Open Protocol Enabling Risk Aggregation

INSURANCE OPEN PROTOCOL

Manual

June 2017

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We have indicated the reporting frequency of the information below by colors: green for monthly, orange of quarterly and red for semi-annual.

Introduction

“The main objective of Open Protocol Enabling Risk Aggregation is to provide standardized procedures for the calculation, conveyance, collection and collation of financial risk information. The protocol will serve as dual role of providing more detailed explanation of various exposures in a fund and to enable consistent aggregation of exposures across funds.” – Open Protocol Manual I

The first Open Protocol Template was launched in August 2011, covering equity, sovereign and interest rates, credit, convertible bonds, currency, real assets and commodities. The Template has been updated twice since 2011, in August 2013 and September 2016, but the main structure and contents of the Template have remained the same. For further information, please refer to the Open Protocol I Manual, and the Open Protocol website http://www.hfsb.org/toolbox/open-protocol-op-risk-reporting.

Insurance risks, structures and markets are different from those seen in most other areas of finance, and so we have created a separate Insurance Template and an associated Manual. The Insurance Open Protocol Template differs from the existing Open Protocol Template but is based upon the same general structure and principles.

Open Protocol reports are not designed to provide a replacement for the Manager’s own risk reporting to investors. They are designed to facilitate effective risk monitoring while at the same time permitting aggregation of risk data across a portfolio of insurance funds. These two objectives are not always compatible, and in some areas, we have opted for less accurate measures of risk to permit meaningful aggregation (see GP 3 below). We have also asked, to the extent possible, for data that does not use manager input. Where we do ask for data produced with input from the Manager, we intend to monitor that data over time for the individual fund rather than to compare or combine it with similar data from other funds.

The focus of Insurance Open Protocol reporting is on Property Catastrophe risk, as this is the main type of insurance risk written by insurance-linked funds today. However, an increasing number of funds are writing a broader range of insurance risks, and the Template is likely to need to expand certain sections in the future.

This Manual is intended to assist Managers in filling out the Insurance Open Protocol Template by providing definitions, explanations and context, to ensure as far as possible that the answers provided in the Template are consistent between funds.

<u>General Structure of Insurance Open Protocol Reporting</u>

- **Template:** The Templates can be generated in Excel or XML format. Every cell is identified by a unique reference number, that are referred to throughout this manual. The Template is divided into worksheets or tabs, each focusing on a different aspect of risk reporting.

- **Grades:** Various sections in the Template can be filled out at three levels of granularity. See GP 11 below for more detail.

- **Manual:** This document explains the rationale behind the different sections and the way in which exposures and risk information should be calculated and presented. The manual uses the same numbering system found in the Template.

General Points

Guidelines for Filling out the Template

- Please do not add, delete or change any rows, columns, tabs or headings in the template.

- Input cells are formatted in pink or light grey.

The following General Points refer to matters that arise in multiple sections in the Manual and Templates and provides guidance in one place that would otherwise be repeated.

GP 1.1 Reporting Main Funds and Side-Pockets separately:

The use of multi-investor Side-pockets to hold hard-to-value exposures is relatively common in Insurance. Investors may have differing exposures depending on which Side-pockets they participate in. For this reason, we ask Managers to report on the main fund and each side-pocket separately. Investors can then derive the data for their actual holdings using their participations in each. We have set out in Appendix A of this Manual which sections should be filled in for Side-Pockets.

Some managers may also create portfolios for an individual investor as part of a redemption process ("slow pay"). As this portfolio will be or will become particular to that investor over time, reporting on such portfolios in the Insurance Open Protocol format can be negotiated between the investor and the manager as required.

GP 1.2 Reporting by Multi-strategy funds:

The Template has been designed for reporting on insurance-linked funds, and some of the sections are not relevant for a Multi-Strategy fund with some insurance exposure. We have set out in Appendix A of this Manual which of the sections should be filled in for these entities. Multi-Strategy funds should complete the standard Open Protocol Template and include in that report a one-line item in relation to insurance net assets in section 12 'Other'. They should also fill out the relevant sections of the Insurance Open Protocol report in relation to those assets and liabilities.

GP 2 Reporting Frequency, Reporting Dates and Reporting Periods:

An Insurance Open Protocol report should be produced monthly. However, the information in some sections is may be reported on a quarterly basis, and in some sections, on a semi-annual basis. The same Template is used for each report, but some sections may only be filled out quarterly or on a semi-annual basis.

- ***Monthly Data:*** These sections contain data on funds that is likely to change or may change significantly within a month, and is therefore important to monitor within this timeframe.
- ***Quarterly Data*:** These sections contain data on funds that is likely to change less frequently and so can be monitored on a quarterly basis, when most large changes are likely to occur.
- ***Semi-Annual Data:*** These sections contain data on the longer-term risk profile of the fund.

The Monthly, Quarterly and Semi-Annual sections are color-coded, and in each tab of the Template the sections are in ascending frequency of reporting. The monthly-reporting sections should be filled out each month; each quarter, both the monthly and quarterly sections should be completed, and all sections should be completed semi-annually.

In all cases, the Reporting Date is the first day of a calendar month, and data is reported as at the beginning of that day to capture both redemptions at the previous month's end and subscriptions effective on that date, and changes in exposures from renewals, non-renewals and new contracts effective as of that date.

Most data is reported as of the Reporting Date, but some sections contain data entries relating to flows over a Reporting Period. All such sections ask for monthly reporting, and so the Reporting Period is the calendar month before the Reporting Date. However, if the minimum frequency at which a Manager wishes to report is Quarterly, the Reporting Period becomes the calendar quarter leading up to the Reporting Date. Managers should indicate this situation by selecting the Reporting Period (1.1.2) as "Quarterly" so that the flows over the Reporting Period are captured correctly. In all other cases, Reporting Type should be "Monthly"

A few managers report weekly to their investors. If they do not produce calendar month reporting, the data reported in the Template should be as at the beginning of the weekly reporting date immediately prior to the monthly Reporting Date.

For quarterly reporting sections, the Reporting Dates are 1st January, 1st April, 1st July and 1st October. The first three of these dates are three of the four most important (lumpy) renewal dates for collateralized reinsurance. The fourth important date is June 1st, and Investors who wish to get the information reported in quarterly reporting sections for this date as well should request this from their Manager.

Semi-Annual reporting sections should be filled in for Reporting Dates of 1st July and 1st January.

GP 3.1 Measures of Exposure:

The Insurance Open Protocol Templates asks for exposure in two contexts: to get a breakdown of current exposures in various ways (e.g. type of contract, size of contract, trigger type); and to get a measure of the potential loss in contract value from events.

For most of the breakdowns of exposure by categories, we ask for reporting of original contract limits, as this is straightforward and objective. Under most circumstances, we do not expect the difference between using this measure and one adjusted for incurred losses, premiums not yet taken into income or valuation changes to make a meaningful difference for monitoring the resulting profiles.

For tables where we consider the downside exposure of the reporting entity to certain types of events, we ask for an adjusted measure of exposure. This starts with the original limit of the contract, subtracts the amount of premium that has not yet been recognized through the income statement, adds or subtracts any revaluations or devaluations of the contract, and subtracts the amounts of paid and incurred losses to the limit to date. We recognize there are fund-specific judgements in the calculation of some of these adjustments, but these judgements are also reflected in the then-current AUM of the reporting entity, and the exposure measured this way does represent the possible loss to the investor at the time. This also makes the exposure measures for catastrophe bonds consistent with those for other types of contract.

GP 3.2 Reinstatements:

For calculating most exposures for contracts with automatic reinstatements, we ignore the reinstatement(s) and assume all the initial premium is in relation to the first limit. The ignoring of reinstatement limits is appropriate for first event exposure in Section 7.1, although we capture the exposure to second and subsequent events in that table also. However, we do wish to capture reinstatement limits in fronted portfolios for some of the "Look Through" measures of exposure (see GP 4 below) unless reinstatement exposure has been kept by the fronting party.

In Section 12.1, we ask for the distribution of contracts by Rate-On-Line ("ROL"). For contracts with reinstatements, ROL is to be measured as the initial premium divided by the initial limit. For contracts of less than twelve months, the annualized ROL is the actual ROL divided by the proportion of the annual risk exposure contained within the contract period. Thus, for example, the annualized ROL for a contract exposed to Atlantic Hurricane from June to December would be the same as the contract's actual ROL, as all the annual risk occurs during the contract's six months.

GP 3.3 Total Limits, Long and Short:

Total limits are the sums of contract limits, ignoring any valuation changes, losses incurred to date or premium yet to be taken into earnings.

There is the possibility that a fund may write a contract without a formal limit (for example, a quota share of a book of homeowners' insurance) but we expect this to be a rare occurrence. Nevertheless, we make provision for this in section 6.

We ask that transaction and contracts be designated as **long** if they increase the exposure of the reporting entity to insurance risk, and **short** if it decreases exposure to insurance risk. Note that reporting entities can go short insurance risk if they purchase protection by paying a premium for cover.

Note that **all short exposures** in the template **should be captured as negative numbers**.

GP 4 Fronting:

Many funds use structures in which an existing rated insurance or reinsurance company writes a portfolio of traditional unsecured business and transfers most or all this risk to the fund. We refer to this as "fronting" by the rated entity, who is also referred to as a "front". A fronted transaction can be distinguished from a quota share because in the former the manager plays an active role in selecting the underlying portfolio.

Sometimes the fronting company will provide a hedge for the "tail" of the risk of the portfolio, reducing the amount of collateral that the fund is required to put up for the benefit of the front and typically increasing the expected return on collateral. In such cases the total limits of the fronted portfolio can be greater that the limit of the contract between the fund and the front.

The use of fronting can affect various reported amounts in the Template. In transactions involving a fronting entity, we may wish to know just the exposure of the contract between directly between the Reporting Entity and other parties, which we refer to as a **"Fund Limits"** approach.

Alternatively, we may wish the manager to report aspects of the limits of contracts in underlying portfolios written by fronting entities, which we refer to as the **"Look-Through"** approach. We make clear in the Manual reference for that entry which of these two approaches we wish to apply in any given section. We do not expect managers to report on a "Look-Through" basis for quota shares.

GP 5 Risk Measures:

Exposure information does not by itself provide enough risk information to predict possible loss outcomes. For example, the same limit in a simple excess-of-loss contract covering the same underlying risk may have widely different associated probabilities of loss, depending on attachment point. Most insurance-linked funds calculate the range of possible return outcomes for a fund and the related probabilities using models, both third-party and internal.

In most cases, these risk calculations incorporate a “house” view of risk. Apart from differences in the models themselves and how they are used, each fund will typically adjust both the exposure inputs to the models and the outputs (often by adding risk loadings). This can make it difficult to compare modelled risk data provided by funds, and in many cases risk measures for portfolios cannot easily be obtained from risk information in individual funds.

Risk profiles of funds are often presented in a form of a Probability of Exceedance (“PE”) curve that maps, for example, a level of loss against the probability of losses exceeding that level over a given period, or for a set of events. PE curves are also often produced for the net returns of the fund. These curves may require assumptions about the development of the portfolio over time, a fertile source of further differences between the PE curves produced by different funds. Even if it were possible to get a consistent set of risk information in the form of a PE curve for each fund, such curves cannot easily be aggregated to get a risk profile of a portfolio of insurance funds without a considerable amount of further underlying information.

As an alternative, in Section 12 we ask managers to use their own models to calculate the expected losses from a set of historical events which have been chosen to capture most of the likely sources of large loss to funds. While still having the comparability issues discussed above, these losses can be directly aggregated at the portfolio level and can form an adequate basis for downside risk monitoring over time for exposure to these risks.

Where possible, we have sought data that does not involve manager assumptions. However, we recognize the considerable amount of information that is contained in modelled risk statistics and output, and in several sections (7 and 12) we ask for such data to assist in risk monitoring of individual funds, although we accept this data will not be able to be aggregated to a portfolio level. In section 7, we ask reporting entities to provide a “house” view of risk of their exposures, using their models to calculate the 99% and 99.5% Conditional VaR (as a % of Current AUM) on a quarterly basis, and to provide an EP curve of returns for the whole portfolio on a semi-annual basis – that is, just after the main two renewal periods each year (as of Jan 1st and July 1st).

GP 6 Breakdown of Returns:

Since Property Catastrophe risk is characterized by infrequent events causing large losses, the return history over even tens of years will provide only a partial view of the risk and return profile of the fund. The risk information content of historical returns is also obscured by differences between funds in the reporting of premium income and losses over time, usually arising out of the way that exposures and losses are reported up through the insurance and reinsurance markets, as well as mark-to-market and mark-to-model adjustments which also vary by fund.

We do not attempt to prescribe how funds should calculate returns, but ask for a more detailed breakdown of historical returns that identifies valuation changes from identifiable events, the pattern of income recognition and the extent to which the funds earn trading income from their catastrophe bond holdings. We ask for this breakdown of returns in section 3 and an analysis of portfolio turnover in section 4 on a Monthly reporting basis.

GP 7 Current AUM:

Please report Assets under Management (AUM) in USD. Include any fees already earned by the manager but not removed from the fund (deferred fees). In most cases, we use a measure which we call **Current AUM**, which means the Firm or Fund AUM at the start of a Reporting Day. It should be calculated taking into account redemptions scheduled for the end of the previous month and subscriptions effective as of the Reporting Day.

For example, the Current AUM for a Reporting Day of January 1st 2012 is the AUM at 1st December 2011 plus or minus performance for the month of December 2011, less redemptions effective as of 31st December 2011 plus any subscription effective 1st Jan 2012.

Example:

AUM on 1st Dec 2011:	2,000,000
Performance for month of December:	200,000
Redemption for 31st December 2011:	500,000
Subscription for 1st Jan 2012:	1,000,000

Current AUM for 1st January 2012 = 2,000,000 + 200,000 – 500,000 + 1,000,000
= 2,700,000.

The calculations for the Current AUM of the reporting entity are set out in section 2. Unless otherwise specified, AUM in the Template refers to Current AUM.

GP 8 Reporting Currency:

All exposure information should be reported in USD. Non-USD exposure should be converted to USD using the exchange rate as of the last trading day of the month. If the Reporting Entity has a USD share class, exposure information should be reported for this share class.

GP 9 Reporting Numbers and Rounding:

All dollar amounts, like AUM and total exposure, should be rounded to the nearest integer. All other values including percentages should be rounded to one decimal place (unless otherwise stated). Please round half up (any value above or equal to 5 should be rounded up, else round down).

The Template requires various types of values to be entered and the following is a rough guide:

a.) All % values should be reported with a percentage sign or as a decimal (here a maximum of 3 decimal places). For example, 9.355% holding should be reported as 9.4% or 0.094 but not 9.4.

b) Numerical cells should not contain text - i.e. do not put dashes or 'n/a' in any cells. If a cell is not applicable just leave it blank.

c) All AUM numbers should be reported to the nearest integer. Report the actual amount in USD and do not use any text like "m" or "million" in these fields.

GP 10 Comments:

We have tried to closely define all the metrics as far as possible however the rules could result in a number you may consider misleading, in which case you can use this section to make a comment about your concerns. You can also use this section for any other footnotes or explanations. Please enter the table or cell number that the comment is referring to under the "Number" column and then enter the comment in the "Comment" column. If the comment is general and not specific to any cell, then leave the "Number" column blank.

GP 11 Grades:

In some sections of the Template, information can be entered at several levels of granularity (Grades).

Grade 1 (low granularity) is the “base case” reporting level, and Managers are requested to provide all information at Grade 1 without exception. This grade of data is represented in the Templates and Manual by three digits (e.g. 1.1.1),

Investors who want a higher level of granularity can approach the Manager to provide data at Grade 2 and Grade 3. Grade 2 (medium granularity) is represented by four digits (e.g. 1.1.1.1) and Grade 3 (high granularity) by 5 digits (e.g. 1.1.1.1.1). Managers can also choose to provide different Grades of information across different sections.

GP 12 The FSA Questionnaire:

The **FSA Questionnaire** referred to in later sections of the Manual is the FSA Hedge Fund Survey dated September 2010.

GP 13 Disclaimer:

The Template contain a tab called “Manager Disclaimer” and is left blank. Managers can use this section to insert their own disclaimer if they wish and also use this section for any other comments. Note that the disclaimer and additional comments should be entered in the cells and not in a textbox.

GP 14 Memo Items:

Grade 1 items within each table are generally distinct and non-overlapping. **Memo** items are an exception, as they usually request further information or detail relating to some part of a table or background information.

Tab 1: Firm Level Information

This section asks for information at the firm level about Insurance-related AUM. Most insurance fund managers have the same team underwriting all insurance risks and allocate these risks between the various capital pools they manage, so it is useful to understand the market presence of manager as well as an individual fund.

Monthly Reporting Sections

1.1 Reporting Date and Reporting Period

1.1.1 Reporting Date: The first day of a calendar month (see GP 2).

1.1.2 Reporting Period: The Reporting Period is either monthly or quarterly, and is the minimum frequency of reporting by the Manager. Each report thus covers either a month or a quarter (GP 2).

1.2 Firm Name and Firm Insurance Current AUM

We use Current AUM (GP 7) as the denominator for measures of allocation between different types of structures, investors and markets. In this section, we ask for Current AUM of the Firm relating to insurance activities

1.2.1 Firm Name: The name of the entity responsible for managing the fund.

1.2.2 Firm Insurance Current AUM at the Reporting Date: (GP 7) This is measured on the first day of the month following the Reporting Period (GP 2) and so includes new subscriptions (if any).

Quarterly Reporting Sections

1.3 Firm Insurance Current AUM by Investor Type

This is the breakdown of the firm's insurance-related Current AUM (GP 7) by investor type as set out in the FSA Questionnaire (GP 12) as provided by the investors themselves or deemed most appropriate by the manager. There are two levels of possible reporting - Grade 1 and Grade 2 - for this breakdown.

1.3.1 Top 5 Largest Investors: Percentage of Firm Current AUM (GP 7) held by the 5 largest investors.

1.3.1.1 Largest Investor: Percentage of total fund Current AUM (GP 7) held by the largest investor.

1.3.2 Individuals: Total Current AUM (GP 7) held by individuals like Partners, Employees and High Net Worth Individuals

1.3.2.1 Partners and Employees: as the FSA Questionnaire states in note 17, "include all types of staff of the investment manager and/or sub-managers. Do not include investments by related corporate entities including financial institutions. Include investments through the pension plans/funds of the staff." Also include here any deferred fees if still invested in the fund.

1.3.2.2 High Net Worth Individuals: as the FSA Questionnaire states in note 17, "do not include any investments by (Partners and Employees). Include HNW that invest into the fund via platforms and intermediaries where known."

1.3.2.3 Family Office: include both, single or multi-family offices in this section.

1.3.2.4 Retail Investors: Include any investments from individuals which do not qualify for "High Net Worth Individuals" status.

1.3.3 Institutional: Total Currrent AUM (GP 7) held by institutions like Government entities, Pension Plans and Endowments/Foundations.

1.3.3.1 Government entities: as the FSA Questionnaire states in note 17, "include any state pension plans/funds in this category."

1.3.3.2 Pension plans/funds: as the FSA Questionnaire states in note 17, "do not include state or government pension plans/funds, and do not include pension plans/funds by Partners and Employees."

1.3.3.3 Endowments/foundations and other charitable organizations: as the FSA Questionnaire states in note 17, "include investments by endowments, foundations and charitable organizations".

1.3.3.4 Sovereign Wealth Funds

1.3.4 Intermediaries: Total Current AUM (GP 7) held by financial intermediaries like Banks, Fund of Funds and Private Banks.

1.3.4.1 Banks and Insurance companies: as the FSA Questionnaire states in note 17, "refers to balance sheet exposures by these entities to the fund".

1.3.4.2 Other Investment Funds/Fund of Funds: as the FSA Questionnaire states in note 17, "Include investments by Fund of funds and other investment funds".

1.3.4.3 Private Banks: Where possible, allocate exposures that are organized through private banks to the underlying source (e.g. to HNW if applicable)**.** Only report investments here if it is not possible to allocate or identify the underlying source.

1.3.5 Other/Unknown: Include any source not covered above or if the source is unknown or unidentifiable.

1.3.6 Memo: Total Current AUM owned by shareholders and employees of the Manager. This the total of both direct and indirect interests in Current AUM (GP 7) of both shareholders and management of the Manager.

1.4 Firm Exposure by Market

We ask for information on the Firm's activity level in the various insurance and reinsurance markets. Different risk markets within insurance have differing price dynamics as the suppliers of capital are not homogeneous across these markets. This information allows us to understand the main markets in which the fund is active and how this changes over time.

In this section, we measure exposure by Total Limits (GP 3.1) but not counting in reinstatements (GP 3.2) and hence restrict this analysis to contracts that have limits.

Long exposures will include those accessed via fronting arrangements, which are to be measured on a "Fund Limits" basis (see GP 4). Fronted exposures are to be classified by the nature of the transactions that are in the portfolio underlying the fronting arrangement. By contrast, quota share agreements are classified as either reinsurance or retrocession depending on whether the counterparty is an insurance or reinsurance company, since the fund does not have full control over risk selection.

Short positions for exposures other than catastrophe bonds are where cover has been purchased for underlying positions. If the cover is for insurance risks it should be classified as reinsurance; if it is for reinsurance risks or for the risk of the portfolio, it should be classified as retrocession.

1.4.1 Insurance

1.4.1.1 Personal only: Insurance of individuals

1.4.1.2 Commercial only: Insurance of companies or other legal entities

1.4.1.3 Personal and Commercial: a mixture of the above

1.4.2 **Reinsurance Excess-of-Loss**
  1.4.2.1 **Occurrence.** Responds to single events
  1.4.2.2 **Aggregate:** Responds to the sum of losses from multiple events
1.4.3 **Reinsurance Quota Share**
  1.4.3.1 **Occurrence:** Responds to single events
  1.4.3.2 **Aggregate:** Responds to the sum of losses from multiple events
1.4.4 **Retro Excess-of-Loss**
  1.4.4.1 **Occurrence:** Responds to single events
  1.4.4.2 **Aggregate:** Responds to the sum of losses from multiple events
1.4.5 **Retro Quota Share/Sidecar**
1.4.6 **Industry Loss Warranties**
  1.4.6.1 **Occurrence:** Responds to single events
  1.4.6.2 **Aggregate:** Responds to the sum of losses from multiple events
1.4.7 **Catastrophe Bonds**
  1.4.7.1 **Rule 144A bonds**
  1.4.7.2 **Other Cat Bonds**
1.4.8 **Other** (please provide details in section 1.6)

Semi-Annual Reporting Sections

1.5 Firm Insurance Current AUM by Investment Structure

These investment structure categories are similar to those requested for Open Protocol reports in other strategies. Current AUM is defined as in GP 7:

1.5.1 **Private Funds (performance fees):** Open-ended non-listed funds which charge performance fees under normal circumstances.
1.5.2 **Private Funds (no performance fees):** Open-ended non-listed funds which do not charge performance fees.
1.5.3 **Non-Private Funds:** Listed funds (mutual funds etc.) should be included here.
1.5.4 **UCITS Funds (performance fees):** A UCITS fund is, as defined in the FSA Questionnaire, "a collective investment scheme/undertaking which requires authorization pursuant to the UCITS Directive." This section is applicable for UCITS funds that charge performance fees under normal circumstances.
1.5.5 **UCITS Funds (no performance fees):** A UCITS fund is, as defined in the FSA Questionnaire, "a collective investment scheme/undertaking which requires authorization pursuant to the UCITS Directive." This section is applicable for UCITS funds that do not charge performance fees.
1.5.6 **Managed Accounts and Funds-of-one:** Segregated portfolios or funds for the benefit of a specific investor.
1.5.7 **Closed-ended Funds**: Closed end non-listed funds which invest in non-publicly traded assets and where the investor has no discretionary redemption rights.
1.5.8 **Other:** Any assets under management in the firm not included in sections 1.5.1 to 1.5.7 above. Please provide a description of this in section 1.6.

1.6 Comments

Please provide details of any amounts reported in 1.3.5, 1.4.8. or 1.5.8 and any other comments in relation to answers in section 1.

Tab 2: Fund Information and AUM

In this and all subsequent sections information is requested at the fund level. If a fund also has related side-pockets, we seek information on the main fund and each related side-pocket separately (see GP 1.1). If the main fund is part of a multi-strategy fund or the fund is a side-pocket, the subsections to be completed are set out in Appendix A (GP 1.2)

Monthly Reporting Sections

2.1 Name of Main Fund or of Side-Pocket

2.1.1 Name of Main Fund or Side-Pocket ("Reporting Entity")
2.1.2 If Main Fund, the number of Side-Pockets associated with this Fund
2.1.3 If Main Fund, the aggregate Current AUM (GP 7) **of Side-Pockets associated with this Fund**

2.2 Current AUM and Capital Flows During the Reporting Period

This table is a reconciliation of the changes to AUM that take it from its value at the start of the Reporting Period (GP 2) to the start of the month immediately after the Reporting Period. If the Reporting Period is longer than a month, the reported amounts will be the sum of the monthly amounts in the Period for each category. Note that outflows should be reported as positive numbers

2.2.1 AUM at the start of the Reporting Period: Fund AUM is the aggregate of AUM in all share classes of the Fund, converted to USD at the start of the Reporting Period.
2.2.2 Earnings recognized during the Reporting Period: If for the main fund, this amount is net of the sum of the management and performance fees charges to all share classes in the fund.
2.2.3 Amounts redeemed during the Reporting Period: The sum of all amounts redeemed at each month-end during the Reporting Period.
2.2.4 Amounts placed into side-pockets during the Reporting Period.
2.2.5 Other amounts returned to investors during the Reporting Period.
2.2.6 New subscriptions received during the Reporting Period: This includes subscriptions received on the Reporting Day.
2.2.7 Amounts received from side-pockets during the Reporting Period
2.2.8 Current AUM: This should be the net result of adding and subtracting the above quantities as appropriate (See GP 7).
2.2.9 Memo: Investment commitments outstanding on the Reporting Day: These are amounts committed to in writing by investors that can be drawn down by the Manager without further consent from the investor.

Quarterly Reporting Sections

2.3 Current AUM by Type of Investment Vehicle

For the fund, we wish to understand the range of types of vehicles through which AUM is gathered to be managed in the fund.

2.3.1 Commingled Fund (non-UCITS)

2.3.2 Commingled Fund (UCITS): A UCITS fund is, as defined in the FSA Questionnaire, "a collective investment scheme/undertaking which requires authorization pursuant to the UCITS Directive."

2.3.3 Listed Funds: Funds listed on an exchange should be included here

2.3.4 Other: Please provide more information in section 2.5.

2.4 Current AUM by Investor Type

This is the breakdown of the reporting entity's insurance-related Current AUM (GP 7) by investor type as provided by the investors themselves or deemed most appropriate by the manager. There are two levels of possible reporting - Grade 1 and Grade 2 - for this breakdown. See the descriptions in section 1.3 of this Manual for explanations on each category.

2.4.1 Top 5 Largest Investors

- **2.4.1.1 Largest Investor**

2.4.2 Individuals

- **2.4.2.1 Partners and Employees**
- **2.4.2.2 High Net Worth Individuals**
- **2.4.2.3 Family Office**
- **2.4.2.4 Retail Investors**

2.4.3 Institutional:

- **2.4.3.1 Government entities**
- **2.4.3.2 Pension plans/funds**
- **2.4.3.3 Endowments/foundations and other charitable organizations**
- **2.4.3.4 Sovereign Wealth Funds**

2.4.4 Intermediaries

- **2.4.4.1 Banks and Insurance companies**
- **2.4.4.2 Other Investment Funds**
- **2.4.4.3 Private Banks**

2.4.5 Other/Unknown: please add Comments in 2.5

2.4.6 Memo: Total Current AUM owned by shareholders and employees of the Manager

2.5 Comments

Please add further details on the amounts in 2.3.4, 2.4.5 or any other comments here.

Tab 3: Performance Reporting and Composition of Returns

Monthly Reporting Sections

3.1 Reporting Share Class (RSC) (if applicable)

The RSC is the share class (perhaps hypothetical) whose returns are used in reports sent to all investors. However, if reporting on a side-pocket or for a multi-strategy fund, reporting on the RSC may be omitted.

- **3.1.1 % of Fund Current AUM in RSC:** Percentage of total fund Current AUM (GP 7) in the share class.
- **3.1.2 Does the RSC include any Side-Pockets?** It is possible that the RSC includes some or all of the Side-Pockets associated with the main fund. This should be indicated here.
- **3.1.3 Currency:** If the base currency of the RSC is not USD, please fill in the base currency here. All AUM and exposure information should be reported in USD (see GP 8).
- **3.1.4 Inception date of the RSC**
- **3.1.5 Management Fee of RSC:** Percentage management fee charged on or assumed in the calculation of RSC returns. Use as many decimal places as required.
- **3.1.6 Performance Fee to RSC:** Percentage performance fees charged on or assumed in the calculation of the returns of the RSC. Here use as many decimal places as required.

3.2 Performance

Here we are looking for the performance of the main fund or Side-Pocket that is the subject of the reporting, or in the case of a multi-strategy fund, the performance of the insurance related assets and liabilities. If reporting the main insurance fund, please also report the RSC net performance if it is different.

Performance here is calculated as a percentage of the **AUM at the <u>start</u> of the Reporting Period** (GP 2). The performance should be the best available estimates if the performance is not finalized. Performance should be rounded to two decimal places (round half up). Net Performance and Net Performance – RSC can be omitted for the insurance assets and liabilities of a Multi-Strategy fund.

- **3.2.1 Gross Performance (before fees) Month:** performance gross of management and performance fees and other fund expenses for the month up to the Reporting Date (1.1.3), (non-annualized).
- **3.2.2 Gross Performance (before fees) QTD:** gross performance for the quarter to date (non-annualized).
- **3.2.3 Gross Performance (before fees) YTD:** gross performance for the calendar year to date (non-annualized).
- **3.2.4 Gross Performance (before fees) ITD:** gross performance since inception This should be non-annualized if inception is less than 12 months ago, or annualized if inception is more than 12 months prior.
- **3.2.5 Net Performance Month:** performance net of aggregate actual management and performance fees and all expenses for the month up to the Reporting Date (1.1.3), (non-annualized).
- **3.2.6 Net Performance QTD:** net performance for the quarter to date (non-annualized).

3.2.7 Net Performance YTD: net performance for the calendar year to date (non-annualized)

3.2.8 Net Performance ITD: net performance since inception. This should be non-annualized if inception is less than 12 months ago, or annualized if inception is more than 12 months prior.

3.2.9 Net Performance – RSC if applicable Month: performance net of RSC management and performance fees and all expenses for the month up to the Reporting Date (1.1.3), (non-annualized).

3.2.10 Net Performance – RSC if applicable QTD: gross performance for the quarter to date (non-annualized).

3.2.11 Net Performance – RSC if applicable YTD: gross performance for the calendar year to date (non-annualized).

3.2.12 Net Performance – RSC if applicable ITD: gross performance since inception This should be non-annualized if inception is less than 12 months ago, or annualized if inception is more than 12 months prior.

3.3 High Water Mark

Leave blank if reporting for a side-pocket or for a multi-strategy fund.

3.3.1 Percentage of investor Current AUM below its High Water Mark. Current AUM is calculated as in GP 7.

3.4 Composition of Returns for the Reporting Period

Here we ask for a breakdown of the reporting entity's return during the Reporting Period. Note that expenses should be reported as negative numbers. All entries should be as percentages of AUM at the start of the Reporting Period.

Income

3.4.1 Catastrophe bond coupons earned/paid. Please report coupons received on long cat bond positions and any coupons paid on cat bonds that have been shorted.

3.4.2 Realized trading income from catastrophe bonds. Please report all realized trading income from catastrophe bond positions during the Reporting Period.

3.4.3 Valuation changes in catastrophe bond positions. This is valuation changes arising out of all holdings of catastrophe bonds, both long and short, in the portfolio during the Reporting Period.

3.4.4 Change in value of all other instruments (ILWs, collateralized reinsurance). This amount should be equal to the residual return after all other income and expense amounts during the Reporting Period have been taken into account as reported elsewhere in Section 3.4.

3.4.5 Currency gains/losses and interest income. This is the impact of all changes in currency rates and currency hedges during the Reporting Period.

Expenses

3.4.6 Direct borrowing costs. Interest on loans outstanding during the Reporting Period.

3.4.7 Transaction expenses. Includes brokerage, costs of collateral arrangements, fronting costs and other similar costs.

3.4.8 Fund operating expenses. Costs of the fund unrelated to its underwriting activities, such as administration and audit costs.

- **3.4.9 Management Fee expense.** The sum of management fees over all share classes in the fund
- **3.4.10 Performance Fee expense.** The sum of performance fees charges to all share classes in the fund
- **3.4.11 Net Profit for the Reporting Period.** The difference between Income and Expenses. This should reconcile to the Reporting Period performance reported in 3.2.5.

3.5 Breakdown of Net Valuation Changes by Event

The Net Valuation Change (3.4.4) is measured as a percentage of NAV at the **start of the Reporting Period** (GP 2). Events are described by Date, Name (e.g. a named storm, if applicable), Geography and Peril, and ranked by their impact on the aggregate value of contracts (omitting impact on holdings of catastrophe bonds). The choice of Geography and Peril is from Drop-Down menus.

Events from prior periods may continue to cause changes in value of contracts in the current Reporting Period because of delays in arriving at a final assessment of impact, and these prior period events and their impact in the current Reporting Period should also be included in Section 3.5.

For aggregate contracts, multiple events may affect the contract over time. The initial impact of each event can be reported, but thereafter it may be simpler to report changes in value in later periods from the combination of events. If this reporting is used, it should be noted in the Comments (3.6)

The absence of an event will give rise to changes in value in many contracts through the recognition of further premium and possibly, in the case of aggregate contracts, through a revaluation. All these types of value changes should be captured in the Remainder line (3.5.15).

- **3.5.1 Event causing the largest change in value**
- **3.5.2 Event causing second largest change in value**
- **3.5.3 Event causing third largest change in value**
- **3.5.4 Event causing fourth largest change in value**
- **3.5.5 Event causing fifth largest change in value**
- **3.5.6 Event causing sixth largest change in value**
- **3.5.7 Event causing seventh largest change in value**
- **3.5.8 Event causing eighth largest change in value**
- **3.5.9 Event causing ninth largest change in value**
- **3.5.10 Event causing tenth largest change in value**
- **3.5.11 Event causing eleventh largest change in value**
- **3.5.12 Event causing twelfth largest change in value**
- **3.5.13 Event causing thirteenth largest change in value**
- **3.5.14 Event causing fourteenth largest change in value**
- **3.5.15 Remainder:** This is all changes in value during the Reporting Period that was not due to a specific event or series of events reported above (in the current period or past periods), and includes recognition of premiums.

The sum of all entries in this table should add up to the change in value reported in 3.4.4

3.6 Comments

Please use this to identify multiple events affecting aggregate contracts.

Tab 4: Transactions During the Reporting Period

This information is intended to capture the degree of activity in the management of the assets of the Reporting Entity (2.1.1) during a Reporting Period (GP 2).

Monthly Reporting Sections

4.1 Transactions During the Reporting Period

Please supply information on the activities of the reporting entity during the Reporting Period (GP 2). The activity is measured by limit (illiquid transactions) or market value (catastrophe bonds) as a percentage of Fund Current AUM (GP 7) and by number of transactions. We also seek to capture whether transactions were long or short transactions (GP 3.3).

Catastrophe Bonds (by Market Value % Current AUM) (GP7)

4.1.1 **Catastrophe bonds (144a) – new issues:** These are the purchases of 144a cat bonds as new issues.

4.1.2 **Catastrophe bonds (144a) – secondary market transactions:** These are the purchases and sales of 144a cat bonds in the secondary markets. Secondary market purchases of cat bonds should only include transactions in cat bonds that are within their exposure period (i.e. contain remaining risk exposure) at the time of trade.

4.1.3 **Private catastrophe bonds – new issues:** Purchases of non-144a cat bonds at issue.

4.1.4 **Private catastrophe bonds – secondary market transactions:** see 4.1.2 above.

Illiquid Transactions (by Total Limits % Current AUM) (GP7)

ILW (Industry Loss Warranties) and other non-indemnity contracts

4.1.5 **New contracts incepting (on "Look-Through" basis):** Please report the total limits of all new contracts incepting during the Reporting Period, including the total of limits of contracts in portfolios that are fronted (GP 4). Hedges written within the fronted portfolio should be included as short positions. However, aggregate limits of contracts underneath a quota share are not included.

4.1.6 **New contracts incepting (on "Fund Limits" basis):** Please report the total limits of all new contracts incepting during the Reporting period that are written directly by the Reporting Entity (2.1.1)). Contracts with fronting carriers are to be included using the limit of the contract with the fronting entity (GP 4). Hedges written by the Reporting Entity are to be included as short positions. It is expected that most fronting transactions will be written on an indemnity basis.

4.1.7 **Contracts that Expired (on "Fund Limits" basis):** Please report the total limits of ILW and non-indemnity contracts whose exposure period ended during the Reporting period, on a "Fund Limits" basis (see GP 4). Hedges that expired should be reported under Short positions.

Indemnity contracts (by Total Limit % Current AUM) (GP7)

4.1.8 **New contracts incepting (on "Look-Through" basis):** Please report the total limits of all new contracts incepting during the Reporting Period (GP 2) for the Reporting Entity, including the total of limits of contracts in portfolios that are fronted (see GP 4). Hedges written within the fronted portfolio should be included as short positions. However, aggregate limits of contracts underneath a quota share are not included.

4.1.9 **New contracts incepting (on "Fund Limits" basis):** Please report the total limits of all new contracts incepting during the Reporting Period that are written directly by the Reporting Entity (2.1.1). Contracts with fronting carriers are to be included using the limit of the contract with the fronting entity (GP 4). Hedges written by the Reporting Entity are to be included as short positions. It is expected that most fronting transactions will be written on an indemnity basis.

4.1.10 **Contracts that Expired (on "Fund Limits" basis):** Please report the total limits of indemnity contracts whose exposure period ended during the Reporting period, on a "Fund Limits" basis (GP 4). Hedges that expired should be reported under short positions.

Other investments: These are insurance exposures entered into in forms other than catastrophe bonds, ILWs or other non-indemnity contracts or indemnity contracts. An example might be an equity position in a start-up insurance company.

4.1.11 New investments made in the Reporting Period

4.1.12 Investments sold or which expired during the Reporting Period

4.2 Comments

Please include a description of any other investments in 4.1.11 and 4.1.12.

Tab 5: Sourcing of Business and Relationships with Cedants

We ask for the contribution to and distribution between different brokers of business to the Reporting Entity.

Quarterly Reporting Sections

5.1 Distribution of Cedants By Limit at Inception

Here we ask for the largest cedant and the aggregate of five largest cedants by Limit at Inception on both a "Look-Through" and a "Fund Limits" basis (GP 4), in all cases as a percentage of Current AUM (GP 7)

- **5.1.1 Largest Cedant by Limit at Inception (on a "Look-Through" basis)**
- **5.1.2 Largest Cedant by Limit at Inception (on a "fund Limits" basis)**
- **5.1.3 Aggregate of Limits of the 5 largest Cedants (on a "Look-Through" basis).**
- **5.1.4 Aggregate of Limits of the 5 Largest Cedants (on a "Fund Limits" basis)**

Semi-Annual Reporting Sections

5.2 Sourcing of business (other than Catastrophe Bonds)

Please report the aggregate limit of long and short contracts as a percentage of Current AUM (GP 7) on a "look-through" basis (GP 4). This section should be left blank for a side-pocket.

- **5.2.1 Largest total limit from a single broker.** The aggregate limit of both long and short contracts written by the fund with a single broker as a percentage of Current AUM.
- **5.2.2 Total limit from Aon, GC and Willis together.** The aggregate limit of all long and short contracts written by the fund and brought to the fund by Aon, Willis or Guy Carpenter, as a percentage of Current AUM.
- **5.2.3 Total limit written without a broker.** The aggregate limit of contracts written by the fund directly with a cedant and without a broker as a percentage of Current AUM.

5.3 Relationships with Cedants

This section should be left blank for a side-pocket.

- **5.3.1 Renewal business:** A renewal is a contract with a cedant with whom the fund had an underwriting relationship immediately prior to entering into that contract. Please provide the number of contracts and the aggregate limit as a percentage of Current AUM (GP 7) for contracts which were renewals as of the Reporting Date (GP 2).
- **5.3.2 Number of Independent Cedants:** Two cedants are independent if decisions on entering contracts are made independently. Please provide the number of independent cedants as at the Reporting Date (GP 2).

5.4 Comments

Tab 6: Insurance Risk Exposure

Quarterly Reporting Sections

6.1 Exposure Limits on Contracts

In this section we ask for exposure measures for the reporting entity in terms of limits as a percentage of Current AUM (GP 7) where limits exist. Although rare, it is possible that some funds may write contracts with no maximum limit on loss, and for these contracts we use the aggregate of associated premiums to get a rough measure of size.

We look at the total limits of the Reporting Entity (2.1.1) taking into account all limits in the pools of contracts that are part of any fronting arrangements– that is, on a "Look-Through" basis (GP 4) – and also the total limits of contracts written by the Reporting Entity itself – on a "Fund Limits" basis (GP 4).

We ask for such information for long and short positions separately (GP 3.3).

We also wish to capture the number and size of contracts written with aggregate retentions, as these can change in value without actually suffering a loss. This information is collected on a "Fund Limits" basis (GP 4).

Contracts with No Limit on Total Exposure

- **6.1.1 Number of Contracts**
- **6.1.2 Aggregate Premiums Written (% Current AUM)**

Contracts with a Limit on Exposure

- **6.1.3 Number of Contracts**
- **6.1.4 Total Limits on a "Look-Through" basis (% Current AUM):** This is totals of limits of both long and short positions taking into account all contracts within pools written by fronting carriers for the fund (GP 4). The "Look-Through" approach need not be used for quota shares.
- **6.1.5 Total Limits on a "Fund Limits" basis (% Current AUM):** This is a total of limits of both long and short positions taken only by the fund itself, so that fronting transactions are just the limit of the contract with the front (GP 4).

Contracts with Aggregate Retentions These are contracts which are triggered by the sum of losses from events over time. We ask only for the limits of such contracts written directly by the Reporting Entity (2.1.1).

- **6.1.6 Number of contracts**
- **6.1.7 Total Limits on a "Fund Limits" basis (% Current AUM):** see 6.1.5 above.

6.2 Types of Loss Trigger

Insurance contracts have indemnity triggers for loss, meaning that they only pay out in response to a loss by the insured. However, other insurance exposures of funds can be triggered by indices of loss (e.g. ILWs), or parameters of events. We ask for the total limits of contracts with different types of triggers for both long and short positions (GP 3.3) on a "Look Through" basis (GP 4), in all cases as a percentage of Current AUM (GP 7).

- **6.2.1 Indemnity:** Losses determined by cedant experience.

6.2.2 **Parametric:** Losses determined by reference to one or more measured parameters of an event.
6.2.3 **Modeled:** Losses determined by the output of a model.
6.2.4 **Index:** Losses determined by the value of an index.
  6.2.4.1 **PCS:** Any index calculated by Verisk Analytics/PCS.
  6.2.4.2 **Perils:** An index produced by the PERILS consortium in Europe.
  6.2.4.3 **Other**: Uses a customized index.
  6.2.4.4 **Multiple indices:** Uses more than one type of index in the contract.
6.2.5 **Multiple types of trigger**: Uses more than one type of trigger in the contract.

6.3 Market analysis of Contracts with Exposure Limits

We ask for information on the activity level in the various insurance and reinsurance markets. Different risk markets within insurance have differing price dynamics as the suppliers of capital are not homogeneous across these markets. This information allows us to understand the main markets in which the fund is active and how this changes over time.

In this section, we measure exposure by Total Limits as a percentage of Current AUM (GP 7) and restrict this analysis to contracts that have limits. For each type of contract by market, we ask for total limits long, total limits short, and the largest contract by limit as percentages of Current AUM, and the number of contracts long and short. In this case, however, we define the limit of a contract to be the remaining limit after taking into account estimated losses to date.

Long and short exposures are to include those accessed via fronting arrangements (see GP 4) on a “Look Through” basis. By contrast, quota share agreements are classified as either reinsurance or retrocession depending on whether the counterparty is an insurance or reinsurance company and the limits measured on a “Fund Limits” basis since the fund does not have full control over risk selection.

For exposures other than catastrophe bonds, short positions are where cover has been purchased. If the cover is for insurance risks it should be classified as reinsurance; if it is for reinsurance risks or for the portfolio risk, it should be classified as retrocession.

6.3.1 Insurance
  6.3.1.1 Personal Only: Insurance of individuals
  6.3.1.2 Commercial Only: Insurance of companies or other legal entities
  6.3.1.3 Personal and Commercial: a mixture of the above
6.3.2 Reinsurance Excess-of-Loss
  6.3.2.1 Occurrence: Responds to single events
  6.3.2.2 Aggregate: Responds to the sum of losses from multiple events
6.3.3 Reinsurance Quota Share: see explanatory notes above
  6.3.3.1 Occurrence: Responds to single events
  6.3.3.2 Aggregate: Responds to the sum of losses from multiple events
6.3.4 Retrocessional Excess-of-Loss
  6.3.4.1 Occurrence: Responds to single events
  6.3.4.2 Aggregate: Responds to the sum of losses from multiple events
6.3.5 Retrocessional Quota Share/Sidecar: see explanatory notes above
6.3.6 Industry Loss Warranties
  6.3.6.1 Occurrence: Responds to single events
  6.3.6.2 Aggregate: Responds to the sum of losses from multiple events
6.3.7 Catastrophe Bonds

6.3.7.1 **Rule 144A bonds**
6.3.7.2 **Other Catastrophe Bonds**

6.3.8 Other: Anything that does not fit into the above categories. Please explain the nature of these contracts in the Comments section (6.5).

6.4 Largest Contracts By Limit at Inception

We ask for information on the top 5 largest long contracts and the largest short position by original limit, to monitor the degree of concentration by contract in the portfolio. For each contract, we ask for the limit, the Territory and Peril for the exposure, the annualized Rate on Line when written (GP 3.1), and the percentage of the original limit at inception that is remaining at the Reporting Date (GP 2) after estimated losses to date have been taken into account, as a percentage of Current AUM (GP 7).

The entries for Geography and Peril will be selected from a drop-down list, and will be limited to the following:

Geography	Peril
North America	Large Wind Events
Europe	Earthquake
Asia (ex-ANZ)	Severe Convective Storm
ANZ	Other (explain)
Other (explain)	Multi-peril
Multi-region	

6.4.1 Position 1
6.4.2 Position 2
6.4.3 Position 3
6.4.4 Position 4
6.4.5 Position 5
6.4.6 Largest Short Position

6.5 Comments

Please provide details of any exposure reported in 6.3.8 Other.

Tab 7: Per Event Insurance Risk Exposures by Geography and Peril

In this section, we ask for information on the distribution of exposure to the "next event" by perils and geography as at the Reporting Date (GP 2). The measure of exposure we use is the original limit of the contract less estimated losses and less premiums written that have not yet been taken into returns, plus any changes in valuations. These exposures are calculated on a "Look-Through" basis (GP 4) for fronted contracts (but not quota shares), but constrained by the limit of the fronting contract with the Reporting Entity (2.1.1).

Some contracts may have limits that may be accessed by more than one type of risk, on a "first come, first served" basis. Such a contract can give a full limit exposure to several possible events so such contract limits should be included in the total limits for each risk that can access the contract to the extent it can.

Because of this, exposure measures at different grades of granularity will not necessarily add up. Grade 3 granularity breaks many of the Grade 2 divisions in to further sub-divisions, and contracts may contribute their limits to more than one of these sub-divisions, so that the total of exposures in Grade 3 sub-divisions is likely to be greater than the total exposure of the corresponding Grade 2 division. If information is supplied at any Grade, all lower Grade exposures should also be filled in, as the data cannot be deduced from the higher Grade exposures.

Quarterly Reporting Sections

7.1 Per Event Exposures by Region and Peril

For each combination of region and peril (see Appendix B), we ask for the exposure as defined above as a percentage of Current AUM (GP 7) for both long and short positions, together with a count of the number of such positions. Please ignore contracts without limits.

We also ask for the 100- and 200-year Conditional or Tail VaR of the loss distributions of the fund as a percentage of Current AUM (GP 7) for each geography/peril combination, and the percentage contributions to the Expected Loss of the Fund, **but only at Grade 1 granularity.** These risk calculations are to be based on the current portfolio, assuming the current portfolio will be in force for another year on the same terms and conditions, but taking into account the possibility of multiple events during that time. We acknowledge these amounts will be the manager's own view of risk (see GP 5).

CVaR (Conditional Value at Risk, also referred to as Tail Value at Risk) is defined as the expected (average) loss beyond the Value at Risk at the relevant return period.

A "**second and subsequent event cover**" is one which is not exposed to a first event that occurs, but may come exposed to subsequent events, and so includes reinstatements

7.2 Comments

Please provide details of any Other exposure described in 7.1.22

Tab 8: Currency Exposures

Insurance-linked funds have both actual and contingent currency exposures. The actual currency exposures are those of the assets and liabilities on the balance sheet, while the contingent exposures are those that may arise if an event occurs.

As an example, a fund with a base currency in US Dollars writes a contract where the limit is in NZ$ and is required to post collateral for the limit in that currency. If the manager does not hedge this collateral and there is no loss, the fund will be exposed to changes in the value of the collateral. The manager may judge the probability of a loss to be low, and so hedge all or most of the collateral exposure back into USD, so in the event of no loss the fund is hedged against currency movements. If an event occurs, any gain or loss from currency in the loss amount - and possibly unwinding the hedge for the loss amount - would be recognized as an adjustment to the loss amount in USD.

We ask for information on underlying balance sheet currency exposures, currency hedges in place (other than those used to create share classes in currencies other than the base currency), and contingent currency exposures through the limits of contracts. For contingent currency exposures, we use limits measured on a "Fund Limits" basis (GP 4).

Monthly Reporting Sections

8.1 Base Currency

Please give the base currency of the reporting entity. Currency exposures are assumed to be with respect to the base currency

8.2 Balance Sheet Currency Exposures

All amounts are expressed as a percentage of Current AUM (GP 7).

Balance Sheet Exposures

- **8.2.1 Long Exposure – Catastrophe Bonds (market value):** These are to be reported by currency using aggregate market value.
- **8.2.2 Short Exposure – Catastrophe Bonds (market value):** These are to be reported by currency using aggregate market value.
- **8.2.3 Balance sheet assets other than Catastrophe Bonds (at valuation).**
- **8.2.4 Balance sheet liabilities other than Catastrophe Bonds (at valuation)**

8.3 Currency Hedges

A positive entry is long the currency and a negative amount is short the currency. All amounts should be entered as a percentage of Current AUM (GP 7).

- **8.3.1 Forward Contracts:** The principal amount of any currency forward transaction should be reported here, unless used to create share classes in currencies other than the base currency
- **8.3.2 Futures Contracts:** The notional amounts of any currency futures contracts should be reported here. However, any transactions used to create share classes denominated in different currencies should be ignored.
- **8.3.3 Currency Options (at delta-adjusted values):** The delta-adjusted value of any currency options should be reported here. However, any transaction used to create share classes denominated in different currencies should be ignored.

8.4 Contract Limits by Original Currency

8.4.1 **Total Contract Limits Long:** Please provide the total limits of long contracts in each currency, calculated on the "Fund Limits" basis (see GP4) and expressed as a percentage of Current AUM (GP 7).

8.4.2 **Total Contract Limits Short:** Please provide the total limits of short contracts in each currency, calculated on the "Fund Limits" basis (see GP 4) and expressed as a percentage of Current AUM (GP 7).

8.5 Comments

Please add any comments on currency here.

Tab 9: Counterparty Exposure

We ask for the sources and extent of the fund's exposure to credit risk of counterparties. We do not include Catastrophe Bonds, because although some are rated the rating is a combination of the counterparty risk and the risk of loss from an insured event. However, we do ask for information on existing balance sheet receivables, contingent exposures from short positions (net of any recoveries to date) and ratings of other balance sheet assets.

We ask for ratings on an S&P-equivalent basis. If you do not use S&P ratings in your normal investing process, for reporting exposure please map the rating from the provider you do use, such as Moody's or Fitch, to the nearest S&P rating (see Appendix D). If ratings are available from multiple sources, and you have access to these ratings, then use the lowest rating.

Quarterly Reporting Sections

9.1 Receivable Amounts

- **9.1.1 Premiums Receivable:** Please report aggregate premiums receivable in USD as a percentage of Current AUM (GP 7)
- **9.1.2 Coupons Receivable:** Please report aggregate coupons receivable on Catastrophe Bonds in USD as a percentage of Current AUM (GP 7)
- **9.1.3 Other receivables:** Please report the total of all other receivables in USD as a percentage of Current AUM (GP 7), and provide a brief description of these receivables in the comment section 9.4.

9.2 Contingent Credit Risk of Exposure from Short Positions

- **9.2.1 Fully cash collateralized:** Please provide the total limits of short contracts that are fully collateralized with cash or cash equivalents, expressed as a percentage of Current AUM (GP 7).
- **9.2.2 Partially collateralized:** Please supply the total limits of short contracts where the collateral is less than the limit or has the potential to fall below the limit because of variability in the valuation of collateral, expressed as a percentage of Current AUM (GP 7).
- **9.2.3 Unsecured:** Please provide the total limits of short contracts where there is only unsecured exposure to the counterparty. Grade 1 reporting is the total limits of all such exposure as a percentage of Current AUM (GP 7). Grade 2 reporting is a breakdown of this sum by the claims-paying rating of the counterparty (either from S&P or the S&P equivalent to the rating from another rating agency).
  - **9.2.3.1 AAA**
  - **9.2.3.2 AA: from AA- to AA+**
  - **9.2.3.3 A: from A- to A+**
  - **9.2.3.4 Below A-**
  - **9.2.3.5 Not Rated**

9.3 Other Assets (Long) excluding Catastrophe Bonds

In this section, we ask for a breakdown of the quality of the assets of the fund, other than catastrophe bonds, including the assets that are in trust. The quality of assets in trust may be important if the trust agreements require a minimum level of cover, as fluctuations in value can lead to a requirement for additional assets to be put in trust, which in turn may have liquidity implications. For the purpose of this section, we ask for reporting on a "look

through" basis, similar to that for fronting, so that assets on the balance sheet that relate to underlying trusts are reported on the basis of the assets in the underlying trust.
The breakdown of investment grade ratings of assets is Grade 1 reporting. The breakdown of non-investment grade ratings is either Grade 2 or Grade 3. In all cases, we ask for S&P equivalent ratings (see Appendix 4). Amounts are to be expressed as a percentage of Current AUM (GP 7).

9.4 Comments:

Please provide details on any exposure reported in 9.1.3 Other Receivables.

Tab 10: Asset Liquidity

Monthly Reporting Sections

10.1 Catastrophe Bonds: Percentage of Issue Size Owned

We seek to determine how much of a fund's investment in catastrophe bonds is in issues where the fund's holding represents a significant part of the total amount of that bond's outstanding issue size, as this is likely to be related to the liquidity of the positions.

We ask for values of the sum of the face value of holdings as a percentage of Current AUM (GP 7) for catastrophe bonds in the following "buckets" for long and for short positions (GP 3.3):

10.1.1 Less than 5% of outstanding issuance
10.1.2 5%-10% of outstanding issuance
10.1.3 10%-20% of outstanding issuance
10.1.4 20%-50% of outstanding issuance
10.1.5 50%+ of outstanding issuance

10.2 Final Maturities of Exposures

We ask for the final maturities of existing holdings of catastrophe bonds, both long and short, to provide information on the fund's exposure to current levels of premiums over time. The measure of size is the sum of face values of the bonds as a percentage of Current AUM (GP 7).

For other contracts with exposure caps, we seek final maturities to better understand the liquidity of this part of the portfolio, which is typically available only at contract maturity. We use total limits as a percentage of Current AUM (GP 7) as a measure of size, and use the "Look-Through" approach (see GP 4).

Cat Bonds and Other Net Exposures should be separately "bucketed" according to final maturities and whether the exposure is short on long (see GP 3.3), with the sum of limits in each of these buckets be reported as a percentage of Current AUM (GP 7).

We ask that the maturity of any contract with no exposure cap be noted in section 10.5 – it can be referenced by a number and original premium as a percentage of Current AUM (GP 7)

Catastrophe Bonds (Face Value)

10.2.1 Exposure Period expired
10.2.2 Less than or equal to 1 week
10.2.3 More than 1 week to Less than or equal to 1 month
10.2.4 More than 1 month to Less than or equal to 6 months
10.2.5 More than 6 months to Less than or equal to 1 Year
10.2.6 More than 1 Year to Less than or equal to 2 Years
10.2.7 More than 2 Year to Less than or equal to 3 Years
10.2.8 More than 3 Years

Other Net Exposures

10.2.9 Exposure Period expired
10.2.10 Less than or equal to 1 week
10.2.11 More than 1 week to Less than or equal to 1 month
10.2.12 More than 1 month to Less than or equal to 6 months

10.2.13 **More than 6 months to Less than or equal to 1 Year**
10.2.14 **More than 1 Year to Less than or equal to 2 Years**
10.2.15 **More than 2 Year to Less than or equal to 3 Years**
10.2.16 **More than 3 Years**

10.3 Borrowing Lines Available

We ask for the amount of uncommitted and committed borrowing capacity available to the reporting entity whether currently used or not. For committed lines, please report the weighted average maturity of those commitments in days. Please also report the number of independent providers of borrowing facilities.

10.3.1 **Committed Borrowing Facilities (% of Current AUM)**
10.3.2 **Weighted average maturity of commitments (days)**
10.3.3 **Non-committed Borrowing Facilities (% of Current AUM)**
10.3.4 **Number of independent providers of Borrowing Facilities**

Quarterly Reporting Sections

10.4 Balance Sheet Items

We ask for the following balance sheet amounts at the Reporting Date as a percentage of Current AUM (GP 7).

Assets

10.4.1 **Cash and Cash-Equivalents:** We ask for the total amount of these assets and also the amount that is in trust.
10.4.2 **Short-term receivables:** These can be in relation to premiums, coupons on catastrophe bonds or other receivables.
10.4.3 **Catastrophe Bonds (Market Value):** We ask for the total and also the amount that are in trust being used as collateral.
10.4.4 **Investments in other Insurance-linked Funds:** These should include side-cars

Liabilities

10.4.5 **Written premiums not yet recognized in Returns to date:** This is the aggregate value of written premiums that have not yet been taken to income in reported returns to date.
10.4.6 **Short-term liabilities other than borrowings:** Please report any payables or other liabilities that may need to be paid in less than a year.
10.4.7 **Outstanding borrowings**
10.4.8 **Memo: Unfunded Collateralized Commitments:** These are contracts that have been entered into but the associated collateral has not yet been put into trust.

10.5 Comments

Please also include information on short-term liabilities other than borrowings.

Tab 11: Investor Liquidity

In this section we ask for information about the possible liquidity that might be demanded by investors under normal circumstances, using the normal redemption rights.

Monthly Reporting Sections

11.1 Next regular redemption date

Please supply the next regular redemption date after the Reporting Date for the reporting entity. This date should ignore the circumstances of any investor (e.g. lock-ups) and for a side-pocket this should be left blank.

11.2 Percentage of Current AUM that can be redeemed within given timeframes

Managers have various mechanisms for reacting to large redemption requests, which range from pre-agreed terms such as redemption fees or gates at individual or fund levels to discretionary ability to create "slow-pay" share classes, create side-pockets or even halt all redemptions.

In this analysis, please only take into account known terms such notice periods, redemption fees and investor- or fund-level gates, and ignore discretionary actions such as "slow-pay" share classes, side-pockets or suspensions. If redemption requests have already been received, these amounts should be included based on their redemption dates. For all other amounts or investors, notice periods should be included in the calculation of earliest possible redemption dates.

The time horizon is divided into various periods, and the reporting is of cumulative amounts. For each maturity there are two "buckets": those investments that can be redeemed without a Penalty and those that may not. As an example, if a hard lockup has 3 months until expiration (including notice requirements), the assets would appear under the 3 months row, "without penalty". For a soft lock-up the amount would appear under the "with penalty" column at the first possible redemption date, but this column would be empty if the fund does not have any investors with early redemption penalties.

There are two possible grades of reporting.

- **11.2.1 Less than or equal to 3 Months**
  - **11.2.1.1 Less than or equal to one week**
  - **11.2.1.2 Less than or equal to one month**
  - **11.2.1.3 Less than or equal to 3 months**
- **11.2.2 Less than or equal to 12 Months**
  - **11.2.2.1 Less than or equal to 6 months**
  - **11.2.2.2 Less than or equal to 9 months**
  - **11.2.2.3 Less than or equal to 12 months**
- **11.2.3 Less than or equal to 36 Months**
  - **11.2.3.1 Less than or equal to 18 months**
  - **11.2.3.2 Less than or equal to 24 months**
  - **11.2.3.3 Less than or equal to 36 Months**
- **11.2.4 More than 36 Months**

11.3 Comments

Please put any comments on the above sections in here.

Tab 12: Insurance Risk Measures

Quarterly Reporting Sections

12.1 Distribution of Exposures by Initial Rate on Line:

We ask for information on the distribution of contracts by annualized Rate on Line (“ROL”) (GP 3.2) at the date of inception for both long and short positions (GP 3.3) existing as of the Reporting Date.

We request the total limits of all contracts with annualized ROL in each range at the Reporting Date. The total limits are calculated both on a “Fund Limits” basis and a “Look-Through” basis (see GP 4). The ranges for annual mean loss are:

12.1.1	**0%**	This should include contracts whose exposure period has expired but which have not been commuted.
12.1.2	**0.0% - 2.5%**	
12.1.3	**2.5% - 5.0%**	
12.1.4	**5.0% - 7.5%**	
12.1.5	**7.5% - 10%**	
12.1.6	**10.0% - 12.5%**	
12.1.7	**12.5% - 15.0%**	
12.1.8	**15.0% - 17.5%**	
12.1.9	**17.5% - 20.0%**	
12.1.10	**20.0% - 22.5%**	
12.1.11	**22.5% - 25.0%**	
12.1.12	**25.0% - 27.5%**	
12.1.13	**27.5% - 30.0%**	
12.1.14	**30.0% - 32.5%**	
12.1.15	**32.4% - 35.0%**	
12.1.16	**35.0% - 37.5%**	
12.1.17	**37.5% - 40.0%**	
12.1.18	**40.0% - 42.5%**	
12.1.19	**42.5% - 45.0%**	
12.1.20	**Greater than 45%**	

Modelled Losses from Historical Events

These are the losses for the Historical Events set out in Appendix C as modelled by the responding manager using your internal view of risk. The losses are to be modelled based on the portfolio of the Reporting Entity (2.1.1) on the Reporting Date (GP 2), and reported in USD millions rounded up to two decimal places.

By using the same set of Historical Events, the modelled losses of a portfolio of insurance-linked funds can be determined by adding the losses of each constituent fund (we acknowledge and accept the differences in views of risk between managers). These Historical Events have been chosen as doing a reasonable job of capturing the most important likely concentrations of exposures. However, the derived profile is not meant to fully represent the risk profile of the responding entity.

Almost all the Historic Events have RMS event numbers and AIR event numbers. However, we have also identified the Events by date and name or location, because their numbers in the RMS or AIR databases may change over time. If required, RMS or AIR representatives can supply the appropriate event numbers.

12.2 Modelled Losses from Historical Events – US HURRICANE

12.3 Modelled Losses from Historical Events – EUROPEAN WIND

12.4 Modelled Losses from Historical Events – US EARTHQUAKE

12.5 Modelled Losses from Historical Events – JAPANESE EARTHQUAKE

12.6 Modelled Losses from Historical Events – JAPANESE TYPHOON

12.7 Modelled Losses from Historical Events – AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

12.8 Modelled Losses from Historical Years with Multiple Large Events

We ask for the modelled losses for the portfolio of the Reporting Entity (2.1.1) on the Reporting Date (GP 2) assuming the major events for the historical years 2004 and 2005 occur. Assume that all contracts are renewed on identical terms and the portfolio on the Reporting Date is in place at the start of each historical year, and each existing contract is renewed during the year at the appropriate time on expiring terms.

The events to be modelled in each historical year are:

12.8.1 2004: Hurricanes Charley, Frances, Ivan, then Jeanne
12.8.2 2005: Hurricanes Dennis, Katrina, Rita, then Wilma

We may add further years (e.g.2011) once we have determined the best descriptors for the events in such years.

Semi-Annual Reporting Sections

12.9 Annual Exceedance Probability Curve of Net Return to Investors

We ask for the modelled Annual Exceedance Probability curve of net returns (i.e net of all fees and expenses) for the current portfolio of the Reporting Entity (2.1.1) on the Reporting Date (GP 2), assuming that all the exposures are renewed on expiring terms at their renewal dates, and that net return is calculated using the management and performance fees and expenses assumed for the RSC (see Section 3.1). Please give model supplier and settings in the Comments section.

12.9.1 0.0% percentile
12.9.2 5.0% percentile
12.9.3 10.0% percentile
12.9.4 20.0% percentile
12.9.5 30.0% percentile
12.9.6 40,0% percentile
12.9.7 50.0% percentile
12.9.8 60.0% percentile
12.9.9 70.0% percentile

12.9.10 **80.0% percentile**
12.9.11 **90.0% percentile**
12.9.12 **95.0% percentile**
12.9.13 **96.0% percentile**
12.9.14 **98.0% percentile**
12.9.15 **99.0% percentile**
12.9.16 **99.5% percentile**

Statistics

12.9.17 **Maximum net return** (net of all expenses and fees)
12.9.18 **No-Loss net return:** This is the net return when nothing happens. It may be lower than the Maximum net return if the Reporting Entity uses hedges with basis risk.
12.9.19 **Median net return**
12.9.20 **Mean net return**
12,9,21 **Probability of positive net return**
12.9.22 **Mean net return conditional on being positive:** This is the sum of the probability-weighted positive returns divided by the probability of a positive net return
12.9.23 **Mean net return conditional on being negative:** This is the sum of the probability-weighted negative returns divided by the probability of a negative net return.
12.9.24 **Standard Deviation of the modelled distribution of net returns**

12.10 Comments

Please add any comments on the section here.

Tab 13: Valuation

Quarterly Reporting Sections

13.1 Third-party pricing on the Reporting Date

We ask for the total limits of contracts for long and for short positions (GP 3.3), that are directly valued using third-party input.

For this purpose, "third party" is defined as an unrelated party that is not an existing service provider (such as an administrator). We ask for valuations based on quotes or indications from brokers or other third-parties, and also valuations where a third-party provides an opinion that a valuation calculated by a manager is "reasonable".

The total limits of the reporting Entity (2.1.1) should be calculated on a "Fund Limits" basis (see GP 4) and provided as a percentage of Current AUM (GP 7) on the Reporting Date (GP 2)

- **13.1.1 Valued with one quote from a broker or other third-party.**
- **13.1.2 Valued using two quotes from brokers or other third-parties.**
- **13.1.3 Valued using quotes from three brokers or other third-parties.**
- **13.1.4 Valued using quotes from four or more brokers or other third-parties.**
- **13.1.5 Valued using an opinion that the manager's valuation is "reasonable".**

13.2 Seasonal recognition of premium

For exposures to weather or wind, the degree of risk will vary with the time of year, which may require seasonality to be introduced into income recognition in fixed-price annual contracts and reflected in monthly returns (and in short-term measures of risk exposure).

For example, contracts exposed only to US Atlantic Hurricane risk are effectively "off-risk" for at least the first half of the calendar year, and funds can make changes in their portfolio holdings of such risks during the first half of the year without affecting their risk exposures over this time when these contracts are effectively "off-risk".

We ask here for reporting on the sum of total limits of contracts for long and for short positions (GP 3.3) where some or all of the underlying risk is seasonal, and also the total limits of contracts where some or all of the underlying risk is seasonal but the premium recognition is straight line. The calculation of limits is on a "Fund Limits" basis (see GP 4) and is the original limit at time of inception, expressed as a percentage of Current AUM (GP 7).

- **13.2.1 Total Limits of contracts where some or all of the underlying risk is seasonal**
- **13.2.2 Total Limits of contracts where some or all of the underlying risk is seasonal but premium recognition is straight-line.**

13.3 Comments

Please add any comments on the section here

Tab 14: Fronting, Collateral and Contingent Liabilities

Quarterly Reporting Sections

14.1 Fronting

We wish to measure the extent to which the Reporting Entity (2.1.1) uses a fronting carrier (GP 4), and which of these arrangements include a stop-loss or tail hedge from the fronting company to provide a form of non-recourse leverage.

We ask for the total long and short limits of contracts in the underlying fronted portfolios, and the number of such fronted portfolios. We also ask for the corresponding exposure of the reporting entity to the fronts under the fronting arrangements.

All figures should be reported as % of Current Fund AUM (GP 7):

- **14.1.1 Sum of limits within portfolios written by fronting carrier(s) for the fund**: Please provide the sum of limits and values of both long and short contracts (GP 3.3) and investments in the underlying fronted portfolio, as well as the number of such fronted portfolios.
- **14.1.2 Sum of limits of fund exposure to fronted portfolios**: Please report the sum of limits of all contracts with fronts in relation to the above portfolios. This is the sum of all limits to fronts on a "Fund Limits" basis (GP 4).
- **14.1.3 Sum of limits within portfolios written with fronting carrier(s) which also provide a stop-loss or tail hedge (non-recourse leverage)**: Please provide the sum of limits and values of both long and short contracts and investments in the underlying fronted portfolios where there is also a stop-loss or tail-hedge provided by the front, as well as the number of such fronting arrangements.
- **14.1.4 Sum of limits of contracts with fronting carriers which also supply a stop-loss or tail hedge:** Please report the total limits of all contracts between the reporting entity and a front in relation to fronted portfolios with a stop-losses or tail hedge. This is the sum of all limits on a "Fund Limits" basis (GP 4).

14.2 Collateral and Contingent Liabilities

Limits not fully collateralized: Contracts with less than full collateralization can represent a source of contingent liability.

- **14.2.1 Total of limits not fully collateralized**: Please report the sum of limits of contracts where the associated collateral is less than the limit, as a percentage of Current AUM (GP 7). Limits are to be reported on a "Fund Limits" basis (GP 4).
- **14.2.2 Associated collateral:** Please report the total amount of collateral that is associated with these contracts, as a percentage of Current AUM (GP 7).

Collateral Release clauses: The timely release of collateral is important to the efficient deployment of risk capacity by a fund, but losses to contracts from natural catastrophe events can take time to quantify. Many contracts have collateral release clauses that define the conditions under which collateral can be released back to the fund after the expiry of the exposure period, but some do not, relying on the relationship between the fund and cedant to produce as good an outcome.

14.2.3 Total limits of collateralized contracts without a Collateral Release clause: Please provide the total of the limits of contracts on a "Fund Limits" basis (GP 4) that do not have collateral release clauses associated with them, as a percentage of Current AUM (GP 7).

14.2.4 Total Value of collateral associated with these contracts: Please provide the total value of collateral associated with contracts that do not have a Collateral Release clause, as a percentage of Current AUM (GP 7).

Contracts whose exposure period has expired but collateral is not yet fully released
Even with a collateral release clause, collateral can become "trapped" for some time.

14.2.5 Total limits of such contracts which have expired more than 30 days before the Reporting Date: Please provide the sum of the limits of contracts whose exposure period has expired more than 30 days before the Reporting Date (GP 2) but whose collateral has not yet been fully released, calculated on a "Fund Limits" basis (GP 4) as a percentage of Current AUM (GP 7)

14.2.6 Amount of collateral associated with these contracts: Please report the sum of the collateral amounts associated with the contracts in 14.2.5 as a percentage of Current AUM (GP 7).

14.2.7 Total loss estimates associated with these contracts: Please report the sum of all loss estimates associated with the contracts in 14.2.5 as a percentage of Current AUM (GP 7).

Ongoing liabilities: Funds can have contingent liabilities where the collateral has been returned but the fund is still contingently liable for further losses under the contract. Note that for such contracts, we are looking for the remaining limit – that is, the original limit at inception less losses that have been paid.

14.2.8 Total Remaining limts of contracts where collateral has been returned, but contingent liablity to loss remains: Please provide the sum of the limits of such contracts as a percentage of Current AUM (GP 7)

14.3 Comments

Please add any comments on the section here.

Appendices:

Appendix A: Sections to be Completed By Multi-Strategy Funds and Side Pockets

Tab 1: Firm Level Information

	Multi-Strat	Side-Pocket
1.1 Reporting Date and Reporting Period	y	y
1.2 Firm Name and Firm Insurance Current AUM	y	y
1.3 Firm Insurance Current AUM by Investor Type		
1.4 Firm Exposure by Market	Y	
1.5 Firm Insurance Current AUM by Investment Structure		
1.6 Comments		

Tab 2: Fund Information and AUM

2.1 Name of Main Fund or of Side-Pocket	y	y
2.2 Current AUM and Capital Flows During the Reporting Period	y	y
2.3 Current AUM by Type of Investment Vehicle		
2.4 Current AUM by Investor Type		y
2.5 Comments	y	y

Tab 3: Performance Reporting and Composition of Returns

3.1 Reporting Share Class (RSC) (if applicable)		y
3.2 Performance	y	y
3.3 High Water Mark		
3.4 Composition of Returns for the Reporting Period	y	y
3.5 Breakdown of Net Valuation Changes by Event	y	y
3.6 Comments	y	y

Tab 4: Transactions During the Reporting Period

4.1 Transactions During the Reporting Period	y	y
4.2 Comments	y	y

Tab 5: Sourcing of Business and Relationships with Cedants

5.1 Distribution of Cedants By Limit at Inception	y	
5.2 Sourcing of business (other than Catastrophe Bonds)	y	
5.3 Relationships with Cedants	y	
5.4 Comments	y	

Tab 6: Insurance Risk Exposure

6.1 Exposure Limits on Contracts	y	y
6.2 Types of Loss Trigger	y	y
6.3 Market analysis of Contracts with Exposure Limits	y	y
6.4 Largest Contracts By Limit at Inception	y	y
6.5 Comments	y	y

Tab 7: Per Event Insurance Risk Exposures by Geography and Peril

7.1 Per Event Exposures by Region and Peril	y	y
7.2 Comments	y	y

Tab 8: Currency Exposures

8.1 Base Currency	y	y
8.2 Balance Sheet Currency Exposures		y
8.3 Currency Hedges		y
8.4 Contract Limits by Original Currency		y
8.5 Comments		y

Tab 9: Counterparty Exposure

9.1 Receivable Amounts	y	y
9.2 Contingent Credit Risk of Exposure from Short Positions	y	y
9.3 Other Assets (Long) excluding Catastrophe Bonds	y	y
9.4 Comments:	y	y

Tab 10: Asset Liquidity

10.1 Catastrophe Bonds: Percentage of Issue Size Owned	y	y
10.2 Final Maturities of Exposures	y	y
10.3 Borrowing Lines Available		
10.4 Balance Sheet Items	y	y
10.5 Comments	y	y

Tab 11: Investor Liquidity

11.1 Next regular redemption date		
11.2 Percentage of AUM that can be redeemed within given timeframes		
11.3 Comments		

Tab 12: Insurance Risk Measures

12.1 Distribution of Exposures by Initial Rate on Line:	y	y
12.2 Modelled Losses from Historical Events – US HURRICANE	y	y
12.3 Modelled Losses from Historical Events – EUROPEAN WIND	y	y
12.4 Modelled Losses from Historical Events – US EARTHQUAKE	y	y
12.5 Modelled Losses from Historical Events – JAPANESE EARTHQUAKE	y	y
12.6 Modelled Losses from Historical Events – JAPANESE TYPHOON	y	y
12.7 Modelled Losses from Historical Events – AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND	y	y
12.8 Modelled Net Returns from Historical Years with Multiple Large Events	y	y
12.9 Annual Probability of Exceedance Curve for Net Return to Investors	y	y
12.10 Comments	y	y

Tab 13: Valuation

13.1 Third-party pricing on the Reporting Date	y	y
13.2 Seasonal recognition of premium	y	y
13.3 Comments	y	y

Tab 14: Fronting, Collateral and Contingent Liabilities

14.1 Fronting	y	y
14.2 Collateral and Contingent Liabilities	y	y
14.3 Comments	y	y

Appendix B: Regions and Perils

Grade 1	*Grade 2*	*Grade 3*
Wind		
US Hurricane		
	Northeast	
		Connecticut
		Maine
		Massachusetts
		New Hampshire
		New Jersey
		New York
		Pennsylvania
		Rhode Island
		Vermont
	MidAtlantic	
		Delaware
		Maryland
		North Carolina
		South Carolina
		Virginia
		Washington DC
	SouthEast	
		Florida
		Georgia
	Gulf	
		Alabama
		Louisiana
		Mississippi
		Texas
US Severe Convective Storm		
European Wind		
	UK	
	France	
	Belgium	
	Netherlands	
	Germany	
	Other	
Japanese Wind		
Other Wind		
	Australian Cyclone	
Earthquake		
US		
	California	

	MidWest	
		Arkansas
		Illinois
		Indiana
		Kentucky
		Missouri
		Tennessee
	Other	
		Southest
		Northeast
		Pacific Northwest
Europe		
	Portugal	
	Italy	
	Greece	
	Turkey	
	Other	
Japan		
Canada		
	West	
	East	
Other regions		
	Australia	
		Sydney
		Melbourne
		Adelaide
	New Zealand	
	Israel	
Other Perils		
US Wildfire		
Australian All Natural Perils ex Cyclone and earthquake		
Aviation		
Life		
	Life Expectancy	
	Extreme Longevity	
	Extreme Mortality	
	Other Life	
Marine/Crop		
Flood		
Industrial Catastrophe		
Trade Credit Receivables		
Weather		
Terrorism		
Cyberrisk		

Other (see 7.2)

Appendix C: Historical Events

US HURRICANE	Date	Event ID RMS	Event ID AIR
Great Miami	Sep-26	2847559	10
Florida	Sep-28	2847575	12
Galveston	Aug-00	2847371	1
Andrew	Aug-92	2848182	55
Fort Lauderdale	Sep-47	2847744	25
Galveston	Aug-15	2847478	4
Long Island Express	Sep-38	2847669	18
Betsy	Aug-65	2847922	37
Pinar del Rio	Oct-44	2847723	23
Donna	Aug-60	2847880	33
Katrina	Aug-05	2848352	98
Wilma	Oct-05	2848363	102
Homestead	Sep-45	2847732	24
Carol	Aug-54	2847818	29
Hugo	Sep-89	2848155	53
Camille	Aug-69	2847955	38
Ike	Sep-08	2848403	108
Tampa Bay	Oct-21	2847523	9
Charley	Aug-04	2848329	90
Hazel	Oct-54	2847824	30
Jeanne	Sep-04	2848336	94
Carla	Sep-61	2847885	34
Alicia	Aug-83	2848095	45
Ivan	Sep-04	2848335	93
Fran	Aug-96	2848227	64
Frances	Aug-04	2848332	92
Rita	Sep-05	2848358	100
Gustav	Aug-08	2848401	107
Sandy	Oct-12	3156502	111
Iniki	Sep-92	2848428	1 (Hawaii Model)

EUROPEAN WIND	Date	Event ID RMS	Event ID AIR
Daria	Jan-90	3160009	4
Lothar	Dec-99	3160003	10
Capella	Jan-76	3160008	1
Vivian	Feb-90	3160010	6
87J	Oct-87	3160004	3
Lower Saxony	Nov-72	3160007	n/a

Kyrill	Jan-07	3160002	16
Wiebke	Feb-90	3160015	7
Martin	Dec-99	3160006	11
Herta	Feb-90	3160014	5
Anatol	Dec-99	3160001	9
Jeanette	Oct-02	3160011	13
Erwin Gudrun	Jan-05	3160013	14
Verena	Jan-93	3160016	8
Klaus	Jan-09	3160005	18
Nyttarsdag	Jan-92	3160026	n/a

		Event ID	
US EARTHQUAKE	Date	RMS	AIR
1811-1812 sequence New Madrid	1811	2480033	9-12
1700 Cascadia	1700	2013520, 2013521, 2013522	4
Dec 16 New Madrid	1811	2480030	9-12
Feb 7 New Madrid	1812	2480032	9-12
Jan 23 New Madrid	1812	2480031	9-12
San Francisco	1906	2480012	23
Hayward	1868	2480013	17
Charleston	1886	2480034	20
Long Beach	1933	2480011	29
Northridge	1994	2480002	49
Puget Sound	1949	2480017	34
San Fernando	1971	2480009	41
Fort Tejon	1857	2480014	15
Prince William Sound	1964	2480044	38
Puget Sound	1965	2480016	39
Nisqually	2001	2480015	50
Charleston	1895	2480028	20
Loma Prieta	1989	2480005	49
Marked Tree	1843	2480029	n/a
Cape Ann	1755	2480040	n/a
Whittier Narrow	1987	2480006	45
Kern County	1952	2480010	36
El Reno	1952	2480025	36
Landers	1992	2480004	48
Cornwall-Massen	1944	2480036	32
Andreanof Island	1957	2480045	n/a
Oct 19 Helena	1935	2480024	n/a
Hebgen Lake	1959	2480023	n/a
Lake Chelan	1872	2480018	19
Passamoquoddy	1904	2480038	22

Charlevoix	1870	2480055	18
		Event ID	
JAPANESE EARTHQUAKE	Date	RMS	AIR
Sagami	1703	803099	n/a
Great Kanto	1923	803094	15
Noubi	1891	815316	7
Nankai	1946	803114	26
Tohoku	2011	3124007	64
Kobe	1995	786760	50
Fukui	1948	815318	27
Niigata	1964	815319	34
Niigata-ken Chuetsu	2004	815326	56
Miyagi North	2003	815325	53-54
Geiyo	2001	815323	52
Tottori West	2000	815322	51
Miyagi Offshore	2003	815324	53-54
Kushiro Offshore	1993	815320	46
Toho Offshore	1994	815321	48
		Event ID	
JAPANESE TYPHOON	Date	RMS	AIR
Vera	Sep-59	157359	5
Nancy	Sep-61	157364	6
Mireille	Oct-91	157443	17
Muroto	Sep-34	157299	n/a
Shirley	Aug-65	157377	n/a
Bart	Oct-99	146850	25
Songda	Sep-04	146548	33
Trix	Sep-65	157378	n/a
Yancy	Aug-93	157449	18
Chaba	Aug-04	146651	32
		Event ID	
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND	Date	RMS	AIR
ANZ EQ - Adelaide	1954	778360	12
ANZ EQ - Napier	1931	1164870	n/a
ANZ Windstorm - Yasi	2011		9

Appendix D: Mapping Between Ratings

Standard & Poor's	Moody's	Fitch IBCA
AAA	Aaa	AAA
AA+	Aa1	AA+
AA	Aa2	AA
AA-	Aa3	AA-
A+	A1	A+
A	A2	A
A-	A3	A-
BBB+	Baa1	BBB+
BBB	Baa2	BBB
BBB-	Baa3	BBB-
BB+	Ba1	BB+
BB	Ba2	BB
BB-	Ba3	BB-
B+	B1	B+
B	B2	B
B-	B3	B-
CCC+	Caa1	CCC+
CCC	Caa2	CCC
CCC-	Caa3	CCC-
CC	Ca	CC
C	C	C
D		D