

FROM: Director, Worldwide Markets
LOCATION: G12
EXTENSION: 5998
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REFERENCE: Y3014
SUBJECT: TERRORISM INSURANCE – FURTHER
GUIDANCE ON CODING AND DATA RETENTION
FOR REPORTING
SUBJECT AREA(S): (1) Use of risk codes
(2) Data availability for Managing Agents.
ATTACHMENTS: Annexe 1 – US direct business FIL codes denoting US
exposure
Annexe 2 – New terror risk codes mapped against
existing risk codes
Annexe 3 – Data requirements for risk level reporting
on business qualifying for TRIA coverage
DEADLINE: **Immediate**

1 Purpose of bulletin

This bulletin is intended:

- To provide clarification on a number of issues raised since the introduction of the new terrorism risk codes under bulletin Y2968 dated 9th January 2003; and
- To give guidance on the type of data and information that Managing Agents should have available to them, to comply with reporting obligations under the US Terrorism Risk Insurance Act 2002 (“TRIA”).

2 Use of the new risk codes on business providing TRIA coverage

2.1 The 12 new terrorism risk codes are mandatory for use on:

- Contracts incepting on or after 26th November 2002:
 - Where a new or additional premium explicitly for TRIA cover is paid by the assured; or
 - Where the wording includes TRIA cover “automatically”, for example contracts covering “all risks of physical loss or damage”. In such cases the portion of the premium relating to TRIA cover must be “carved out” and closed under the new risk codes.

- Contracts incepting prior to 26th November 2002 that are endorsed to provide TRIA coverage resulting in TRIA additional premiums being paid by the insured.

(References in this bulletin to the “inception date” of a contract providing TRIA coverage are to its initial inception date, not the date that TRIA came into force).

- 2.2 The 12 new terrorism risk codes must **not** be used on contracts incepting prior to 26th November 2002 whose wording includes TRIA cover “automatically” (for example contracts covering “all risks of physical loss or damage”) and where the premium has already been closed through Xchanging Ins-sure Services or remains outstanding for closing. Consequently no 2002 or earlier signed premiums should be re-signed into 2003.
- 2.3 Xchanging Ins-sure Services have been instructed to ensure that the use of the new codes as detailed in 2.1 is adhered to. Any risks as detailed under paragraph 2.2 submitted to Xchanging Ins-sure Services will be queried and rejected.
- 2.4 It is too early to anticipate the take-up of TRIA coverage by insureds. The total TRIA premium under a facility¹ may be insignificant and therefore, the Lloyd’s broker should establish with underwriters the triggers (e.g. time or monetary value) for presentation of TRIA premiums to Xchanging Ins-sure Services. For example, it may be prudent not to set up new FDO slip sections for terrorism risk codes until business volumes and timings justify this.
- 2.5 The 12 new terrorism risk codes must **not** be used on US reinsurance business including the reinsurance of TRIA business. Such business should continue to be coded with any of the appropriate existing set of risk codes.

3 “Stand alone” Terrorism coverage

3.1 *For TRIA only coverage:*

The slip must show:

- the relevant new risk code(s) to identify the business for reporting; as well as
- the risk code(s) that would apply if the coverage provided were not pure terrorism.

For example a non-marine property damage risk could be coded as PD and 6T. When this is closed via Xchanging Ins-sure Services, the entire premium must be attributed to the 6T code and an FDO signing processed for the risk code PD.

Where there are a number of classes of business involved in the TRIA risk, it is acceptable to allocate risk codes sufficient to identify the predominant exposures covered.

3.2 *For cover wider than TRIA:*

The slip must show:

- the relevant new TRIA risk code(s) to identify the business for reporting; as well as
- the TO risk code for all other overseas terrorism coverage.

¹ “Facility” includes binding authorities (full and limited), lineslips and covers.

In these cases, there is no need to set up another slip section with a non-terrorism main peril risk code.

This coding approach is necessary so that Lloyd's has the ability to analyse in detail the business written under the new risk codes for RDS and risk management purposes.

4 Contracts with more than one risk code that have TRIA cover added

- 4.1 In these cases, a terrorism risk code to parallel each existing non-terrorism risk code must be established on the slip. For example, a slip already coded with sections for T, EF and ET needs to have parallel risk codes of 3T, 1E and 3E set up.
- 4.2 If some of the risk codes are within the same terrorism risk code group, then a single terrorism risk code should be used for that group. For example, a slip coded with sections for V, F and GS needs parallel terrorism risk codes of 8T (paralleling V) and 6T (paralleling F and GS). The syndicate references for the terrorism codes must be clearly set out on the slip. If different references are required for the F and GS terrorism sections, then this will require two slip sections, both coded 6T.
- 4.3 Xchanging Ins-sure Services will check risks presented by brokers and in case of any doubt over the applicable references, a query will be raised.

5. Using the new risk codes on terrorism business from other jurisdictions

(i.e. not TRIA – statutory terrorism insurance schemes outside the US)

- 5.1 The new risk codes are intended for coding non-UK terrorism business written as a result of legislative developments. UK terrorism business and non-UK terrorism business that does not arise from legislative developments should be coded with one of the already existing terrorism risk codes.
- 5.2 The 12 new risk terrorism risk codes must be used for French GAREAT risks incepting on or after 1st July 2003. They are mandatory for use in relation to this business. Slips must make clear the nature of the coverage being supplied and show the geographic exposure as "France". This coding approach is necessary so that Lloyd's has the ability to analyse in detail the business written under the new risk codes for RDS and risk management purposes.
- 5.3 The 12 new terrorism risk codes must **not** be used on reinsurance business, unless inward reinsurance is included in the scope of legislation establishing a statutory terrorism insurance scheme.

6. Amendments to Market Bulletin Y2968

- 6.1 ***Annex 1: US FIL codes denoting US exposure*** – Revised copy attached. As the US Virgin Islands are included within the scope of TRIA, the revised version includes USVI FIL codes.
- 6.2 ***Annex 2: Selection of a new terrorism risk code*** - Energy risk code EG for energy offshore claims-made liability should be used in parallel with terrorism code 2E, not 1E as previously stated. A revised copy of the annex is attached.

7. Processing of TRIA coverage via Lineage and Scheme Canada

- 7.1 When TRIA coverage arises on business processed via Lineage and Scheme Canada, the process to follow is:
- 7.1.1. The coverholder must process the business and money through Lineage and Scheme settlement as usual so that it will be allocated existing risk codes and Canadian FIL code CDG1.
 - 7.1.2. The interested parties must agree the accounting period in accordance with which the coverholder will report TRIA business. Subsequently, the coverholder will notify the Lloyd's broker of TRIA business separately at, say, quarterly intervals, together with any other information requested by underwriters enabling them to comply with the provisions of the Act.
 - 7.1.3. The Lloyd's broker must compile this into a non-cash closing via Xchanging Ins-sure Services using the new terrorism risk codes, set up on the binder as extra slip sections (new FDOs). The Lloyd's broker should establish the timing of the non-cash closings with underwriters.
 - 7.1.4. Xchanging Ins-sure Services will process these terrorism closings and dual FIL code them as US exposure and Canadian CDG1 codes. The closing must be a non-cash entry for TRIA recording only.
 - 7.1.5. As this will result in double counting of the business in syndicates' books, syndicates must make an adjustment to compensate for this situation. They should identify all dual FIL coded transactions containing both the FIL code CDG1 and one of the FIL codes denoting US exposure detailed in Annex 1.
- 7.2 Canada is recording all the Canadian aspects and Xchanging Ins-sure Services are recording the TRIA element of the risks. There is only a small amount of Scheme Canada business affected by the Act, some of which will fall outside the scope of TRIA due to the personal lines exemption.

8. Re-referencing of lines

- 8.1 Syndicates are reminded that the LMA Leading Underwriters Agreement for "in force" business, which was supported by the LMBC, did not make re-referencing necessary on additional premiums relating to the take up of TRIA coverage for risks incepting prior to 26th November 2002. However, on later inceptions, evidence suggests that some syndicates require the opportunity to re-reference. In order to eliminate unnecessary re-work and systems reconciliation problems, it is recommended that brokers offer syndicates the opportunity to reference such risks prior to their submission for closing.

9. Data availability

- 9.1 There are two reporting requirements under TRIA.

- (1) Reporting of gross premium summaries for qualifying US exposures for the purpose of calculating the deductible under the Act. This is to be an annual event and the data required to be summarised onto a single spreadsheet. The final format and content of this spreadsheet is under negotiation with the IID and US Treasury. Further details on this will be announced as soon as possible. Syndicates should prepare to complete an annual filing in respect of 2002 business within the next 3 months.
 - (2) Reporting of individual qualifying TRIA risks for the purpose of demonstrating that the provisions of the Act have been complied with. This is necessary for syndicates to qualify for reinsurance recovery from the US government. This is an ad-hoc requirement and has no specified format. The type of data that should be kept available by all syndicates is set out in Annexe 3.
- 9.2 Lloyd's is considering options to determine if there is an efficient and practical way of collecting data centrally for requirement (2) above, in order to reduce the burden on the market. However, all syndicates must ensure that they have records of their TRIA-affected risks so that data can be gathered as and when necessary. It is appreciated that certain aspects of the data are difficult for following syndicates to obtain easily or quickly, but it is important that best endeavours are made to comply with the Act's provisions. Non-compliance does carry penalties, as specified in the Act.
- 9.3 Data for TRIA-affected risks placed under facilities must be available to syndicates. Coverholders must be instructed to record and make available the data elements listed in Annexe 3. An acceptable approach to this is to use a separate bordereau of TRIA-affected business sent to syndicates at regular, frequent intervals. It should be noted that the data supplied by Xchanging Ins-sure Services on this type of business will be at facility level and not at that of individual risks.

For further information contact Worldwide Markets division in Lloyd's, on extension 6677 (email at market.services@lloyds.com).

The LMA has also provided extensive information to the market. Contact Martin Roberts on Lloyd's extension 8370 (by email at martin.roberts@lloyds.com).

This bulletin has been sent to active underwriters and compliance officers of managing agents and Lloyd's brokers.

ANNEXE 1**US DIRECT BUSINESS FIL CODES DENOTING US EXPOSURE**

4 Character FIL Code	2 Character Market/Tax Code	Settlement Currency	Description
ILA1	1A	USD	Illinois licensed business
ILC1	1C	USD	Illinois surplus line business
KYA1	4A	USD	Kentucky licensed business
KYB1	4B	USD	Kentucky licensed business – direct assured basis
VIG1	6B	USD	US Virgin Islands fire and allied perils licenced risks
VIH1	6B	USD	US Virgin Islands inland marine (transit) licenced risks
VII1	6B	USD	US Virgin Islands marine licenced risks
VIJ1	6B	USD	US Virgin Islands automobile licenced risks
VIK1	6B	USD	US Virgin Islands casualty licenced risks
VIL1	6B	USD	US Virgin Islands “all other” licenced risks
VIM1	5D	USD	US Virgin Islands fire and allied perils licensed risks via US broker
VIN1	5D	USD	US Virgin Islands inland marine (transit) licensed risks, via a US broker
VIP1	5D	USD	US Virgin Islands ocean marine licensed risks, via a US broker
VIQ1	5D	USD	US Virgin Islands automobile licensed risks, via a US broker
VIR1	5D	USD	US Virgin Islands casualty licensed risks via a US broker
VIS1	5D	USD	US Virgin Islands 'all other' licensed risks, via a US broker
USL1	5D	USD	US surplus lines business (excluding Illinois).
USE1	5D	USD	US insured, via a US broker, with risk located in USA.
USA1	5E	USD	US insured, no US broker, with risk located in USA.

USB1	5D	USD	Non-US insured, via US broker for risk located in the USA.
NUB1	6B	USD	Non-US insured, no US broker for risk located in USA.
NUS1	6B	USD	Surplus lines business relating to Puerto Rico, Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa and Guam
YUS1	0A	NOT USD	USA regulated risk exposure not settled in USD.
<i>YUTI</i>	<i>0A</i>	<i>NOT USD</i>	<i>USA non- regulated risk exposure not settled in USD.</i>

Please note:

1. These codes are all for direct insurance business.
2. The two-character Market/Tax Codes are not unique to the four-character codes shown. The four-character codes should be used to identify qualifying US exposures in syndicates' accounts.
3. These codes are predominantly for USD business. An extra code has been set up to identify any non-USD risks that have USA exposure but where the risk criteria mean that the policy is not subject to US regulation, ie would not qualify for surplus lines or licensed reporting and funding. The new code is YUT1. It may be used, for example, on a global policy for a non-US insured but where risk exposure exists within the USA.
4. In order for Xchanging Ins-sure Services to code premiums correctly, underwriters and brokers must ensure that US exposure is clearly identified on the slip and premium allocated accordingly. Failure to do this will mean that the business cannot be given an accurate FIL code. Xchanging Ins-sure Services will not query for the absence of US exposure.
5. Underwriters are reminded that the calculation of the deductible for TRIA requires the identification and quantification of qualifying US exposures, irrespective of whether TRIA coverage is effected or not.

New terrorist risks codes and existing risk codes

<u>NEW</u> <u>TERROR</u> <u>RISK</u> <u>CODE</u>	<u>RISK</u> <u>CODE</u>	<u>US LINE OF BUSINESS</u>	<u>FSA ACCOUNTING CLASS</u>
1T	DX	OTHER ACCIDENT AND HEALTH	Accident & Health
	K	OTHER ACCIDENT AND HEALTH	Accident & Health
	KA	OTHER ACCIDENT AND HEALTH	Accident & Health
	KC	OTHER ACCIDENT AND HEALTH	Accident & Health
	KD	OTHER ACCIDENT AND HEALTH	Accident & Health
	KK	OTHER ACCIDENT AND HEALTH	Accident & Health
	KL	OTHER ACCIDENT AND HEALTH	Accident & Health
	KM	OTHER ACCIDENT AND HEALTH	Accident & Health
	KX	OTHER ACCIDENT AND HEALTH	Accident & Health
	TL	N/A	Accident & Health
2T	1	AIRCRAFT (ALL PERILS)	Aviation
	2	AIRCRAFT (ALL PERILS)	Aviation
	3	AIRCRAFT (ALL PERILS)	Aviation
	4	AIRCRAFT (ALL PERILS)	Aviation
	5	AIRCRAFT (ALL PERILS)	Aviation
	6	AIRCRAFT (ALL PERILS)	Aviation
	7	AIRCRAFT (ALL PERILS)	Aviation
	8	AIRCRAFT (ALL PERILS)	Aviation
	9	AIRCRAFT (ALL PERILS)	Aviation
	AO	AIRCRAFT (ALL PERILS)	Aviation
	AP	AIRCRAFT (ALL PERILS)	Aviation
	AR	AIRCRAFT (ALL PERILS)	Aviation
	AW	AIRCRAFT (ALL PERILS)	Aviation
	AX	AIRCRAFT (ALL PERILS)	Aviation
	CX	AIRCRAFT (ALL PERILS)	Aviation
	H	AIRCRAFT (ALL PERILS)	Aviation
	HX	AIRCRAFT (ALL PERILS)	Aviation
	L	AIRCRAFT (ALL PERILS)	Aviation
	LX	AIRCRAFT (ALL PERILS)	Aviation
	PX	AIRCRAFT (ALL PERILS)	Aviation
	RX	AIRCRAFT (ALL PERILS)	Aviation
	SC	AIRCRAFT (ALL PERILS)	Aviation
	SL	AIRCRAFT (ALL PERILS)	Aviation
	SO	AIRCRAFT (ALL PERILS)	Aviation
	SX	AIRCRAFT (ALL PERILS)	Aviation
	X1	AIRCRAFT (ALL PERILS)	Aviation
	XY	AIRCRAFT (ALL PERILS)	Aviation
	XZ	AIRCRAFT (ALL PERILS)	Aviation
	Y1	AIRCRAFT (ALL PERILS)	Aviation
	Y2	AIRCRAFT (ALL PERILS)	Aviation
	Y3	AIRCRAFT (ALL PERILS)	Aviation
Y4	AIRCRAFT (ALL PERILS)	Aviation	
Y5	AIRCRAFT (ALL PERILS)	Aviation	

<u>NEW</u> <u>TERROR</u> <u>RISK</u> <u>CODE</u>	<u>RISK</u> <u>CODE</u>	<u>US LINE OF BUSINESS</u>	<u>FSA ACCOUNTING CLASS</u>
	Y6	AIRCRAFT (ALL PERILS)	Aviation
	Y7	AIRCRAFT (ALL PERILS)	Aviation
	Y8	AIRCRAFT (ALL PERILS)	Aviation
	Y9	AIRCRAFT (ALL PERILS)	Aviation
	ZX	AIRCRAFT (ALL PERILS)	Aviation
Note: Risk codes 1 – 9 and Y1 – Y9 are not in use after the 2000 year of account. They are included here for completeness.			
3T	B	OCEAN MARINE	Marine
	G	OCEAN MARINE	Marine
	GC	OCEAN MARINE	Marine
	GX	OCEAN MARINE	Marine
	O	OCEAN MARINE	Marine
	OX	OCEAN MARINE	Marine
	SR	OCEAN MARINE	Marine
	T	OCEAN MARINE	Marine
	TX	OCEAN MARINE	Marine
	W	OCEAN MARINE	Marine
	WX	OCEAN MARINE	Marine
	X2	OCEAN MARINE	Marine
	X5	OCEAN MARINE	Marine
	XE	OCEAN MARINE	Marine
	XT	OCEAN MARINE	Marine
4T	BS	PECUNIARY LOSS	Miscellaneous & Pecuniary Loss
	CF	PECUNIARY LOSS	Miscellaneous & Pecuniary Loss
	CN	PECUNIARY LOSS	Miscellaneous & Pecuniary Loss
	CP	PECUNIARY LOSS	Miscellaneous & Pecuniary Loss
	CR	PECUNIARY LOSS	Miscellaneous & Pecuniary Loss
	FC	PECUNIARY LOSS	Miscellaneous & Pecuniary Loss
	FG	PECUNIARY LOSS	Miscellaneous & Pecuniary Loss
	FM	PECUNIARY LOSS	Miscellaneous & Pecuniary Loss
	FS	PECUNIARY LOSS	Miscellaneous & Pecuniary Loss
	LE	PECUNIARY LOSS	Miscellaneous & Pecuniary Loss
	P	PECUNIARY LOSS	Miscellaneous & Pecuniary Loss
	PB	PECUNIARY LOSS	Miscellaneous & Pecuniary Loss
	PC	PECUNIARY LOSS	Miscellaneous & Pecuniary Loss
	PE	PECUNIARY LOSS	Miscellaneous & Pecuniary Loss
	PF	PECUNIARY LOSS	Miscellaneous & Pecuniary Loss
	PN	PECUNIARY LOSS	Miscellaneous & Pecuniary Loss
	PO	PECUNIARY LOSS	Miscellaneous & Pecuniary Loss
	PP	PECUNIARY LOSS	Miscellaneous & Pecuniary Loss
	PQ	PECUNIARY LOSS	Miscellaneous & Pecuniary Loss
	PR	PECUNIARY LOSS	Miscellaneous & Pecuniary Loss
	PS	PECUNIARY LOSS	Miscellaneous & Pecuniary Loss
	PU	PECUNIARY LOSS	Miscellaneous & Pecuniary Loss
	PW	PECUNIARY LOSS	Miscellaneous & Pecuniary Loss
	PZ	PECUNIARY LOSS	Miscellaneous & Pecuniary Loss
	SB	PECUNIARY LOSS	Miscellaneous & Pecuniary Loss
	WA	PECUNIARY LOSS	Miscellaneous & Pecuniary Loss
	WS	PECUNIARY LOSS	Miscellaneous & Pecuniary Loss

<u>NEW</u> <u>TERROR</u> <u>RISK</u> <u>CODE</u>	<u>RISK</u> <u>CODE</u>	<u>US LINE OF BUSINESS</u>	<u>FSA ACCOUNTING CLASS</u>
5T	MA	#N/A	Motor
	MB	#N/A	Motor
	MC	#N/A	Motor
	MD	AUTO PHYSICAL DAMAGE	Motor
	ME	AUTO PHYSICAL DAMAGE	Motor
	MF	AUTO PHYSICAL DAMAGE	Motor
	MG	AUTO PHYSICAL DAMAGE	Motor
	MH	AUTO PHYSICAL DAMAGE	Motor
	MI	AUTO PHYSICAL DAMAGE	Motor
	MK	#N/A	Motor
	ML	#N/A	Motor
	MM	AUTO PHYSICAL DAMAGE	Motor
	MN	AUTO PHYSICAL DAMAGE	Motor
	MP	AUTO PHYSICAL DAMAGE	Motor
	XM	AUTO PHYSICAL DAMAGE	Motor
6T	AG	PROPERTY	Property
	BD	PROPERTY	Property
	CA	PROPERTY	Property
	DC	PROPERTY	Property
	F	PROPERTY	Property
	FA	PROPERTY	Property
	FR	PROPERTY	Property
	GS	PROPERTY	Property
	HA	PROPERTY	Property
	HP	PROPERTY	Property
	JB	PROPERTY	Property
	LJ	#N/A	Property
	N	PROPERTY	Property
	NB	PROPERTY	Property
	NP	PROPERTY	Property
	NX	PROPERTY	Property
	PD	PROPERTY	Property
	TE	PROPERTY	Property
	TO	PROPERTY	Property
	TR	PROPERTY	Property
	TU	PROPERTY	Property
	WL	PROPERTY	Property
X3	PROPERTY	Property	
XC	PROPERTY	Property	
XP	PROPERTY	Property	
XX	PROPERTY	Property	
7T	BB	OTHER LIABILITY	Third Party Liability
	DM	OTHER LIABILITY	Third Party Liability
	DO	OTHER LIABILITY	Third Party Liability
	GP	OTHER LIABILITY	Third Party Liability
	NA	OTHER LIABILITY	Third Party Liability
	NC	OTHER LIABILITY	Third Party Liability
	NL	OTHER LIABILITY	Third Party Liability
	PI	OTHER LIABILITY	Third Party Liability

<u>NEW</u> <u>TERROR</u> <u>RISK</u> <u>CODE</u>	<u>RISK</u> <u>CODE</u>	<u>US LINE OF BUSINESS</u>	<u>FSA ACCOUNTING CLASS</u>
7T (cont'd)	PL	OTHER LIABILITY	Third Party Liability
	PM	OTHER LIABILITY	Third Party Liability
	UA	OTHER LIABILITY	Third Party Liability
	UC	OTHER LIABILITY	Third Party Liability
	WC	OTHER LIABILITY	Third Party Liability
	X4	OTHER LIABILITY	Third Party Liability
	XD	OTHER LIABILITY	Third Party Liability
	XL	OTHER LIABILITY	Third Party Liability
8T	CT	GOODS IN TRANSIT	Transport
	Q	GOODS IN TRANSIT	Transport
	QL	GOODS IN TRANSIT	Transport
	QX	GOODS IN TRANSIT	Transport
	V	GOODS IN TRANSIT	Transport
	VL	GOODS IN TRANSIT	Transport
	VX	GOODS IN TRANSIT	Transport
1E	ET	OCEAN MARINE	Marine
	EW	OCEAN MARINE	Marine
2E	EH	OCEAN MARINE	Marine
	EG	OCEAN MARINE	Marine
3E	EF	PROPERTY	Property
4E	EA	OTHER LIABILITY	Third Party Liability
	EB	OTHER LIABILITY	Third Party Liability

Data requirements for risk level reporting on business qualifying for TRIA coverage

The majority of this data can be obtained via the USM and SCM, but certain elements need to be provided from syndicates' own records.

The recommended **premium** data required is:

- LPSO number of TRIA premium, AP or RP
- LPSO date of TRIA premium, AP or RP
- Version number where corrections or cancellations have occurred
- Category code 1, 2 or 3 to identify original premiums, APs or RPs
- UMR or policy number – which should link to the original main premium
- Syndicate reference
- Risk code of TRIA premium
- Risk code of main peril premium
- Broker number
- Year of account
- Name of Insured
- Address of insured (ZIP code if within US)
- Inception date of TRIA risk
- Expiry date of TRIA risk
- Original currency
- Gross premium amount for TRIA in original currency risk level
- Gross premium amount for TRIA in original currency syndicate level (or syndicate proportion)
- TRIA premium rate quoted and accepted and any adjustments thereto
- US FIL code
- Sum insured or limit of liability currency
- Sum insured or limit of liability amount as stated in the policy
- Date notice sent to insured
- Date reply received from Insured – or if no reply received, then date of lapse
- Indication of whether TRIA coverage was accepted or declined.

The recommended **claim** data required is:

- Catastrophe Code reference – (this will be allocated by XCS as and when Secretary of State declares a loss as falling within the terms of the Act.)
- LCO claim reference
- Original LPSO number
- Original LPSO date
- LPSO number of TRIA paid loss
- LPSO date of TRIA paid loss
- Category code 4 or 5 to distinguish claims from refunds
- UCR
- Syndicate reference
- Risk code of TRIA claim
- Risk code of main peril claim
- Broker number

- Year of account
- Name of Insured
- Address of insured (ZIP code if within US)
- US FIL code
- Inception date of TRIA risk
- Expiry date of TRIA risk
- Date of loss
- Syndicate % line
- Original currency
- Outstanding claim indemnity amount in original currency 100% level
- Paid claim indemnity amount in original currency 100% level
- Fee amount paid in original currency 100% level
- Outstanding fee amount in original currency 100% level
- Expense amount paid in original currency 100% level
- Outstanding expense amount in original currency 100% level
- Sum insured or limit of liability currency
- Sum insured or limit of liability amount
- Amount of any deductible
- Location of loss – ZIP code

The above details should be made available to all syndicates on risk. Lead syndicates and brokers are reminded that they should ensure all following syndicates have this data made available to them.