arrangements with any *relevant company* and must treat income and expenditure and assets and liabilities of any *relevant company* as, respectively, income and expenditure and assets and liabilities of the *firm*.
- 10.9 Where 'source' appears at the head of a column on a form, the information to be included in the preceding columns of a particular line is to be taken from those items in the *return* to which reference is made on that line in the column headed 'source'. No entries are to be made in the column headed 'source'.

11 REPORTING FOLLOWING TRANSFER OF ALL LONG-TERM INSURANCE BUSINESS

- 11.1 This Chapter applies only to a *firm* that is a *long-term insurer* which:
- (1) has transferred all of its *long-term insurance business* to another *firm*;

- (2) has no intention to carry on further *long-term insurance business*; and
- (3) is not carrying on *general insurance business*.

11.2 A *firm* must provide to the *PRA* within 3 *months* of the date of the transfer, Forms 40, 41, 42, 43, 45 and 46 in respect of the period from the *financial year* most recently ended to the date of transfer together with:

- (1) a directors certificate that states that the Forms have been properly prepared in accordance with the requirements in these rules and that the *directors* are satisfied that throughout the *financial year* in question, the *firm* has complied in all material respects with the requirements in Non-Solvency II Firms sector of the *PRA* Rulebook; and
- (2) a statement that no *long-term insurance business* has been carried on by the *firm* since then, the *firm* has no intention to carry on further any such business and the *firm* is not carrying on *general insurance business*.

11.3 The Forms provided under 11.2 must be audited by a person qualified to do so, in accordance with the rules in the Auditors Part of the *PRA* Rulebook, who must include an annex to those documents a report that must specify whether, in the auditors opinion, the Forms audited have been properly prepared in accordance with this Part.

12 TABLES OF INFORMATION

12.1 The following table details the *PRA* General Insurance Business Reporting Categories:

Category Number	PRA general insurance business reporting category	Map to <i>classes of business</i> in Schedule 1 of the RAO
001	Total business (<i>category numbers</i> 002 and 003 combined).	N/A
002	Total Primary (Direct) and Facultative Business (<i>category numbers</i> 110, 120, 160, 180, 220, 260, 270, 280, 330, 340, 350 and 400 combined).	N/A
003	Total Treaty Reinsurance Accepted Business (<i>category numbers</i> 500, 600 and 700 combined).	N/A
<u>Primary (Direct) and Facultative Personal Lines Business</u>		
110	Total primary (direct) and facultative accident & health (<i>category numbers</i> 111 to 114 combined).	
111	Medical expenses <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) providing benefits in the nature of indemnity, with or without limit, against risks of loss to the persons insured attributable to their incurring the cost of medical treatment for sickness or infirmity or injuries sustained.	1, 2
112	HealthCare cash plan <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) providing fixed pecuniary benefits against risks of the persons insured requiring health care for sickness, or infirmity or injuries sustained.	2

113	<p>Travel <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) against a combination of risks of loss to the persons insured attributable to their travelling, or to their making of travel arrangements, and which fall within <i>classes</i> 1, 2, 8, 9, 17 or 18 and do not fall within <i>category number</i> 160 (Household and domestic all risks).</p>	1, 2, 8, 9, 17, 18
114	<p>Personal accident or sickness <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) which fall within <i>classes</i> 1 or 2 and which do not fall within <i>category numbers</i> 111 (Medical expenses), 112 (HealthCare cash plans), 113 (Travel), 114(p), 182 (Creditor).</p>	1, 2
114(p)	<p>Personal accident as a result of insured travelling as a passenger <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) against risks of death of, or injury to, passengers which the insurer elects to allocate to <i>category numbers</i> 112 to 123, 221 to 223, 331 to 333 or 341 to 347, notwithstanding that they would also fall within the definition of <i>category number</i> 114.</p>	1
120	<p>Total primary (direct) and facultative personal motor business <i>(category numbers</i> 121 to 123 combined).</p>	3, 10
121	<p>Private motor comprehensive <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) against loss of, or damage to, motor vehicles used on land and against the risks of persons insured incurring liabilities to third parties arising out of or in connection with the use of motor vehicles on land, where the motor vehicle has more than two wheels and is not a motorcycle with side-car and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the primary purpose of each vehicle insured on the contract is to transport nine or fewer non-fare paying persons and each motor vehicle insured on the contract is individually rated; (b) the primary purpose of each vehicle insured on the contract is to transport nine or fewer non-fare paying persons, the persons insured are not a body corporate or partnership, and the number of vehicles insured on the contract is three or less; or (c) the primary purpose of each vehicle insured on the contract is to transport ten or more non-fare paying persons, the persons insured are not a body corporate or partnership and each motor vehicle insured on the contract is individually rated. <p><i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) that fall within the definition of <i>category number</i> 114(p) which the insurer elects to allocate to this category.</p>	3, 10
122	<p>Private motor non-comprehensive <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) against the risks of the persons insured incurring liabilities to third parties arising out of or in connection with the use of motor vehicles on land or against loss of or damage to motor vehicles used on land arising only from fire or theft, where the motor vehicle has more than two wheels and is not a motorcycle with side-car and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the primary purpose of each vehicle insured on the contract is to transport nine or fewer non-fare paying persons and each motor vehicle insured on the contract is individually rated; (b) the primary purpose of each vehicle insured on the contract 	3, 10

	<p>is to transport nine or fewer non-fare paying persons, the persons insured are not a body corporate or partnership, and the number of vehicles insured on the contract is three or less; or</p> <p>(c) the primary purpose of each vehicle insured on the contract is to transport ten or more non-fare paying persons, the persons insured are not a body corporate or partnership and each motor vehicle insured on the contract is individually rated.</p> <p><i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) that fall within the definition of <i>category number 114(p)</i> which the insurer elects to allocate to this category.</p>	
123	<p>Motor cycle</p> <p><i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) against loss of or damage to two-wheeled motor vehicles or motor cycles with a side car used on land and or against the risks of the persons insured incurring liabilities to third parties arising out of or in connection with the use of such vehicles on land.</p> <p><i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) that fall within the definition of <i>category number 114(p)</i> which the insurer elects to allocate to this category.</p>	3, 10
160	<p>Primary (direct) and facultative household and domestic all risks</p> <p><i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) against loss of or damage to any of:</p> <p>(a) structure of domestic properties;</p> <p>(b) contents of domestic properties; or</p> <p>(c) contents of domestic properties and personal items.</p> <p><i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) against loss of or damage to structure of domestic properties and against risks to the persons insured incurring liabilities to third parties arising out of injuries sustained within the boundary of a domestic property.</p>	8, 9
180	<p>Total primary (direct) and facultative personal lines financial loss business</p> <p>(<i>category numbers 181 to 187</i> combined).</p>	
181	<p>Assistance</p> <p><i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) which:</p> <p>(a) fall within <i>class 18</i> (such as contracts relating to vehicle assistance, household assistance and legal expense helpline); and</p> <p>(b) do not fall within <i>category number 113</i> (Travel).</p>	18
182	<p>Creditor</p> <p><i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) against the risk that the persons insured sustain injury, suffer sickness or infirmity, suffer loss of income due to causes that may or may not be specified in the contract, where the benefits payable under the contract relate to loans, credit card balances or other debts and the contract does not fall within <i>category number 185</i> (Mortgage indemnity).</p>	1, 2, 16
183	<p>Extended warranty</p> <p><i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) against the risks of loss to the persons insured attributable to failure of a product, where the purpose of the contract is to put the persons insured in the position as if the manufacturer's or vendor's warranty on the product is extended for a period of time or is extended in the</p>	16

	scope.	
184	Legal expenses <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) against the risks of loss to the persons insured attributable to their incurring legal expenses including cost of litigation that do not fall within <i>category number</i> 120.	17
185	Mortgage indemnity <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) against risks of loss to the persons insured arising from the failure of debtors of theirs to pay debts relating to the purchase of a property when due and the persons insured being unable to recover the full amount of any outstanding debt by selling the property concerned.	14
186	Pet insurance <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) against risk of loss to the person insured attributable to sickness of or accidents to domestic pets.	16
187	Other personal financial loss <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) against risk of loss to the person insured attributable to: (a) loss, breakdown or reduction in value of a personal item that attach to the purchase of that item, or (b) to an event not taking place as intended where the persons insured are not a body corporate or partnership and the <i>contracts of insurance</i> do not fall within <i>category numbers</i> 113, 160 or 181 to 186.	
Primary (Direct) and Facultative Commercial Lines Business		
220	Total primary (direct) and facultative commercial motor business (<i>category numbers</i> 221 to 223 combined).	3, 10
221	Fleets <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) against loss of, or damage to, motor vehicles used on land and / or against the risks of the persons insured incurring liabilities to third parties arising out of or in connection with the use of motor vehicles on land, where the motor vehicle has more than two wheels and is not a motorcycle with side-car and: (a) the primary purpose of the vehicle insured on the contract is to transport non-fare paying persons; (b) the motor vehicles insured on the contract are not individually rated (that is, the premium charged is for the contract as a whole and either the firm does not disclose or record for internal management purposes a separate premium for each vehicle insured on the contract, or the premium for the contract is not necessarily the same as the sum of the premiums that would have been charged had the firm insured the vehicles under a private motor policy); and (c) the contract does not fall within <i>category numbers</i> 121 (private motor comprehensive) or 122 (private motor non-comprehensive). <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) that fall within the definition of <i>category number</i> 114(p) which the insurer elects to allocate to this category.	3, 10
222	Commercial vehicles (non-fleet) <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) against loss of, or damage to, motor vehicles used on land and / or	3, 10

	<p>against the risks of the persons insured incurring liabilities to third parties arising out of or in connection with the use of motor vehicles on land, where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the persons insured are a body corporate or partnership; and (b) the primary purpose of the vehicles insured on the contract is to transport ten or more persons, to transport goods or for construction. <p><i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) that fall within the definition of <i>category number 114(p)</i> which the insurer elects to allocate to this category.</p>	
223	<p>Motor other <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) which:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) fall within <i>classes 3 or 10</i>; and (b) do not fall within <i>category numbers 120, 221 or 222</i>. <p>This category includes <i>contracts of insurance</i> relating to motor trade and taxis. <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) that fall within the definition of <i>category number 114(p)</i> which the insurer elects to allocate to this category.</p>	3, 10
260	<p>Total primary (direct) and facultative commercial lines property business <i>(category numbers 261 to 263 combined)</i>.</p>	N/A
261	<p>Commercial property (including livestock and crops but excluding energy) <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) against:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) loss of or damage to commercial property; or (b) loss of or damage to commercial property and risks that fall within the definition of <i>category number 262</i> (consequential loss), where the premium for the contract is rated on a single package basis and no separately identifiable premium for either the property loss or the consequential loss is charged or recorded for internal management purposes. <p>This category does not include <i>contracts of insurance</i> that fall within <i>category number 160</i> (Household), <i>263</i> (Contractors of engineering all risks), <i>274</i> (Mixed commercial package) or <i>343</i> (Energy).</p>	4, 8, 9
262	<p>Consequential loss (i.e. business interruption) <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) against risks of loss to the persons insured attributable to interruptions of the business carried on by them, or to the reduction of the scope of the business so carried out, which result from perils insured against or other events (whether or not specified in the contract). This category does not include <i>contracts of insurance</i> that fall within <i>category numbers 261</i> (Commercial property) or <i>242</i> (Energy).</p>	16
263	<p>Contractors or engineering all risks <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) against loss of or damage to property or equipment, or against the risks of the persons insured incurring liabilities to third parties, which arise from, or are attributable to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) materials and works in progress during construction; (b) extension or renovation work; (c) temporary sites; (d) breakdown or malfunction of or damage to plant and machinery; 	8, 9, 13

	(e) use of equipment hired or owned by the persons insured; or (f) similar types of activities. This category excludes <i>contracts of insurance</i> that fall within <i>category number 274</i> (Mixed commercial package).	
270	Total primary (direct) and facultative commercial lines liability business (<i>category numbers 271 to 274</i> combined).	N/A
271	Employers liability (including the employers liability part of mixed liability packages but excluding mixed commercial packages) <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) against the risks of the persons insured incurring liabilities to their employees for injury, illness or death arising out of their employment during the course of business. This category excludes <i>contracts of insurance</i> that fall within <i>category number 274</i> (Mixed commercial package).	13
272	Professional indemnity (including directors' and officers' liability and errors and omissions liability) <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) against the risks of the persons insured incurring liabilities to third parties arising from wrongful acts (such as breach of duty, breach of trust, negligence, error or omissions) by professionals, named individuals or businesses occurring in the course of the insured's professional activities.	13
273	Public and products liability <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) against the risks of the persons insured incurring liabilities to third parties for damage to property, injury, illness or death, arising in the course of the insured's business, that do not fall within <i>category numbers 120</i> (Personal motor), <i>160</i> (Household and domestic all risks), <i>271</i> (Employers liability), <i>272</i> (Professional indemnity) or <i>274</i> (Mixed commercial package).	13
274	Mixed Commercial package <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) against more than one of: (a) loss or damage to property; (b) risks to the persons insured incurring liabilities to third parties; (c) risks of loss to the persons insured arising from the failure of debtors of theirs to pay their debts when due; (d) risks of loss to the persons insured attributable to interruptions of business carried on by them; (e) risks of loss to the persons insured attributable to their incurring unforeseen expenses; or (f) any other risk of loss to a commercial operation, where the risks and losses covered in the contract are rated on a single package basis and no separately identifiable premium is charged or recorded for internal management purposes for any one group of risks or losses specified in the contract. This category excludes <i>contracts of insurance</i> that fall within <i>category numbers 261</i> (Commercial property) or <i>343</i> (Energy).	
280	Total primary (direct) and facultative commercial lines financial loss business (<i>category numbers 281 to 284</i> combined).	
281	Fidelity and contract guarantee <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts)	16

	against risks of loss to the persons insured arising from the theft of misappropriations of money or goods by employees, or attributable to failure to complete a contract on time.	
282	Credit <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) against risks of loss to the persons insured arising from the insolvency of debtors of theirs or from the failure (otherwise than through insolvency) of debtors of theirs to pay their debts when due, and which do not fall within <i>category number</i> 185 (Mortgage indemnity).	14
283	Suretyship <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) which fall within <i>class</i> 15.	15
284	Commercial contingency <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) against risk of loss to the person insured attributable to an event not taking place as intended where the persons insured are a body corporate or partnership.	16
Primary (Direct) and Facultative Aviation, Marine and Transport		
330	Total primary (direct) and facultative aviation business (<i>category number</i> 331 to 333 combined).	N/A
331	Aviation liability (including liability part of airline packages) <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) against: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) damage arising out of, or in connection with, the use of aircraft; or (b) the risks of the persons insured incurring liabilities to third parties, or carrier's liabilities, arising out of, or in connection with, the use of aircraft. This category excludes contracts that fall within <i>category numbers</i> 332 (Aviation hull) or 333 (space and satellite) and risks relating to use of hovercraft. <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) that fall within the definition of <i>category number</i> 114(p) which the insurer elects to allocate to this category.	11
332	Aviation hull (including hull part of airline packages) <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) against risks of loss of or damage to aircraft, or the machinery, tackle, furniture or equipment of aircraft. This category excludes contracts that fall within <i>category number</i> 333 (Space and satellite) and risks relating to use of hovercraft. <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) that fall within the definition of <i>category number</i> 114(p) which the insurer elects to allocate to this category.	5
333	Space and satellite <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) upon satellites, aircraft or the machinery, tackle, furniture or equipment of satellites or aircraft. <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) against: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) damage arising out of or in connection with the use of satellites or aircraft; or (b) the risks of the persons insured incurring liabilities to third parties arising out of or in connection with the use of satellites or aircraft, where any aircraft insured in the contract is intended to transport satellites or to travel to, or be transported to, beyond the earth's	5, 11

	atmosphere. <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) that fall within the definition of <i>category number 114(p)</i> which the insurer elects to allocate to this category.	
340	Total primary (direct) and facultative marine business (<i>category numbers 341 to 347</i> combined).	N/A
341	Marine liability <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) against damage or against the risks of the persons insured incurring liabilities to third parties or carrier's liabilities, arising out of or in connection with the use of vessels on the sea or on inland water (including hovercraft) and which do not fall within <i>category numbers 342</i> (Marine hull) or <i>347</i> (Yacht). <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) that fall within the definition of <i>category number 114(p)</i> which the insurer elects to allocate to this category.	12
342	Marine hull <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) against loss of or damage to vessels on the sea or on inland water (including hovercraft), or upon the machinery, tackle, furniture or equipment of such vessels, which do not fall within <i>category numbers 346</i> (war risks) or <i>347</i> (yacht). <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) that fall within the definition of <i>category number 114(p)</i> which the insurer elects to allocate to this category.	6
343	Energy (on and off-shore) <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) against loss of or damage to property, or against the risks of the persons insured incurring liabilities to third parties, or against risks of loss to the persons insured attributable to interruptions of business carried only them, arising from the undertaking of energy operations on both land and sea. <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) that fall within the definition of <i>category number 114(p)</i> which the insurer elects to allocate to this category.	6, 8, 9, 12, 13, 16
344	Protection and indemnity <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) against the risks of the persons insured incurring liabilities to third parties for damage to property, injury, illness or death on board vessels on the sea or inland water or at locations associated with the operation of such vessels such as docks, arising from the negligence of the owner of or individuals responsible for the vessels. <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) that fall within the definition of <i>category number 114(p)</i> which the insurer elects to allocate to this category.	12
345	Freight demurrage and defence <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) against the risks of loss to the persons insured attributable to their incurring legal expenses (including costs of litigation) arising from loss of or damage to goods during a period of transit that included, or was due to include, transport of the goods via sea or inland water. <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) that fall within the definition of <i>category number 114(p)</i> which the insurer elects to allocate to this category.	17

346	<p>War risks <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) against loss of or damage to property or mass transportation vehicles arising from war, civil war, revolution, rebellion, insurrection or hostile act by a belligerent power. <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) that fall within the definition of <i>category number 114(p)</i> which the insurer elects to allocate to this category.</p>	6
347	<p>Yacht <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) upon vessels on the sea or on inland water. <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) against:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) damage arising out of or in connection with the use of vessels on the sea or on inland water, or upon the machinery, tackle, furniture or equipment of such vessels; or (b) the risks of the persons insured incurring liabilities to third parties, arising out of or in connection with the use of vessels on the sea or on inland water, <p>where the vessels insured in the contract are not used for transporting goods or fare-paying passengers. <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) that fall within the definition of <i>category number 114(p)</i> which the insurer elects to allocate to this category.</p>	6, 12
350	<p>Primary (direct) and facultative goods in transit <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) against loss of, or damage to, merchandise, baggage and all other goods in transit, irrespective of the form of transport.</p>	7
400	<p>Miscellaneous primary (Direct) and facultative business <i>Contracts of insurance</i> (other than treaty reinsurance contracts) that, in the reasonable opinion of the <i>insurer's governing body</i>, do not fall within <i>category numbers 110 to 350</i> or may mislead users of the return if allocated to one of <i>category numbers 110 to 350</i>.</p>	N/A
<u>Non-Proportional Reinsurance Treaty Business</u>		
500	<p>Total Non-Proportional Reinsurance Treaty Business accepted <i>(category numbers 510 to 590 combined)</i>.</p>	N/A
510	<p>Non-proportional accident & health <i>Contracts of insurance</i>, effected or carried out under non-proportional <i>reinsurance</i> treaties or proportional retrocession of non-proportional treaty <i>reinsurance</i> business, which fall within <i>classes 1 or 2</i>, and do not fall within <i>category numbers 590 or 710(p)</i>.</p>	1, 2
520	<p>Non-proportional motor <i>Contracts of insurance</i>, effected or carried out under non-proportional <i>reinsurance</i> treaties or proportional retrocession of non-proportional treaty <i>reinsurance</i> business, which fall within <i>classes 3 or 10</i>, or <i>category number 710(p)</i>, and do not fall within <i>category number 590</i>.</p>	3, 10
530	<p>Non-proportional aviation <i>Contracts of insurance</i>, effected or carried out under non-proportional <i>reinsurance</i> treaties or proportional retrocession of non-proportional treaty <i>reinsurance</i> business, which fall within <i>classes 5 or 11</i>, or <i>category number 710(p)</i>, and do not fall within <i>category number 590</i>.</p>	5, 11

540	Non-proportional marine <i>Contracts of insurance, effected or carried out under non-proportional reinsurance treaties or proportional retrocession of non-proportional treaty reinsurance business, which fall within classes 6 or 12, or category number 710(p), and do not fall within category number 590.</i>	6, 12
550	Non-proportional transport <i>Contracts of insurance, effected or carried out under non-proportional reinsurance treaties or proportional retrocession of non-proportional treaty reinsurance business, which fall within class 7, and do not fall within category number 590.</i>	7
560	Non-proportional property <i>Contracts of insurance, effected or carried out under non-proportional reinsurance treaties or proportional retrocession of non-proportional treaty reinsurance business, which fall within classes 8 or 9, and do not fall within category number 590.</i>	4, 8, 9
570	Non-proportional liability (non-motor) <i>Contracts of insurance, effected or carried out under non-proportional reinsurance treaties or proportional retrocession of non-proportional treaty reinsurance business, which fall within class 13, and do not fall within category numbers 520, 530, 540 or 590.</i>	13
580	Non-proportional financial lines <i>Contracts of insurance, effected or carried out under non-proportional reinsurance treaties or proportional retrocession of non-proportional treaty reinsurance business, which fall within classes 14, 15, 16, 17 or 18, and do not fall within category number 590.</i>	14, 15, 16, 17, 18
590	Non-proportional aggregate cover <i>Contracts of insurance, effected or carried out under non-proportional reinsurance treaties or proportional retrocession of non-proportional treaty reinsurance business, which will fall within more than one of category numbers 510 to 580, where no one of these categories accounts for more than 90% of the exposure on the contract.</i>	1 to 18
<u>Proportional Reinsurance Treaty Business</u>		
600	Total Proportional Reinsurance Treaty Business accepted <i>(category numbers 610 to 690 combined).</i>	N/A
610	Proportional accident & health <i>Contracts of insurance, effected or carried out under non-proportional reinsurance treaties other than proportional retrocession of non-proportional treaty reinsurance business, which fall within classes 1 or 2, and do not fall within category numbers 690 or 710(p).</i>	1, 2
620	Proportional motor <i>Contracts of insurance, effected or carried out under non-proportional reinsurance treaties other than proportional retrocession of non-proportional treaty reinsurance business, which fall within classes 3 or 10, or category number 710(p) and do not fall within category number 690.</i>	3, 10
630	Proportional aviation <i>Contracts of insurance, effected or carried out under non-proportional reinsurance treaties other than proportional retrocession of non-proportional treaty reinsurance business, which fall within classes 5 or 11, or category number 710(p) and do not fall within category number 690.</i>	5, 11
640	Proportional marine <i>Contracts of insurance, effected or carried out under non-proportional reinsurance treaties other than proportional</i>	6, 12

	retrocession of non-proportional treaty <i>reinsurance</i> business, which fall within <i>classes</i> 6 or 12, or <i>category number</i> 710(p) and do not fall within <i>category number</i> 690.	
650	Proportional transport <i>Contracts of insurance</i> , effected or carried out under non-proportional <i>reinsurance</i> treaties other than proportional retrocession of non-proportional treaty <i>reinsurance</i> business, which fall within <i>class</i> 7 and do not fall within <i>category number</i> 690.	7
660	Proportional property <i>Contracts of insurance</i> , effected or carried out under non-proportional <i>reinsurance</i> treaties other than proportional retrocession of non-proportional treaty <i>reinsurance</i> business, which fall within <i>classes</i> 8 or 9 and do not fall within <i>category number</i> 690.	4, 8, 9
670	Proportional liability (excluding motor) <i>Contracts of insurance</i> , effected or carried out under non-proportional <i>reinsurance</i> treaties other than proportional retrocession of non-proportional treaty <i>reinsurance</i> business, which fall within <i>class</i> 13 and do not fall within <i>category number</i> 690.	13
680	Proportional financial lines <i>Contracts of insurance</i> , effected or carried out under non-proportional <i>reinsurance</i> treaties other than proportional retrocession of non-proportional treaty <i>reinsurance</i> business, which fall within <i>classes</i> 14, 15, 16, 17 or 18 and do not fall within <i>category number</i> 690.	14, 15, 16, 17, 18
690	Proportional aggregate cover (i.e. more than one of the above) <i>Contracts of insurance</i> , effected or carried out under non-proportional <i>reinsurance</i> treaties other than proportional retrocession of non-proportional treaty <i>reinsurance</i> business, which fall within more than one of the <i>category numbers</i> 610 to 680, where no one of these categories accounts for more than 90% of the exposure on the contract.	1 to 18
700	Miscellaneous treaty reinsurance accepted business <i>Contracts of insurance</i> , effected or carried out under <i>reinsurance</i> treaties that, in the reasonable opinion of the <i>firm's governing body</i> , do not fall within <i>category numbers</i> 500 or 600 or may mislead users of the <i>return</i> if allocated to one of these categories.	N/A
710(p)	Treaty reinsurance passenger accident <i>Contracts of insurance</i> , effected or carried out under <i>reinsurance</i> treaties against risks of death of, or injury to, passengers which the firm elects to allocate to <i>category numbers</i> 520, 530, 540, 590, 620, 630, 640 or 690 notwithstanding that they would also fall within the definition of <i>category numbers</i> 510 or 610.	

12.2 Groups of categories of general insurance business to which categories in 12.1 are to be allocated for the purpose of reporting in the return:

Category Number	PRA general insurance business reporting category
409	Balance of all primary (direct) and facultative business All <i>direct and facultative insurance business</i> reported in a Form 20 to 25 under <i>category number</i> 002 that is not also reported in the same Form under <i>category numbers</i> 110, 120, 160, 180, 220, 260, 270, 280, 330, 340, 350 and 400.
709	Balance of all treaty reinsurance accepted business All treaty <i>reinsurance</i> business reported in a Form 20 to 25 under <i>category number</i> 003 that is not also reported in the same Form under <i>category numbers</i> 500, 600 and 700.

12.3 The following table details the criteria (if any) for whether a Form is required for a category of business:

Form	Category of business	Reporting Criteria (if any)
F20 - F25 Technical provisions and profit & loss account	<i>Category number 001</i>	Forms always required
F20 - F25 Technical provisions and profit & loss account	<i>Category numbers 002, 003</i>	Either - (a) the <i>insurer's gross undiscounted provisions</i> in the category of business at the end of the <i>financial year</i> exceed zero; or (b) the <i>insurer's gross written premiums</i> in the category of business in the <i>financial year</i> exceed zero.
F20 - F25 Technical provisions and profit & loss account	<i>Category numbers 110, 120, 160, 180, 220, 260, 270, 280, 330, 340, 350, 400, 500, 600, 700</i>	Either - (a) the <i>insurer's gross undiscounted provisions</i> in the category of business at the end of the <i>financial year</i> exceed: (i) £100m; or (ii) the higher of 5% of the <i>insurer's total gross undiscounted provisions</i> and £1 million; or (b) the <i>insurer's gross written premiums</i> in the category of business in the <i>financial year</i> exceed: (i) £100m; or (ii) the higher of 5% of the <i>insurer's total gross written premiums</i> and £1 million.
F20 - F25 Technical provisions and profit & loss account	<i>Category number 409</i>	Some business in <i>category number 002</i> is not reported on Forms 20 to 25 for <i>category numbers 110 to 400</i> .
F20 - F25 Technical provisions and profit & loss account	<i>Category number 709</i>	Some business in <i>category number 003</i> is not reported on Forms 20 to 25 for <i>category numbers 500, 600 and 700</i> .
F26 to F29 Results by year of origin for treaties accepted	<i>Category numbers 510 to 590 and 610 to 690</i> denominated in any one currency. <i>Category number 700</i>	Either – (a) the <i>insurer's gross undiscounted provisions</i> in the category of business at the end of the <i>financial year</i> exceed: (i) £100m; or (ii) the higher of 5% of the <i>insurer's total gross undiscounted provisions</i> and £1 million; or

		(b) the <i>insurer's gross written premiums</i> in the category of business in the <i>financial year</i> exceed: (i) £100m; or (ii) the higher of 5% of the <i>insurer's total gross written premiums</i> and £1 million.
F31, F32, F34 Gross results by year of origin for direct and facultative business	<i>Category numbers</i> 331 to 333 and 341 to 350 denominated in any one currency. <i>Category numbers</i> 111 to 114, 121 to 160, 181 to 187, 221 to 223, 261 to 263, 271 to 274 and 281 to 284 denominated in any one currency carried on in any <i>reporting territory</i> <i>Category number</i> 400	Either - (a) the <i>insurer's gross undiscounted provisions</i> in the category of business at the end of the <i>financial year</i> exceed: (i) £100m; or (ii) the higher of 5% of the <i>insurer's total gross undiscounted provisions</i> and £1 million; or (b) the <i>insurer's gross written premiums</i> in the category of business in the <i>financial year</i> exceed: (i) £100m; or (ii) the higher of 5% of the <i>insurer's total gross written premiums</i> and £1 million.

12.4 For the purposes of column 2 of the table in 12.3:

- (1) a currency in which a *contract of insurance* is denominated is:
- (a) the currency in which the contract requires settlement of claims or the successor to that currency;
 - (b) the currency in which the *firm* records claim payments under the contract, if the contract permits settlement of claims in more than one currency or if it is the *firm's* internal practice to convert claim payments to that currency; or
 - (c) the currency in which the *firm* maintains records of the development of *premiums* or *claims* under the contract in order to determine the *technical provisions*.

12.5 A list of currency codes and country codes required for Forms 26 to 29, 31, 32 and 34 is as follows:

COUNTRY	CODE	CURRENCY	CODE
Afghanistan	QS	Afghani	AFN
Albania	CE	Albanian Lek	ALL
Algeria	KA	Algerian dinar	DZD
Andorra	CG	Euro	EUR
Angola	MT	Kwanza	AOA
Anguilla	GY	East Caribbean Dollar	XCD
Antigua and Barbuda	GP	East Caribbean Dollar	XCD
Argentina	JA	Argentine Peso	ARS

Armenia	RB	Armenian dram	AMD
Aruba	GM	Aruban guilder	AWG
Australia	EA	Australian Dollar	AUD
Austria	BL	Euro	EUR
Azerbaijan	RC	Azerbaijani menat	AZN
Bahamas	GD	Bahamian dollar	BSD
Bahrain	PN	Bahraini dinar	BHD
Bangladesh	QA	Taka	BDT
Barbados	GA	Barbadian dollar	BBD
Belarus	RD	Belarusian ruble	BYR
Belgium	BD	Euro	EUR
Belize	HH	Belizean dollar	BZD
Benin	LK	CFA franc (BCEAO)	XOF
Bermuda	GE	Bermudian dollar	BMD
Bhutan	QX	Nguktrum/Indian rupee	BTN
Bolivia	JL	Boliviano	BOB
Bosnia and Herzegovina	CH	Marka	BAM
Botswana	MG	Pula	BWP
Brazil	JC	Real	BRL
Brunei	QY	Bruneian Dollar	BND
Bulgaria	CD	Lev	BGN
Burkina FASO	LL	CFA franc (BCEAO)	XOF
Burundi	MW	Burundi franc	BIF
Cambodia	QU	Riel	KHR
Cameroon	MV	CFA Franc (BEAC)	XAF
Canada	FA	Canadian dollar	CAD
Cape Verde	LM	Cape Verdean escudo	CVE
Cayman Islands	KY	Cayman Island Dollar	KYD
Central African Republic	MY	CFA franc (BCEA)	XAF
Chad	NA	CFA franc (BCEA)	XAF
Channel Islands	BA	British Pound	GBP
Chile	JB	Chilean peso	CLP
China (Taiwan)	QQ	New Taiwan dollar	TWD
China, Peoples Republic of	QJ	Renminbi yuan	CNY
Christmas Island	ET	Australian dollar	AUD
Cocos Island	EU	Australian dollar	AUD
Columbia	JD	Columbian peso	COP
Comoros	MX	Comoran franc	KMF
Congo, Democratic Republic of	MM	Congolese franc	CDF
Congo, (Republic of)	MU	CFA franc BEAC	XAF
Cook Islands	EV	New Zealand dollar	NZD
Costa Rica	HF	Costa Rican colon	CRC
Croatia	CJ	Kuna	HRK
Cuba	GJ	Cuban peso	CUP
Cyprus	DA	Euro	EUR
Czech Republic	CP	Czech koruna	CZK
Denmark	BE	Danish krone	DKK
Djibouti	NB	Djiboutian franc	DJF
Dominica	GR	East Caribbean Dollar	XCD
Dominican Republic	GF	Dominican peso	DOP
Ecuador	JF	U.S. Dollar	USD
Egypt	KE	Egyptian pound	EGP
El Salvador	HB	Salvadoran colon	SVC
England	AC	British Pound	GBP
Equatorial Guinea	NC	CFA franc (BCEA)	XAF
Eritrea	NK	Nakfa	ERN
Estonia	RE	Euro	EUR

Ethopia	MP	Birr	ETB
European Currencies, Weighted Average of	CZ	European Currencies, Weighted Average of	XBA
European Currency Unit	CY	European Currency Unit	XEU
Falkland Islands	AZ	Falkland Islands Pound	FKP
Faro Islands	CT	Danish Krone	DKK
Fiji	EC	Fijian dollar	FJD
Finland	BR	Euro	EUR
France	BF	Euro	EUR
French Guiana	JK	Euro	EUR
French Polynesia	EY	CFP Franc	XPF
Gabon	ND	CFA franc (BCEA)	XAF
Gambia, The	LA	Dalasi	GMD
Georgia	RF	lari	GEL
Germany	BK	Euro	EUR
Ghana	LB	Cedi	GHS
Gibraltar	DB	Gibraltar pound	GIP
Grand Cayman Islands	GW	Caymanian Dollar	KYD
Greece	BN	Euro	EUR
Greenland	CS	Danish krone	DKK
Grenada	GQ	East Caribbean Dollar	XCD
Guam	RW	US dollar	USD
Guatemala	HD	Quetzal	QTQ
Guinea	LN	Guinean franc	GNF
Guinea-Bissau	LP	CFA franc (BCEAO)	XOF
Guyana	JH	Guyanese dollar	GYD
Haiti	GK	Gourde	HTG
Honduras	HC	Lempira	HNL
Hong Kong	QE	Hong Kong dollar	HKD
Hungary	CC	Hungarian forint	HUF
Iceland	BU	Icelandic krona	ISK
India	QB	Indian rupee	INR
Indonesia	QM	Indonesian rupiah	IDR
Iran	PB	Iranian rial	IRR
Iraq	PJ	Iraqi dinar	IQD
Irish Republic	BC	Euro	EUR
Isle of Man	BB	British pound	GBP
Israel	PC	New Israeli shekel	ILS
Italy	BG	Euro	EUR
Ivory Coast	LH	CRA franc (BCEAO)	XOF
Jamaica	GB	Jamaican dollar	JMD
Japan	QK	Yen	JPY
Jordan	PL	Jordanian dinar	JOD
Kazakhstan	RG	Tenge	KZT
Kenya	MA	Kenyan shilling	KES
Kiribati	ED	Australian dollar	AUD
Korea, South	QR	South Korea won	KRW
Korea, North	QP	North Korean won	KPW
Kuwait	PD	Kuwaiti dinar	KWD
Kyrgyz, republic of (Krygyzstan)	RV	Kyrgyzstani som	KGS
Laos	RT	Kip	LAK
Latvia	RJ	Latvian lat	LVL
Lebanon	PE	Lebanese pound	LBP
Lesotho	MH	Lesotho Loti	LSL
Liberia	LG	Liberian dollar	LRD
Libya	KD	Libyan dinar	LYD
Liechtenstein	CK	Swiss Franc	CHF

Lithuania	RK	Litas	LTL
Luxembourg	BH	Euro	EUR
Macau	QD	Pataca	MOP
Macedonia	BZ	Denars	MKD
Madagascar	MS	Malagasy franc	MGF
Malawi	MD	Malawian kwacha	MWK
Malaysia	QF	ringgit	MYR
Maldives	RU	Rufiyaa	MVR
Mali	LE	CFA franc (BCEAO)	XOF
Malta	DC	Euro	EUR
Marshall Islands	EM	US dollar	USD
Mauritania	LS	Ouguiya	MRO
Mauritius	ML	Mauritian rupee	MUR
Mexico	HA	Mexican peso	MXN
Micronesia	EN	US Dollar	USD
Moldova	RL	Moldovan leu	MDL
Monaco	CF	Euro	EUR
Mongolia	RM	Todrog/tugrik	MNT
Montenegro	ME	Euro	EUR
Montserrat	GS	East Caribbean Dollar	XCD
Morocco	KB	Moroccan dirham	MAD
Mozambique	MR	Metical	MZN
Myanmar	QH	Myanmar kyat	MMK
Namibia	NE	Namibian dollar	NAD
Nauru	EE	Australian dollar	AUD
Nepal	QT	Nepalese rupee	NPR
Netherlands	BJ	Euro	EUR
Netherlands Antilles	GX	Netherlands Antillean guilder	ANG
New Caledonia	EZ	CFP Franc	XPF
New Zealand	EB	New Zealand Dollar	NZD
Nicaragua	HE	Gold Cordoba	NIO
Niger	NF	CFA franc (BCEAO)	XOF
Nigeria	LC	Faira	NGN
Niue	ER	New Zealand dollar	NZD
Norfolk Island	ES	Australian dollar	AUD
Northern Ireland	AF	British pound	GBP
Norway	BS	Norwegian krone	NOK
Oman	PP	Omani rial	OMR
Pakistan	QC	Pakistani rupee	PKR
Palau	EP	US dollar	USD
Panama	HG	Panama dollar	PAB
Papua New Guinea	EF	kina	PGK
Paraguay	JM	Guarani	PYG
Peru	JG	Nevo sol	PEN
Philippines	QL	Philippine peso	PHP
Pitcairn Islands	EX	New Zealand dollar	NZD
Poland	BV	Zloty	PLN
Portugal	BP	Euro	EUR
Puerto Rico	GG	US dollar	USD
Qatar	PG	Qatari riyal	QAR
Romania	BW	Leu	RON
Russia	RN	Rouble	RUB
Rwanda	NG	Rwandan franc	RWF
Samoa	EL	Samoa tala	WST
San Marino	CL	Euro	EUR
Sao Tome and Principe	LQ	Dobra	STD
Saudi Arabia	PF	Saudi riyal	SAR

Scotland	AE	British pound	GBP
Senegal	LJ	CFA franc (BCEAO)	XOF
Serbia	RS	Dinar	RSD
Seychelles	NH	Seychelles rupee	SCR
Sierra Leone	LD	Leone	SLL
Singapore	QG	Singapore dollar	SGD
Slovakia	CQ	Euro	EUR
Slovenia	CM	Euro	EUR
Solomon Islands	EG	Solomon Islands dollar	SBD
Somalia	MQ	Somali shilling	SOS
South Africa	MK	South African Rand	ZAR
Spain	BQ	Euro	EUR
Sri Lanka	QZ	Sri Lankan rupee	LKR
St Helena and Dependencies	NJ	British pound	GBP
St KittsNevis	GT	East Caribbean dollar	XCD
St Lucia	GV	East Caribbean dollar	XCD
St Martin	GN	Netherlands Antillean guilder / Euro	ANG/EUR
St Vincent and the Grenadines	GU	East Caribbean Dollar	XCD
Sudan	MN	Sudanese dinar	SDG
Surinam	JJ	Surinamese guilder	SRG
Svalbard	BX	Norwegian krone	NOK
Swaziland	MJ	Waziland lilangeni	SZL
Sweden	BT	Swedish krona	SEK
Switzerland	BM	Swiss franc	CHF
Syria	PK	Syrian pound	SYP
Tahiti	QV	CFP Franc	XPF
Tajikistan	RP	Somoni	TJS
Tanzania	MC	Tanzanian shilling	TZS
Thailand	QN	Bhat	THB
Togo	LR	CFA franc (BCEAO)	XOF
Tolelau	EQ	New Zealand dollar	NZD
Tonga	EH	Pa'amda	TOP
Trinidad and Tobago	GC	Trinidad and Tobago dollar	TTD
Tunisia	KC	Tunisian dinar	TND
Turkey	PA	Turkish lira	TRY
Turkenistan	RQ	Turkmen manta	TMT
Turks &Caicos Islands	GZ	US dollar	USD
Tuvalu	EJ	Australian dollar	AUD
Uganda	MB	Ugandan shilling	UGX
Ukraine	RR	Hryvnia	UAH
United Arab Emirates	PH	Emirati dirham	AED
<i>United Kingdom</i>	AA	British pound	GBP
Uruguay	JN	Uruguayan peso	UYU
USA	FB	US dollar	USD
Uzbekistan	RS	Uzbekistani sum	UZS
Vanuata	EK	Vatu	VUV
Vatican City	CN	Euro	EUR
Venezuela	JE	Venezuelan Bolivar	VEF
Vietnam	QW	Dong	VND
Virgin Islands	GH	US dollar	USD
Wales	AD	British pound	GBP
Wallis and Futuna	EW	CFP Franc	XPF
Western Sahara	KF	Moroccan dirham	MAD
Yemen	PM	Yemeni rial	YER
Zambia	ME	Zambian kwacha	ZMW
Zimbabwe	MF	Zimbabwean dollar	ZWD

- 12.6 The reporting territory codes required for Forms 30, 31, 32 and 34 must be in accordance with the following:

Reporting territory	Code
General insurance business carried on in the UK that is not home foreign business	AA
home foreign business	AB
General insurance business carried on outside the UK	XX
World wide	WW

- 12.7 The groups of classes of general insurance business are as follows:

Number	Description	Nature of business
1	Accident and health	Classes 1 and 2
2	Motor	Class 1 (to the extent that the relevant risks are risks of the person insured sustaining injury, or dying, as the result of travelling as a passenger) and classes 3, 7 and 10
3	Marine and transport	Class 1 (to the said extent) and classes 4, 6, 7 and 12.
4	Aviation	Class 1 (to the said extent) and classes 5, 7 and 11.
5	Fire and other damage to property	Classes 8 and 9
6	Liability	Classes 10, 11, 12 and 13
7	Credit and suretyship	Classes 14 and 15
8	General	All classes

13 FORMS

- 13.1 The Forms can be found [here](#).

14 TRANSITIONAL AND GRANDFATHERING MEASURES

- 14.1 14.2 and 14.3 apply where, immediately before 1 January 2016, a *waiver* given in relation to a rule listed in column A of the table in 14.3 and any condition of that *waiver* had effect and such *waivers* had not expired by 1 July 2016.

- 14.2 Each *waiver* given by the PRA to a *firm* in relation to the whole or any part of a rule included in column A of the table in 14.3 is to be treated as a *waiver* in relation to the relevant whole or part of the equivalent rule listed in the same row in column B of the table.

- 14.3

Column A PRA Handbook rule as in force until 1 January 2016	Column B PRA Rulebook rule as in force from 1 July 2016
IPRU(INS) 9.4	Insurance Company – Reporting 5.8 Insurance Company – Reporting 5.9 Insurance Company – Reporting 5.10 Insurance Company – Reporting 5.11 Insurance Company – Reporting 5.12
IPRU(INS) 9.5	Insurance Company – Reporting 2.5

IPRU(INS) 9.6	Insurance Company – Reporting 2.4 Insurance Company – Reporting 9
IPRU(INS) 9.7	Insurance Company – Reporting 2.6
IPRU(INS) 9.11	Insurance Company – Reporting 6.1 Insurance Company – Reporting 6.20
IPRU(INS) 9.12	Insurance Company – Reporting 3.1 Insurance Company – Reporting 3.2 Insurance Company – Reporting 3.3 Insurance Company – Reporting 3.4 Insurance Company – Reporting 3.5 Insurance Company – Reporting 3.6 Insurance Company – Reporting 3.7 Insurance Company – Reporting 3.9 Insurance Company – Reporting 4.2 Insurance Company – Reporting 5.3 Insurance Company – Reporting 5.4 Insurance Company – Reporting 5.5
IPRU(INS) 9.13	Insurance Company – Reporting 3.8
IPRU(INS) 9.14	Insurance Company – Reporting 4.3 Insurance Company – Reporting 5.6
IPRU(INS) 9.15	Insurance Company – Reporting 4.3 Insurance Company – Reporting 4.4 Insurance Company – Reporting 4.5 Insurance Company – Reporting 4.6 Insurance Company – Reporting 4.7 Insurance Company – Reporting 4.8
IPRU(INS) 9.17	Insurance Company – Reporting 4.9 Insurance Company – Reporting 4.10
IPRU(INS) 9.19	Insurance Company – Reporting 4.11 Insurance Company – Reporting 4.12
IPRU(INS) 9.20	Insurance Company – Reporting 4.15 Insurance Company – Reporting 4.16
IPRU(INS) 9.21	Insurance Company – Reporting 4.20
IPRU(INS) 9.23	Insurance Company – Reporting 5.7
IPRU(INS) 9.25	Insurance Company – Reporting 4.21
IPRU(INS) 9.26	Insurance Company – Reporting 4.22
IPRU(INS) 9.27	Insurance Company – Reporting 4.23
IPRU(INS) 9.29	Insurance Company – Reporting 3.10
IPRU(INS) 9.31	Insurance Company – Reporting 5.9 Insurance Company – Reporting 5.12
IPRU(INS) 9.32	Insurance Company – Reporting 4.24
IPRU(INS) 9.33	Insurance Company – Reporting 2.8 Insurance Company – Reporting 2.9
IPRU(INS) 9.34	Insurance Company – Reporting 2.7
IPRU(INS) 9.35	Insurance Company – Reporting 2.5 Insurance Company – Reporting 7.4 Insurance Company – Reporting 7.5 Insurance Company – Reporting 7.6

- 14.4 For *financial years* ending on or before 1 July 2017, 6.9 does not apply in respect of those figures that were included in the previous *financial year returns* which need to be included in the shaded boxes of the Forms as comparatives.