Bank of England PRA

PRA Solvency UK regulatory reporting – Questions & Answers (Q&A)

This document contains PRA responses to questions raised by the industry on templates and instructions made in PS15/24 and on the Bank of England Insurance Taxonomy. The document's purpose is to assist firms in completing the regulatory reporting templates. This document is intended to supplement PS 18/26 and it does not set out any new policy.

(This document was last updated in November 2026)

Qn No.	Category	Question	PRA response
SECTION A		**GENERAL**	
A1	**Latest Rulebook, templates & instructions** (amended November 2026)	Where can firms find the latest set of Solvency UK reporting templates, instructions files and rules?	The current in force Solvency UK reporting templates, instructions files and reporting rules can be found in Reporting Chapter 2 of the PRA Rulebook at the link below: Reporting | Prudential Regulation Authority Handbook & Rulebook To view the Solvency UK reporting templates, instructions files and reporting rules that will apply from 31 December 2026 following PS18/26 and PS13/26, select 31/12/2026 as the "as at" date in Reporting Chapter 2 of the PRA Rulebook. Reporting | Prudential Regulation Authority Handbook & Rulebook The full set of templates and instructions currently in force are available from zip files in section 1 from the link below:

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			Regulatory reporting - insurance sector | Bank of England These will be updated from 31 December 2026 to reflect the changes to in force templates following PS18/26 and PS13/26.
A2	**Q&A**	Is there is an update on plans for a Q&A mechanism?	This latest version (November 2026) of the Q&A document aims to provide relevant guidance to firms on reporting topics. In the longer term, the PRA plans to develop a regulatory portal for firms to query and find answers to their questions.
A3	**Reporting schedule** (amended November 2026)	Will the PRA publish the reporting schedule listing submission deadlines for the new taxonomy?	The PRA has published the reporting schedule under Solvency UK reporting for firms with a year end of 31 December and for firms with a non-December year end: PRA Solvency UK Reporting Schedule December year end PRA Solvency UK reporting schedule – non-December year end The PRA has also published the reporting schedule for liquidity reporting: PRA Liquidity Reporting Schedule

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A4	**PRA Rulebook**	Both PS 13/26 and PS 18/26 make changes to reporting requirements. Is the PRA Rulebook up-to-date and reflective of these reporting instruments?	The future PRA Rulebook based on the final rule instruments published as part of PS 13/26 and PS 18/26 can be found by viewing the Rulebook as at 31/12/2026. Reporting | Prudential Regulation Authority Handbook & Rulebook
A5	**PRA Rulebook**	In Reporting 2A part of the Rulebook, does ***insurance business*** include both insurance obligations and reinsurance obligations. (This question was asked in the context of whether template IR.19.02 is required for accepted proportional reinsurance.)	In Reporting 2A part of the Rulebook, ***insurance business*** includes both insurance obligations and reinsurance obligations.
A6	**Templates, Disclosure (DIS)**	The disclosure (DIS) template is part of the taxonomy: will the PRA require firms to submit a disclosure return through BEEDS?	No, the PRA does not require firms to submit a separate disclosure return through BEEDS. The disclosure (DIS) templates are a part of the taxonomy, and this is to signpost to firms that the disclosure requirements form part of the firm's annual SFCR. It is the responsibility of the firm to publish its SFCR.
A7	**NACE codes** (amended November 2026)	Is the PRA planning to change to the new EU NACE codes for asset reporting in IR.06.02?	EIOPA has published Annotated Templates and DPM Dictionary 2.8.2 which takes effect from 31 December 2025. This has new columns for NACE 2.1 codes but allows firms to continue to report NACE 2.0 codes.

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			PS 18/26 implements minor reporting changes effective from 31 December 2026, including the transition to NACE 2.1 codes for reporting in IR.06.02, IR.05.07 and IR.11.01, as well as the new MALIR template MA.01.01. This is implemented by a new column for NACE 2.1 alongside the existing NACE 2.0 column. Firms should report NACE 2.1 for all reference dates on or after 1 January 2027 and leave the NACE 2.0 column blank. The final PS provides an opt-in for firms to report NACE 2.1 codes for reference dates from 31 December 2026, i.e. for a reference date of 31 December 2026 a firm can choose to report either NACE 2.0 or NACE 2.1.
A8	**Liquidity reporting** (amended November 2026)	What support is available to firms which are in scope of the liquidity reporting requirements in PS 15/25?	The PRA has published Policy statement (PS) 15/25 – Closing liquidity reporting gaps and streamlining Standard Formula reporting, introducing liquidity reporting requirements for UK insurers with the largest liquidity risk exposures through their use of derivatives and securities financing transactions. The liquidity reporting requirements came into effect from 30 September 2026. As outlined in the PS, the liquidity reporting requirements would only apply to a subset of larger UK Solvency II firms, in accordance with the thresholds proposed in Chapter 2 of the policy statement. They would not apply to the Society of Lloyd's and its managing agents, third-country branches, or non-Solvency II firms. The PRA published Bank of England Insurance Taxonomy v2.2.0 on 2

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			September 2026 including the technical implementation of the liquidity reporting requirements. Please send your queries related to the reporting templates and instructions to PRA.FirmEnquiries@bankofengland.co.uk.
A9	**BEEDS portal**	How do I submit my data to BEEDS if I have not used BEEDS before?	Regulatory returns submitted by PRA regulated insurers should be **submitted via the Bank of England Electronic Data Submission (BEEDS) portal**. If your firm is not set-up in the BEEDS portal, please email the InsuranceData@bankofengland.co.uk mailbox, copying in your firm's supervisor, with the following information: Legal Entity Name (FCA Register): Legal Entity Identifier (If applicable): Firm Reference Number: Financial Year End: Reporting waivers: Principal user name: Principal user mobile number: Principal user email:
SECTION B		**GENERAL TAXONOMY**	
B1	**Latest taxonomy** (amended November 2026)	Where can firms find the latest Bank of England Insurance taxonomy and related supporting documentation?	We published the Bank of England Insurance Taxonomy v2.2.0 on 02 September 2026, setting out the technical implementation of the reporting requirements in line with the policy statement (PS) 18/26 – Solvency UK: Post-implementation reporting and disclosure amendments and Own Funds

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			permissions update and PS 13/26 - Insurance third-country branches: policy implementation and other updates. This update replaces v2.1.0 and introduces reporting changes consulted upon by CP22/25 – UK Solvency II reporting and disclosure: Post-implementation amendments, CP20/25 – Insurance third-country branches: policy implementation and other updates and CP4/26 – UK Solvency II Own Funds: Updates and fixes to rules and expectations, technical enhancements such as validation fixes and data point model (DPM) changes. Bank of England Insurance Taxonomy v2.2.0 will be effective from Friday 1 January 2027, for reporting with a reference date on or after 31 December 2026. In case any issues are identified with the taxonomy, please send them to uktaxonomypwdfeedback@bankofengland.co.uk.
B2	**Latest taxonomy** (amended November 2026)	When can we expect another updated taxonomy issue log?	The PRA has published the updated taxonomy known issues log on 30 September 2026. Please note that the document will be updated on an ad-hoc basis based on the issues reported by firms. We will endeavour to publish an updated known issues log prior to the first reporting deadlines on our website. Regulatory reporting - insurance sector | Bank of England

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B3	**Latest taxonomy, validations**	What happens if there is an issue with the blocking validations?	If you encounter any issues with validations outside of a live reporting round, please report them to uktaxonomypwdfeedback@bankofengland.co.uk. If issues are identified during a live reporting round, please email BEEDSqueries@bankofengland.co.uk in the To: field. If we deem these as a taxonomy issue, we will deactivate or downgrade the affected validations within the BEEDS data collection system.
B4	**Latest taxonomy, data point model, instructions**	In case consistency issues are identified between Data Point Model against policy instructions, what should take precedence?	The Data Point Model is there for additional guidance and implementation only. If there is ever a perceived conflict with policy or reporting instructions, then policy and the reporting instructions must take precedence over the DPM. Note that EIOPA dictionary concepts have been retained where deemed applicable, without referencing the corresponding EU policies, regulations and reporting instructions. If errors are identified in policy or the reporting instructions, please report these using PRA.FirmEnquiries@bankofengland.co.uk.
B5	**Taxonomy, hotfix**	The Bank of England may downgrade some validations based on feedback. Is that true? That would involve a hotfix?	In case there are errors identified in the validation rules of the taxonomy which stop firms from submitting their reporting returns, the PRA plans to deactivate/downgrade the validations in BEEDS data collection system. The PRA will publish this *denylist* of deactivated validations on the PRA insurance regulatory reporting webpage and update it on a periodic basis. Please visit

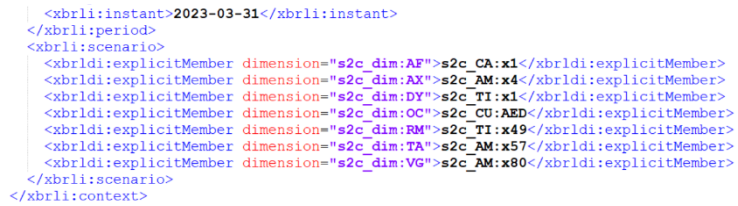
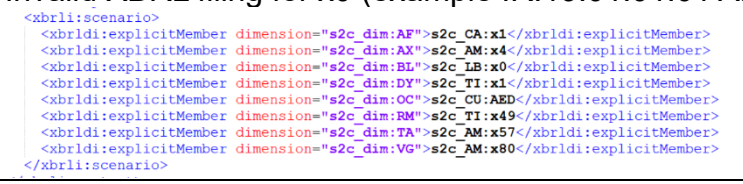
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			the link below to access the latest list of deactivated validations (see Validation Deny List). Regulatory reporting - insurance sector | Bank of England
B6	**Taxonomy**	The Bank of England Insurance taxonomy reintroduced the previous approach for closed lists with a combination of numeric and descriptive values, such as '1 - Reported' instead of just 'Reported' for IR.01.01 rows. Is this the final decision? Although this is a minor change, it does impact heavily on proper data preparation.	'1 – Reported' serves as the hierarchy node label for the hierarchy member 'Reported' within the same hierarchy. In the DPM dictionary, each hierarchy member is associated with a hierarchy node label. Depending on the vendor's processor, firms may see either the 'node label' or the hierarchy member displayed – both presentations are correct. For clarity, this is the final decision. The reason it has changed is due to addressing a bug in the DPM software which means hierarchy 'node labels' are consistently appearing in the taxonomy.
B7	**Taxonomy**	Are the Bank and EIOPA taxonomies interchangeable?	No, the Bank's and EIOPA taxonomies are not interchangeable. The BEEDS portal will be updated for the new taxonomy - Bank of England Insurance taxonomy v.2.2.0 - and will result in a fatal-error warning if any non-BOE taxonomy is submitted. Bank of England Insurance Taxonomy v2.2.0 will become effective on Friday, 1 January 2027, for reporting with a reference date on or after 31 December 2026.

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			Until then, Bank of England Insurance Taxonomy v2.0.2 and v2.1.0 (for liquidity reporting) will remain in effect for reporting with a reference date prior to 31 December 2026. As Bank of England Insurance Taxonomy v2.1.0 introduced no changes to the v2.0.2 entry points, firms that are outside the scope of the liquidity reporting requirements may continue to use v2.0.2 for reporting with a reference date prior to 31 December 2026.
B8	**Taxonomy** (amended November 2026)	To help our planning, can the BoE provide information on when the next BoE insurance taxonomy will be published? It would be particularly useful to know if there is a taxonomy planned this year (for reference date 31 December 2026).	Bank of England Insurance Taxonomy v2.2.0 was published on 02 September 2026. This update replaces v2.1.0 and introduces reporting changes following PS18/26 and PS13/26, technical enhancements such as validation fixes and data point model (DPM) changes. This version of the taxonomy will be effective for reporting dates falling on or after 31 December 2026.
SECTION C		**TAXONOMY TECHNICAL**	
C2	**Taxonomy, validations**	Will there be links to XMLs which would include the list of deactivated validations for each module, just like EIOPA has. Those links basically get updated every time more validations get deactivated. (e.g.	Thanks for raising this. We will investigate this option to provide the list of deactivated validations to firms. In the meantime, the PRA will publish a *denylist* of deactivated validations on the PRA insurance regulatory reporting webpage and update it on a

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		https://dev.eiopa.europa.eu/Taxonomy/Full/deactivations/280/ars-ignore-val.xml).	periodic basis. Please visit the link below to access the latest denylist/list of deactivated validations (see Validation Deny List). Regulatory reporting - insurance sector | Bank of England
C3	**Taxonomy, validations**	Can the PRA remove the 100-lines limit for validation errors reported back by BEEDS Portal upon submission?	The 100-lines limit has been established to mitigate against XBRL processing delays, however the PRA are reviewing whether 100 remains the appropriate limit.
C4	**Taxonomy, validations**	Will the change log include the changes in validations between v2.1.0 and v2.2.0 taxonomy?	Yes, the change log was published on 02 September 2026 and includes the sheet called 'Business rule' which highlights the changes in validations between taxonomy v2.1.0 and v2.2.0. This is published at the following link at the PRA insurance regulatory reporting page (see Change log): Regulatory reporting - insurance sector | Bank of England
C5	**Latest taxonomy, validations**	If the industry has identified issues in relation to validations under the taxonomy v2.2.0 which was published in September 2026, what is the Bank's approach for these issues?	The PRA will review validation issues and, if needed will deactivate/downgrade the validations in the BEEDS data collection system which are deemed to be incorrectly triggered. We will also update the known issues log and publish a list of downgraded validations on the webpage. Please note that these documents will be updated on an ad-hoc basis based on the issues reported by firms. Please let us know in case such validation issues are identified and send all validations

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			and taxonomy queries to uktaxonomypwdfeedback@bankofengland.co.uk
C6	**Taxonomy, validations**	In the validation file, the EIOPA published version used to indicate which validations were 'numeric equals' type and which were plain 'equals', so it was possible to tell which validations had numeric tolerances applied and which were expected to be exact matches. We are unclear if the PRA validation file includes this information, how can firms tell which validations have been implemented which way?	Firms should look out for 'i' next to the operator within the expression, which indicates that numeric tolerances apply. In the validation spreadsheet, within the expression – where numeric tolerance is being used – the operator will have an i next to it, e.g. 'i=' or 'i<' or 'i+' (i stands for interval). When the 'i' is not present on the operator, this means it must be exact.
C7	**Taxonomy, validations**	We have observed that some XBRL validations include numeric tolerances, while others do not. Could you please clarify the rationale behind this? By *numeric tolerance*, we are referring to the use of an operator with an interval indicator, such as i=, i<, or i+, where the 'i' denotes an interval-based comparison.	Validations allow us to influence the quality of data before it is submitted, and it has been found necessary to have checks with and without tolerances applied. We apply tolerance to rules where we don't expect precise equivalence and to allow for a margin of error, for example where multiple entries are summed. Some validations are implemented without an interval, to maintain strict accuracy.
C8	**Taxonomy, validations**	We have occasionally observed that validations are triggering a Decimal attribute error in BEEDS, even when the validation expressions appear to be correctly satisfied.	Validations have intervals assigned to their variables, and as per the Bank of England XBRL Filing Manual – section 2.18, firms are required to declare decimal attributes in the XBRL instances for reported numerical value. Once the decimal attributes are declared, the

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		Could you please clarify why this might be happening?	filing rules in the XBRL processor will consider the declared accuracy to determine whether the reported values are valid, they will then be passed on to the validation engine where they will be used to evaluate data against the XBRL formula using interval arithmetic.
C9	**Entity Identification and Scheme attribute**	What is the difference between Entity Identification and Scheme attribute in the XBRL instance? Currently, the section 2.8 of the filing manual does not mention about the SC scheme attribute. Plus, we can't submit XBRL instance with LSY and SC scheme attribute in BEEDS.	The entity identification referenced in Section 3.11 – Codes and Types of Codes - of the Bank of England XBRL Filing Manual permits firms to report LEI, LSY, and SC codes within the reporting templates, in accordance with PS15/24 instructions. The @scheme attribute - outlined in Section 2.8 of the filing manual - requires firms to declare LEI, LSY or FRN codes within the XBRL instances. The filing rules within the BEEDS processor has been updated in Q3 2025 to allow reporting of both LSY and SC scheme attributes. We are planning to update the filing manual to include the SC scheme attribute in Section 2.8.
C10	**Taxonomy, XBRL Instance**	In the templates IR.16.01, IR.19.01 and IR.20.01, we are trying to report x0 for total lines of business in the dimension. However, it is triggering XBRL specification error in BEEDS.	x0 is typically the default domain and dimension member in our XBRL Taxonomies. Reporting the default dimension member in an instance is explicitly prohibited by the XBRL Dimensions 1.0 standard. If you want to report the 'Total/NA' (typically x0) option, then there shouldn't be a corresponding dimension-member pair reported in the XBRL instance. For example, not reporting the BL dimension for table IR.19.01.01.01 ARS will be interpreted as the firm reporting the x0 -

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			'Total/NA' option. For any other line of business, you must report the BL dimension-member in the instance. For example, if you report s2c_LB:x106 then there must be a corresponding BL dimension reported in the XBRL instance for the table IR.19.01.01.01 ARS. Valid XBRL filing for x0 (example IR.19.01.01.01 ARS)  Invalid XBRL filing for x0 (example IR.19.01.01.01 ARS) 
SECTION D		**UAT TESTING**	
D1	**UAT Testing**	Firms would like a UAT environment available in parallel to live environment, and/or have a 'hotline' available for any concerns to address more quickly?	The PRA will consider this feedback. Please provide your queries related to taxonomy and validations to uktaxonomypwdfeedback@bankofengland.co.uk
D2	**BEEDS UAT Testing**	Will the BEEDS UAT portal be open closer to the filing deadline, so that firms can test real data prior to submission?	The PRA would like firms to provide their feedback on this topic during the testing window so that we can understand when and what approach would work best

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			for firms. Please send your feedback related to UAT testing to beedsqueries@bankofengland.co.uk
D3	**BEEDS UAT Test window**	How can the PRA ensure that firms have enough time to test their regulatory returns?	We would like you to continue to let our BEEDS team know what you were/weren't able to do. It would be useful for firms to provide their feedback and to let us know when it would be useful to schedule another test window. This feedback will be useful for us and will be considered internally.
SECTION E		**BRANCH SPECIFIC**	
E1	**Branch FSCS-protected liabilities**	The PRA made an amendment in SoP7/24, indicating that "FSCS-protected liabilities" should be aligned with the regulatory reporting. Do branches need to change their approach to calculation of FSCS-protected liabilities?	IR.05.04 requires firms to report FSCS data on an accounting basis, and firms should continue to comply with the relevant reporting instructions. The PRA will use the data reported in IR.05.04 as an indicator of firms that may be approaching the subsidiarisation threshold. However, the PRA may also consider additional information from firms such as FSCS-protected liabilities calculated on a Solvency UK basis, when assessing a firm's proximity to the threshold.
E2	**Meaning of "home country"** (Added November 2026)	For a UK branch of a third-country insurance undertaking, how should "home country" be interpreted when reporting by country"?	The PRA's objective in IR.05.02, IR.12.03 and IR.17.03 is to identify the amount of business in the United Kingdom and other countries above the applicable reporting thresholds. Reporting by branches for these templates applies to 'reverse branches' (branches that write risks relating to business not written in the United Kingdom) with a modification in respect of IR.05.02 and to branches not exempt under Reporting 2A, Article

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			42B(1), which comes into force on 31 December 2026. This exemption covers IR.05.02, IR.12.03 and IR.17.03. The instructions for IR.01.02 R0052 define the home country as the country of incorporation. This is reflected in the instructions for IR.12.03 and IR.17.03. Applying these instructions may result in branches not reporting United Kingdom data. To enable the PRA to use branch data from these templates, the PRA requests that United Kingdom business is always reported. Branches completing IR.05.02 should report all data in C0090-C0130 and C0230-C0270, leaving C0080 and C0220 blank. Branches completing IR.12.03 and IR.17.03 should report data for the United Kingdom and for all other countries except those other countries where the relevant gross best estimate liabilities for that country are less than £500 million. The PRA intends to consult on amendments to the instructions to clarify how these templates should be completed by branches.
SECTION F		**TEMPLATE SPECIFIC**	
F1	**Template IR.01.01** (amended November 2026)	In IR.01.01 Content of the submission, the instructions for some of the rows provide for not reporting due to waiver or modification by consent. There are some rows such as IR.05.03 and IR.05.04 where this option should be available but is absent. How should firms complete these rows?	PS18/26 introduces consistency and simplification of the options available in IR.01.01 (Content of the submission), which ensures that this option is available in all relevant rows. This is implemented in taxonomy v2.2.0 effective for reporting dates falling on or after 31 December 2026. For earlier reporting dates, in these circumstances firms should select option 0 (Not reported other reason). This

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			is consistent with the approach when some templates were withdrawn from 31 December 2023.
F2	**Template IR.02.01**	How should groups complete IRR.02.01 Z0020? The instructions and taxonomy do not include options 4 and 5, whereas these options are defined in IR.01.03 and IRR.25.04	The PRA acknowledges an omission in the instructions for IRR.02.01 Z0020 which led to the taxonomy limiting the options for Z0020 to 1-3. The PRA requests that groups which are required to complete IRR.01.01.04, IR.01.03.04, IRR.02.01 and IRR.25.04 use: • option 1 in IRR.01.01.04, IR.01.03.04, IRR.02.01 and IRR.25.04 for the sum of the RFFs (incorporating embedded MAPs and excluding supported RFFs) and • option 3 in IR.01.01.04, IR.01.03.04, IRR.02.01 and IRR.25.04 for the remaining part (incorporating embedded MAPs and supported RFFs). The reporting requirements for groups remain unchanged, so a group with unsupported ring-fenced funds would report using options 1 and 3 instead of 4 and 5.
F3	**Template all** (amended November 2026)	What should a reporting firm do if a cell is blocked out in the Rulebook template but is open in the taxonomy.	Firms are not required to enter data into cells which are blocked in the reporting template. If a firm notices an inconsistency between a Rulebook template and the taxonomy, please inform uktaxonomypwdfeedback@bankofengland.co.uk and we shall endeavour to correct the situation when the opportunity arises.

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F4	**Template IR.05.04** (amended November 2026)	Instructions to IR.05.04 say that, for lines of business where there is a personal/non-personal split, firms can allocate accepted proportional reinsurance obligations to non-personal. However, the template has cells for accepted proportional reinsurance/personal lines open.	Templates IR.05.04 and IR.05.06 were amended by PS18/16 to: • Require a total column for the Solvency UK lines of business that are split into sub-classes (personal/non-personal sub-classes, or sub-classes of general liability). • In IR.05.04, require the sub-classes be reported for insurance (direct) business (accepted proportional reinsurance is no longer required for sub-classes). The accepted proportional reinsurance rows are now closed for the sub-class level splits. • In IR.05.06, not require sub-classes be reported. PS18/16 is effective for reporting reference dates falling on or after 31 December 2026. For reporting reference dates prior to 31 December 2026 (including 2026Q3 reporting of IR.05.04.02 for firms with a 31 December year end): • In IR.05.04 and IR.05.06, where there are rows for accepted reinsurance (eg 'gross written premium'[R0113]), firms are to complete the accepted reinsurance rows for the sub-class split columns so that sum of the sub-classes within a Solvency UK lines of business is correct for the relevant Solvency UK line of business. Eg in the 2026Q3 reporting of firms with a 31 December year end, {IR.05.04.02, R0113, (C0140 +

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			C0141)} should be equal the total written premium for line of business 16. • In IR.05.04, where insurance (direct) and accepted reinsurance are combined into a single row (eg 'net written premium [R0160] in IR.05.04), firms are to complete these rows for the sub-class columns so that the sum of the sub-classes within a Solvency UK line of business is correct for applicable Solvency UK line of business. Eg in the 2026Q3 reporting of firms with a 31 December year end, {IR.05.04.02, R0160, (C0140 + C0141)} should be equal to the net written premium of lines of business 4 and 16 combined.
F5	**Templates IR.16.01, IR.19.01, IR.20.01**	In the templates IR.16.01, IR.19.01 and IR.20.01, should the firms report the dimension AF as "x0 Not applicable / Expressed in (converted to) reporting currency" or "x1 Expressed in currency of denomination (not converted to reporting currency)"? In the EIOPA taxonomy, when a dimension is reported as x0, the dimension won't be reported in the XBRL file (it will be reported only in the x1 cases).	From taxonomy v.2.0.2 onwards, firms can report both the x0 and x1 hierarchy member in the AF explicit dimension. However, when x0 is reported there would not be a corresponding dimension reported in the XBRL instance, because it is the default member. Please refer to Question no. C10 for further information.
F6	**Template IR.27.01** (amended November 2026)	In IR.27.01 for the man-made catastrophe motor liability part, column titles show amounts in Euros, whereas the corresponding rules show amounts in GBP.	It is the PRA Rulebook that defines legal thresholds and currency basis, and the templates are subordinate to the Rulebook. Therefore, in this instance the threshold in Solvency Capital Requirement – Standard Formula

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			3A18 of the PRA Rulebook should be utilised, i.e. the relevant threshold is GBP 21,200,000. Template IR.27.01 was amended by PS 18/26 to show thresholds in GBP. PS18/26 is effective for reporting dates falling on or after 31 December 2026. For reporting reference dates prior to 31 December 2026, firms should follow the PRA Rulebook over the templates.
F7	**Templates IR.19.01 and IR.19.02** (amended November 2026)	How much history is required in the claim triangles?	For claims paid and RBNS claims, firms are required to report historical data covering the full IR.19 development triangle. This means reporting, as applicable, origin years N-14, N-13, …, N-1 and N and development years 0, 1, …, 13 and 14. Firms should also report claims paid in the reporting year relating to all origin years prior to N-14, and RBNS claims at the end of the reporting year relating to all origin years prior to N-14, using the relevant “prior” / “15 & +” reporting cells. For the undiscounted claims provision triangles, the instructions state that historical data is required from the firm’s first reporting reference date on or after 31 December 2024, i.e. diagonals relating to the periods before the firm’s first reporting reference date on or after 31 December 2024 are not required. If a firm has a 31 December year end, for example:

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			• When the reporting reference date is 31 December 2024, the firm reports undiscounted claims provisions in only the last diagonal of the triangle, for the financial year ending in 2024. • When the reporting reference date is 31 December 2025, the firm reports undiscounted claims provisions in the last two diagonals of the triangle, for the two financial years ending in 2024 and 2025. • When the reporting reference date is 31 December 2026, the firm reports undiscounted claims provisions in the last three diagonals for the three financial years 2024, 2025 and 2026. Etc If a firm does not have a 31 December year end, the first reporting reference date will be within the 2025 calendar year, and therefore: • When the reporting reference date is in 2025, this is the first reporting reference date under the new regime and the firm reports undiscounted claims provisions in only the last diagonal of the triangle, for the financial year ending within 2025. • When the reporting reference date is in 2026, this is the second reporting reference date under the new regime and the firm reports undiscounted claims provisions in the last two diagonals, for the two financial years ending within 2025 and 2026. Etc

Qn No.	Category	Question	PRA response
F8	**IR.05.04 and IR.05.06** (amended November 2026)	If a firm's accepted proportional general liability business cannot easily be allocated to: employers' liability; public & products liability; professional liability; other general liability, how do I report this business on IR.05.04 and IR.05.06?	The response to F4 also applies to F8. For F8, please follow response to F4.
F9	**IR.18.02** (amended November 2026)	There appears to be an inconsistency in the instructions for columns C0050 and C0060	The instructions for IR.18.02 were amended by PS18/26 to state that: • '{IR.18.02, 'Sum of undiscounted cash out-flows- future benefits'[C0050] plus 'Sum of undiscounted cash out-flows- Future allocated loss adjustment expenses'[C0060]} should be cash flows included in reporting templates at {IR.18.01.01, 'Best Estimate provision for claims outstanding — Gross cash out–flows — Future Benefits' (C0050)}', and • 'Future cash out-flows for "allocated loss adjustment expenses" reported in {IR.18.02, C0060} are included in the cash out-flows reported in (IR.18.01, 'Best Estimate Provision for claims outstanding- Gross cash out-flows- Future benefits'[C0050]}. PS18/16 is effective for reporting reference dates falling on or after 31 December 2026. For reporting dates prior to 31 December 2026, firms are to follow the IR18.02 instructions amended by PS18/16. The IR.18.02 template was not changed by PS18/16 (other than column titles). Therefore, for reporting dates prior to 31 December 2026, firms are able to follow the IR18.02 instructions amended by

Qn No.	Category	Question	PRA response
			PS18/16 and adhere to the applicable taxonomy (taxonomy 2.1.0).
F10	**IR.05.03 and IR.05.04** (amended November 2026)	If a firm reports both of these templates, how does it apportion interest payable and taxation between IR.05.03 and IR.05.04	The instructions for IR.05.03 and IR.05.04 were amended by PS18/26, to clarify that, where allocations are made in accordance with Composite 2.2, amounts attributable to with-profits ring-fenced funds and the remaining part relating to long-term business should be reported in IR.05.03, while amounts attributable to the remaining part relating to general insurance business should be reported in IR.05.04. Where no such allocation is made the amount should be reported only once in the template representing the larger part of the firm's business. PS18/26 is effective for reporting reference dates falling on or after 31 December 2026. For reporting dates prior to 31 December 2026, firms are to follow the IR.05.03 and IR.05.04 instructions amended by PS18/26 for 'interest paid or payable' {IR.05.03, R0280} and {IR.05.04, R1120], and 'taxation' {IR.05.03, R0290} and {IR.05.04, R1130}. These rows on were not changed by PS18/16. Therefore, for reporting dates prior to 31 December 2026, firms are able to follow the {IR.05.03, R0280 and R0290} instructions and the {IR.05.04 R1120 and R1130} instructions amended by PS18/16 and adhere to the applicable taxonomy (taxonomy 2.1.0).

Qn No.	Category	Question	PRA response
F11	**IR.19.01 and IR.19.02**	The Earned Premium instructions state that 'The amount includes any commission or acquisition costs deducted before the insurer receives the premium.' Please can you confirm how this instruction is to be interpreted so that if the premium is 100 and the commission is 10 is the requirement to report 100 or 90?	The earned premium includes any acquisition costs (including commission to acquire the business) regardless of whether these are deducted before the insurer receives the premium or paid by the insurer after receiving the premium (i.e. if the insurer receives 90, and 10 is deducted for acquisition costs, 100 is reported. If the insurer receives 100, and pays 10 for acquisition costs, 100 is reported)
F12	**IR.28.01 and IR.28.02**	If a firm's only life business is non-life annuities, does the firm need to submit IR.28.02?	If a firm's only life business is non-life annuities it should submit both IR.28.01 and IR.28.02. Non-life annuities are included in long-term insurance and reinsurance obligations in the rules for Minimum Capital Requirement.
F13	**IR.01.01 and IR.06.02**	With regards to IR.01.01 and IR.06.02 for Group reporting, instructions to IR.06.02 states that this return is reported for Groups in Q4 only, hence for Q1-Q3 should be shown in IR.01.01 as not reported. Would option 6 — Exempted by waiver or modification by consent be the most appropriate alternative?	Amendments made to IR.01.01 (Content of the submission) in PS18/26 introduces consistency and simplification of the options available. This includes an option 4 "Not reported in accordance with rules or instructions" which should be utilised in this instance. This is implemented in taxonomy v2.2.0 effective for reporting dates falling on or after 31 December 2026. For reporting dates prior to 31 December 2026, option 6 is the most suitable option available given underlying

Qn No.	Category	Question	PRA response
			data model constraints, so please utilise this option, aka "Exempted by waiver or modification by consent".
F14	**IR.21.04, IR.30.03**	For the fields {IR.21.04, 'Line(s) of Business'(C0050)}, {IR.30.03, 'Line of business'(C0070)}, {IR.30.03,' Inclusion of catastrophic reinsurance cover'(C0100)}, {IR.30.03, 'Territorial scope of contract'(C0420)}, how should multiple lines of business be reported?	In {IR.21.04, 'Line(s) of Business'(C0050)}, {IR.30.03, 'Line of business'(C0070)}, {IR.30.03,' Inclusion of catastrophic reinsurance cover'(C0100)}, {IR.30.03, 'Territorial scope of contract'(C0420)}: Firms are to enter only the code of each item they wish to enter. Eg if in {IR.21.04, 'Line(s) of Business'(C0050)} a firm wants to enter '7 - Fire and other damage to property insurance' and '10 - Legal expenses insurance', the firm should enter '7,10', , i.e. in ascending order with no spaces.
F15	**IR.16.01**	What should be included within claims payment fields in IR.16.01 (C0014, C0017, C0040), as IR.19.01 specifies that this is "net of salvage and subrogation" and "include all the elements that compose the claim itself, include 'allocated loss adjustment expense', but exclude all other expenses", but IR.16.01 does not specify whether this is net of salvage and subrogation.	IR.16.01 should be considered to be interlinked with IR.19.01 and therefore the same basis applies, i.e. payments should be net of salvage and subrogation.
F16	**LQ.03.01** (added November 2026)	Please could you clarify the wording of instructions LQ.03.01 for C0140 and C0180 related to LEI code.	If LEI is available, then it must be reported; otherwise, these items should be left blank.

Qn No.	Category	Question	PRA response
F17	**IR.05.04**	The instructions for IR.05.04 state that distribution-channel data should cover accepted proportional reinsurance business. However, other parts of the instructions indicate that accepted non-proportional reinsurance business should also be included. Should distribution-channel reporting include all accepted reinsurance business?	Yes. All accepted reinsurance business, including accepted non-proportional reinsurance, should be included within the commercial-lines distribution-channel reporting. Accordingly, firms should include all accepted reinsurance in: • {IR.05.04, 'Gross written premiums – accepted reinsurance' [R0113], commercial-lines columns C0760–C0830, C1760–C1830, C2760–C2830 and C3760–C3830}; and • {IR.05.04, 'Acquisition costs – commission' [R0950], commercial-lines columns C0760–C0830}. The references to "accepted proportional reinsurance" in the introductory distribution-channel wording are an error and should be read as referring to "accepted reinsurance". This clarification applies to both the instructions published on 15 November 2024 and the instructions published in July 2026. The PRA intends to correct the wording when the instructions are next amended.

Qn No.	Category	Question	PRA response
F18	**IR.02.01** (added November 2026)	The instructions to IR.02.01 appear slightly inconsistent with the PRA Rulebook in that they state that reinsurance receivables should only include amounts that are past due. Where a gross claim has been settled by an insurer and amount due from the reinsurer under the reinsurance contract has not been settled where should the amount receivable from the reinsurer be included?	The PRA acknowledges the inconsistency between Technical Provisions – Further Requirements 23.3 and the instructions for IR.02.01 referring to amounts that are 'past-due'. The same issue was previously considered in EIOPA Q&A 1853. Firms should calculate technical provisions in accordance with the PRA Rulebook. When the amount of a claim has been agreed but not paid, firms may include it in the appropriate receivable or payable item on the balance sheet, including where the amount has not yet become past-due. It should no longer be included in technical provisions or amounts recoverable from reinsurance contracts.