

**FROM:** Manager, Overseas Reporting, Market Reporting  
**LOCATION:** G5/86  
**EXTENSION:** 5490  
**DATE:** 1 August 2003  
**REFERENCE:** Y3110  
**SUBJECT:** US TERRORISM RISK INSURANCE ACT OF 2002 –  
REPORTING FOR CALCULATION OF THE  
DEDUCTIBLE FOR YEAR 2002  
**SUBJECT AREA(S):** US commercial property & casualty insurance business  
(as defined in the Act)  
**ATTACHMENTS:** Appendix 1 - Practical steps for completion of TRIA  
deductible reporting  
Appendix 2 - Location of data elements on USM  
Appendix 3 - Risk code mapping  
Appendix 4 – Jurat and reporting spreadsheet  
**ACTION POINTS:**  
**DEADLINE:** **Managing Agents to complete required form and  
return to MSU web site by 1 October 2003**

**Purpose**

This bulletin follows market bulletin Y3109, 31 July 2003, - Annual Reporting to Calculate Syndicates' Deductibles. It provides detailed guidance to Managing Agents on the completion of the reporting form/spreadsheet necessary for calculation of the insurer deductible under TRIA.

Lloyd's has issued a series of market bulletins on TRIA. They may be viewed at: <http://www.lloyds.com/index.asp?ItemId=3421> - direct link to 'US Terrorism Risk Insurance Act 2002' page.

Alternatively, via:

[www.lloyds.com](http://www.lloyds.com) - On the bottom right of the homepage under Lloyd's trading status select 'US', then click to accept 'terms of use', then from the menu on the left hand side select 'US Terrorism Risk Insurance Act 2002'.

In particular please refer to market bulletin Y3014, 17 March 2003 – Further guidance on coding and data retention for reporting.

*It is important to note that the reporting requirement relates to a syndicate's entire US commercial property and casualty premiums (as defined in the Act) in a calendar year – not just to premiums received in relation to TRIA coverage.*

### **Action Required**

The TRIA reporting form is attached to this market bulletin and is available from the MSU website in electronic format.

The notarised form must be **hand delivered** to the Manager, Overseas Reporting, Market Reporting ("MR"), Gallery 5, 1986 Building (please use Tower 3 lifts) by **midday 1 October 2003**, so that they can be filed with the IID in Kansas City by 15 October 2003. If MR does not receive the notarised packs by 1 October 2003, it cannot guarantee to meet the filing date.

Please note that three originals of the filing forms must be notarised, using the Jurat page in Appendix 4. There are a number of qualified notary firms based around the City, and agents are free to use whichever firm they choose to effect the notarisation. Please send us two paper original versions of the notarised form: one will be forwarded to the IID; the second will be retained by MR. The third copy should be kept for your own records. To avoid confusion, managing agents are reminded that all documents in the two versions filed with us must be originals.

An electronic version of the financial filing format must be submitted at the same time as the notarised pack (the excel file should be named TRIA [4 digit synd no] 2002.xls"). This will be collected via the Market Reporting web-site.

The data to be used for completing the spreadsheet is that provided by Xchanging Ins-sure Services via USM, plus other syndicate system held data to supplement the required calculations.

### **Queries**

If you have queries on the completion of the spreadsheet please contact Leslie Redmond, Market Reporting on Lloyd's ext 5490 or email [leslie.redmond@lloyds.com](mailto:leslie.redmond@lloyds.com).

For queries regarding class definitions please contact the LMA - Martin Roberts Lloyd's ext 8370 [martin.roberts@lloyds.com](mailto:martin.roberts@lloyds.com), or Richard Oliver Lloyd's ext 8379 [richard.oliver@lloyds.com](mailto:richard.oliver@lloyds.com).

For queries on the use of coded data and USMs, contact Ins-sure Enquire team on Lloyd's ext 2999.

For other general enquires relating to TRIA please contact Worldwide Market Services on Lloyd's ext 6677, [market.services@lloyds.com](mailto:market.services@lloyds.com).

### **Circulation**

This market bulletin has been sent to active underwriters and to compliance officers of Managing Agents and for information to Lloyd's Brokers.

Leslie Redmond

## APPENDIX 1

### Practical steps for completion of TRIA deductible reporting

The spreadsheet is designed to give an outline of a syndicate's whole book of business for the calendar year 2002, and a more detailed analysis on US policyholder and US situs business.

Managing Agents are asked to prepare/maintain a reconciliation of the data used in the TRIA return to their SR2s as already submitted and to retain these within their own records. The NAIC may ask to see copies of these reconciliations.

TRIA requirement is for reporting earned premiums and the spreadsheet uses this terminology to make the position clear. Those syndicates who are unable to supply earned figures may use signed premium figures and must signify this fact by completing the appropriate box at the head of the spreadsheet with either "Signed" or "Earned" as previously reported on form AA2 of the Annual Accounting Return.

The data to be analysed is;

- For those syndicates completing the spreadsheet on a 'signed' basis - business processed by Xchanging Ins-sure Services in 2002, irrespective of underwriting year of account.
- For those syndicates completing the spreadsheet on an 'earned' basis – all business earned during 2002 irrespective of underwriting year of account.

It is recommended that syndicates work at transaction level when extracting data for use in completing the spreadsheet.

Only premium data is required, not claims.

Gross premiums are required, i.e. before deduction of brokerage and commissions.

'Policyholder' is the principal named insured, responsible for arranging the insurance contact.

<b>Spreadsheet section</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>How to complete</b>
Column C for Total Premiums Earned	The figures in this column for sections 1 and 2 must include the TRIA premium.	All risk codes.
Column D for Total Premiums Earned or Signed.	This column is calculated within the spreadsheet based on whether a syndicate has opted for 'signed' or 'earned' basis of reporting at the top of the spreadsheet. Where 'signed' is used, then a grossing up formula is applied to derive the equivalent deemed 'earned' position. Data is used from that entered in column C.	Automatically generated.

<b>Spreadsheet section</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>How to complete</b>
Column E for TRIA Premiums Earned	The figures in this column for sections 1 and 2 must be pure TRIA premium alone.	Risk codes for TRIA only as per Appendix 3.
Section 1.0	For business relating to US policyholders for the whole of 2002 for those classes of business covered WITHIN the scope of TRIA*.	Using a combination of country of origin code and FIL codes (as per Appendix 2) to give the widest possible definition of the book of business affected. Then apply syndicate's own box or system information to filter out those types of business excluded from TRIA. The excluded business from this category should be entered in section 3.0. See Steps 1 – 3 below.
Class of business breakdown	These are the same classes as used for reporting to the FSA.	Having identified the qualifying risks, then use risk codes to group gross premiums into the classes shown. The risk code mapping used to achieve this is as per Appendix 3.
Section 2.0	For business relating to non-US policyholders for the whole of 2002 for those classes of business covered WITHIN the scope of TRIA*.	Use country of origin and refer to notes in Step 6 below and code list in Appendix 2.
Section 3.0	For business relating to US policyholders for the whole of 2002 for those classes of business that fall OUTSIDE the scope of TRIA.	Business as per section 1.0, but only those risks that are excluded as being outside scope of TRIA.
Types of business breakdown	The total business qualifying for section 3 must be broken down over surplus lines, reinsurance and 'all other' categories.	Use last character of FIL code and US trust fund code to achieve this. See tables in Appendix 2.
Section 4.0	For business relating to non-US policyholders for the whole of 2002 for those classes of business that fall OUTSIDE the scope of TRIA.	This is effectively the balance of the syndicate whole book of business.

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\* This includes premiums relating to contracts already expired by 26<sup>th</sup> November 2002 but which had exposure in 2002.

## **Process for completion of the return**

- Step 1:** The *Country of origin* can be used to split premium transactions, processed during the reporting period, between those relating to US policyholders (US business as defined within the report – sections 1.0 and 3.0) and non US policyholders (non US business as defined within the report – sections 2.0 and 4.0).
- Step 2:** Foreign Insurance Legislation codes (*FIL1* and *FIL2*) should be used to validate the split achieved by step 1 above. Where discrepancies occur, these must be investigated and any necessary adjustment made.
- Step 3:** For the completion of section 1.0 of the report, excluded classes should be filtered out:
- |                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Reinsurance                   | Any four character FIL code ending in 2, 3 or 4 relates to reinsurance.   |
| Medical Malpractice           | Using syndicate's own business records.   |
| Private medical insurance     | Using syndicate's own business records.   |
| Mono-line financial guarantee | Using syndicate's own business records.   |
| Crop                          | Using syndicate's own business records.   |
| Personal lines                | This information is not centrally recorded or supplied. Syndicates should review their records, paying particular attention to binding authority contracts. |
| Flood                         | Using syndicate's own business records.   |
| Life and health               | Using the relevant Lloyd's risk codes.  |
- Step 4:** For the completion of section 1.0 of the report the remaining US business should be mapped against the relevant business classes as per Appendix 3.
- Step 5:** US business excluded under Step 3 should be used to complete section 3.0 of the report. Allocation over the three reporting groups (lines 34, 35, and 36) can be achieved using the last character of the four character FIL code to determine business that is reinsurance, per the table attached. A split between surplus lines and other US direct (non-reinsurance) business can be achieved using the *Trust Fund* code as per the attached table.
- Step 6:** Non US business as defined (i.e. with a country of origin other than the US) needs to be split between that which has a US exposure, as defined under TRIA, and that which does not. It is important to note two points with relation to this exercise:
- FIL coding of risks settled in currencies other than USD did not pickup all US exposure prior to the introduction of YUT1 in early 2003. Whilst YUS1 had been in existence for a number of years, denoting US regulated (i.e. surplus line or licensed) business settled in currencies other than USD, no code had existed for non-regulated US exposures settled in currencies other than USD.
  - The coding of US exposure, whether in USD or otherwise, on risks for the account of non US insureds represents a best endeavour to reflect the

information contained in the slip. In many instances slips for non US insureds will not have specifically identified US exposure (for example, may have referred only to 'world-wide' exposure) and will not have been coded to indicate that any US exposure existed. Central data can **not** be solely relied upon to identify US exposure falling within the scope of TRIA for non US insureds. Managing agents should use similar methodologies for identifying such risks as they did when reviewing risks for the purposes of issuing notices for in-force policies.

- Step 7:** Step 3 should then be repeated for non US business where a US exposure has been determined. The resultant data, with excluded classes filtered out, can be shown under section 2.0 of the report.
- Step 8:** The balance, being the difference between what has been shown under sections 1.0, 2.0 and 3.0 of the report and the total signed or earned premium processed to or written by the syndicate, can be shown under section 4.0 of the report.
- Step 9:** Once it has been determined which section a particular transaction is to be reported under, the *Gross Premium* should be converted to GBP using the prevailing year end rate of exchange published by MR, (Market Bulletin Y2962, 2 January 2003) applicable to the *Closing currency* shown in the USM.
- Step 10:** Once the spreadsheet is completed, the jurat page must be completed and notarised. Notarisation may be performed by a solicitor, other than an in-house solicitor, who holds a practising certificate under section 81 (1) of the Solicitors Act 1974, which allows them to administer oaths and affidavits in the UK. (Saville's will be contacting Managing Agents directly).

**IT IS IMPORTANT THAT SYNDICATES KEEP RECORDS OF ALL DECISIONS MADE WHEN COMPLETING THE SPREADSHEET, IN ORDER TO SUPPORT THEIR POSITION AND IN CASE OF FUTURE QUERIES FROM IID. THIS INCLUDES THE REASONS WHY A 'SIGNED' OR 'EARNED' BASIS OF COMPLETION HAS BEEN CHOSEN FOR THE RETURN.**

**APPENDIX 2**

**Location of data elements on USM:**

The following table shows the location of data elements referred to above within the USM

<b>Data element</b>	<b>Location – Segment</b>	<b>Qualifier</b>
<i>Country of origin</i>	PIA A	CDE
<i>FIL1</i>	PIA B	FFL
<i>FIL2</i>	PIA A	FL2
<i>Risk code</i>	PIA B	RSK
<i>Trust fund code</i>	PIA A	TRF
<i>Gross premium</i>	TRA A	HUN
<i>Closing currency</i>	CUX A	CCC
<i>Settlement currency</i>	CUX A	SCC

**Tables of Codes etc**

Foreign Insurance Legislation (FIL) code explanation:

The last numeric character of four character FIL codes has the following meanings:

<b>Code ends in</b>	<b>Type of business</b>
1	Direct
2	Facultative Reinsurance
3	Excess of Loss Reinsurance
4	Treaty Reinsurance
5	For Declaration Only (FDO) – no premium

**Trust fund codes**

<b>Code</b>	<b>Trust fund</b>	<b>Comments</b>
OL	Old LATF – working trust fund for risks prior to 1 August 95	Transaction processed in 2002 with this code are most likely to relate to life business (excluded from TRIA and validatable against FIL code) – <b>However</b> , corrections and old business may have received this code.
NR	Lloyd’s Dollar Trust Fund – working trust fund for post 1 August 1995 risks	Could relate to <b>any</b> of the four reporting sections.
SL	Surplus Line Trust for post 1 August 1995 risks	Will relate to <b>either</b> section 1.0 or 3.0 of the report
RI	US Reinsurance Trust for post 1 August 1995 risks	Will relate to section 3.0 of the report
LL	Illinois licensed Trust for post 1 August 1995 risks	Will relate to <b>either</b> section 1.0 or 3.0 of the report

KY	Kentucky licensed Trust for post 1 August 1995 risks	Will relate to <b>either</b> section 1.0 or 3.0 of the report
VI	US Virgin Islands Trust for post 1 August 1995 risks	Will relate to <b>either</b> section 1.0 or 3.0 of the report
CR	Canadian regulated business 1993 account or post settled in CAD or USD	Will relate to <b>either</b> section 2.0 or 4.0 of the report.
CN	Canadian non-regulated business 1993 account or post settled in CAD	Could relate to <b>any</b> of the four reporting sections.

### Direct (as opposed to reinsurance) premium Foreign Insurance Legislation (FIL) codes with US element

#### a) US Insured/Assured – US risk

4 Character FIL Code	2 Character FIL Code	Trust fund code	Settlement Currency	Description
ILA1	1A	LL	USD	Illinois licensed business
ILC1	1C	SL	USD	Illinois surplus line business
KYA1	4A	KY	USD	Kentucky licensed business
KYB1	4B	KY	USD	Kentucky licensed business – direct assured basis
VIG1	6B	VI	USD	US Virgin Islands fire and allied perils licensed risks
VIH1	6B	VI	USD	US Virgin Islands inland marine (transit) licensed risks
VII1	6B	VI	USD	US Virgin Islands ocean marine licensed risks
VIJ1	6B	VI	USD	US Virgin Islands automobile licensed risks
VIK1	6B	VI	USD	US Virgin Islands casualty licensed risks
VIL1	6B	VI	USD	US Virgin Islands 'all other' licensed risks
VIM1	5D	VI	USD	US Virgin Islands fire and allied perils licensed risks via US broker
VIN1	5D	VI	USD	US Virgin Islands inland marine (transit) licensed risks, via a US broker
VIP1	5D	VI	USD	US Virgin Islands ocean marine licensed risks, via a US broker
VIQ1	5D	VI	USD	US Virgin Islands automobile licensed risks, via a US broker



4 Character FIL Code	2 Character FIL Code	Trust fund code	Settlement Currency	Description
VIR1	5D	VI	USD	US Virgin Islands casualty licensed risks via a US broker
VIS1	5D	VI	USD	US Virgin Islands 'all other' licensed risks, via a US broker
USL1	5D	SL	USD	US surplus lines business (excluding Illinois).
USE1	5D	NR	USD	US insured, via a US broker, with risk located in USA. (not surplus line)
USA1	5E	NR	USD	US insured, no US broker, with risk located in USA.
USC1	5F	OL	USD	US assured temp, life, via a US Broker
USD1	5G	OL	USD	US assured temp, life, no US Broker
NUS1	6B	SL	USD	US Surplus lines business relating to Puerto Rico, Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa and Guam
YUS1	0A	none	NOT USD	US regulated risk exposure not settled in USD.
YUT1	0A	none	NOT USD	US non-regulated risk exposure not settled in USD <sup>1</sup>

FIL codes within the range COA1 and VTE1 were allocated to transactions originally processed prior to 1 October 1995, and may occasionally be encountered on corrections to such business. All are settled in USD. They are all related to surplus line business - i.e. US insured covering a US Risk.

**b) Non US Insured/Assured – US risk**

4 Character FIL Code	2 Character FIL Code	Trust fund code	Settlement Currency	Description
USB1	5D	NR	USD	Non-US Assured, via a US Broker for a risk located in the US
NUB1	6B	NR	USD	Non-US Assured, no US Broker for a risk located in the US
YUT1	0A	none	Not USD	US non- regulated risk exposure not settled in USD <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> NB: This code may denote **either** a US or a non US insured with non-regulated US exposure in a currency other than USD.

**c) US Insured/Assured – non US risk**

<b>4 Character FIL Code</b>	<b>2 Character FIL Code</b>	<b>Trust fund code</b>	<b>Settlement Currency</b>	<b>Description</b>
USF1	5D	NR	USD	US Assured via a US Broker for a risk located outside the US
USG1	6B	NR	USD	US Assured, no US Broker for a risk located outside the US

**d) Non US Insured/Assured – non US risk**

<b>4 Character FIL Code</b>	<b>2 Character FIL Code</b>	<b>Trust fund code</b>	<b>Settlement Currency</b>	<b>Description</b>
USK1	5D	NR	USD	Non-US Assured, via a US Broker for a risk located outside the US
NUA1	6B	NR	USD	Non-US Assured, no US Broker for a risk located outside the US settled in USD

**NB** non US insured/assured risks with no US risk may attract any other direct (as opposed to reinsurance) FIL code not listed under a) b) c) or d) above, either in isolation or in combination with those listed under d).

APPENDIX 3

Risk Code Mapping

<u>NEW TERROR RISK CODE</u>	<u>RISK CODE</u>	<u>US LINE OF BUSINESS</u>	<u>FSA ACC 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
	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



<u>NEW TERROR RISK CODE</u>	<u>RISK CODE</u>	<u>US LINE OF BUSINESS</u>	<u>FSA ACC CLASS</u>
	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
<b>6T</b>	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
<b>7T</b>	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
	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
<b>8T</b>	CT	GOODS IN TRANSIT	Transport

<b><u>NEW TERROR RISK CODE</u></b>	<b><u>RISK CODE</u></b>	<b><u>US LINE OF BUSINESS</u></b>	<b><u>FSA ACC CLASS</u></b>
	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
<b>1E</b>	ET	OCEAN MARINE	Marine
	EW	OCEAN MARINE	Marine
<b>2E</b>	EG	OCEAN MARINE	Marine
	EH	OCEAN MARINE	Marine
<b>3E</b>	EF	PROPERTY	Property
<b>4E</b>	EA	OTHER LIABILITY	Third Party Liability
	EB	OTHER LIABILITY	Third Party Liability

**TRIA SCHEDULE OF PREMIUMS AND LOSSES (LLOYD'S)**

**JURAT**

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**(Name & Number of Syndicate)**

Managing Agent:

Report Year Ended:

The undersigned being duly sworn, state that they are officers of the said managing agent, and that this TRIA schedule of premiums and losses presents a full and true statement of the condition and affairs of the said syndicate and of its relevant income and deductions therefrom for the year ended on that date, according to the best of their information, knowledge and belief respectively.

Active Underwriter

Compliance Officer

Subscribed and sworn to before me

this            day of

\_\_\_\_\_.

Footnote: The TRIA Schedule of Premiums and Losses must be attested before a notary public, or person competent and authorized to administer oaths and confirm that the deponent has acknowledged the truth and correctness of the subscription document.