**Annex II**

**S.36.03 - IGT - Internal Reinsurance**

**General comments:**

This Annex contains additional instructions in relation to the templates included in Annex I of this Regulation. The first column of the next table identifies the items to be reported by identifying the columns and lines as showed in the template in Annex I.

This annex relates to annual submission of information for individual entities.

The purpose of this template is to collect information on all (significant, very significant and transactions required to be reported in all circumstances) IGTs related to equity, debt, reciprocal financing and asset transfers related transactions within a group according to article 213 (2)(d) of Directive 2009/138/EC. These include, but are not limited to:

* reinsurance treaties between related undertakings;
* facultative reinsurance between related undertakings; and
* any other transaction that results in transferring underwriting risk (insurance risk) between related undertakings.

The insurance undertaking is expected to complete this template for all significant, very significant and transactions required to be reported in all circumstances for IGTs between the individual undertaking and the mixed-activity insurance holding company and its related undertakings.

This template shall include IGTs that were:

* in-force at the start of the reporting period.
* incepted during the reporting period and outstanding at the reporting date.
* incepted and expired/matured during the reporting period.

Where similar transactions with a related entity may be excluded from IGT reporting when considered individually against the thresholds for significant and very significant, these transactions must nevertheless be individually reported where collectively they are at or above the corresponding threshold values for significant or very significant IGTs.

Each transaction shall be reported separately. Undertakings shall report as many lines as needed to properly identify the transaction, including if different types of reinsurance contracts/ treaties are used.

Any additions / top-ups to significant IGTs shall be reported as a separate IGT, even if the top-up in its own right falls below the significant threshold limit. For example, if an undertaking increases the initial loan amount to another related undertaking the addition to the loan shall be recorded as a separate item with its issue date as the date of the top-up.

Where the transaction value is different for two transacting parties (e.g. a €10m transaction between A and B where A records €10m but B only receive €9.5m because of transactions costs, of say €0.5m has been expensed) the template shall record the maximum amount as the transaction amount, in this case €10m.

Where there is a chain of related IGTs (say A invests in B and B invests in C), each link of the chain needs to be reported as a separate IGT.

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|  | **ITEM** | **INSTRUCTIONS** |
| C0010 | ID of intragroup transaction | Unique internal identification code for each intragroup transaction. Must be consistent over time. |
| C0020 | Name of cedent | Legal name of the entity that has transferred the underwriting risk to another insurer or reinsurer within the group. |
| C0030 | Identification code of cedent | The unique identification code attached to the investor/buyer/transferee by this order of priority:  - Legal Entity Identifier (LEI);  - Specific code  Specific code:  - For EEA insurance and reinsurance undertakings and other EEA regulated undertakings within the group: identification code used in the local market, attributed by the undertaking's competent supervisory authority;  - For non-EEA undertakings and non-regulated undertakings within the group, identification code will be provided by the group. When allocating an identification code to each non-EEA or non-regulated undertaking, the group shall comply with the following format in a consistent manner:   identification code of the parent undertaking +   ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 code of the country of the undertaking +   5 digits |
| C0040 | ID code type of code of the cedant | Identification of the code used in item “Identification code for the cedant”: 1 - LEI  2 - Specific code |
| C0050 | Name of reinsurer | Legal name of the reinsurer to whom the underwriting risk has been transferred.  This shall be the same as reported in S.30.02. |
| C0060 | Identification code of reinsurer | The unique identification code attached to the investor/buyer/transferee by this order of priority:  - Legal Entity Identifier (LEI);  - Specific code  Specific code:  - For EEA insurance and reinsurance undertakings and other EEA regulated undertakings within the group: identification code used in the local market, attributed by the undertaking's competent supervisory authority;  - For non-EEA undertakings and non-regulated undertakings within the group, identification code will be provided by the group. When allocating an identification code to each non-EEA or non-regulated undertaking, the group shall comply with the following format in a consistent manner:   identification code of the parent undertaking +   ISO 3166-1 alpha-2 code of the country of the undertaking +   5 digits |
| C0070 | ID code type of code of the reinsurer | Identification of the code used in item “Identification code for the reinsurer”: 1 - LEI  2 - Specific code |
| C0080 | Validity period (start date) | Identify the ISO 8601 (yyyy-mm-dd) code of the date of commencement of the specific reinsurance contract/treaty. |
| C0090 | Validity period (expiry date) | Identify the ISO 8601 (yyyy-mm-dd) code of the expiry date of the specific reinsurance contract/treaty (i.e. the last date the specific reinsurance contract/treaty is in force). This item is not reported if there is no expiry date (for example, contract is continuous and ends by one of the parties giving notice). |
| C0100 | Currency of contract/treaty | Identify the ISO 4217 alphabetic code of the currency of payments for the specific reinsurance contract/treaty. |
| C0110 | Type of reinsurance contract/ treaty | Identify the type of reinsurance contract/treaty. The following close list shall be used:  1 - quota share  2 - variable quota share  3 – surplus  4 - excess of loss (per event and per risk)  5 - excess of loss (per risk)  6 - excess of loss (per event)  7 - excess of loss “back-up” (protection against follow-on events which certain catastrophes can cause such as flooding or fire)  8 - excess of loss with basis risk  9 - reinstatement cover  10 - aggregate excess of loss  11 - unlimited excess of loss  12 - stop loss  13 - other proportional treaties  14 - other non-proportional treaties  15 – Financial reinsurance  16 - Facultative proportional  17 - Facultative non-proportional  Other proportional treaties (code 13) and Other non-proportional treaties (code 14) can be used for hybrid types of reinsurance treaties |
| C0120 | Maximum cover by reinsurer under contract/treaty | For quota share or a surplus treaty, 100% of the maximum amount that has been set for the entire contract/treaty is stated here (e.g. £10million). In case of unlimited cover “-1” must be filled in here. For XL or SL treaties enter the initial capacity.  This item has to be reported in the currency of the transaction. |
| C0130 | Net Receivables | The amount resulting from: claims paid by the insurer but not yet reimbursed by the reinsurer + commissions to be paid by the reinsurer + other receivables minus debts to the reinsurer. Cash deposits are excluded and are to be considered as guarantees received. Total amount must be equal to the sum of the balance sheet items: Reinsurance receivables and Reinsurance payables. |
| C0140 | Total reinsurance recoverable | Total amount due from the reinsurer at the reporting date which include:  - Premium provision for part of the future reinsurance premium which has already been paid to the reinsurer; - Claims provision for claims outstanding for insurer which have to be paid by the reinsurer; and/or  - Technical provisions for the amount reflecting the share of the reinsurer in the gross technical provisions. |
| C0150 | Reinsurance result (for reinsured entity) | The reinsurance result for the reinsurer shall be calculated as follows:  Total reinsurance commissions received by reinsured entity  less Gross reinsurance premiums paid by reinsured entity  plus  Claims paid by reinsurer during the reporting period plus Total reinsurance recoverables at the end of the reporting period  less Total reinsurance recoverables at the start of the reporting period. |
| C0160 | Line of business | Identify the line of business being reinsured. The following close list shall be used:   1. Medical expense insurance 2. Income protection insurance 3. Workers' compensation insurance 4. Motor vehicle liability insurance 5. Other motor insurance 6. Marine, aviation and transport insurance 7. Fire and other damage to property insurance 8. General liability insurance 9. Credit and suretyship insurance 10. Legal expenses insurance 11. Assistance 12. Miscellaneous financial loss 13. Proportional medical expense reinsurance 14. Proportional income protection reinsurance 15. Proportional workers' compensation reinsurance 16. Proportional motor vehicle liability reinsurance 17. Proportional other motor reinsurance 18. Proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance 19. Proportional fire and other damage to property reinsurance 20. Proportional general liability reinsurance 21. Proportional credit and suretyship reinsurance 22. Proportional legal expenses reinsurance 23. Proportional assistance reinsurance 24. Proportional miscellaneous financial loss reinsurance 25. Non-proportional health reinsurance 26. Non-proportional casualty reinsurance 27. Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance 28. Non-proportional property reinsurance 29. Insurance with profit participation 30. Index-linked and unit-linked insurance 31. Other life insurance 32. Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to health insurance obligations 33. Annuities stemming from non-life insurance contracts and relating to insurance obligations other than health insurance obligations 34. Life reinsurance 35. Health insurance 36. Health reinsurance   If a reinsurance arrangement covers more than one line of business, then select the most significant line of business from the list above. |