

MARKET BULLETIN

From Manager, Tax Operations Members' Services Unit (extn 2433)

Date 24 April 2006

Reference Y3795

Subject **2005 CANADIAN INCOME TAX RETURNS**

Subject areas Canadian Syndicate Information Statements

Attachments Appendix 1: Instructions for Completing the Returns
Appendix 2: Table of Canadian FIL Codes

Action points **Submission of Returns**

Deadlines **31 May 2006**

In order that a Canadian Income Tax return can be filed on behalf of all non-Canadian Resident members, Lloyd's syndicates must provide a Canadian Syndicate Information Statement (SIS) by no later than Wednesday 31 May 2006.

The SIS return is used to determine the Canadian tax liability of all non-Canadian Resident members and forms the basis of the Canadian tax funding requirement from the syndicate.

Instructions for completing the returns can be found in Appendix 1. The instructions set out in paragraph 3.3.7 of Appendix 1 must be used for calculating profit commission.

Canadian business written in US dollars should be included at a rate of 1.17 Canadian \$ to 1 US \$.

The supporting schedules, such as expenses and closing reinsurance, no longer need to be submitted but you should retain these records until Revenue Canada have completed their audit of the 2003 underwriting account.

This Bulletin has been sent to all managing agents.

Any queries relating to this Bulletin should be directed to Annette Stone on extension 2376 or to myself on extension 2433.

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CANADIAN FEDERAL INCOME TAX 2003 UNDERWRITING ACCOUNT**Explanatory notes and instructions for the completion of Canadian Syndicate Information Statements****1. GENERAL**

Canadian taxable business is the underwriting profit or loss on binding authorities and limited binding authorities held by Canadian coverholders. The relevant FIL Codes are within the table in Appendix 2 which indicates which codes represent taxable business and those codes which represent non-taxable Canadian business.

In this connection a binding authority is defined as follows:

“Binding authorities, including those given for reinsurance, are those binding authorities where the Canadian coverholder is authorised to accept risks on behalf of those Underwriters at Lloyd’s subscribing to the facility without the prior approval of Underwriters”.

A limited binder is defined as “an agreement between Underwriters and a coverholder under which the coverholder is authorised to issue documents evidencing that risks have been accepted on behalf of underwriting members only after they have been accepted by the leading Underwriter as provided on the slip”.

A return should be completed for every syndicate with Canadian dollar business for the 2003 Account, even where all such business is non-taxable.

A separate return must be submitted for years of account that are in run-off during calendar year 2005 reflecting the movement during the year.

All amounts should be shown in Canadian dollars; the rate of exchange to be used is the Lloyd’s audit rate at 31 December 2005 i.e. C\$2.01 = £1.00.

The completed forms should be returned to MSU, Tax Operations via the Extranet by 31 May 2006.

2. EFFECTIVELY CONNECTED PERCENTAGE

This percentage is the ratio which the Canadian taxable premium income bears to the total premium income in respect of the Canadian business written by the syndicate (i.e. Line 1, Column A Divided by Line 1, (Columns A+B) x 100%). No variations to this calculation should be made.

If a return is being made for a year that is running-off, the effectively connected percentage used on the return at 36 months should be used.

3. UNDERWRITING INCOME

3.1 Canadian Dollar Taxable (Column A)

See appendix 2 for the FIL Codes of items that must be reported in column A.

3.2 Canadian Dollar Non-taxable (Column B)

See appendix 2 for items that should be included in the figures in Column B.

This represents Canadian business not subject to Canadian income tax rather than all business not subject to Canadian tax.

N.B: Any Canadian dollar business which does not bear an identifiable taxable or non-taxable code should normally be pro-rated between taxable and non-taxable on the basis of business with identifiable codes.

3.3 Syndicate Reinsurances and Recoveries Coded "JL"

Syndicate reinsurances and recoveries bearing a "JL" or new FIL codes VJ(CDE2), VK(CDE3) and VL(CDE4) should be pro-rated between taxable and non-taxable business.

Total Worldwide (Column C)

The figures in Column C represent total world-wide business in all currencies converted to Canadian dollars at Lloyd's audit rate of exchange. **It is not the sum of Columns A and B as on the equivalent US return.**

In arriving at the underwriting profit/loss figure (Line 9) the following items should be included in respect of the 2003 Underwriting Account (and all previous years reinsured therein) or the 2005 calendar year movement for a syndicate in run-off:

3.3.1 Premiums Written (Line 1)

Premiums should be returned net of commission and brokerage. In calculating these figures, all additional premiums must be included and return premiums should be deducted in full.

3.3.2 Closing Reinsurance Assumed (Line 2)

The Reinsurance premium received by the 2003 account from a previous closed year should be included, normally the 2002 account. The amounts shown in Columns A and B should equal the closing reinsurance ceded figures of the previous year of account shown in the 2004 Tax Year SIS. The amount shown in Column C should represent the equivalent worldwide figure but reworked at 31 December 2005 conversion rates.

For years of account which remained open at 31 December 2005, the closing reserve shown on the 2004 SIS should be reported.

3.3.3 **Syndicate Reinsurance Recoveries (Line 3)**

(a) **Facultative Reinsurance**

The coding of the original insurance should be followed, as with reinsurance premiums.

(b) **Whole Account Excess of Loss, Stop Loss, Quota Share etc.**

The general principle applying is that where a deduction for the reinsurance premium has been taken for Canadian tax purposes, an appropriate proportion of any recovery under the policy should be included in computing the Canadian taxable profit.

Recoveries on whole account stop loss and excess of loss reinsurance should be split in the proportion that Canadian taxable premium income bears to the whole account premium income. Where the reinsurance recovery is received in respect of specific sections of the account the recovery should be split in the proportion that the Canadian taxable premium income of the original policies protected bears the total premium income of these original policies. If the syndicate uses a more accurate basis than these figures should be used (e.g. by analysing the coding of the claims contributing to the recovery and then splitting the recovery in the proportion that the Canadian taxable claims bear to the total claim). Either basis is acceptable provided that it is used consistently.

3.3.4. **Syndicate Reinsurance Ceded (Line 4)**

(a) **Facultative Reinsurance**

The coding of the original insurance should be followed for reinsurance premiums.

(b) **Whole Account Excess of Loss, Stop Loss, Quota Share etc.**

Premiums on whole account stop loss and excess of loss reinsurances should be split in the proportion that Canadian taxable premium income bears to the whole account premium income. Where the reinsurance protects specific sections of the account the premiums should be split in the proportion that the Canadian taxable premium income of the original policies protected bears to the total premium income of those original policies protected.

3.3.5. **Closing Reinsurance Ceded (Line 5)**

The closing reinsurance premium paid by the 2003 Account should be reported or if the account did not close, the closing reserve.

The amount of closing reinsurance to be allocated to Canadian taxable business should be calculated on the basis of the taxable outstanding claims, i.e. the claims with a FIL code classed as taxable in appendix 2. It is expected that all closing R/I will be allocated on an outstanding claims basis. However, if a syndicate is not able to do so and an alternative method is used, a detailed explanation of the method used should be submitted.

3.3.6. Losses Paid (Line 6)

All claims (less salvages) including settlement costs, fees, etc. debited to the 2003 Account up to and including 31 December 2005 should be reported.

For years of account in run-off during 2005, only additional claims paid during 2005 should be reported.

3.3.7 Profit Commission (Line 7)

A pro-rata share of profit commission may be included, and should be allocated in the same proportion that Canadian taxable business income before profit commission bears to the total on the account as a whole: that is, Column A Line 12 (before profit commission) as a percentage of Column C Line 12 (before profit commission).

However, the following limitations and variations apply:-

- (a) If there is a Canadian taxable business loss, i.e., Column A Line 12 (before profit commission) is negative, no profit commission should be allocated to Canadian taxable business.
- (b) The amount of profit commission allocated to Canadian taxable business must not create a taxable loss, i.e. it must not exceed Column A Line 12 (before profit commission).
- (c) The amount of profit commission allocated to Canadian taxable business must not exceed the total worldwide profit commission.
- (d) If the Canadian result before profit commission is greater than the worldwide taxable result, including where this is a loss, the Canadian taxable profit commission should reflect the proportion of Canadian dollar taxable business income in relation to profitable areas of the account as a whole.
- (e) If profit commission is calculated by currency rather than on the account as a whole, the amount of Canadian dollar profit commission allocated to Canadian taxable business should be in the same proportion that Canadian dollar taxable business income before profit commission bears to total Canadian dollar income before profit commission.
- (f) If there is a profit commission refund, this should be allocated to Canadian taxable business on the same basis that the profit commission was originally allocated.

An analysis of the calculations should be attached in all cases.

3.3.8 Expenses and Other Deductions (Line 8)

Expenses to be included in Column A, are a proportion of the expenses of the Canadian dollar account as a whole which should be split in the same ratio as Canadian taxable premium income, bears to the total Canadian business premium income. In addition agency salaries, commissions (excluding profit commission) and other expenses (excluding US dollar expenses) should be included and these should be split in the proportion that Canadian taxable premium income bears to the premium income on the account as a whole.

3.3.9 Underwriting Profit or Loss (Line 9)

This should be the sum of Lines 1-3 minus the sum of Lines 4-8. It will not be possible to submit the return if this check fails.

4. INVESTMENT INCOME/CAPITAL GAINS**4.1 Canadian Dollar Taxable (Column A)**

The figures shown in Column A represent the effectively connected (EC) percentage of income received through the LCTF, and which has been allocated to 2003 account, or earlier run-off account where appropriate. The EC percentage calculated as per section 2 should be used and no adjustments should be made for variations in the underlying business.

4.2 Canadian Dollar Non-taxable (Column B)

The figures in Column B represent the balance of income received through the LCTF, which has been allocated to 2003 account or earlier.

4.3 Total Worldwide (Column C)

The figures in Column C represent total worldwide investment income and capital gains in all currencies converted at Lloyd's audit rate of exchange (£1.00=C\$2.01).

4.4 Investment Income (Line 10)

All interest and dividends treated as investment income for UK tax purposes should be reported.

4.5 Capital Gain/Loss (Line 11)

Capital gains/losses realised and unrealised on the UK basis should be reported.

5. TOTAL INCOME (Line 12)

This should be the sum of Lines 9 to 11 and is used for verification purposes only. It will not be possible to submit the return if this check fails.

Canadian \$ Taxable Codes (Column A)			Canadian \$ Non-Taxable Codes (Column B)		
Old Codes ²	2 Digit	4 digit	Old Codes ²	2 Digit	4 digit
JC	CW	CDB1	JA	VM	CDA1
JK	VA	CDB2	JB	VO	CDA2
JE	ML	CDC1	JD	VQ	CDA3
JM	VB	CDC2	JJ	CU	CDA4
	MZ	CDD1	JS	VR	CDH2
	VC	CDD2	JN	VS	CDH3
	VN	CDF1	JT	VT	CDH4
	VD	CDF2	JF	VU	CDJ2
	VP	CDG1	JG	VV	CDJ3
	VE	CDG2	OA ¹	VW	CDJ4
	CS	CDN1		CL	CDK2
	VF	CDN2		CM	CDK3
	CV	CDP1		CN	CDK4
	VG	CDP2		VX	CDL1
	MI	CDT1		CO	CDM1
	VH	CDT2		CP	CDM2
	MY	CDY1		CQ	CDM3
	VI	CDY2		CR	CDM4
				CX	CDQ2
				CY	CDQ3
				CZ	CDQ4
				MC	CDR2
				MD	CDR3
				ME	CDR4
				MF	CDS2
				MG	CDS3
				MH	CDS4
				MM	CDU2
				MN	CDU3
				MP	CDU4
				MQ	CDV1
				MR	CDW1

Codes to be apportioned between taxable and non-taxable (see appendix 1. 3)

Old Code	2 Digit	4 Digit
JL	VJ	CDE2
	VK	CDE3
	VL	CDE4

¹ NB use of the two-character code was wider than the four character codes listed, and includes currencies other than Canadian Dollars. Any use of this two-character code for the purposes of this return must be restricted to Canadian Dollars.

² The old tax codes do not necessarily bear any direct relationship to the new codes shown.