Chapter 10

Instructions regarding reporting templates

IR.30.03 — Non-life outwards reinsurance contract information

General comments

This section relates to annual submission of information for individual firms and third country branch undertakings.

This template is relevant to insurance and reinsurance undertakings with non-life outwards treaty or facultative reinsurance and/or retrocession contracts of protection.

This should include, but is not limited to, reinsurance contracts of protections with:

- External / third party entities
- Internal, Intra-group, related or associated party entities
- Lloyd's syndicates
- Special Purpose Vehicles
- Captives
- State reinsurers or pools, e.g. Pool Re, TRIA, GAREAT, ARPC, Flood Re

This should include all contracts, regardless of whether they are purchased directly by the insurance or reinsurance undertaking or on behalf of the undertaking by another company / entity.

This template shall be filled by the insurance and reinsurance undertaking which is transferring underwriting risk to the reinsurers through either reinsurance treaties or facultative contracts.

This template is intended to provide a snapshot view of an undertakings 'in-force' reinsurance contracts at the start of the next calendar reporting year, e.g. 1st January if annual submission is 31 December. As such, it should include reinsurance contracts that have already commenced / incepted that have a contract period of validity that, either expires during or beyond the next calendar reporting year. It should also include contract commencements / inceptions or renewals for whose contract period of validity includes the first quarter of the next calendar reporting year and are known when filling the template.

Details for reinsurance contracts that have a contract period that has expired but still have liability/obligations, such as those on a historic Risk Attaching During or Losses Occurring During basis, are not required to be reported. However, new reinsurance contracts that have been executed in the current reporting year or are to be executed in the first quarter of the next reporting year that provide retrospective coverage (such as Adverse Development Covers or Loss Portfolio Transfer contracts) which have not been previously reported should be reported.

An undertaking has the option to complete its filling of facultative reinsurance contract(s) in one or more of the following formats as long as a representative view of the undertaking's facultative reinsurance contracts for the period of validity are reported, and that individual contracts are not reported in both options 1 and 2:

1. On an individual contract by contract basis
2. On a grouped / aggregated contract basis with abridged details, for example:
    a. All facultative contracts for all lines of business combined
    b. All facultative contracts for a single line of business combined

c. All facultative contracts placed with an individual reinsurer entity combined

Where option 2 has been chosen it is acknowledged that the information reported by the undertaking will need to be on a simplified summary basis, and that not all content will be able to be reported, or fully reflect the detail of the individual facultative contracts. Monetary and percentage values should, wherever possible, represent the sum of these facultative contracts combined. Where the total value reported within C0450 'Gross estimated reinsurance premium ceded' for reported rows of 'grouped / aggregated' facultative contracts is financially material to the undertaking, the undertaking should be prepared to provide a written supporting summary upon request.

This template should be completed in conjunction with templates IR.30.04 and IR.30.05.

All monetary amounts reported should be positive values, other than where the instructions state that '-1' is to be used to indicate that the value is unlimited.

If an undertaking's reinsurance protections change materially after the submission of this template and before the next reporting year, the information on this template shall be re–submitted. Undertakings should notify their supervisory contact before any resubmission.

	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS
C0010	Reinsurance program code	Unique code (undertaking specific) covering all the individual reinsurance contracts which belong to the same reinsurance program.
C0020	Reinsurance contract identification code	Reinsurance contract identification code that identifies the contract/layer exclusively, and must be maintained in subsequent reports, usually the original contract/layer number registered in the company's books, or the internal references used by the undertaking. Single reinsurance contracts which provide protection that is split into sub-sections, as outlined below, should be reported as separate contracts over separate rows. Examples: 1. Different types of reinsurance e.g. one section on a Quota Share basis and another on an Excess of Loss basis, or 2. The undertaking identifies sub-sections separately within its own records, e.g. sections based on materially different retention and/or limit values.
C0050	Quantity of contracts/ surplus/ layers in reinsurance program	The total number of reported contracts, surpluses or layers in the same reinsurance program which includes the contract which is being reported.
C0060	Non-indemnity or non-risk transfer reinsurance or similar arrangements	Identification of the indemnity basis of the reinsurance contract. The following closed list shall be used: 1 - The contract is a non–indemnity or non-risk transfer reinsurance arrangement

	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS
		2 - The contract is an indemnity / risk transfer reinsurance arrangement. A non-indemnity or non-risk transfer reinsurance arrangement is defined as: Any contract(s) or alternative / financial instrument(s) which are being treated as reinsurance by the undertaking, but which does not operate on an indemnity basis, or which provides limited or no demonstrable genuine risk transfer in isolation or when combined with the recoveries from other reinsurance contract(s) or financial instrument(s).
C0070	Line of business	Identification of the non-life lines of business written by the undertaking, as defined in Technical Provisions – Further Requirements Annex 1, that are protected by the reinsurance contract should be reported using the following codes. Where multiple lines of business are protected the codes should be reported in combination (separated by ‘,’): 1 - Medical expense insurance 2 - Income protection insurance 3 - Workers' compensation insurance 4 - Motor vehicle liability insurance 5 - Other motor insurance 6 - Marine, aviation and transport insurance 7 - Fire and other damage to property insurance 8 - General liability insurance 9 - Credit and suretyship insurance 10 - Legal expenses insurance 11 - Assistance insurance 12 - Miscellaneous financial loss insurance 13 - Proportional medical expense reinsurance 14 - Proportional income protection reinsurance 15 - Proportional workers' compensation reinsurance 16 - Proportional motor vehicle liability reinsurance 17 - Proportional other motor reinsurance 18 - Proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance

	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS
		19 - Proportional fire and other damage to property reinsurance 20 - Proportional general liability reinsurance 21 - Proportional credit and suretyship reinsurance 22 - Proportional legal expenses reinsurance 23 - Proportional assistance reinsurance 24 - Proportional miscellaneous financial loss reinsurance 25 – Non-proportional health reinsurance 26 - Non–proportional casualty reinsurance 27 - Non–proportional marine, aviation and transport reinsurance 28 - Non–proportional property reinsurance 33 - Annuities stemming from non–life insurance contracts and relating to health insurance obligations 34 - Annuities stemming from non–life insurance contracts and relating to insurance obligations other than health insurance obligations 37 - Multiline / whole account (defined as protecting all the undertaking's lines of business, e.g. whole underwriting year, whole accident year of account)
C0080	Description of risk category covered	The description of the risk category covered is entity and contract specific, and should ideally express how the undertaking describes the contract internally in terms of the business protected and type of coverage provided by the contract, e.g. '2022 Director & Officers UK liability Per Risk XoL', or as stated in the reinsurance contract itself.
C0090	Type of reinsurance contract protection	Code of the type of reinsurance contract protection. One of the options in the following list shall be used: 1 - quota share treaty 2 - variable quota share treaty 3 - surplus treaty 4 - excess of loss (per event and per risk) treaty 5 - excess of loss treaty (per risk) 6 - excess of loss treaty (per event)

	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS
		7 - excess of loss 'back–up' treaty (protection against follow–on events which certain catastrophes can cause such as flooding or fire) 8 - excess of loss treaty with basis risk (as defined hereunder) 9 - reinstatement cover 10 - aggregate excess of loss treaty 11 - unlimited excess of loss treaty 12 - stop loss treaty 13 - other proportional treaty contracts not otherwise listed 14 - other non–proportional treaty contracts not otherwise listed 15 - non-proportional facultative 16 - proportional facultative Excess of loss treaty with basis risk (code 8) should be used to report contracts where the primary trigger is not the undertakings own insurance loss, and relies on an external loss measure, index or parametric feature to determine the recoveries under the contract in part or in full. This includes but is not limited to Industry Loss Warranty (ILW), Original Loss Warranty (OLW), Market Loss Warranty (MLW), Weighted or market share Industry Loss contracts, e.g. county, or state country weighted exposure or income protections.
C0100	Inclusion of catastrophic reinsurance cover	Identification of whether the listed catastrophe risks/perils are protected under the reinsurance contract, one or a combination (separated by ',') of the following codes has to be used: 1 - cover excludes all catastrophic guarantees 2 - earthquake, volcanic eruption, tidal wave etc. are covered 3 - flood is covered 4 - hurricane, windstorm, etc. are covered 5 - other risks such as freeze, hail, strong wind, wildfire are covered 6 - terrorism or political violence is covered 7 - SRCC (strikes, riots, civil commotion), sabotage, popular uprising are covered 8 - all the risks/perils listed in items 1-7 and 10-12 are covered

	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS
		9 - risks/perils not otherwise included in the listed items are covered 10 - cyber outage, systemic ransomware event or cyber-attack are covered 11 - disease epidemic and pandemic are covered 12 - war, invasion, revolution, military coup etc. are covered
C0110	Validity period (start date)	Identify the ISO 8601 (yyyy–mm–dd) code of the date of commencement of the reinsurance contract.
C0120	Validity period (expiry date)	Identify the ISO 8601 (yyyy–mm–dd) code of the final expiry date of the reinsurance contract. In the case that when filling in the template the undertaking is not making use of any termination clauses within the contract, the expiry date will be the next possible expiry date.
C0130	Currency	Identify the ISO 4217 alphabetic code of the currency used while placing the reinsurance contract. All the amounts must be expressed in this currency for the specific contract. In case the contract is placed in two different currencies, then the main currency must be filled.
C0160	Gross estimated reinsurance contract premium	This should be reported for all reinsurance contracts reported as follows: For non-proportional contracts the amount of ultimate estimated reinsurance premium that would be payable by the undertaking relating to the contract period if the reinsurance contract were to be placed 100%. This amount should therefore be equivalent of the 100% reinsurance premium to be paid to all reinsurers for the treaty period, including the premium corresponding to unplaced shares. For proportional contracts the estimated ultimate reinsurance premium (before any reinsurance commissions are deducted) that would be payable by the undertaking relating to the contract period as if the reinsurance cession were 100% of the risk. The basis of calculation of reinsurance premium should reflect the terms and definitions within the contract. Examples: 1. If the reinsurance premium (before any reinsurance commissions are deducted) is defined in the contract as being a percentage of the inwards gross written

	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS
		premium, then this value should be reported. 2. If the reinsurance premium (before any reinsurance commissions are deducted) is defined in the contract as being a percentage of the inwards gross written premium net of inwards acquisition costs, then this gross net premium value should be reported. 3. If the reinsurance premium (before any reinsurance commissions are deducted) is defined in the contract as being a percentage of the inwards gross written premium net of inwards acquisition costs and inwards expenses, then this gross net premium value should be reported. 4. If the reinsurance premium (before any reinsurance commissions are deducted) is defined in the contract as being a percentage of the inwards gross written premium net of any other outwards reinsurance premiums for reinsurance contracts that inure to the benefit of the reinsurance contract being reported, then this net written premium value should be reported. This field, when multiplied by C0440 '% of whole contract ceded to reinsurers' should represent the gross estimated contract premium ceded (before reinsurance commissions are deducted). For reinsurance contracts that are shared by multiple undertakings / entities; The undertaking should only report the undertaking's allocation / share of the ultimate estimated reinsurance premium for the contract and not the total reinsurance premium payable by all undertakings / entities sharing the protection under the contract. For state reinsurance protections, it is acknowledged that not all state reinsurance protections have a clearly identifiable reinsurance premium payable, e.g. TRIA, so would ask the undertaking to provide an estimate on a reasonable endeavours basis. If the undertaking is charged a single reinsurance premium for multiple individual reinsurance contracts, then the undertaking should report an estimated apportionment against each reported contract that reflects the undertaking's estimation

	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS
		of the allocation of risk / exposure to each contract. Where an undertaking has reported a single contract over multiple separate rows, as outlined in C0020 ‘Reinsurance contract identification code’, then each row should be allocated a share of the total gross estimated reinsurance contract premium under the contract, rather than duplicate values being reported under each row. This is to avoid reporting an overstatement of the total reinsurance premium. The value reported should represent the most up to date estimate of ultimate reinsurance premium for the contract, i.e. including any expected premium adjustments post inception of the contract and must not only represent the deposit or premium payments made to date. Amount reported should be a positive value.
C0170	Aggregate deductibles (amount)	The amount of any monetary aggregate deductible / retention stated within the reinsurance contract which results in an additional retention for the undertaking when losses are covered by the reinsurer only when a certain amount of cumulative losses have taken place. Amount reported should be a positive value. If not applicable report as 0. For excess of loss treaty reinsurance arrangements which are industry or state reinsurance structures where the individual reinsured firm or third country branch undertaking do not have their own specific retentions, deductibles or limits, then the industry values should be reported. For excess of loss treaty reinsurance arrangements with basis risk (code 8) which include contract recovery triggers that are external and independent to the individual reinsured undertaking’s own loss, such as industry loss triggers and ranges (e.g. Industry Loss Warranty (ILW), Original Loss Warranty (OLW), Market Loss Warranty (MLW) etc.) the undertaking should only report any aggregate deductible in this field that applies to them NOT the industry trigger values should be reported. We would ask that where possible that any industry loss trigger and ranges should be included as part of the information reported in C0080 Description of risk category covered.

	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS
C0180	Aggregate deductibles (%)	The percentage based aggregate deductible / retention stated within the reinsurance contract which results in an additional retention for the undertaking when losses are covered by the reinsurer only when a certain amount of cumulative losses have taken place. The percentage shall be reported as a decimal. If not applicable report as 0.
C0190	Retention or priority (amount)	The amount of the monetary ‘per risk’, ‘per loss’ or ‘per event’ retention, deductible or priority stated in the in the reinsurance contract. Where a single contract contains sub-sections with immaterially different retentions, deductibles and priorities the undertaking may continue to report as a single contract and report in this field the average, most common or lowest stated retention, deductible or priority value. Where the C0090 ‘Type of reinsurance contract protection’ is ’10 – aggregate excess of loss treaty’ and the contract does not include a ‘per risk’, ‘per loss’, ‘per event’ retention, deductible or priority then the undertaking should report here the same monetary aggregate deductible / retention value it reported in C0170 ‘Aggregate deductibles’. For excess of loss treaty reinsurance arrangements which are industry or state reinsurance structures where the individual reinsured firm or third country branch undertaking do not have their own specific retentions, deductibles or limits, then the industry values should be reported. For excess of loss treaty reinsurance arrangements with basis risk (code 8) which include contract recovery triggers that are external and independent to the individual reinsured undertaking’s own loss, such as industry loss triggers and ranges (e.g. Industry Loss Warranty (ILW), Original Loss Warranty (OLW), Market Loss Warranty (MLW) etc.) the undertaking should only report any retention in this field that applies to them NOT the industry trigger values should be reported. We would ask that where possible that any industry loss trigger and ranges should be included as part of the information reported in C0080 Description of risk category covered. Amount reported should be a positive value. If not applicable report as 0.

	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS
C0200	Retention or priority (%)	For ‘1 - quota share treaty’, ’12 - stop loss treaty’ and, ‘13 - other proportional treaty contracts not otherwise listed’, ’16 - proportional facultative’ the percentage of the retention / priority, that is stated as the retention or priority in the reinsurance contract. For ‘2 - variable quota share treaty’ and ‘3 - surplus treaty’ the undertaking should report an estimated weighted or average retention percentage. This may be based on the relationship between the estimated outwards reinsurance premium and the estimated inwards gross premium for the business protected by the contract, or any other method considered reasonable by the undertaking. For ‘1 - quota share treaty’, ‘2 - variable quota share treaty’,, ‘13 - other proportional treaty contracts not otherwise listed’ and ’16 - proportional facultative’ the sum of C0200 and C0220 are to equal 1.00. The percentage shall be reported as a decimal. If not applicable report as 0.
C0210	Limit (amount)	The amount that is stated as the monetary reinsurance Limit in the reinsurance contract (this being in excess of any stated retention, deductible or priority stated in the contract), as if the reinsurance contract were to be placed 100%. For excess of loss treaty reinsurance arrangements which are industry or state reinsurance structures where the individual reinsured firm or third country branch undertaking do not have their own specific retentions, deductibles or limits, then the industry values should be reported. For excess of loss treaty reinsurance arrangements with basis risk (code 8) which include contract recovery triggers that are external and independent to the individual reinsured undertaking’s own loss, such as industry loss triggers and ranges (e.g. Industry Loss Warranty (ILW), Original Loss Warranty (OLW), Market Loss Warranty (MLW) etc.) the undertaking should only report any limit in this field that applies to them NOT the industry trigger values should be reported. We would ask that where possible that any industry loss trigger and ranges should be included as part of the information reported in C0080 Description of risk category covered.

	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS
		Amount reported should be a positive value unless unlimited vertical cover for which '–1' is to be reported. If not applicable report as 0. For '12 -stop loss treaty' see C0220 'Limit (%)' for specific instructions on how to report.
C0220	Limit (%)	For '1 - quota share treaty', '' '13 – other proportional treaty contracts not otherwise listed' and '16 - proportional facultative' the percentage of the cession rate that is stated as the cession rate in the reinsurance contract. This should be the same percentage reported in C0440 '% of whole contract ceded to reinsurers'. For '2 - variable quota share treaty' and '3 - surplus treaty' the undertaking should report an estimated weighted or average cession percentage. This may be based on the relationship between the estimated outwards reinsurance premium and the estimated inwards gross premium for the business protected by the contract, or any other method considered reasonable by the undertaking. This should be the same percentage rate reported in C0440 '% of whole contract ceded to reinsurers'. For '1 - quota share treaty', '2 - variable quota share treaty', '13 - other proportional treaty contracts not otherwise listed' and '16 – proportional facultative' the sum of C0200 and C0220 are to equal 1.00. For '12 - stop loss treaty' contracts on a percentage limit basis, the percentage limit expressed in the reinsurance contract. In addition, the percentage limit should be converted to an estimated monetary value and reported in C0210 and C0240. For '12 – stop loss treaty' contracts with an unlimited vertical cover then '-1' is to be reported in C0210, C0230 and C0240, with '0' reported in C0220. The percentage shall be reported as a decimal. If not applicable report as 0.
C0230	Maximum cover per risk or event	The amount that is stated as monetary reinsurance Limit 'per risk' or 'per event' in the reinsurance contract (this being in excess of any stated retention, deductible or priority stated in the contract), as if the reinsurance contract were to be placed 100%. If the contract contains both 'per risk' and 'per event' limits, then the 'per event' limit should be reported.

	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS
		For excess of loss treaty reinsurance arrangements which are industry or state reinsurance structures where the individual reinsured firm or third country branch undertaking do not have their own specific retentions, deductibles or limits, then the industry values should be reported. For excess of loss treaty reinsurance arrangements with basis risk (code 8) which include contract recovery triggers that are external and independent to the individual reinsured undertaking's own loss, such as industry loss triggers and ranges (e.g. Industry Loss Warranty (ILW), Original Loss Warranty (OLW), Market Loss Warranty (MLW) etc.) the undertaking should only report any limit in this field that applies to them NOT the industry trigger values should be reported. We would ask that where possible that any industry loss trigger and ranges should be included as part of the information reported in C0080 Description of risk category covered. Amount reported should be a positive value unless unlimited vertical cover for which '– 1' is to be reported. If not applicable report as 0. For proportional contracts that are subject to 'any one original / underlying risk' limitations but are otherwise unlimited horizontally the maximum monetary amount 'any one original / underlying risk' should be considered the 'per risk' limit for the purpose of reporting, for its 100% value.
C0240	Maximum cover per contract	The amount of maximum cover available / payable in aggregate per contract. If the contract (proportional or non-proportional) has a stated aggregate maximum limit this should be reported, as if the reinsurance contract were to be placed 100%. For non-proportional contracts without an aggregate limit the amount reported should be the sum of the C0210 'Limit' multiplied by C0250 'Number of reinstatements' plus the value of the initial C0210 'Limit', as if the reinsurance contract were to be placed 100%. Contracts based on percentage limits should be converted to an estimated monetary value where possible. For '12 -stop loss treaty' see C0220 'Limit (%)' for specific instructions on how to report.

	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS
		For excess of loss treaty reinsurance arrangements which are industry or state reinsurance structures where the individual reinsured firm or third country branch undertaking do not have their own specific retentions, deductibles or limits, then the industry values should be reported. For excess of loss treaty reinsurance arrangements with basis risk (code 8) which include contract recovery triggers that are external and independent to the individual reinsured undertaking's own loss, such as industry loss triggers and ranges (e.g. Industry Loss Warranty (ILW), Original Loss Warranty (OLW), Market Loss Warranty (MLW) etc.) the undertaking should only report the maximum cover per contract in this field that applies to them NOT the industry trigger values should be reported. We would ask that where possible that any industry loss trigger and ranges should be included as part of the information reported in C0080 Description of risk category covered. Amount reported should be a positive value unless unlimited cover for which '-1' is to be reported.
C0250	Number of reinstatements	Number of possibilities to recover the reinsurance limit of coverage. Amount reported should be a positive value unless unlimited reinstatements for which '-1' is to be reported. If not applicable report as 0.
C0260	Description of reinstatements	Description of the basis of calculation of the reinstatement~~s~~ premiums to recover the reinsurance coverage. Examples of possible content of this item are '2 at 100% plus 1 at 150 %' or 'all pre-paid'.
C0290	Expected reinsurance commission	The total estimated percentage of the C0160 'Gross estimated reinsurance contract premium' expected to be payable under the contract by the reinsurer(s) to the undertaking as reinsurance commission (whether stated as ceding commission, overriding commission or profit commission). If the contract includes variable, sliding scale commissions or commissions based off different denominating values then these should be converted to a total estimated value that can then be reported as a percentage of C0160.

	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS
		The percentage shall be reported as a decimal. If none report as 0.
C0360	Non-proportional rate on limit	Report the percentage rate on limit (ROL), calculated as the value of C0160 ‘Gross estimated reinsurance contract premium’ divided by the C0210 ‘Limit’. This item is only reported for non-proportional contracts. For proportional or unlimited non-proportional contracts report as 0.
C0380	Flat reinsurance premium	Indication on whether non-proportional premium is based or not on a flat premium. One of the options in the following list shall be used: 1 - non-proportional premium based on a flat premium 2 - non-proportional premium not based on a flat premium This item is only reported for non-proportional contracts. For proportional contracts report as 0.
C0390	Variable scale commission	Indicate whether the firm expects to receive a variable rate of reinsurance commission (e.g. ceding, overriding, or profit) on a variable and/or sliding scale commission rate basis (e.g. a reinsurance commission that varies inversely with the loss ratio of the business subject to the reinsurance contract) is used: One of the options in the following closed list shall be used: 1 - Yes 2 - No
C0400	Retrocession	Indicate whether the reinsurance contract is retrocession reinsurance. One of the options in the following closed list shall be used: 1 - Yes 2 – No
C0410	Shared contract	Indicate whether the protection afforded by the reinsurance contract is shared with entities in addition to the undertaking, including to other undertakings within its own group and undertakings outside its own group. A contract is considered shared if (i) multiple reinsured entities are protected by the contract for all aspects or partial elements of the cover, including the sharing of retentions and limits, and (ii) multiple reinsured entities are protected by the contract

	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS
		but only share the contractual terms and conditions, and not the retention and limits. One of the options in the following closed list shall be used: 1 - Yes 2 – No
C0420	Territorial scope of contract	Indicate the geographical region that best reflects the territorial scope of the reinsurance contract using the following codes. Where the scope is not Worldwide but multiple regions are protected the codes should be reported in combination (separated by ‘,’): 1. Africa 2. Asia 3. Central & South America 4. Europe 5. North America 6. Oceania 7. South America 8. Worldwide
C0430	Basis of cover	Indicate the basis of cover that best reflects that provided by the reinsurance contract. One of the options in the following closed list shall be used: 1. Losses occurring during basis* 2. Claims made during basis 3. Risks attaching basis** 4. Other – where either a combination of or none of the above * Contract protects against losses to inwards risks / policies occurring during the period of the contract. ** Contract protects against losses occurring to inwards risks / policies that are considered to be attached and protected by the reinsurance contract during the contract period.
C0440	% of whole contract ceded to reinsurers	The total percentage of the 100% contract that has been ceded/placed with reinsurers by the undertaking regardless of whether it has been placed direct, via a broker into the open market or to a captive or related/associated reinsurer. For ‘1 - quota share treaty’, ‘2 - variable quota share treaty’ and ‘3 - surplus treaty’ see C0220

	ITEM	INSTRUCTIONS
		'Limit (%) for specific instructions on how to report. For all other contracts report the percentage of the contract actually placed e.g., where only 60% of an excess of loss contract is placed with reinsurers. The total percentage reported in C0440 should match the total percentage reported for all reinsurers in form IR.30.04 for C0100 'Share reinsurer (%)' for each C020 'Reinsurance contract identification code'. The percentage shall be reported as a decimal.
C0450	Gross estimated reinsurance premium ceded	The amount which is the result of C0160 'Gross estimated reinsurance contract premium' multiplied by C0440 '% of whole contract ceded to reinsurers'.