LLOYD'S

SOLVENCY II

QIS5 - LLOYD'S HIGH LEVEL GUIDANCE

JULY 2010

QIS5 HIGH LEVEL GUIDANCE

This guidance is intended to assist syndicates who are starting the QIS5 process. It is high level and is not intended to duplicate Lloyd's more detailed guidance, such as the technical provisions guidance updated in July and the detailed QIS5 guidance to be issued in August, following publication of the QIS5 spreadsheets.

BACKGROUND

CEIOPS will run the Fifth Quantitative Impact Study (QIS5) between August and November 2010. The European Commission (EC) says that the QIS5 exercise has the following objectives:

– To provide all stakeholders with detailed information on the quantitative impact on insurers and reinsurers' solvency balance sheets of the introduction of future level 2 implementing measures under Solvency II compared to the situation under Solvency I;

– To check that the technical specifications laid down in the Annexes to this Call for Advice are aligned with the principles and calibration targets set out in Directive 2009/138/EC;

– To encourage insurers, reinsurers and supervisors to prepare for the introduction of Solvency II and to identify areas where their internal processes, procedures and infrastructure may need to be enhanced; and in particular, to encourage insurers and reinsurers to improve their data collection processes;

– To provide a starting point for an ongoing dialogue between supervisors and insurers and reinsurers in preparation for the new supervisory system.

Previous QIS exercises, especially QIS4, have provided valuable information especially about potential movements in capital/solvency positions and data requirements. For Lloyd's and the Lloyd's market, QIS5 has the additional benefits of:

– Identifying areas, especially concerning the standard formula, that are potentially impractical, inappropriate or inconsistent for Lloyd's and the Lloyd's market. These items can be prioritised in Lloyd's lobbying and communication strategy for Solvency II;

– Enabling Lloyd's to provide syndicate specific feedback versus peers and the whole market on a range of issues to be tested under QIS5;

– Complying with the FSA Internal Model Approval Process requirements, firms wishing to seek internal model approval should take part in QIS4 and all subsequent exercises.

Given the importance of the exercise to the market, the completion of QIS5 is **mandatory for all live syndicates, including life and RITC syndicates**. As for the Solvency II dry run process, submissions are at syndicate level and so special purpose syndicates must also complete QIS5.

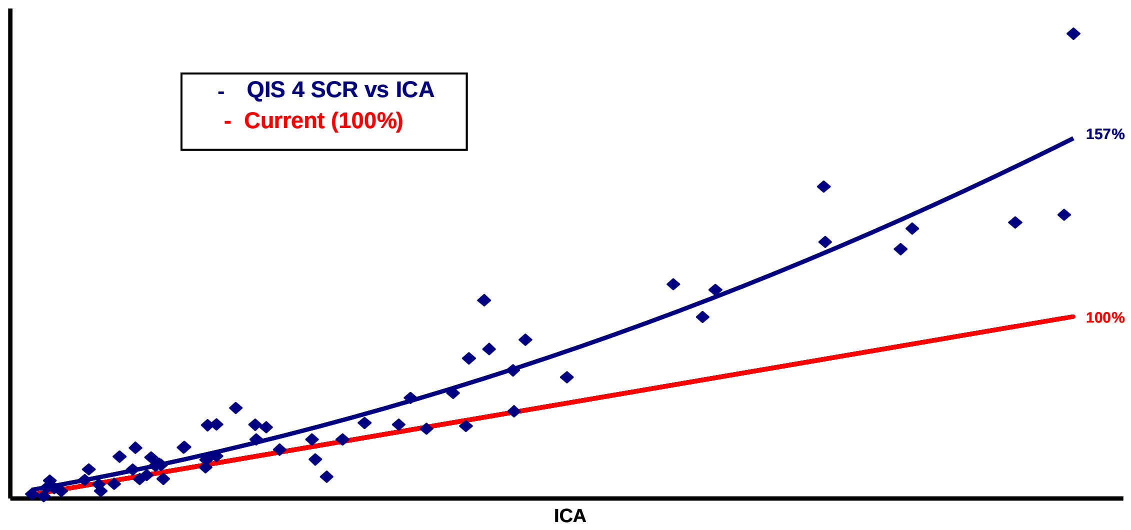
In terms of quantitative evaluation, the main areas to be tested as part of the QIS5 exercise are:

- Valuation of assets
- Valuation of technical provisions
- Evaluation of the standard formula SCR and its component parts
- Comparison of internal model to standard formula results
- Evaluation of the MCR

QIS4 was calculated as at 31 December 2007 and the results were informative for Lloyd's and the market. To recap: technical provisions were subject to, on average, a 17% drop compared to held provisions and the standard formula SCR was 57% higher than the ICAs current at the time.

Whilst the impact on technical provisions was consistent across most syndicates, the impact on SCR varied by size of syndicate, as illustrated on the following graph:

Lloyd's syndicates - Comparison of QIS4 SCR v ICA



CEIOPS' advice to the EC on level 2 implementing measures increased calibrations across most of the standard formula SCR, in places significantly so. The draft QIS5 technical specifications issued in April included many reductions from CEIOPS' proposals, but overall calibration was still well above observed QIS4 levels. Following further lobbying by the European insurance industry, including Lloyd's, the final QIS5 specifications includes additional reductions, but again, the overall calibration of QIS5 appears stronger than QIS4 and hence overall aggregate capital requirements are expected to be higher than QIS4.

The impact on technical provisions is harder to gauge due to many moving parts. The move from a best efforts basis may increase amounts as new elements, such as binary events, are introduced. However, technical provisions are sensitive to movements in discount rates and the introduction of a 50% illiquidity premium will counter any increase to some extent.

TIMELINES

QIS5 will run pan-Europe from August – October 2010 and for groups until 15 November. Analysis and feedback of results will continue until year-end for Lloyd's and the Lloyd's market.

The key dates for Lloyd's syndicates are shown in the table below:

6 July	Final QIS5 spec released
Mid July	Lloyd's issues high level guidance
Late July / Early August	QIS5 spreadsheet available
Mid August	Lloyd's issues detailed guidance
7 / 8 September	Lloyd's hold QIS5 workshops
29 October	Lloyd's submits aggregate results to FSA
29 October	Syndicates submit results to Lloyd's
November	Lloyd's analyses syndicate returns
December	Results / analysis fed back to syndicates

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The technical specification, associated covering letter and appendices can be accessed on the EC website at the following address:

http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/insurance/solvency/index_en.htm

QIS5 is to be completed as at 31 December 2009. This is to be taken as year-end 2009 where a syndicate may have earlier cut off dates.

QIS4 and prior QIS exercises have been completed on a "best efforts" basis. This was partially to recognise the time commitment in completing the exercise and also to consider the emerging nature of the processes. **Syndicates are expected to complete QIS5 on as close to a full Solvency II basis as possible**, i.e. aiming at the same standard as a formal regulatory return (e.g. the current FSA return). The requirement to complete on a full basis is driven by a need to ensure that no items are misrepresented in the analysis, leading to potential issues being "missed" and also to ensure that syndicates are capable of calculating properly items on a Solvency II basis with no gaps existing in data or processes.

The QIS5 return will require managing agent sign-off and is not audited. However, the syndicate data disclosed therein should be consistent with data reported in the year-end annual return (AR) and solvency and reserving data (SRD).

The Solvency II dry run process for syndicates is split into three elements, qualitative, quantitative and regulatory. The only regulatory requirement currently included within the dry run is the completion of QIS5. Therefore, QIS5 is part of the syndicate dry run process, providing further justification for completion on a "better than best efforts" basis. There are also elements of QIS5, such as technical provisions, for which calculation will be required during 2011 as part of the quantitative element of the dry run.

As with all the previous QIS exercises, Lloyd's will calculate an aggregate QIS5 submission, based on central data which has the underlying assumption of Lloyd's as a single entity. Lloyd's will submit this to the FSA through the usual procedures.

Syndicates will submit their completed QIS5 submissions to Lloyd's and not to the FSA. This is important to avoid double counting of the Lloyd's market results in the FSA and CEIOPS analyses. Lloyd's will use syndicate submissions to analyse syndicates against peers and the market as a whole. Lloyd's will also use syndicate submissions to check the validity of central assumptions, to ensure that no syndicate level issues are missed at an aggregate level and to test bases for moving from syndicate to aggregate levels.

MAJOR CHANGES SINCE QIS4

Several changes have been made since the completion of QIS4, many of which are likely to have a significant impact on the results of QIS5 calculations. Syndicates should not assume that processes set up for the QIS4 exercise will still be relevant for QIS5 and should ensure that published technical specifications are read carefully to understand the changes made. Though not an exhaustive list, syndicates should note in particular the following key changes.

Non-life premium and reserve risk factors (including allowance for outwards non-proportional reinsurance)

For many Solvency II lines of business, factors applied to measures of premiums and reserves have increased over those used in QIS4. These changes are likely to have a significant impact on premium and reserve risk, particularly in respect of non-proportional reinsurance classes.

Under QIS5, undertakings have the option to adjust premium risk factors to take into account some of the risk-mitigating effect of outwards non-proportional reinsurance. However, the calculations required (detailed in Annex N of the technical specifications) may not be straight-forward depending on the availability of data. Additionally, the adjustments are not available for inwards non-proportional reinsurance lines of business.

Non-life catastrophe risk factors

The option to use personalised scenarios, available in QIS4, has been removed for the QIS5 exercise. Instead, syndicates are required to use either standardised scenarios (which were not available for the UK under QIS4) or factor based methods and are encouraged, wherever possible, to use the former. However, as all scenarios given are EEA-based and are not suitable for use where outwards non-proportional reinsurance business is considered, a considerable portion of the overall catastrophe risk is likely to be calculated using factor-based methods. These methods give factors to be applied to gross premiums and require netting-down for reinsurance cover. Depending on the netting-down adjustment, these factors may result in significantly higher catastrophe risk than under QIS4.

Correlation between underwriting and catastrophe risk

The correlation factor between non-life premium and reserve risk and non-life catastrophe risk has increased from 0 to 0.25 which may have a significant impact for some syndicates.

Undertaking specific parameters ("USPs")

As for the QIS4 exercise, undertakings may calculate and use their own derived parameters for elements of the non-life, life and health sub-modules. The specified methodologies to be used for derivation of the USPs are different from those set out under QIS4 (and include a number of alternatives methods) and may result in significant differences.

Geographical diversification

Following lobbying from Lloyd's, geographical diversification has been kept for QIS5, though with changes to the required methodology. Syndicates may use the geographical segmentation (set out in Annex M of the technical specifications) and calculation methodology specified, or may assume all business falls within one segment for a simplified calculation.

Technical provision risk margin calculation

In a change from the approach required under QIS4, risk margins must take into account diversification between different lines of business. Risk margins must still be calculated for each Solvency II minimum line of business and so the whole account risk margin, taking account of diversification, must be allocated to each line of business. This allocation must recognise the contribution of each line of business to the overall SCR over the lifetime of the liabilities.

Discounting

Under QIS5, the discounting of cashflows used for calculation of the best estimate technical provisions will now take into account an illiquidity premium adjustment to the risk-free interest rate term structure. Non-life contracts should use 50% of the illiquidity premium and a term structure adjusted for this is provided for the majority of currencies that are likely to be required. Discounting of risk margins should use the term structure with no such adjustment.

In addition to the illiquidity premium adjustment, the update for market conditions as at the QIS5 valuation date results in risk-free interest rate term structures that are significantly different from those in use for QIS4 calculations. This is likely to have a material effect on the value of overall technical provisions.

Market risk approach

Many of the stress factors to apply to individual market risk sub-elements, as well as the correlation factors used to bring the sub-elements together, have been strengthened. This is likely to give a significant increase to the market risk result.

KEY AREAS TO FOCUS ON

All areas being tested under QIS5 are important. However the following represent the "top 5" Lloyd's would ask syndicates to focus on. These have been chosen due to their relative importance to the final solvency numbers and the amount of changes or perceived complexity in the process.

Technical provisions

Technical provisions are the largest item on an insurance undertaking's balance sheet, meaning an undertaking's financial strength is sensitive to movements in their value. Under Solvency II, major changes are proposed to the evaluation of technical provisions and the impact on reserving processes will be marked.

Some of the major changes to technical provisions are:

- Movement to a cashflow basis for valuation of both inwards gross and outwards reinsurance provisions
- Removal of any implicit or explicit margins within technical provisions to give a "true best estimate" for solvency purposes, defined as the mean of the full range of possible future outcomes
- Introduction of the valuation of very low probability extreme events including latent claims, referred to as "binary events"
- Removal of the requirements to hold an unearned premium reserve and to allow for other non-monetary items. These are replaced by "premium provisions", valued on a best estimate basis. This also includes a requirement to take account of all future premium cash inflows. Accounting for these would involve a transfer of items from the asset to the liability side of the balance sheet. It is important that syndicates are aware of the effects of this reduction in assets.
- Movement to recognising contracts on a "legal obligation basis". This will mean the inclusion of business currently not valued as part of technical provisions - for example 1st January renewals entered into prior to the balance sheet date
- The basis for recognising existing contracts will also impact reinsurance contracts and their expected cashflows
- Introduction of discounting, leading to increased volatility in reserves
- Introduction of a Risk Margin (or Market Value Margin)

The calculation may be based on current techniques in many cases, but the data and methods will include many new concepts when comparing to current processes. This means there is a danger of underestimating the challenge in calculating technical provisions on a Solvency II basis.

The financial impact is significant and understanding the practicalities and ultimate results on this basis is imperative to both Lloyd's and the market.

Non-life catastrophe risk

Lloyd's has very significant global catastrophe exposure.

Under QIS4, undertakings were able to use "personalised scenarios" to calculate their non-life cat risk. The personalised scenarios were designed to reflect an undertaking's own cat risk more suitably than alternatives. The alternatives were scenarios specific to Europe and a very simplistic factor method. European specific scenarios were not suitable for Lloyd's or syndicates and hence the choice was either personalised scenario or the factor method.

The factor method generated substantially higher (circa 50%) results for Lloyd's in aggregate.

Personalised scenarios have been removed for QIS5. The default method now is to apply standard (European) scenarios where possible. These scenarios are not to be used for non-proportional reinsurance business. The standard scenarios are detailed in nature/definition and have been formulated by CEIOPS Non-Life Catastrophe Task Force, which included representatives from the industry, including Lloyd's.

In all other cases, the formula approach is to be used. It is expected that the majority of Lloyd's non-life cat exposures will now be valued under this method when considering the standard formula requirements.

Previously, the factors were gross and by line of business. Now the factors are gross of reinsurance and by peril. Undertakings are to pass the result through their own reinsurance programmes.

Given the change approach and its significance to Lloyd's, syndicates should pay close attention to this part of the calculations to ensure:

- the European Standard Scenarios are workable for relevant exposures
- the formula approach is workable, especially splitting premiums by peril and applying reinsurance
- the overall result is fully understood so it can be correctly calibrated

As this is the “first time” the approach has been tested there may be more scope for change following the results of QIS5.

Undertaking specific parameters (USPs)

Undertaking Specific Parameters are a means for undertakings to amend the standard formula parameters to reflect an undertaking’s own risk profile more suitably. The approach does not apply to all areas of the standard formula. Most significantly, though USPs may be used for non-life premium and reserving risk, they do not apply to cat risk.

The approach is to apply credibility weighting to an undertaking’s own history, to arrive at amended factors for the standard formula. The strict data requirements and specified derivation calculations for USPs are challenging, adding to the importance of testing the practicality of completing USPs under QIS5.

It is important to note that if an undertaking is using USPs then they should not also apply geographical diversification, to avoid a double count.

Given the significant impact USPs my have on Lloyd's and the Lloyd's market, all syndicates will be required to calculate their USP adjustment and note any associated data problems or practicalities that may emerge.

Geographical diversification

Lloyd's writes a diverse book of business globally and the diversification effects of writing that business are significant especially when considering capital requirements.

QIS4 included an allowance for geographical diversification by splitting both premiums and reserves into 54 separate regions and allowing up to 25% diversification credit in the premium and reserving risk depending on the spread. The number of regions was thought to be too large and some were inappropriate (for example, the US was not split but each European and South American country was separate).

CEIOPS’ final advice to the EC recommended removing geographical diversification. Lloyd's therefore produced a revised proposal for geographical diversification’s inclusion, with fewer regions (19) and a more appropriate split (for example, the US is split into four regions, whereas South America is split into two and Europe into four). The EC has included Lloyd's proposal in the final QIS5 specification.

All syndicates will be required to test the impact of including geographical diversification in the calculation and ensure the method is practicable.

This means all syndicates will be required to complete QIS5 on the following three scenarios:

- with no geographical diversification or USPs
- with geographical diversification but not USPs
- with USPs but no geographical diversification

Market risk

Market risk is a significant component of the SCR calculation. Following the recent financial crisis most of the factors and approaches underlying market risk increased significantly (by over 100% in cases) and the correlation between sub-risk groups also increased.

There are also new items to be tested, such as illiquidity premiums, meaning the market risk element is expected to be substantially different from that tested in QIS4.

Syndicates should also consider carefully the calculations for currency risk that were relatively large for some syndicates under QIS4.

Lloyd's encourages all syndicates to test the impact and practicality of the new market risk measures to ensure any potential issues will be captured as part of the QIS5 exercise.

THINGS TO START NOW

CEIOPS have not issued the QIS5 spreadsheets and are not expected to do so until the beginning of August. Nevertheless, syndicates are encouraged to start work now, to ensure sufficient time is dedicated to completing the task.

There are three areas that we recommend syndicates start before receiving Lloyd's detailed guidance:

Read the QIS5 specification

The specifications are long and the appendices include more detail, much of which is vital for completion of QIS5. It is important to be familiar with the requirements to ensure the exercise is completed to the required standards. The specifications are available on CEIOPS' QIS5 web page.

This is especially applicable to all the areas highlighted in the previous section.

Data collection

The QIS5 specifications see numerous new areas of calculation and some which are not considered part of current practice (for example, assumptions on non-life lapse rates). Additionally, in a number of areas the data requirements are potentially onerous, such as the historic collection of data required to parameterise USPs. In many cases, the QIS5 specifications are needed to fully understand the data input requirements, whereas the QIS5 spreadsheet only makes the calculation work.

It is possible that syndicates will find some required data items difficult to obtain now and so data collection procedures will need to change.

Technical provisions

An update (at July 2010) of Lloyd's detailed guidance on technical provisions is available on lloyds.com at the following link – Technical Provisions Guidance

This can also be accessed through the Guidance and Workshops section.

The guidance was updated to reflect the QIS5 final specification. **The calculation of technical provisions on a Solvency II "better than best efforts" basis will require significant time and potentially new data sources. This should not be underestimated.** The guidance already issued covers all aspects of technical provisions and, given the valuation is as at 31 December 2009, syndicates are strongly advised to commence the calculations as soon as possible.

LLOYD'S ASSISTANCE

As with QIS4, Lloyd's will be providing extensive support to the market during the completion of the QIS5 exercise. The main areas of support are outlined as follows:

Detailed guidance

Lloyd's issued detailed guidance on technical provisions in March 2010 and this has been updated in July 2010.

Lloyd's will additionally provide detailed guidance specifically for the completion of QIS5. The guidance will be designed to assist in sourcing data and completing the QIS5 spreadsheet.

For example, where relevant, the guidance will link cells in the QIS5 spreadsheet to explicit points in the Annual Returns already submitted to Lloyd's. The guidance will also provide descriptions of the key input requirements, including Lloyd's interpretation where relevant. Finally, the guidance will provide more detail on using the various helper tabs and which ones are recommended or any simplifications Lloyd's are proposing. The guidance will include a riskcode to Solvency II class of business mapping. The draft mapping is included in Appendix A for reference.

Detailed guidance was provided to the market for QIS4 and positive feedback received.

Market workshops

Lloyd's will run two dedicated QIS5 workshops on 7 / 8 September. These sessions will run for two hours and are expected to be in a similar format to the recent dry run and technical provisions workshops. Invitations to these workshops will be sent out in the near future. Agents should note that both workshops will cover the same material.

The workshops are not designed to teach participants how to complete QIS5. The intention and design will be that all participants are familiar with the QIS5 material and will ideally have attempted to complete the spreadsheets. The workshops will then aim to focus on common issues and problems working towards potential solutions.

As for previous workshops, attendance will be limited due to space available and we would anticipate being able to accommodate two attendees per agent.

Updates as Lloyd's work develops

Lloyd's will complete QIS5 in parallel to the syndicates. As part of the process, there are areas Lloyd's would like to explore further to identify other solutions available, for example with regard to calculating binary events.

As Lloyd's work progresses, updates on any relevant areas will be made available via the website or the workshops, whichever is more appropriate. Lloyd's will also maintain a QIS5 FAQ log that will also be available via the website.

Contacts for queries and additional support

Solvency II account managers will be keeping in very regular contact with syndicate contacts throughout the QIS5 exercise as their on-going first point of contact.

Any generic or syndicate specific issues can always be raised either directly with account managers or via Solvency2@lloyds.com.

The Solvency II section on Lloyds.com contains a dedicated QIS5 page. This page will contain useful links and news updates relevant to QIS5 throughout the exercise.

The QIS5 page can be accessed by using the following link:

http://www.lloyds.com/The-Market/Operating-at-Lloyds/Solvency-II/Information-for-managing-agents/Quantitative-Impact-Studies-QIS5

CONTACT US

If you have any comments or suggestions on either technical or qualitative items or feel there are potentially errors in the QIS5 specifications or spreadsheets then please contact us as soon as is possible. This will enable Lloyd's to provide the most effective service to the market on this topic.

Again, this can be done through Solvency2@lloyds.com or via your Solvency II account manager.

SOLVENCY II

LLOYD'S RISK CODE MAPPINGS FOR QIS5

JULY 2010

LLOYD'S RISK CODE	CEIOPS QIS5 LINE OF BUSINESS
1	Marine, aviation and transport
2	Marine, aviation and transport
3	Marine, aviation and transport
4	Marine, aviation and transport
5	Marine, aviation and transport
6	Marine, aviation and transport
7	Marine, aviation and transport
8	Marine, aviation and transport
9	Marine, aviation and transport
1E	Marine, aviation and transport
1T	Income protection
2E	Marine, aviation and transport
2T	Marine, aviation and transport
3E	Fire and other damage
3T	Marine, aviation and transport
4E	General liability
4T	Credit and suretyship
5T	Motor vehicle liability
6T	Fire and other damage
7T	General liability
8T	Marine, aviation and transport
AG	Fire and other damage
AO	Marine, aviation and transport
AP	Marine, aviation and transport
AR	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport
AW	Marine, aviation and transport
AX	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport
B	Marine, aviation and transport
B2	Fire and other damage
B3	Fire and other damage
B4	Fire and other damage
B5	Fire and other damage
BB	General liability

LLOYD'S RISK CODE	CEIOPS QIS5 LINE OF BUSINESS
BD	Fire and other damage
BS	Credit and suretyship
CA	Fire and other damage
CF	Credit and suretyship
CN	Non-proportional casualty (other than health)
CP	Credit and suretyship
CR	Credit and suretyship
CT	Marine, aviation and transport
CX	Marine, aviation and transport
D2	General liability
D3	General liability
D4	General liability
D5	General liability
DC	Fire and other damage
DM	General liability
DO	General liability
DX	Non-proportional health
E2	General liability
E3	General liability
E4	General liability
E5	General liability
E6	General liability
E7	General liability
E8	General liability
E9	General liability
EA	General liability
EB	General liability
EF	Fire and other damage
EG	Marine, aviation and transport
EH	Marine, aviation and transport
ET	Marine, aviation and transport
EW	Marine, aviation and transport
F	Fire and other damage
F2	General liability

LLOYD'S RISK CODE	CEIOPS QIS5 LINE OF BUSINESS
F3	General liability
FA	Fire and other damage
FC	Marine, aviation and transport
FG	Credit and suretyship
FM	Credit and suretyship
FR	Fire and other damage
FS	Credit and suretyship
G	Marine, aviation and transport
GC	Marine, aviation and transport
GH	General liability
GM	General liability
GN	General liability
GP	General liability
GS	Fire and other damage
GT	Non-proportional casualty (other than health)
GX	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport
H	Marine, aviation and transport
H2	Marine, aviation and transport
H3	Marine, aviation and transport
HA	Fire and other damage
HP	Fire and other damage
HX	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport
JB	Fire and other damage
K	Income protection
KA	Income protection
KC	Income protection
KD	Income protection
KG	Income protection
KK	Income protection
KL	Non-proportional health
KM	Medical expenses
KS	Income protection
KT	Assistance
KX	Non-proportional health

LLOYD'S RISK CODE	CEIOPS QIS5 LINE OF BUSINESS
L	Marine, aviation and transport
L2	Marine, aviation and transport
L3	Marine, aviation and transport
LE	Legal expenses
LJ	Miscellaneous non-life insurance
LX	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport
M2	Motor, other classes
M3	Motor, other classes
M4	Motor, other classes
M5	Motor vehicle liability
M6	Motor vehicle liability
M7	Motor vehicle liability
MA	Motor, other classes
MB	Motor vehicle liability
MC	Motor vehicle liability
MD	Motor, other classes
ME	Motor vehicle liability
MF	Motor vehicle liability
MG	Motor, other classes
MH	Motor vehicle liability
MI	Motor vehicle liability
MK	Motor, other classes
ML	Motor vehicle liability
MM	Motor, other classes
MN	Motor vehicle liability
MP	Motor, other classes
N	Fire and other damage
NA	General liability
NB	Fire and other damage
NC	General liability
NL	General liability
NP	Fire and other damage
NX	Non-proportional property
O	Marine, aviation and transport

LLOYD'S RISK CODE	CEIOPS QIS5 LINE OF BUSINESS
OX	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport
P	Credit and suretyship
P2	Fire and other damage
P3	Fire and other damage
P4	Fire and other damage
P5	Fire and other damage
P6	Fire and other damage
P7	Fire and other damage
PB	Credit and suretyship
PC	Credit and suretyship
PD	Fire and other damage
PE	Credit and suretyship
PF	Credit and suretyship
PG	Fire and other damage
PI	General liability
PL	General liability
PM	General liability
PN	Credit and suretyship
PO	Credit and suretyship
PP	Credit and suretyship
PQ	Assistance
PR	Credit and suretyship
PS	Credit and suretyship
PU	Credit and suretyship
PW	Credit and suretyship
PX	Marine, aviation and transport
PZ	Credit and suretyship
Q	Marine, aviation and transport
QL	Marine, aviation and transport
QX	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport
RX	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport
SB	Non-proportional casualty (other than health)
SC	Marine, aviation and transport
SL	Marine, aviation and transport

LLOYD'S RISK CODE	CEIOPS QIS5 LINE OF BUSINESS
SO	Marine, aviation and transport
SR	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport
SX	Marine, aviation and transport
T	Marine, aviation and transport
TC	Miscellaneous non-life insurance
TE	Fire and other damage
TO	Fire and other damage
TR	Fire and other damage
TS	Marine, aviation and transport
TU	Fire and other damage
TX	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport
UA	General liability
UC	General liability
V	Marine, aviation and transport
VL	Marine, aviation and transport
VX	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport
W	Marine, aviation and transport
W2	Workers' compensation
W3	Workers' compensation
W4	Workers' compensation
WA	Credit and suretyship
WB	Marine, aviation and transport
WC	Workers' compensation
WL	Fire and other damage
WS	Non-proportional casualty (other than health)
WX	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport
X1	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport
X2	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport
X3	Non-proportional property
X4	Non-proportional casualty (other than health)
X5	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport
XA	Non-proportional property
XC	Non-proportional property
XD	Non-proportional casualty (other than health)

LLOYD'S RISK CODE	CEIOPS QIS5 LINE OF BUSINESS
XE	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport
XJ	Non-proportional property
XL	Non-proportional casualty (other than health)
XM	Non-proportional casualty (other than health)
XP	Non-proportional property
XR	Non-proportional property
XT	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport
XU	Non-proportional property
XX	Non-proportional property
XY	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport
XZ	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport
Y1	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport
Y2	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport
Y3	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport
Y4	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport
Y5	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport
Y6	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport
Y7	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport
Y8	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport
Y9	Non-proportional marine, aviation and transport
ZX	Marine, aviation and transport