The amount reported in this column should equal:

	Actual Cost
plus	Unrealized Valuation Increase (Decrease)Total in Book/Adjusted Carrying Value
plus	Current Year's (Amortization)/Accretion
minus	Current Year's Other-Than-Temporary Impairment Recognized
plus	Total Foreign Exchange Change in Book/Adjusted Carrying Value
plus	Changes due to acquisitions or disposals.

Column 8 – Unrealized Valuation Increase (Decrease)

The total unrealized valuation increase (decrease) for a specific security will be the change in Book/Adjusted Carrying Value that is due to carrying or having carried (in the previous year) the security at Fair Value.

Include — For SVO-identified funds, the change from the prior reported BACV to fair value/net asset value. If an SVO-identified fund no longer qualifies for systematic value, the difference from systematic value in prior year to fair value/net asset value in current year.

These amounts are to be reported as unrealized capital gains (losses) in the Exhibit of Capital Gains (Losses) and in the Capital and Surplus Account.

Column 9 – Current Year's (Amortization)/Accretion

This amount should equal the current reporting year's amortization of premium or accrual of discount (regardless of whether the security is currently carried at Amortized Cost). The accrual of discount amounts in this column are to be reported as increases to investment income in the Exhibit of Net Investment Income, while the amortization of premium amounts are to be reported as decreases to investment income.

Include — The (Amortization)/Accretion of SVO Identified Funds designated for reporting at systematic value.

Column 10 – Current Year's Other-Than-Temporary Impairment Recognized

If the security has suffered an other-than-temporary impairment, this column should contain the amount of the direct write-down recognized. The amounts in this column are to be reported as realized capital losses in the Exhibit of Capital Gains (Losses) and in the calculation of Net Income.

Column 11 – Total Foreign Exchange Change in Book/Adjusted Carrying Value

This is a positive or negative amount that is defined as the portion of the total change in Book/Adjusted Carrying Value for the year that is attributable to foreign exchange differences for a particular security. The amounts reported in this column should be included as net unrealized foreign exchange capital gain (loss) in the Capital and Surplus Account.

Column 12 – Par Value

Enter the par value of the bonds owned adjusted for repayment of principal. For mortgage-backed/loan-backed and structured securities, enter the par amount of principal to which the company has claim. For interest-only bonds without a principal amount on which the company has a claim, use a zero value. Enter the statement date par value for bonds with adjustable principal. An interest-only bond with a small par amount of principal would use that amount.

Not for Distribution

Column 13 – Actual Cost

Include: Cost of acquiring the issue, including brokers' commission and incidental expenses of effecting delivery.

Exclude: Accrued interest.

Column 15 – Nonadmitted Interest Due & Accrued

This should equal the nonadmitted amount of due and accrued interest for a specific security, based upon the assessment of collectibility required by *SSAP No. 34—Investment Income Due and Accrued* and any other requirements for nonadmitting investment income due and accrued.

Column 16 – Rate of Interest

Show rate of interest as stated on the face of the issue. Where the original stated rate has been renegotiated, show the latest modified rate. Short-term bonds with various issues of the same issuer use the last rate of interest. All information reported in this field must be a numeric value.

For Principal STRIP Bonds or other zero coupon bonds, enter numeric zero (0).

Column 17 – Effective Rate of Interest

Short-term bonds with various issues of the same issuer use the weighted average effective yield to maturity. The Effective Yield calculation should be modified for other-than-temporary impairments recognized. All information reported in this field must be a numeric value.

Column 18 – Interest – When Paid

Insert initial letters of months in which interest is payable. For securities that pay interest annually, provide the first three letters of the month in which the interest is paid (e.g., JUN for June). For securities that pay interest semi-annually or quarterly, provide the first letter of each month in which interest is received (e.g., JD for June and December, and MJSD for March, June, September and December). For securities that pay interest on a monthly basis, include "MON" for monthly. Finally, for securities that pay interest at maturity, include "MAT" for maturity.

For Principal STRIP Bonds or other zero coupon bonds, enter N/A.

Column 19 – Interest – Amount Received During Year

Include: The proportionate share of investment income directly related to the securities reported in this schedule.

Report amounts net of foreign withholding tax.

**** Column 21 will be electronic only. ****

Column 21 – Legal Entity Identifier (LEI)

Provide the 20-character Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) for any issuer as assigned by a designated Local Operating Unit. If no LEI number has been assigned, leave blank.

Not for Distribution

Not for Distribution

SCHEDULE DB

DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

All derivatives, regardless of maturity date, are to be reported on Schedule DB. Forward commitments where a reporting entity cannot determine at the inception of the contract, with certainty, if delivery will be made at the earliest opportunity are essentially forward contracts and should be reported on Schedule DB.

This schedule should be used to report derivative instruments. Specific accounting procedures for each derivative instrument will depend on the definition below and documented intent that best describes the instrument. Uses of derivative instruments that are reported in this schedule include hedging, income generation, replication and other. State investment laws and regulations should be consulted for applicable limitations and permissibility on the use of derivative instruments. If the derivative strategy meets the definition of hedging as outlined in *SSAP No. 86—Derivatives*, then the underlying derivative transactions composing that strategy should be reported in that category of Schedule DB. If the underlying derivative strategy does not meet the definition of hedging as per *SSAP No. 86—Derivatives*, then the underlying derivative transactions composing that strategy should be reported as either hedging other, replication, income generation or other.

DEFINITIONS OF DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS

A hedge transaction is "Anticipatory" if it relates to:

a. A firm commitment to purchase assets or incur liabilities;

b. An expectation (but not obligation) to purchase assets or incur liabilities in the normal course of business.

"Underlying Interest" means the asset(s), liability(ies) or other interest(s) underlying a derivative instrument, including, but not limited to, any one or more securities, currencies, rates, indices, commodities, derivative instruments, or other financial market instruments.

"Option" means an agreement giving the buyer the right to buy or receive, sell or deliver, enter into, extend or terminate, or effect a cash settlement based on the actual or expected price, level, performance or value of one or more Underlying Interests.

"Warrant" means an agreement that gives the holder the right to purchase an underlying financial instrument at a given price and time or at a series of prices and times according to a schedule or warrant agreement.

"Cap" means an agreement obligating the seller to make payments to the buyer, each payment under which is based on the amount, if any, that a reference price, level, performance or value of one or more Underlying Interests exceed a predetermined number, sometimes called the strike/cap rate or price.

"Floor" means an agreement obligating the seller to make payments to the buyer, each payment under which is based on the amount, if any, that a predetermined number, sometimes called the strike/floor rate or price exceeds a reference price, level, performance or value of one or more Underlying Interests.

"Collar" means an agreement to receive payments as the buyer of an Option, Cap or Floor and to make payments as the seller of a different Option, Cap or Floor.

"Swap" means an agreement to exchange or net payments at one or more times based on the actual or expected price, level, performance or value of one or more Underlying Interests or upon the probability occurrence of a specified credit or other event.

Not for Distribution

"Forward" means an agreement (other than a Future) to make or take delivery of, or effect a cash settlement based on, the actual or expected price, level, performance or value of one or more Underlying Interests.

"Future" means an agreement traded on an exchange, Board of Trade or contract market to make or take delivery of, or effect a cash settlement based on, the actual or expected price, level, performance or value one or more Underlying Interests.

"Option Premium" means the consideration paid (received) for the purchase (sale) of an Option.

"Financing Premium" means that the premium cost to acquire or enter into the derivative is paid at the end of the derivative contract or throughout the derivative contract.

"Swaption" means an agreement granting the owner the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an underlying swap.

"Margin Deposit" means a deposit that a reporting entity is required to maintain with a broker with respect to the Futures Contracts purchased or sold.

DEFINITION OF NOTIONAL AMOUNT

The definition below is intended to be a principle for determining notional for all derivative instruments. To the extent a derivative type is not explicitly addressed in a through c, notional should be reported in a manner consistent with this principle.

"Notional amount" is defined as the face value of a financial instrument in a derivatives transaction as of a reporting date, which is used to calculate future payments in the reporting currency. Notional amount may also be referred to as notional value or notional principal amount. The notional amount reported should remain static over the life of a trade unless the instrument is partially unwound or has a contractually amortizing notional. The notional amount shall apply to derivative transactions as follows:

a. For derivative instruments other than futures contracts (e.g., options, swaps, forwards), the notional amount is either the amount to which interest rates are applied in order to calculate periodic payment obligations or the amount of the contract value used to determine the cash obligations. Non-U.S. dollar contracts must be multiplied or divided by the appropriate inception foreign currency rate.

b. For futures contracts, with a U.S. dollar-denominated contract size (e.g., Treasury note and bond contracts, Eurodollar futures) or underlying, the notional amount is the number of contracts at the reporting date multiplied by the contract size (value of one point multiplied by par value).

c. For equity index and similar futures, the number of contracts at the reporting date is multiplied by the value of one point multiplied by the transaction price. Non-U.S. dollar contract prices must be multiplied or divided by the appropriate inception foreign currency rate.

Not for Distribution

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR SCHEDULE DB

Each derivative instrument should be reported in Parts A, B or C according to the nature of the instrument, as follows:

Part A:	Positions in Options,* Caps, Floors, Collars, Swaps, and Forwards**
Part B:	Positions in Futures Contracts
Part C:	Positions in Replication (Synthetic Asset) Transaction

* Warrants acquired in conjunction with public or private debt or equity that are more appropriately reported in other schedules do not have to be reported in Schedule DB.

** Forward commitments that are not derivative instruments (for example, the commitment to purchase a GNMA security two months after the commitment date or a private placement six months after the commitment date) should be disclosed in the Notes to Financial Statements, rather than on Schedule DB.

All derivatives, regardless of maturity date, are to be reported on Schedule DB. Forward commitments where the reporting entity cannot determine at the inception of the contract, with certainty, if delivery will be made at the earliest opportunity are essentially forward contracts and should be reported on Schedule DB.

The reporting entity may be required to demonstrate the intended hedging characteristics under state statute in order to report in this derivative "Hedge Other" category.

The fair value is the value at which the instrument(s) could be exchanged in a current transaction. Amortized or book/adjusted carrying values should not be substituted for fair value. Public market quotes are the best indication of fair value. The reporting entity should document the determination of fair value.

Part D should be used to report the counterparty exposure (i.e., the exposure to credit risk on derivative instruments) to each counterparty (or guarantor, as appropriate).

Derivatives shall be shown gross when reported in the Schedule DB. If these transactions are permitted to be reported net in accordance with *SSAP No. 64—Offsetting and Netting of Assets and Liabilities*, the investment schedule shall continue to provide detail of all transactions (gross), with the net amount from the valid right to offset reflected in the financial statements (pages 2 & 3 of the statutory financial statements). Disclosures for items reported net when a valid right to offset exists, including the gross amount, the amount offset, and the net amount reported in the financial statements are required per *SSAP No. 64—Offsetting and Netting of Assets and Liabilities*.

Not for Distribution

SCHEDULE DB – PART A
SECTIONS 1 AND 2

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

In each section, separate derivative instruments into the following categories:

Category	Line Number
Purchased Options	
Hedging Effective	
Call Options and Warrants	0019999999
Put Options	0029999999
Caps	0039999999
Floors	0049999999
Collars	0059999999
Other	0069999999
Subtotal – Hedging Effective	0079999999
Hedging Other	
Call Options and Warrants	0089999999
Put Options	0099999999
Caps	0109999999
Floors	0119999999
Collars	0129999999
Other	0139999999
Subtotal – Hedging Other	0149999999
Replications	
Call Options and Warrants	0159999999
Put Options	0169999999
Caps	0179999999
Floors	0189999999
Collars	0199999999
Other	0209999999
Subtotal – Replications	0219999999
Income Generation	
Call Options and Warrants	0229999999
Put Options	0239999999
Caps	0249999999
Floors	0259999999
Collars	0269999999
Other	0279999999
Subtotal – Income Generation	0289999999
Other	
Call Options and Warrants	0299999999
Put Options	0309999999
Caps	0319999999
Floors	0329999999
Collars	0339999999
Other	0349999999
Subtotal – Other	0359999999

Not for Distribution

Total Purchased Options

Subtotal – Call Options and Warrants	0369999999
Subtotal – Put Options	0379999999
Subtotal – Caps	0389999999
Subtotal – Floors	0399999999
Subtotal – Collars	0409999999
Subtotal – Other	0419999999
Subtotal – Total Purchased Options	0429999999

<u>Written Options</u>

Hedging Effective

Call Options and Warrants	0439999999
Put Options	0449999999
Caps	0459999999
Floors	0469999999
Collars	0479999999
Other	0489999999
Subtotal – Hedging Effective	0499999999

Hedging Other

Call Options and Warrants	0509999999
Put Options	0519999999
Caps	0529999999
Floors	0539999999
Collars	0549999999
Other	0559999999
Subtotal – Hedging Other	0569999999

Replications

Call Options and Warrants	0579999999
Put Options	0589999999
Caps	0599999999
Floors	0609999999
Collars	0619999999
Other	0629999999
Subtotal – Replications	0639999999

Income Generation

Call Options and Warrants	0649999999
Put Options	0659999999
Caps	0669999999
Floors	0679999999
Collars	0689999999
Other	0699999999
Subtotal – Income Generation	0709999999

Other

Call Options and Warrants	0719999999
Put Options	0729999999
Caps	0739999999
Floors	0749999999
Collars	0759999999
Other	0769999999
Subtotal – Other	0779999999

Not for Distribution

Total Written Options

Subtotal – Call Options and Warrants	0789999999
Subtotal – Put Options	0799999999
Subtotal – Caps	0809999999
Subtotal – Floors	0819999999
Subtotal – Collars	0829999999
Subtotal – Other	0839999999
Subtotal – Total Written Options	0849999999

<u>Swaps</u>

Hedging Effective

Interest Rate	0859999999
Credit Default	0869999999
Foreign Exchange	0879999999
Total Return	0889999999
Other	0899999999
Subtotal – Hedging Effective	0909999999

Hedging Other

Interest Rate	0919999999
Credit Default	0929999999
Foreign Exchange	0939999999
Total Return	0949999999
Other	0959999999
Subtotal – Hedging Other	0969999999

Replication

Interest Rate	0979999999
Credit Default	0989999999
Foreign Exchange	0999999999
Total Return	1009999999
Other	1019999999
Subtotal – Replication	1029999999

Income Generation

Interest Rate	1039999999
Credit Default	1049999999
Foreign Exchange	1059999999
Total Return	1069999999
Other	1079999999
Subtotal – Income Generation	1089999999

Other

Interest Rate	1099999999
Credit Default	1109999999
Foreign Exchange	1119999999
Total Return	1129999999
Other	1139999999
Subtotal – Other	1149999999

Total Swaps

Subtotal – Interest Rate	1159999999
Subtotal – Credit Default	1169999999
Subtotal – Foreign Exchange	1179999999
Subtotal – Total Return	1189999999
Subtotal – Other	1199999999
Subtotal – Total Swaps	1209999999

Not for Distribution

Forwards

Hedging Effective	1219999999
Hedging Other	1229999999
Replication	1239999999
Income Generation	1249999999
Other	1259999999
Subtotal – Forwards	1269999999

Totals

Subtotal – Hedging Effective	1399999999
Subtotal – Hedging Other	1409999999
Subtotal – Replication	1419999999
Subtotal – Income Generation	1429999999
Subtotal – Other	1439999999
Total	1449999999

Definitions:

Hedging Effective:

A derivative transaction that is used in hedging transactions that meet the criteria of a highly effective hedge as described in *SSAP No. 86—Derivatives*, which are valued and reported in a manner that is consistent with the hedged asset or liability. These transactions have been voluntarily designated and are effective as of the reporting date.

Hedging Other:

A derivative transaction that is used in a hedging transaction where the intent is for an economic reduction of one or more risk factors. This transaction is not part of an effectively designated relationship as described under *SSAP No. 86—Derivatives*.

Replication:

A derivative transaction entered into in conjunction with other investments in order to reproduce the investment characteristics of otherwise permissible investments as described under *SSAP No. 86—Derivatives*. A derivative transaction entered into by a reporting entity as a hedging or income generation transaction shall not be considered a replication (synthetic asset) transaction. These transactions are considered to be replications as of the reporting date.

Income Generation:

A derivative transaction written or sold to generate additional income or return to the reporting entity as described under *SSAP No. 86—Derivatives*.

Other:

A derivative transaction written or sold by the reporting entity used for means other than (1) Hedging Effective; (2) Hedging Other; (3) Replication; or (4) Income Generation (definitions listed above or referenced in *SSAP No. 86—Derivatives*). When this subcategory is utilized, a description of the use should be included in the footnotes to the financial statements.

Value of One (1) Point:

The monetary value of a one (1) point move in a futures position published by the exchange. May also be referred to as "Lot Size," "Lots" or "Points" by the exchange.

Interest rate and currency swaps (where receive/(pay) notional amounts are denominated in different currencies), are filed under the "Foreign Exchange" swap subcategory.

Not for Distribution

SCHEDULE DB – PART A – SECTION 1

OPTIONS, CAPS, FLOORS, COLLARS, SWAPS AND FORWARDS OPEN DECEMBER 31 OF CURRENT YEAR

Include all options, caps, floors, collars, swaps and forwards owned on December 31 of the current year, including those owned on December 31 of the previous year, and those acquired during the current year.

Column 1 – Description

Give a complete and accurate description of the derivative instrument including a description of the underlying securities, currencies, rates, indices, commodities, derivative instruments, or other financial market instruments.

Include details such as:

- For options, the basis. For example, caps should include the underlying interest rate (e.g., CMS 5 year) and frequency of the reset (typically three months);
- For credit default swaps, the name of the reference entity (a single issuer or an index) and the equity ticker symbol, if available;
- For currency derivatives, report the currency and describe the pay/receive (or buy/sell) legs of the transaction; and
- For baskets, note that it is a basket and include the respective equity tickers, if applicable.
- For derivatives with financing premiums, include information on the terms of the financing premium, including whether it is due periodically or at maturity, and the next payment date.

Where leveraging is a feature of the payment terms, the multiplier effect will be clearly presented in the description.

For swaptions, include the hedge ID number, the tenor of the option (i.e., time from effective date to maturity date of the option aspect), and the start and end dates of the underlying swap.

If traded on an exchange, disclose the ticker symbol. Indicate the maturity of the underlying, as appropriate.

Do not use internal descriptions or identifiers unless provided as supplemental information.

Column 2 – Description of Item(s) Hedged, Used for Income Generation or Replicated

Describe the assets or liabilities hedged, including CUSIP(s) when appropriate. For example, "Bond Portfolio Hedge," "VAGLB Hedge," "Fixed Annuity Hedge," "Investment in Foreign Operations," etc.

If hedging a specific bond, report the CUSIP and a complete and accurate description of the bond; if multiple CUSIPs, note that there are multiple CUSIPs and report the equity ticker or name of the ultimate parent, as applicable.

If hedging a guaranteed investment contract or funding agreement, report as "GIC Hedge" or "FA Hedge."

For a foreign operations hedge, report as "Net Investment in Foreign Operations."

For annuity hedging, describe whether hedging fixed or variable annuities.

If hedging a specific mortgage loan asset, report as "Mortgage Loan" and provide the corresponding loan number reported on Schedule B, Part 1, Column 1.

Describe the assets against which derivatives are written in income-generation transactions.

If a replication, report the RSAT Number and Description of the RSAT (Columns 1 and 2 from Schedule DB, Part C, Section 1).

Not for Distribution

Column 3 – Schedule/Exhibit Identifier

Identify the Schedule or Exhibit of the hedged item(s), such as Schedule A, B, BA, D Part 1, D Part 2, Section 1; or D, Part 2, Section 2, if appropriate. Otherwise "N/A."

Use clear abbreviations for schedules, such as D 1 (Schedule D, Part 1) D 2-1 (Schedule D, Part 2, Section 1), D 2-2 (Schedule D, Part 2, Section 2), etc.

Column 4 – Type(s) of Risk(s)

Identify the type(s) of risk(s) being hedged: "Interest Rate," "Credit," "Duration," "Currency," "Equity/Index," "Commodity" or, if reporting other risks, provide a description of the risk within the field or in the footnote listed at the end of this section.

If footnoted, please enter a reference code in this column (e.g., a, b, c, etc.) then disclose the description of the risk in Schedule DB footnotes for each reference code used in the schedule.

In the event there is more than one type of risk, use the most relevant risk.

Column 5 – Exchange, Counterparty or Central Clearinghouse

Show the name, followed by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission's Legal Entity Identifier (LEI), if an LEI number has been assigned, of the exchange, counterparty or central clearinghouse.

If exchange-traded, show the name and the LEI of the exchange, Board of Trade or contract market.

If OTC traded, show the name and the LEI of counterparty and the guarantor upon whose credit the reporting entity relies.

Column 6 – Trade Date

Show the trade date of the original transaction.

The reporting entity may summarize on one line all identical derivative instruments with the same exchange or counterparty showing the last trade date, but only if the instruments are identical in their terms; e.g., type, maturity, expiration or settlement, and strike price, rate or index.

Column 7 – Date of Maturity or Expiration

Show the date of maturity or expiration of the derivative, as appropriate.

Column 8 – Number of Contracts

Show the number of contracts, as applicable (e.g., for exchange-traded derivatives) as an absolute (non-negative) value.

Column 9 – Notional Amount

Show the notional amount. Notional amounts are to be reported as an absolute (non-negative) value. Guidance for determining notional is included in the Schedule DB General Instructions and *SSAP No. 86—Derivatives*.

If the replication (synthetic asset) transactions are not denominated in U.S. dollar, convert it into U.S. dollar equivalent in accordance with *SSAP No. 23—Foreign Currency Transactions and Translations*.

Not for Distribution

Column 10 – Strike Price, Rate or Index Received (Paid)

Show the strike price, rate or index for which payments are received (paid), or an option could be exercised or which would trigger a cash payment to (by) the reporting entity on a derivative.

Forward exchange rate must be stated as: Fx Currency per US$ (Fx/US$).

For credit derivatives, state "credit event" when the payment is triggered by a standard International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) defined credit event.

Describe non-standard credit event in footnotes to the annual statement.

For example, for a credit default swap sold at 0.50% per annum, show "0.50 / (credit event)," or for an interest swap with 4.5% received, LIBOR + 0.50% paid, show "4.50 / (L+0.50)."

Column 11 – Cumulative Prior Year(s) Initial Cost of Undiscounted Premium (Received) Paid

For derivatives opened in prior reporting years, show the cumulative, undiscounted, remaining premium or other payment (received) paid since the derivative contract was entered into.

If a derivative has been partially terminated, the terminated portion of the premium is reported in Schedule DB, Part A, Section 2.

Column 12 – Current Year Initial Cost of Undiscounted Premium (Received) Paid

For derivatives opened in the current reporting year or for derivatives in which premiums are paid throughout the derivative contract, show the undiscounted premium or other payment (received) paid in the current year.

Column 13 – Current Year Income

Show the amount of income received (paid), on accrual basis, during the year (excluding the amount entered in Column 11).

If such payments are both received and paid (e.g., interest swaps), show the net amount (excluding taxes).

Column 14 – Book/Adjusted Carrying Value

Represents the statement value with any nonadmitted assets added back.

Refer to *SSAP No. 86—Derivatives* for further discussion.

Column 15 – Code

Insert * in this column if the book/adjusted carrying value is combined with the book/adjusted carrying value of assets or liabilities hedged; the book/adjusted carrying value is combined with the book/adjusted carrying value of underlying/covering assets; or if the amount is combined with consideration paid on underlying/covering assets.

Insert # in this column if the book/adjusted carrying value was combined in prior years with the book/adjusted carrying value of assets or liabilities hedged.

Insert @ in this column if the income/expenses is combined with income/expenses on assets or liabilities hedged.

Insert ^ in this column if the derivative has unpaid financing premiums.

Not for Distribution

Column 16 – Fair Value

See the Glossary of the NAIC *Accounting Practices and Procedures Manual* for a definition of fair value. For purposes of this column, fair value can be obtained from any one of these sources:

a. A pricing service.

b. An exchange.

c. Broker or custodian quote.

d. Determined by the reporting entity.

Column 17 – Unrealized Valuation Increase/(Decrease)

For purposes of this schedule, **increases** should be reported when the change results in an increase to the asset or a decrease to the liability. A **decrease** should be reported when the change results in a decrease to the asset or an increase to the liability.

The total unrealized valuation increase/(decrease) for a specific derivative will be the change in Book/Adjusted Carrying Value that is due to carrying or having carried (in the previous year) the derivative at Fair Value.

These amounts are to be reported as unrealized capital gains/(losses) in the Exhibit of Capital Gains/(Losses) and in the Capital and Surplus Account.

Column 18 – Total Foreign Exchange Change in Book/Adjusted Carrying Value

This is a positive or negative amount that is defined as the portion of the total change in Book/Adjusted Carrying Value for the year that is attributable to foreign exchange differences for a particular derivative.

The amounts reported in this column should be included as net unrealized foreign exchange capital gain/(loss) in the Capital and Surplus Account.

For purposes of this schedule, **positive amounts** should be reported when the change results in an increase to the asset or a decrease to the liability. A **negative amount** should be reported when the change results in a decrease to the asset or an increase to the liability.

Column 19 – Current Year's (Amortization)/Accretion

For purposes of this schedule, **positive amounts** should be reported when the change results in an increase to the asset or a decrease to the liability. A **negative amount** should be reported when the change results in a decrease to the asset or an increase to the liability.

Column 20 – Adjustment to the Carrying Value of Hedged Item

This represents the amortized book/adjusted carrying value used to adjust the basis of the hedged item(s) during the current year.

Not for Distribution

Column 21 – Potential Exposure

Potential Exposure is a statistically derived measure of the potential increase in derivative instrument risk exposure, for derivative instruments that generally do not have an initial cost paid or consideration received, resulting from future fluctuations in the underlying interests upon which derivative instruments are based.

For collars, swaps other than credit default swaps and forwards, the Potential Exposure = 0.5% x "Notional Amount" x Square Root of (Remaining Years to Maturity).

For credit default swaps, enter the larger of notional amount or maximum potential payment.

For purchased credit default swaps bought for protection, the amount reported will be zero.

If the maximum potential exposure cannot be determined, enter zero and explain in the Notes to Financial Statement.

Disclose in the footnotes to the annual statement any assets, held either as collateral or by third parties that the reporting entity can obtain and liquidate to recover all or a portion of the amounts paid under the derivative.

Column 22 – Credit Quality of Reference Entity

Only applies to credit default swaps (for other derivatives, leave blank)

Disclose:

- NAIC designation of the reference entity; or, if not available, then
- NAIC designation equivalent of the reference entity, if it is CRP rated; or, if not available, then
- The reporting entity's own credit assessment translated into an NAIC designation equivalent with a "*" to indicate that the designation is based on the reporting entity's own internal evaluation of the reference entity's creditworthiness.

For first loss type of basket credit default swaps, use the lowest designation in the basket.

For other types of baskets or other structures, determine a designation that fairly represents the likelihood of credit losses.

Column 23 – Hedge Effectiveness at Inception and at Year-end

For hedge transactions show as a percentage expressed as (XX / YY), where "XX" shows the hedge effectiveness percentage at inception and "YY" shows the hedge effectiveness percentage on December 31 of the current year.

For example, 100.45% hedge effectiveness at inception and 94.90% hedge effectiveness on December 31 of the current year is reported as "100 / 95."

Round to the nearest whole percentage. Do not use decimals.

When hedge effectiveness cannot be calculated, enter a reference code number in this column (e.g., 0001, 0002, etc.) then disclose the financial or economic impact of the hedge at the end of the reporting period in Schedule DB footnotes for each reference code number used in the schedule.

A reference code number may be used multiple times in this column to indicate the same explanation.

For example: 0001 Reduces bond portfolio duration by .2 years.

Not for Distribution

a) Fair Value Hedges:

How much of the change in value of the hedged item(s) was hedged by the change in value of the derivative, both:

- At the inception of the derivative transaction.
- On December 31st end of the current year.

b) Cash Flow Hedges:

How much of the change in cash flows or present value of cash flows of the hedged item(s) was hedged by the change in cash flows or present value of cash flows of the derivative, both:

- At the inception of the derivative transaction, and
- At the end of the current year.

**** Columns 24 through 31 will be electronic only. ****

Column 24 – Fair Value Hierarchy Level and Method Used to Obtain Fair Value Code

Whenever possible, fair value should represent the amount of money the reporting entity would receive (pay) in order to close the derivative position at the market price. Fair value should only be determined analytically when the market price-based value cannot be obtained.

The following is a listing of valid fair value level indicators to show the fair value hierarchy level.

"1" for Level 1

"2" for Level 2

"3" for Level 3

The following is a listing of the valid method indicators for derivatives to show the method used by the reporting entity to determine the Fair Value.

"a" For derivatives where the fair value is determined by a pricing service.

"b" For derivatives where the fair value is determined by a stock exchange.

"c" For derivatives where the fair value is determined by a broker or the reporting entity's custodian. To use this method 1) the broker must be approved by the reporting entity as a derivative counterparty; and 2) the reporting entity shall obtain and retain the pricing policy of the broker or custodian that provided the quotations.

"d" For derivatives where the fair value is determined by the reporting entity. The reporting entity is required to maintain a record of the pricing methodology used.

Enter a combination of hierarchy and method indicator. The fair value hierarchy level indicator would be listed first and the method used to determine fair value indicator would be listed next. For example, use "1b" to report Level 1 for the fair value hierarchy level and stock exchange for the method used to determine fair value.

Not for Distribution

Column 25 – Source Used to Obtain Fair Value

For Method Code "a," identify the specific pricing service used.

For Method Code "b," identify the specific stock exchange used.

The listing of most **stock exchange codes can be found in the Investment Schedules General Instructions or the following Web site**:

www.fixprotocol.org/specifications/exchanges.shtml

For Method Code "c," identify the specific broker or custodian used.

For Method Code "d," leave blank.

Column 26 – Method of Clearing (C or U)

Indicate whether derivative transaction is cleared through a centralized clearinghouse with a "C" or not cleared through a centralized clearinghouse with a "U."

Column 27 – Legal Entity Identifier (LEI)

Provide the 20-character Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) for any counterparty as assigned by a designated Local Operating Unit. If no LEI number has been assigned, leave blank.

****Columns 28 through 31 are for derivatives with financing premiums****

Column 28 – Total Undiscounted Premium Cost

Report the total, undiscounted (contractual) cost to acquire/enter into the derivative.

Column 29 – Unpaid Undiscounted Premium Cost

Report the undiscounted (contractual) cost to acquire/enter into the derivative unpaid by the reporting entity.

Column 30 – Fair Value of Derivative, Excluding Impact of Financing Premiums

Reflect the fair value of the derivative adjusted to exclude the impact of discounted future settled premiums. For example, if the fair value of the derivative reported in column 16 has been reduced due to expected cash outflows representing the reporting entity's future payment of financing premiums, the consideration of those future premium cash outflows shall be removed from the reported fair value of the derivative captured in this column.

(At acquisition, a derivative may be reported with a net zero fair value in column 16 as the value of the derivative and the net present value of future financing premiums owed from the acquisition of the derivative may offset. The fair value reported in column 30 shall reflect the fair value of the derivative without an offset for the future financing premiums.)

Column 31 – Unrealized Valuation Increase/Decrease, Excluding Impact of Financing Premiums

Reflect the unrealized gain or unrealized loss reported for the derivative adjusted to exclude the impact from discounted future settled premiums. For example, if the valuation increase/valuation decrease reported in column 17 includes "losses" to recognize the net present value of the financing cost owed by the reporting entity, those "losses" shall be removed from the unrealized valuation increase/decrease reflected in this column.

Not for Distribution

SCHEDULE DB – PART A – SECTION 2

OPTIONS, CAPS, FLOORS, COLLARS, SWAPS AND FORWARDS TERMINATED DURING CURRENT YEAR

Include all options, caps, floors, collars, swaps and forwards which were terminated during the current reporting year, both those that were owned on December 31 of the previous reporting year, and those acquired and terminated during the current year.

Column 1 – Description

Give a complete and accurate description of the derivative instrument including a description of the underlying securities, currencies, rates, indices, commodities, derivative instruments, or other financial market instruments.

Include details such as:

- For options, the basis. For example, caps should include the underlying interest rate (e.g. CMS 5 year) and frequency of the reset (typically three months);
- For credit default swaps, the name of the reference entity (a single issuer or an index) and the equity ticker symbol, if available;
- For currency derivatives, report the currency and describe the pay/receive (or buy/sell) legs of the transaction; and
- For baskets, note that it is a basket and include the top five equity tickers, if applicable.
- For derivatives with financing premiums include information on the terms of the financing premium, including whether it is due periodically or at maturity, and the next payment date.

Where leveraging is a feature of the payment terms, the multiplier effect will be clearly presented in the description.

If traded on an exchange, disclose the ticker symbol. Indicate the maturity of the underlying, as appropriate.

Do not use internal descriptions or identifiers unless provided as supplemental information.

Column 2 – Description of Item(s) Hedged, Used for Income Generation, or Replicated

Describe the assets or liabilities hedged, including CUSIP(s) when appropriate. For example, "Bond Portfolio Hedge," "VAGLB Hedge," "Fixed Annuity Hedge," "Investment in Foreign Operations," etc.

If hedging a specific bond, report the CUSIP and a complete and accurate description of the bond; if multiple CUSIPs, note that there are multiple CUSIPs and report the equity ticker or name of the ultimate parent, as applicable.

If hedging a guaranteed investment contract or funding agreement, report as "GIC Hedge" or "FA Hedge."

For a foreign operations hedge, report as "Net Investment in Foreign Operations."

For annuity hedging, describe whether hedging fixed or variable annuities.

If hedging a specific mortgage loan asset, report as "Mortgage Loan" and provide the corresponding loan number reported on Schedule B, Part 1, Column 1.

Describe the assets against which derivatives are written in income-generation transactions.

If a replication, report the RSAT Number and Description of the RSAT (Columns 1 and 2 from Schedule DB, Part C, Section 1).

Not for Distribution

Column 3 – Schedule/Exhibit Identifier

Identify the Schedule or Exhibit of the hedged item(s), such as Schedule A; B; BA; D, Part 1; D, Part 2, Section 1; or D, Part 2, Section 2, if appropriate. Otherwise "N/A."

Use clear abbreviations for schedules, such as D 1 (Schedule D, Part 1) D 2-1 (Schedule D, Part 2, Section 1), D 2-2 (Schedule D, Part 2, Section 2), etc.

Column 4 – Type(s) of Risk(s)

Identify the type(s) of risk(s) being hedged: 'Interest Rate," "Credit," "Duration," "Currency," "Equity/Index," "Commodity" or, if reporting other risks, provide a description of the risk within the field or in the footnote at the end of this section.

If footnoted, please enter a reference code in this column (e.g., a, b, c, etc.) then disclose the description of the risk in Schedule DB footnotes for each reference code used in the schedule.

In the event there is more than one type of risk, use the most relevant risk.

Column 5 – Exchange, Counterparty or Central Clearinghouse

Show the name, followed by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission's Legal Entity Identifier (LEI), if an LEI number has been assigned, for the exchange, counterparty or central clearinghouse.

If exchange-traded, show the name and the LEI of the exchange, Board of Trade or contract market.

If OTC traded, show the name and the LEI of the counterparty and the guarantor upon whose credit the reporting entity relies.

Column 6 – Trade Date

Show the trade date of the original transaction.

The reporting entity may summarize on one line all identical derivative instruments with the same exchange or counterparty showing the date of last trade date, but only if the instruments are identical in their terms (e.g., type, maturity, expiration or settlement, and strike price, rate or index).

Column 7 – Date of Maturity or Expiration

Show the date of maturity or expiration of the derivative, as appropriate.

Column 8 – Termination Date

Show the date on which the contract/agreement was terminated. Reporting entities may summarize on one line all identical instruments with the same exchange or counterparty, using the latest termination date, but only if the instruments are identical in their terms (e.g., type, maturity, expiration or settlement, and strike price, rate or index).

Column 9 – Indicate Exercise, Expiration, Maturity or Sale

Indicate the cause of termination.

Not for Distribution

Column 10 – Number of Contracts

Show the number of contracts, as applicable (e.g., for exchange-traded derivatives), as an absolute (non-negative) value.

Column 11 – Notional Amount

Show the notional amount. Notional amounts are to be reported as an absolute (non-negative) value. Guidance for determining notional is included in the Schedule DB General Instructions and *SSAP No. 86—Derivatives*.

If the replication (synthetic asset) transaction is not denominated in U.S. dollars, convert it into U.S. dollar equivalent in accordance with *SSAP No. 23—Foreign Currency Transactions and Translations*.

Column 12 – Strike Price, Rate or Index Received (Paid)

Show the strike price, rate or index for which payments are received (paid), or an option could be exercised, which would trigger a cash payment to (by) the reporting entity on a derivative.

Forward exchange rate must be stated as: Fx Currency per US$ (Fx/US$).

Column 13 – Cumulative Prior Year(s) Initial Cost of Undiscounted Premium (Received) Paid

For derivatives opened in prior reporting years, show the cumulative, undiscounted, remaining premium or other payment (received) paid since the derivative contract was entered into.

Column 14 – Current Year Initial Cost or Undiscounted Premium (Received) Paid

For derivatives opened in the current reporting year, show the undiscounted premium or other payment (received) paid when the derivative contract was entered into.

Column 15 – Consideration Received (Paid) on Termination

Show the amount of consideration received (paid).

Column 16 – Current Year Income

Show the amount of income received (paid) accrued for the current year.

Column 17 – Book/Adjusted Carrying Value

Represents the statement value with any nonadmitted assets added back.

Refer to *SSAP No. 86—Derivatives* for further discussion.

Not for Distribution

Column 18 – Code

Insert * in this column if the book/adjusted carrying value is combined with the book/adjusted carrying value of assets or liabilities hedged; if the book/adjusted carrying value is combined with the book/adjusted carrying value of underlying/covering assets; or if the amount is combined with consideration paid on underlying/covering assets.

Insert # in this column if the book/adjusted carrying value was combined in prior years with the book/adjusted carrying value of assets or liabilities hedged.

Insert @ in this column if the income/expenses is combined with income/expenses on assets or liabilities hedged.

Insert ^ in this column if the derivative has unpaid financing premiums.

Column 19 – Unrealized Valuation Increase/(Decrease)

For purposes of this schedule, **increases** should be reported when the change results in an increase to the asset or a decrease to the liability. A **decrease** should be reported when the change results in a decrease to the asset or an increase to the liability.

Column 20 – Total Foreign Exchange Change in Book/Adjusted Carrying Value

This is a positive or negative amount that is defined as the portion of the total change in Book/Adjusted Carrying Value for the year that is attributable to foreign exchange differences for a particular derivative.

The amounts reported in this column should be included as net unrealized foreign exchange capital gain/(loss) in the Capital and Surplus Account.

Column 21 – Current Year's (Amortization)/Accretion

For purposes of this schedule, **positive amounts** should be reported when the change results in an increase to the asset or a decrease to the liability. A **negative amount** should be reported when the change results in a decrease to the asset or an increase to the liability.

Column 22 – Gain (Loss) on Termination – Recognized

This represents gain (loss) on termination that is not deferred or used to adjust basis of hedged items.

This equals consideration received less book/adjusted carrying value at termination.

Column 23 – Adjustment to the Carrying Value of Hedged Item

This represents the gain (loss) on termination that was used to adjust the basis of a hedged item in the current year.

It includes the book/adjusted carrying value of premiums that were allocated to the purchase cost on exercise of an option.

Column 24 – Gain (Loss) on Termination – Deferred

This represents the gain (loss) on termination that was deferred over year-end.

This equals consideration received less book/adjusted carrying value at termination.

Not for Distribution

Column 25 – Hedge Effectiveness at Inception and at Termination

For hedge transactions show as a percentage expressed as (XX / YY), where "XX" shows the hedge effectiveness percentage at inception and "YY" shows the hedge effectiveness percentage at termination.

For example, 100.45% hedge effectiveness at inception and 94.90% hedge effectiveness on December 31 of the current year is reported as "100 / 95."

Round to the nearest whole percentage. Do not use decimals.

When hedge effectiveness cannot be calculated, enter a reference code number in this column (e.g., 0001, 0002, etc.) then disclose the financial or economic impact of the hedge at the end of the reporting period in Schedule DB footnotes for each reference code number used in the schedule.

A reference code number may be used multiple times in this column to indicate the same explanation.

For example: 0001 Reduces bond portfolio duration by .2 years.

a) Fair Value Hedges:

How much of the change in value of the hedged item(s) was hedged by the change in value of the derivative, both:

- At the inception of the derivative transaction; and
- At termination.

b) Cash Flow Hedges:

How much of the change in cash flows or present value of cash flows of the hedged item(s) was hedged by the change in cash flows or present value of cash flows of the derivative, both:

- At the inception of the derivative transaction; and
- At termination.

**** Column 26 through 30 will be electronic only. ****

Column 26 – Legal Entity Identifier (LEI)

Provide the 20-character Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) for any counterparty as assigned by a designated Local Operating Unit. If no LEI number has been assigned, leave blank.

****Columns 37 through 30 are for derivatives with financing premiums****

Column 27 – Total Undiscounted Premium Cost

Report the total, undiscounted (contractual) cost to acquire/enter into the derivative.

Column 28 – Unpaid Undiscounted Premium Cost

Report the undiscounted (contractual) cost to acquire/enter into the derivative unpaid by the reporting entity.

Not for Distribution

Column 29 – Fair Value of Derivative, Excluding Impact of Financing Premiums

Reflect the fair value of the derivative adjusted to exclude the impact of discounted future settled premiums. For example, if the fair value of the derivative reported in column 16 has been reduced due to expected cash outflows representing the reporting entity's future payment of financing premiums, the consideration of those future premium cash outflows shall be removed from the reported fair value of the derivative captured in this column.

(At acquisition, a derivative may be reported with a net zero fair value in column 16 as the value of the derivative and the net present value of future financing premiums owed from the acquisition of the derivative may offset. The fair value reported in column 30 shall reflect the fair value of the derivative without an offset for the future financing premiums.)

Column 30 – Unrealized Valuation Increase/Decrease, Excluding Impact of Financing Premiums

Reflect the unrealized gain or unrealized loss reported for the derivative adjusted to exclude the impact from discounted future settled premiums. For example, if the valuation increase/valuation decrease reported in column 17 includes "losses" to recognize the net present value of the financing cost owed by the reporting entity, those "losses" shall be removed from the unrealized valuation increase/decrease reflected in this column.

Not for Distribution

SCHEDULE DB – PART B
SECTIONS 1 AND 2

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

In each Section, separate derivative instruments into the following categories:

Category	Line Number
Long Futures:	
Hedging Effective	1279999999
Hedging Other	1289999999
Replication	1299999999
Income Generation	1309999999
Other	1319999999
Subtotal – Long Futures	1329999999
Short Futures:	
Hedging Effective	1339999999
Hedging Other	1349999999
Replication	1359999999
Income Generation	1369999999
Other	1379999999
Subtotal – Short Futures	1389999999
Totals:	
Subtotal – Hedging Effective	1399999999
Subtotal – Hedging Other	1409999999
Subtotal – Replication	1419999999
Subtotal – Income Generation	1429999999
Subtotal – Other	1439999999
Total	1449999999

Definitions:

Hedging Effective:

A derivative transaction that is used in hedging transactions that meet the criteria of a highly effective hedge as described in *SSAP No. 86—Derivatives*, which are valued and reported in a manner that is consistent with the hedged asset or liability. These transactions have been voluntarily designated and are effective as of the reporting date.

Hedging Other:

A derivative transaction that is used in a hedging transaction where the intent is for an economic reduction of one or more risk factors. This transaction is not part of an effectively designated relationship as described under *SSAP No. 86—Derivatives*.

Not for Distribution

Replication:

A derivative transaction entered into in conjunction with other investments in order to reproduce the investment characteristics of otherwise permissible investments described under *SSAP No. 86—Derivatives*. A derivative transaction entered into by a reporting entity as a hedging or income generation transaction shall not be considered a replication (synthetic asset) transaction. These transactions are considered to be replications as of the reporting date.

Income Generation:

A derivative transaction written or sold to generate additional income or return to the reporting entity as described under *SSAP No. 86—Derivatives*.

Other:

A derivative transaction written or sold by the reporting entity used for means other than (1) Hedging Effective, (2) Hedging Other, (3) Replication, or (4) Income Generation definition listed above or referenced in *SSAP No. 86—Derivatives*. When this subcategory is utilized, a description of the use should be included in the footnotes to the financial statements

Not for Distribution

SCHEDULE DB – PART B – SECTION 1

FUTURES CONTRACTS OPEN
DECEMBER 31 OF CURRENT YEAR

Include all futures contracts positions open December 31 of current year, including those which were open on December 31 of previous year, and those acquired during current year.

In the Broker Name/Net Cash Deposits footnote, list, in alphabetical sequence, brokers with whom cash deposits have been made, cumulative changes made to the deposits and the beginning and ending cash balances.

Column 1 – Ticker Symbol

If traded on an exchange, disclose the ticker symbol.

Column 2 – Number of Contracts

Show the total number of contracts open on Dec. 31 of the reporting year as absolute (non-negative) value.

Column 3 – Notional Amount

Show the total notional amount of the futures position on Dec. 31 of the reporting year as absolute (non-negative) value. Guidance for determining notional is included in the Schedule DB General Instructions and *SSAP No. 86—Derivatives*.

Column 4 – Description

Give a complete and accurate description of the derivative instrument, including a description of the underlying securities, currencies, rates, indices, commodities, derivative instruments or other financial market instruments.

For derivatives with financing premiums, include information on the terms of the financing premium, including whether it is due periodically or at maturity, and the next payment date.

Do not use internal descriptions or identifiers unless provided as supplemental information.

Column 5 – Description of Item(s) Hedged, Used for Income Generation, or Replicated

Describe the assets or liabilities hedged, including CUSIP(s) when appropriate. For example, "Bond Portfolio Hedge," "VAGLB Hedge," "Fixed Annuity Hedge," "Investment in Foreign Operations," etc.

If hedging a specific bond, report the CUSIP and a complete and accurate description of the bond; if multiple CUSIPs, note that there are multiple CUSIPs and report the equity ticker or name of the ultimate parent, as applicable.

If hedging a guaranteed investment contract or funding agreement, report as "GIC Hedge" or "FA Hedge."

For a foreign operations hedge, report as "Net Investment in Foreign Operations." For annuity hedging, describe whether hedging fixed or variable annuities.

If hedging a specific mortgage loan asset, report as "Mortgage Loan" and provide the corresponding loan number reported on Schedule B, Part 1, Column 1.

Describe the assets against which derivatives are written in income generation transactions.

If a replication, report the RSAT Number and Description of the RSAT (Columns 1 and 2 from Schedule DB, Part C, Section 1).

Not for Distribution

Column 6 – Schedule/Exhibit Identifier

Identify the Schedule or Exhibit of the hedged item(s), such as Schedule A; B; BA; D Part 1; D, Part 2 Section 1; or D, Part 2, Section 2, if appropriate. Otherwise "N/A."

Use clear abbreviations for schedules, such as D 1 (Schedule D, Part 1) D 2-1 (Schedule D, Part 2, Section 1), D 2-2 (Schedule D, Part 2, Section 2), etc.

Column 7 – Type(s) of Risk(s)

Identify the type(s) of risk(s) being hedged: "Interest Rate," "Credit," "Duration," "Currency," "Equity/Index," "Commodity" or, if reporting other risks, provide a description of the risk within the field or in a footnote listed in this Schedule.

If footnoted, please enter a reference code in this column (e.g., a, b, c, etc.) then disclose the description of the risk in Schedule DB footnotes for each reference code used in the schedule.

In the event there is more than one type of risk, use the most relevant risk.

Column 8 – Date of Maturity or Expiration

Show the date of maturity or expiration of the derivative as appropriate.

Column 9 – Exchange

Show the name and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission's Legal Entity Identifier (LEI), if an LEI number has been assigned, for the exchange on which the contract was transacted.

Column 10 – Trade Date

Show the trade date of the original transaction.

The reporting entity may summarize on one line all identical derivative instruments with the same exchange or counterparty showing the last trade date, but only if the instruments are identical in their terms (e.g., type, maturity, expiration or settlement, and strike price, rate or index).

Column 11 – Transaction Price

Show the price at which the futures contract was originally purchased or sold.

If several positions of the same futures contract are summarized, show the weighted average price.

Column 12 – Reporting Date Price

Show the reporting date closing price. Report price as published by the exchange.

Column 13 – Fair Value

Report the net unsettled futures position from the time lag (typically one day with U.S. futures brokers) between the change in the cumulative variation margin (Columns 15 and 18) and the actual settlement with the futures brokers.

This represents the pending cash settlement of the futures position.

Not for Distribution

Column 14 – Book/Adjusted Carrying Value

Represents the statement value of the futures position, with any nonadmitted assets added back, and is determined based on how the futures contract is being used, in accordance with *SSAP No. 86—Derivatives*.

Note that any cash deposits placed with the broker are included in the Broker Name/Net Cash Deposits footnote only and not in the Book/Adjusted Carrying Value.

Column 15 – Highly Effective Hedges – Cumulative Variation Margin

On long contracts, show the number of contracts (Column 2) times the difference between the reporting date price (Column 12) and transaction price (Column 11) times the futures value of one (1) point (Column 22).

On short contracts, show the number of contracts (Column 2) times the difference between the transaction price (Column 11) and the reporting date price (Column 12) times the futures value of one (1) point (Column 22).

An exception is that this column would not be populated for highly effective futures of forecasted transaction or firm commitments.

Column 16 – Highly Effective Hedges – Deferred Variation Margin

This represents the variation margin that has been deferred and therefore not recognized as an unrealized or realized gain (loss) or as investment income.

Note: If the entire amount of the variation margin was deferred, the amount reported will be the same as is reported in Column 15.

Column 17 – Highly Effective Hedges – Change in Variation Margin Gain (Loss) Used to Adjust Basis of Hedged Item

This represents the variation margin used in the current year to adjust the basis of a hedged item.

Column 18 – Cumulative Variation Margin for All Other Hedges

On long contracts, show the number of contracts (Column 2) times the difference between the reporting date price (Column 12) and transaction price (Column 11) times the futures value of one (1) point (Column 22).

On short contracts, show the number of contracts (Column 2) times the difference between the transaction price (Column 11) and the reporting date price (Column 12) times the futures value of one (1) point (Column 22).

Column 19 – Change in Variation Margin Gain (Loss) Recognized in Current Year

This represents the variation margin recognized as an unrealized or realized gain (loss) or as investment income for the year.

This column will be populated for highly effective futures hedging at fair value and All Other futures.

This column will not be populated for highly effective futures hedging at amortized cost.

Not for Distribution

Column 20 – Potential Exposure

Potential Exposure is a statistically derived measure of the potential increase in derivative instrument risk exposure, for derivative instruments that generally do not have an initial cost paid or consideration received, resulting from future fluctuations in the underlying interests upon which derivative instruments are based.

For futures, the Potential Exposure = (Initial Margin per contract on the valuation date, set by the exchange on which contract trades) x (the number of contracts open on the valuation date).

Column 21 – Hedge Effectiveness at Inception and at Year-end

For hedge transactions show, as a percentage expressed as (XX / YY), where "XX" shows the hedge effectiveness percentage at inception and "YY" shows the hedge effectiveness percentage at reporting date.

For example, 100.45% hedge effectiveness at inception and 94.90% hedge effectiveness on December 31 of the current year is reported as "100 / 95."

Round to the nearest whole percentage. Do not use decimals.

When hedge effectiveness cannot be calculated, enter a reference code number in this column (e.g., 0001, 0002, etc.) then disclose the financial or economic impact of the hedge at the end of the reporting period in Schedule DB footnotes for each reference code number used in the schedule.

A reference code number may be used multiple times in this column to indicate the same explanation.

For example: 0001 Reduces bond portfolio duration by .2 years.

a) Fair Value Hedges:

How much of the change in value of the hedged item(s) was hedged by the change in value of the derivative, both:

- At the inception of the derivative transaction; and
- At reporting date.

b) Cash Flow Hedges:

How much of the change in cash flows or present value of cash flows of the hedged item(s) was hedged by the change in cash flows or present value of cash flows of the derivative, both:

- At the inception of the derivative transaction; and
- At reporting date.

Column 22 – Value of One (1) Point

This represents the monetary value of a one (1) point move in a futures position published by the exchange. This monetary value of one (1) point is utilized in the calculation of the futures' variation margin.

Not for Distribution

**** Columns 23 through 29 will be electronic only. ****

Column 23 – Fair Value Hierarchy Level and Method Used to Obtain Fair Value Code

Whenever possible, fair value should represent the price at which the security could be sold, based on market information. Fair value should only be determined analytically when the market-based value cannot be obtained.

The following is a listing of valid fair value level indicators to show the fair value hierarchy level.

"1" for Level 1

"2" for Level 2

"3" for Level 3

The following is a listing of the valid method indicators for derivatives to show the method used by the reporting entity to determine the Rate Used to Obtain Fair Value.

"a" for securities where the rate is determined by a pricing service.

"b" for securities where the rate is determined by a stock exchange.

"c" for securities where the rate is determined by a broker or custodian. The reporting entity should obtain and maintain the pricing policy for any broker or custodian used as a pricing source. In addition, the broker must either be approved by the reporting entity as a counterparty for buying and selling securities or be an underwriter of the security being valued.

"d" for securities where the rate is determined by the reporting entity. The reporting entity is required to maintain a record of the pricing methodology used.

Enter a combination of hierarchy and method indicator. The fair value hierarchy level indicator would be listed first and the method used to determine fair value indicator would be listed next. For example, use "1b" to report Level 1 for the fair value hierarchy level and stock exchange for the method used to determine fair value.

Not for Distribution

Column 24 – Source Used to Obtain Fair Value

For Method Code "a," identify the specific pricing service used.

For Method Code "b," identify the specific stock exchange used.

The listing of most **stock exchange codes can be found in the Investment Schedules General Instructions or the following Web address**:

www.fixprotocol.org/specifications/exchanges.shtml

For Method Code "c," identify the specific broker or custodian used.

For Method Code "d," leave blank.

Column 25 – Legal Entity Identifier (LEI)

Provide the 20-character Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) for any counterparty as assigned by a designated Local Operating Unit. If no LEI number has been assigned, leave blank.

****Columns 26 through 29 are for derivatives with financing premiums****

Column 26 – Total Undiscounted Premium Cost

Report the total, undiscounted (contractual) cost to acquire/enter into the derivative.

Column 27 – Unpaid Undiscounted Premium Cost

Report the undiscounted (contractual) cost to acquire/enter into the derivative unpaid by the reporting entity.

Column 28 – Fair Value of Derivative, Excluding Impact of Financing Premiums

Reflect the fair value of the derivative adjusted to exclude the impact of discounted future settled premiums. For example, if the fair value of the derivative reported in column 16 has been reduced due to expected cash outflows representing the reporting entity's future payment of financing premiums, the consideration of these future premium cash outflows shall be removed from the reported fair value of the derivative captured in this column.

(At acquisition, a derivative may be reported with a net zero fair value in column 16 as the value of the derivative and the net present value of future financing premiums owed from the acquisition of the derivative may offset. The fair value reported in column 30 shall reflect the fair value of the derivative without any offset for the future financing premiums.)

Column 29 – Unrealized Valuation Increase/Decrease, Excluding Impact of Financing Premiums

Reflect the unrealized gain or unrealized loss reported for the derivative adjusted to exclude the impact from discounted future settled premiums. For example, if the valuation increase/valuation decrease reported in column 17 includes "losses" to recognize the net present value of the financing cost owed by the reporting entity, those "losses" shall be removed from the unrealized valuation increase/decrease reflected in this column.

Not for Distribution

SCHEDULE DB – PART B – SECTION 2

FUTURES CONTRACTS TERMINATED DURING CURRENT YEAR

Include all futures contracts which were terminated during current reporting year, both those that were open on December 31 of previous reporting year, and those acquired and terminated during current year.

Column 1 – Ticker Symbol

If traded on an exchange, disclose the ticker symbol.

Column 2 – Number of Contracts

The number of futures contracts terminated during the current year as absolute (non-negative) value.

Column 3 – Notional Amount

Show the total notional amount of the futures position terminated during the current year as absolute (non-negative) value. Guidance for determining notional is included in the Schedule DB General Instructions and *SSAP No. 86—Derivatives*.

Column 4 – Description

Give a complete and accurate description of the derivative instrument, including a description of the underlying securities, currencies, rates, indices, commodities, derivative instruments or other financial market instruments.

For derivatives with financing premiums, include information on the terms of the financing premium, including whether it is due periodically or at maturity, and the next payment date.

Do not use internal descriptions or identifiers unless provided as supplemental information.

Column 5 – Description of Item(s) Hedged, Used for Income Generation, or Replicated

Describe the assets or liabilities hedged, including CUSIP(s) when appropriate. For example, "Bond Portfolio Hedge," "VAGLB Hedge," "Fixed Annuity Hedge," "Investment in Foreign Operations," etc.

If hedging a specific bond, report the CUSIP and a complete and accurate description of the bond; if multiple CUSIPs, note that there are multiple CUSIPs and report the equity ticker or name of the ultimate parent, as applicable.

If hedging a guaranteed investment contract or funding agreement, report as "GIC Hedge" or "FA Hedge."

If hedging a specific mortgage loan asset, report as "Mortgage Loan" and provide the corresponding loan number reported on Schedule B, Part 1, Column 1.

Describe the assets against which derivatives are written in income generation transactions.

If a replication, report the RSAT Number and Description of the RSAT (Columns 1 and 2 from Schedule DB, Part C, Section 1).

Column 6 – Schedule/Exhibit Identifier

Identify the Schedule or Exhibit of the hedged item(s), such as Schedule A; B; BA; D, Part 1; D, Part 2, Section 1; or D, Part 2, Section 2, if appropriate. Otherwise "N/A."

Use clear abbreviations for schedules, such as D 1 (Schedule D, Part 1) D 2-1 (Schedule D, Part 2, Section 1), D 2-2 (Schedule D, Part 2, Section 2), etc.

Not for Distribution

Column 7 – Type(s) of Risk(s)

Identify the type(s) of risk(s) being hedged: "Interest Rate," "Credit," "Duration," "Currency," "Equity/Index," "Commodity" or, if reporting other risks, provide a description of the risk within the field or in a footnote listed in this Schedule.

If footnoted, please enter a reference code in this column (e.g., a, b, c, etc.) then disclose the description of the risk in Schedule DB footnotes for each reference code used in the schedule.

In the event there is more than one type of risk, use the most relevant risk.

Column 8 – Date of Maturity or Expiration

Show the date of maturity or expiration of the derivative, as appropriate.

Column 9 – Exchange

Show the name and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission's Legal Entity Identifier (LEI), if an LEI number has been assigned, for the exchange on which the contract was transacted.

Column 10 – Trade Date

Show the trade date of the original transaction.

The reporting entity may summarize on one line all identical derivative instruments with the same exchange or counterparty showing the last trade date, but only if the instruments are identical in their terms (e.g., type, maturity, expiration or settlement, and strike price, rate or index).

Column 11 – Transaction Price

Show the original transaction price (the price at which the futures were purchased or sold).

If several positions of the same futures contract are summarized, show the weighted average price.

Column 12 – Termination Date

Show the date when the derivative position was terminated.

The reporting entity may summarize on one line all identical instruments with the same exchange or counterparty using the latest termination date.

Column 13 – Termination Price

The price at which the position was closed.

Column 14 – Indicate Exercise, Expiration, Maturity or Sale

Indicate the cause of termination.

Column 15 – Cumulative Variation Margin at Termination

On long contracts, show the number of contracts (Column 2) times the difference between the termination price (Column 13) and transaction price (Column 11) times the futures value of one (1) point (Column 20).

On short contracts, show the number of contracts (Column 2) times the difference between the transaction price (Column 11) and the termination price (Column 13) times the futures value of one (1) point (Column 20).

Not for Distribution

Column 16 – Change in Variation Margin Gain (Loss) Recognized in Current Year

This represents the variation margin recognized as realized gains (losses), or as investment income in the current year.

Column 17 – Change in Variation Margin Gain (Loss) Used to Adjust Basis of Hedged Item in Current Year

This represents the amount of gains (losses) used to adjust the basis of a hedged item in the current year.

Column 18 – Change in Variation Margin Deferred

This represents the variation margin that has been deferred and, therefore, not recognized as an unrealized or realized gain (loss) or as investment income.

Column 19 – Hedge Effectiveness at Inception and at Termination

For hedge transactions, show as a percentage expressed as (XX / YY), where "XX" shows the hedge effectiveness percentage at inception and "YY" shows the hedge effectiveness percentage at termination.

For example, 100.45% hedge effectiveness at inception and 94.90% hedge effectiveness on December 31 of the current year is reported as "100 / 95."

Round to the nearest whole percentage. Do not use decimals.

When hedge effectiveness cannot be calculated, enter a reference code number in this column (e.g., 0001, 0002, etc.) then disclose the financial or economic impact of the hedge at the end of the reporting period in Schedule DB footnote for each reference code number used in the schedule.

A reference code number may be used multiple times in this column to indicate the same explanation.

For example: 0001 Reduces bond portfolio duration by .2 years.

a) Fair Value Hedges:

How much of the change in value of the hedged item(s) was hedged by the change in value of the derivative, both:

- At the inception of the derivative transaction; and
- At termination.

b) Cash Flow Hedges:

How much of the change in cash flows or present value of cash flows of the hedged item(s) was hedged by the change in cash flows or present value of cash flows of the derivative, both:

- At the inception of the derivative transaction; and
- At termination.

Not for Distribution

Column 20 – Value of One (1) Point

This represents the monetary value of a one (1) point move in a futures position published by the exchange.

This monetary value of one (1) point is utilized in the calculation of the futures' variation margin.

**** Column 21 through 25 will be electronic only. ****

Column 21 – Legal Entity Identifier (LEI)

Provide the 20-character Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) for any counterparty as assigned by a designated Local Operating Unit. If no LEI number has been assigned, leave blank.

****Columns 22 through 25 are for derivatives with financing premiums****

Column 22 – Total Undiscounted Premium Cost

Report the total, undiscounted (contractual) cost to acquire/enter into the derivative.

Column 23 – Unpaid Undiscounted Premium Cost

Report the undiscounted (contractual) cost to acquire/enter into the derivative unpaid by the reporting entity.

Column 24 – Fair Value of Derivative, Excluding Impact of Financing Premiums

Reflect the fair value of the derivative adjusted to exclude the impact of discounted future settled premiums. For example, if the fair value of the derivative reported in column 16 has been reduced due to expected cash outflows representing the reporting entity's future payment of financing premiums, the consideration of those future premium cash outflows shall be removed from the reported fair value of the derivative captured in this column.

(At acquisition, a derivative may be reported with a net zero fair value in column 16 as the value of the derivative and the net present value of future financing premiums owed from the acquisition of the derivative may offset. The fair value reported in column 30 shall reflect the fair value of the derivative without an offset for the future financing premiums.)

Column 25 – Unrealized Valuation Increase/Decrease, Excluding Impact of Financing Premiums

Reflect the unrealized gain or unrealized loss reported for the derivative adjusted to exclude the impact from discounted future settled premiums. For example, if the valuation increase/valuation decrease reported in column 17 includes "losses" to recognize the net present value of the financing cost owed by the reporting entity, those "losses" shall be removed from the unrealized valuation increase/decrease reflected in this column.

Not for Distribution

SCHEDULE DB – PART D – SECTION 1

COUNTERPARTY EXPOSURE FOR DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS OPEN DECEMBER 31 OF CURRENT YEAR

Counterparty Exposure to any one counterparty is the exposure to credit risk associated with the use of derivative instruments with that counterparty. This section displays the Book/Adjusted Carrying Value exposure and Fair Value exposure to each counterparty, net of collateral. Also displayed is the total potential exposure for each counterparty for Schedule DB, Parts A and B.

On the first line, show the aggregate sum for exchange traded derivatives, also known as listed derivatives or futures (Line 0199999999). (Exchange-Traded Derivatives are executed over a centralized trading venue known as an exchange and then booked with a central counterparty known as a clearing house.)

On the next six lines, show separately six groups of OTC (over-the-counter) derivative counterparties by NAIC Designation. (Lines 0299999999 through 0799999999)

Then show the aggregate sum for centrally cleared derivatives. (Line 0899999999) This line is used to show centrally cleared derivatives that are not considered exchange-traded.

The final line will show a total of all derivatives listed in the lines above. (Line 0999999999)

Within each group, list the counterparties or central clearinghouses in alphabetical order.

For each counterparty with a master agreement, show on a second line, if applicable, totals for derivative instruments not covered by the master agreement.

Use additional lines, as needed, if multiple master agreements with the counterparty exist that do not provide for netting of offsetting amounts by the reporting entity against the counterparty upon termination in the event that the counterparty defaults.

Show subtotals for each group.

If a reporting entity has any detail lines reported for any of the following required groups, it shall report the subtotal amount of the corresponding group with the specified subtotal line number appearing in the same manner and location as the pre-printed total.

Aggregate Sum of Exchange-Traded Derivatives 0199999999

Over-The-Counter

Total NAIC 1 Designation 0299999999

Total NAIC 2 Designation 0399999999

Total NAIC 3 Designation 0499999999

Total NAIC 4 Designation 0599999999

Total NAIC 5 Designation 0699999999

Total NAIC 6 Designation 0799999999

Aggregate Sum of Central Clearinghouses (Excluding Exchange-Traded) 0899999999

Total (Sum of 0199999999, 0299999999, 0399999999, 0499999999, 0599999999, 0699999999, 0799999999 and 0899999) 0999999999

Not for Distribution

Column 1 – Description of Exchange, Counterparty or Central Clearinghouse

The first line for the Aggregate Sum of Exchange-Traded Derivatives.

On subsequent lines, show the name and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission's Legal Entity Identifier (LEI), if an LEI number has been assigned, for the counterparty or central clearinghouse.

Include the name and the LEI of the central clearinghouse and the derivatives clearing member, where appropriate.

Column 2 – Master Agreement (Y or N)

The lines for the Aggregate Sum of Exchange-Traded Derivatives (Line 0199999999) and for the Aggregate Sum of Central Clearinghouses (Line 0899999999) should be left blank.

For OTC counterparties, indicate "Y" if:

1. The reporting entity has a written International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) master agreement with the counterparty that provides for the netting of offsetting amounts by the reporting entity against the counterparty upon termination in the event that the counterparty defaults, or if such netting provisions of an ISDA master agreement are either incorporated by reference in transaction confirmations or are otherwise contractual provisions to which derivative instrument confirmations with the counterparty are subject, or if the reporting entity has a written non-ISDA master agreement with the counterparty that provides for the netting of offsetting amounts or the right of offset by the reporting entity against the counterparty upon termination in the event that the counterparty defaults; and

2. The domiciliary jurisdiction of such counterparty is either within the United States or if not within the United States, is within a foreign (non-United States) jurisdiction listed in the *Purposes and Procedures Manual of the NAIC Investment Analysis Office* as eligible for netting.

Column 3 – Credit Support Annex (Y or N)

The lines for the Aggregate Sum of Exchange-Traded Derivatives (Line 0199999999) and for the Aggregate Sum of Central Clearinghouses (Line 0899999999) should be left blank.

For OTC counterparties, indicate "Y" if:

The reporting entity has an additional annex to the International Swaps and Derivatives Association (ISDA) master agreement called a Credit Support Annex (CSA). The CSA agreement with the counterparty provides functionality of collateral postings against net counterparty exposure in excess of a threshold amount. This limits the net exposure the reporting entity has to a derivative counterparty in the event of a counterparty default.

Column 4 – Fair Value of Acceptable Collateral

Leave blank for the aggregate reporting of Exchange-Traded Derivatives (Line 0199999999).

For OTC counterparties, show the Fair Value of acceptable collateral pledged by the counterparty.

For central clearinghouses, this amount would be the net positive variation margin received by the reporting entity.

"Acceptable collateral" means cash, cash equivalents, securities issued or guaranteed by the United States or Canadian governments or their government-sponsored enterprises, letters of credit, publicly traded obligations designated 1 by the SVO, government money market mutual funds, and such other items as may be defined as acceptable collateral in the *Purposes and Procedures Manual of the NAIC Investment Analysis Office*. For purposes of this definition, the term "letter of credit" means a clean, irrevocable and unconditional letter of credit issued or confirmed by, and payable and presentable at, a financial institution on the list of financial institutions meeting the standards for issuing such letter of credit published pursuant to the *Purposes and Procedures Manual of the NAIC Investment Analysis Office*. The letter of credit must have an expiration date beyond the term of the subject transaction.

Not for Distribution

For Columns 5 and 6, Book/Adjusted Carrying Values that are debit balances on the balance sheet are positive numbers; those that are credit balances are negative numbers.

Column 5 – Contracts with Book/Adjusted Carrying Value > 0 (i.e., debit balance on balance sheet)

On the first line, show the aggregate sum for exchange traded derivatives that have a positive Book/Adjusted Carrying Value.

For futures, this equals the sum of the positive cumulative variation margin for highly effective futures (Part B, Section 1, Column 15), plus the sum of the ending balance of all cash deposits with brokers (Part B, Section 1, Broker Name/Net Cash Deposits Footnote – Ending Cash Balance).

On subsequent lines, show the sum of the Book/Adjusted Carrying Values of all derivative instruments with the counterparty or central clearinghouse that have a positive statement value.

Column 6 – Contracts with Book/Adjusted Carrying Value < 0 (i.e., credit balance on balance sheet)

On the first line, show the sum of the statement values in parentheses ( ) of all exchange traded derivatives that have a negative Book/Adjusted Carrying Value.

For futures, this equals the sum of the negative cumulative variation margin for highly effective futures (Part B, Section 1, Column 15).

On subsequent lines, show the sum of the Book/Adjusted Carrying Values in parentheses ( ) of all derivative instruments with the counterparty or central clearinghouse that have a negative Book/Adjusted Carrying Value.

Column 7 – Exposure Net of Collateral (Book/Adjusted Carrying Value)

For the aggregate reporting of Exchange-Traded Derivatives (Line 0199999999), show amount in Column 5.

For OTC counterparties, if no master agreement is in place, show the sum of the Book/Adjusted Carrying Values of all derivative instruments with the counterparty that has a positive Book/Adjusted Carrying Value, less any Acceptable Collateral (Column 5 – Column 4).

For OTC counterparties with a master agreement in place and central clearinghouses, show the net sum of the Book/Adjusted Carrying Values of all derivative instruments, less any acceptable collateral (Column 5 + Column 6 – Column 4).

This amount should not be less than zero.

For Columns 8 and 9, market values that would be debit balances on the balance sheet are positive numbers; those that would be credit balances are negative numbers.

Column 8 – Contracts with Fair Value > 0 (i.e., debit balance on the balance sheet)

Show the sum of the market values of all derivative instruments that have a positive market value.

Column 9 – Contracts with Fair Value < 0 (i.e., credit balance on the balance sheet)

Show the sum of the market values in parentheses ( ) of all derivative instruments that have a negative market value.

Not for Distribution

Column 10 – Exposure Net of Collateral (Fair Value)

For the aggregate reporting of Exchange-Traded Derivatives (Line 0199999999), show amounts in Column 8.

For OTC counterparties, if no master agreement is in place, show the sum of the market values of all derivative instruments with the counterparty that has a positive market value, less any acceptable collateral (Column 8 – Column 4).

For OTC counterparties with a master agreement in place, exchange-traded derivatives and central clearinghouses show the net sum of the market values of all derivative instruments less any acceptable collateral (Column 8 + Column 9 – Column 4).

This amount should not be less than zero.

Column 11 – Potential Exposure

Show the potential exposure for Parts A and B for Exchange-Traded Derivatives in aggregate (Line 0199999999) and for each OTC counterparty and central clearinghouse.

Column 12 – Off–Balance Sheet Exposure

For Exchange-Traded Derivatives (Line 0199999999), show Column 11.

For central clearinghouses:

Show [Column 5 + Column 6 – Column 4 + Column 11] – Column 7 but not less than zero.

For OTC counterparties:

If Column 2 = yes; show [Column 5 + Column 6 – Column 4 + Column 11] – Column 7 but not less than zero.

If Column 2 = no; show Column 11.

Optional: If there is no master netting agreement, companies may still encounter double-counting in cases where a premium is received for an off-balance sheet derivative transaction, such as an interest rate swap. In such cases, report “no” in Column 2 and calculate off-balance sheet exposure on a contract-by-contract basis using the first formula.

**** Column 13 will be electronic only ****

Column 13 – Legal Entity Identifier (LEI)

Provide the 20-character Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) for any counterparty as assigned by a designated Local Operating Unit. If no LEI number has been assigned, leave blank.

Not for Distribution

SCHEDULE DB – PART D – SECTION 2

COLLATERAL FOR DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS OPEN DECEMBER 31 OF CURRENT YEAR

Under derivative contracts, collateral may be pledged to exchanges, counterparties, clearing brokers or central clearinghouses by the reporting entity as well as pledged by the exchanges, counterparties, clearing brokers or central clearinghouses to the reporting entity. This section displays the collateral pledged by the reporting entity in the first table and the collateral pledged to the reporting entity in the second table.

Each exchange, counterparty, derivatives clearing member or central clearinghouse may be listed more than once in each of the tables. For example, if initial and variation margin are posted at the same exchange; if more than one type of security is pledged to the same counterparty; if more than one corporate bond is pledged by a central clearinghouse; etc.

Total Collateral Pledged by Reporting Entity 0199999999

Total Collateral Pledged to Reporting Entity 0299999999

Column 1 – Exchange, Counterparty or Central Clearinghouse

Show the name and the Commodity Futures Trading Commission's Legal Entity Identifier (LEI), if an LEI number has been assigned, for the exchange, Board of Trade, contract market, counterparty, derivatives clearing member or central clearinghouse that is holding collateral pledged by the reporting entity or that has pledged collateral to the reporting entity.

Column 2 – Type of Asset Pledged

Describe the type of asset pledged or received as collateral. For example, "Cash," "Treasury," "Corporate," "Municipal," "Loan-backed and Structured," "Mortgage" and "Other."

Column 3 – CUSIP Identification

Enter the CUSIP/PPN/CINS number of the asset pledged or received as collateral, when appropriate. If no CUSIP/PPN/CINS number exists, the field should be zero-filled.

Column 4 – Description

Give a complete and accurate description of the asset pledged or received as collateral, including coupon when appropriate.

Column 5 – Fair Value

Enter the fair value of the asset. Refer to *SSAP No. 100R—Fair Value* for further discussion.

Column 6 – Par Value

Enter the par value of the asset adjusted for repayment of principal.

Not for Distribution

Column 7 – Book/Adjusted Carrying Value

Report the amortized value or the lower of amortized value or fair value, depending on the designation of the asset (and adjusted for any other-than-temporary impairment), as of the end of the current reporting year.

Include: The original cost of acquiring the asset, including brokerage and other related fees.

Amortization of premium or accrual of discount, but not including any interest paid thereon.

Amortization of deferred origination and commitment fees.

Deduct: A direct write-down for a decline in the fair value of a bond that is other-than-temporary.

Exclude: All other costs, including internal costs or costs paid to an affiliated reporting entity related to origination, purchase or commitment to purchase bonds, are charged to expense when incurred. Cost should also be reduced by payments attributed to the recovery of cost.

Accrued interest.

Book/Adjusted Carrying Value does not apply to collateral pledged to a reporting entity in which there has not been a default (i.e., Off-Balance Sheet Collateral).

Column 8 – Maturity Date

Enter the maturity date of the asset, when appropriate.

Column 9 – Type of Margin (I, V or IV)

Enter "I" for initial margin for assets that have been pledged or received by the reporting entity as initial margin.

Enter "V" for variation margin for assets that have been pledged or received by the reporting entity as variation margin.

Enter "IV" for both initial and variation margin for assets that have been pledged or received by the reporting entity as initial and variation margin.

**** Column 10 will be electronic only. ****

Column 10 – Legal Entity Identifier (LEI)

Provide the 20-character Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) for counterparty as assigned by a designated Local Operating Unit. If no LEI number has been assigned, leave blank.

Not for Distribution

Not for Distribution

Schedule DL.

SCHEDULE DL – PART 1

SECURITIES LENDING COLLATERAL ASSETS

Reinvested Collateral Assets Owned December 31 Current Year
(Securities lending collateral assets reported in aggregate on Line 10 of the asset page
and not included on Schedules A, B, BA, D, DB and E.)

This schedule should include a detailed listing of reinvested collateral assets that were owned as of the end of the current reporting year. For Schedule DL, reinvested collateral assets are collateral currently held as part of a securities lending program administered by the reporting entity or its agent (affiliated or unaffiliated) that can be resold or repledged. This is the **currently held collateral**, meaning original collateral if it is still in the original form received or the new invested asset resulting from the disposal and/or reinvestment of the original collateral. See *SSAP No. 103R—Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities* for accounting guidance.

Include reinvested collateral assets from securities lending programs where the program is administered by the reporting entity's unaffiliated agent (i.e., collateral is received by the reporting entity's unaffiliated agent that can be resold or repledged). These securities will be reported in aggregate on the Assets page, Line 10.

For reinvested collateral assets from securities lending programs where the program is administered by the reporting entity's affiliated agent (i.e., collateral is received by the reporting entity's affiliated agent that can be resold or repledged), the securities may be reported on Schedule DL, Part 1 if reported in aggregate on the Assets page, Line 10 or reported on Schedule DL, Part 2 if reported in other investment schedules (e.g., Schedules A, B, BA, D, DA and E), but not both.

Reinvested collateral assets reported on Schedule DL, Part 1 are excluded from other investment schedules (e.g., Schedules A, B, BA, D, DA and E).

Bonds, preferred stocks and common stocks are to be grouped separately, showing a subtotal for each category.

Securities borrowing and securities lending transactions shall be shown gross when reported in the Schedule DL. If these transactions are permitted to be reported net in accordance with *SSAP No. 64—Offsetting and Netting of Assets and Liabilities*, the investment schedule shall continue to provide detail of all transactions (gross), with the net amount from the valid right to offset reflected in the financial statements (pages 2 & 3 of the statutory financial statements). Disclosures for items reported net when a valid right to offset exists, including the gross amount, the amount offset, and the net amount reported in the financial statements are required per *SSAP No. 64—Offsetting and Netting of Assets and Liabilities*.

Bond Mutual Funds – as Identified by the SVO and Exchange Traded Funds – as Identified by the SVO, which are described in the Investment Schedules General Instructions, are to be included in SVO Identified Funds.

If an insurer has any detail lines reported for any of the following required categories or subcategories, it shall report the subtotal amount of the corresponding category or subcategory, with the specified subtotal line number appearing in the same manner and location as the pre-printed total or grand total line and number:

NOTE: See the Investment Schedules General Instructions for the following:

- **Category definitions for bonds and stocks.**
- **Code column list of codes and definitions for securities not under the exclusive control of the reporting entity.**
- **Flow chart for determining the NAIC designation for structured securities.**
- **List of stock exchange names and abbreviations.**

Not for Distribution

Category	Line Number
Bonds (Schedule D, Part 1 type):	
U.S. Governments	
Issuer Obligations	0199999
Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities	0299999
Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities	0399999
Other Loan-Backed and Structured Securities	0499999
Subtotals – U.S. Governments	0599999
All Other Governments	
Issuer Obligations	0699999
Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities	0799999
Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities	0899999
Other Loan-Backed and Structured Securities	0999999
Subtotals – All Other Governments	1099999
U.S. States, Territories and Possessions (Direct and Guaranteed)	
Issuer Obligations	1199999
Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities	1299999
Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities	1399999
Other Loan-Backed and Structured Securities	1499999
Subtotals – U.S. States, Territories and Possessions (Direct and Guaranteed)	1799999
U.S. Political Subdivisions of States, Territories and Possessions (Direct and Guaranteed)	
Issuer Obligations	1899999
Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities	1999999
Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities	2099999
Other Loan-Backed and Structured Securities	2199999
Subtotals – U.S. Political Subdivisions of States, Territories and Possessions (Direct and Guaranteed)	2499999
U.S. Special Revenue and Special Assessment Obligations and all Non-Guaranteed Obligations of Agencies and Authorities of Governments and Their Political Subdivisions	
Issuer Obligations	2599999
Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities	2699999
Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities	2799999
Other Loan-Backed and Structured Securities	2899999
Subtotals – U.S. Special Revenue and Special Assessment Obligations and all Non-Guaranteed Obligations of Agencies and Authorities of Governments and Their Political Subdivisions	3199999
Industrial and Miscellaneous (Unaffiliated)	
Issuer Obligations	3299999
Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities	3399999
Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities	3499999
Other Loan-Backed and Structured Securities	3599999
Subtotals – Industrial and Miscellaneous (Unaffiliated)	3899999

Not for Distribution

- Hybrid Securities
  - Issuer Obligations 4299999
  - Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities 4399999
  - Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities 4499999
  - Other Loan-Backed and Structured Securities 4599999
  - Subtotals – Hybrid Securities 4899999
- Parent, Subsidiaries and Affiliates
  - Issuer Obligations 4999999
  - Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities 5099999
  - Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities 5199999
  - Other Loan-Backed and Structured Securities 5299999
  - Subtotals – Parent, Subsidiaries and Affiliates 5599999
- SVO Identified Funds
  - Exchange Traded Funds – as Identified by the SVO 5899999
  - Bond Mutual Funds – as Identified by the SVO 5999999
  - Subtotals – SVO Identified Funds 6099999
- Bank Loans
  - Bank Loans – Issued 6199999
  - Bank Loans – Acquired 6299999
  - Subtotals – Bank Loans 6399999
- Total Bonds
  - Subtotals – Issuer Obligations 6499999
  - Subtotals – Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities 6599999
  - Subtotals – Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities 6699999
  - Subtotals – Other Loan-Backed and Structured Securities 6799999
  - Subtotals – SVO Identified Funds 6899999
  - Subtotals – Bank Loans 6999999
  - Subtotals – Total Bonds 7099999

Stocks:

- Preferred Stocks:
  - Industrial and Miscellaneous (Unaffiliated) 7199999
  - Parent, Subsidiaries and Affiliates 7299999
  - Total Preferred Stocks 7399999
- Common Stocks:
  - Industrial and Miscellaneous (Unaffiliated) 7499999
  - Parent, Subsidiaries and Affiliates 7599999
  - Mutual Funds 7699999
  - Total Common Stocks 7799999
- Total Preferred and Common Stocks 7899999

Not for Distribution

Real Estate (Schedule A type)	8699999
Mortgage Loans on Real Estate (Schedule B type)	8799999
Other Invested Assets (Schedule BA type)	8899999
Short-Term Invested Assets (Schedule DA, Part 1 type)	8999999
Cash (Schedule E, Part 1 type)	9099999
Cash Equivalents (Schedule E, Part 2 type)	9199999
Other Assets	9299999
Totals	9999999

Column 1 – CUSIP Identification

CUSIP numbers for all purchased publicly issued securities are available from the broker's confirmation or the certificate. For private placement securities, the NAIC has created a special number called a PPN to be assigned by the Standard & Poor's CUSIP Bureau. For foreign securities, use a CINS that is assigned by the Standard & Poor's CUSIP Bureau: *www.cusip.com/cusip/index.htm*.

For Lines 0199999 through 7799999, if no valid CUSIP, CINS or PPN number exists, then report a valid ISIN (Column 11) security number. The CUSIP field should be zero-filled.

The CUSIP reported for this column should be determined in a manner consistent with the instructions of other schedules for the lines shown below:

Lines 0199999 through 7099999	Schedule D, Part 1, Column 1
Lines 7199999 through 7399999	Schedule D, Part 2, Section 1, Column 1
Lines 7499999 through 7799999	Schedule D, Part 2, Section 2, Column 1
Line 8899999	Schedule BA, Part 1, Column 1
Line 9199999	Schedule E, Part 2, Column 1

The CUSIP number should be zero-filled for the following lines:

Real Estate (Schedule A type)	8699999
Mortgage Loans on Real Estate (Schedule B type)	8799999
Short-Term Invested Assets (Schedule DA, Part 1 type)	8999999
Cash (Schedule E, Part 1 type)	9099999
Other Assets	9299999

Column 2 – Description

Give a complete and accurate description of all bonds and preferred and common stocks as listed in the *Valuations of Securities*.

For Bond Mutual Funds – as Identified by the SVO and Exchange Traded Funds – as Identified by the SVO, enter complete name of the fund.

For Certificate of Deposit Account Registry Service (CDARs) or other similar services that have a maturity of greater than one year, individually list the various banking institutions that are financially responsible for honoring certificates of deposit.

Not for Distribution

Column 3 – Code

Enter "*" in this column for all SVO Identified Funds designated for systematic value.

Enter "@" in this column for all Principal STRIP Bonds or other zero coupon bonds.

Enter "$" in this column for Certificates of Deposit under the FDIC limit.

Enter "&" in this column for TBA (To Be Announced) securities.

Enter "^" in this column for all assets that are bifurcated between the insulated separate account filing and the non-insulated separate account filing.

If assets are not under the exclusive control of the company as shown in the General Interrogatories, they are to be identified by placing one of the codes (**identified in the Investment Schedules General Instructions**) in this column.

If the security is an SVO Identified Fund designated for systematic value, Principal STRIP bond or other zero coupon bond, certificates of deposit under the FDIC limit or a TBA (To Be Announced) security and is not under the exclusive control of the company, the "*", "@", "$" or "&" should appear first, immediately followed by the appropriate code (**identified in the Investment Schedules General Instructions**).

<u>Separate Account Filing Only:</u>

> If the asset is a bifurcated asset between the insulated separate account filing and the non-insulated separate account filing, the "^" should appear first and may be used simultaneously with the "*", "@", "$" or "&" with the "^" preceding the other characters ("*", "@", "$" or "&") depending on the asset being reported, immediately followed by the appropriate code (**identified in the Investment Schedules General Instructions**).

Column 4 – NAIC Designation and Administrative Symbol/Market Indicator

The NAIC Designation and Administrative Symbol/Market Indicator reported for this column should be determined in a manner consistent with the instructions of other schedules for the lines shown below:

Lines 0199999 through 7099999	Schedule D, Part 1, Column 6
Lines 7199999 through 7399999	Schedule D, Part 2, Section 1, Column 20
Lines 7499999 through 7799999	Schedule D, Part 2, Section 2, Column 17
Line 8599999	Schedule BA, Part 1, Column 7

For Lines 8699999, 8799999, 8999999, 9099999, 9199999 and 9299999, the column should be left blank.

Refer to the flow chart in the Investment Schedules General Instructions for instruction on how to determine the NAIC designation for structured securities.

Not for Distribution

Column 5 – Fair Value

The value reported for this column should be determined in a manner consistent with the fair value column instructions of other schedules for the lines shown below:

Lines 0199999 through 7099999	Schedule D, Part 1, Column 9
Lines 7199999 through 7399999	Schedule D, Part 2, Section 1, Column 10
Lines 7499999 through 7799999	Schedule D, Part 2, Section 2, Column 8
Line 8699999	Schedule A, Part 1, Column 10
Line 8799999	FV of the underlying collateral Schedule B, Part 1
Line 8899999	Schedule BA, Part 1, Column 11

For those lines where the same type of investment is reported on other schedules but do not have a fair value column, report the amount consistent with instructions for the following:

Line 8999999	Report BACV, Schedule DA, Part 1, Column 7
Line 9099999	Report Balance, Schedule E Part 1, Column 6
Line 9199999	Report BACV, Schedule E Part 2, Column 7

Column 6 – Book/Adjusted Carrying Value

The value reported for this column should be determined in a manner consistent with the instructions of other schedules for the lines shown below:

Lines 0199999 through 7099999	Schedule D, Part 1, Column 11
Lines 7199999 through 7399999	Schedule D, Part 2, Section 1, Column 8
Lines 7499999 through 7799999	Schedule D, Part 2, Section 2, Column 6
Line 8699999	Schedule A, Part 1, Column 9
Line 8799999	Schedule B, Part 1, Column 8
Line 8899999	Schedule BA, Part 1, Column 12
Line 8999999	Schedule DA, Part 1, Column 7
Line 9099999	Report Balance, Schedule E, Part 1, Column 6
Line 9199999	Schedule E, Part 2, Column 7

Column 7 – Maturity Date

The maturity date reported for this column should be determined in a manner consistent with the instructions of other schedules for the lines shown below:

Lines 0199999 through 7099999	Schedule D, Part 1, Column 22
Line 8999999	Schedule DA, Part 1, Column 6
Line 9199999	Schedule E, Part 2, Column 6

The following lines are considered assets with no maturity date and should be left blank:

7199999 through 7399999	Preferred Stock (Schedule D, Part 2, Section 1 type)
7499999 through 7799999	Common Stock (Schedule D, Part 2, Section 2 type)
8699999	Real Estate (Schedule A type)
8799999	Mortgage Loans on Real Estate (Schedule B type)
8899999	Other Invested Assets (Schedule BA type)
9299999	Other Assets

Not for Distribution

**** Columns 8 through 11 will be electronic only. ****

Column 8 – Fair Value Hierarchy Level and Method Used to Obtain Fair Value Code

Whenever possible, fair value should represent the price at which the security could be sold, based on market information. Fair value should only be determined analytically when the market-based value cannot be obtained.

The following is a listing of valid fair value level indicators to show the fair value hierarchy level.

"1" for Level 1

"2" for Level 2

"3" for Level 3

The following is a listing of the valid method indicators to show the method used by the reporting entity to determine the Rate Used to Obtain Fair Value.

"a" for securities where the rate is determined by a pricing service.

"b" for securities where the rate is determined by a stock exchange.

"c" for securities where the rate is determined by a broker or custodian. The reporting entity should obtain and maintain the pricing policy for any broker or custodian used as a pricing source. In addition, the broker must either be approved by the reporting entity as a counterparty for buying and selling securities or be an underwriter of the security being valued.

"d" for securities where the rate is determined by the reporting entity. The reporting entity is required to maintain a record of the pricing methodology used.

"e" for securities where the rate is determined by the unit price published in the NAIC *Valuation of Securities*.

Enter a combination of hierarchy and method indicator. The fair value hierarchy level indicator would be listed first and the method used to determine fair value indicator would be listed next. For example, use "1b" to report Level 1 for the fair value hierarchy level and stock exchange for the method used to determine fair value.

The guidance in *SSAP No. 100R—Fair Value* allows the use of net asset value per share (NAV) instead of fair value for certain investments. If NAV) is used instead of fair value leave blank.

Not for Distribution

Column 9 – Source Used to Obtain Fair Value

For Method Code "a," identify the specific pricing service used.

For Method Code "b," identify the specific stock exchange used.

The listing of most **stock exchange codes can be found in the Investment Schedules General Instructions or the following Web address**:

www.fixprotocol.org/specifications/exchanges.shtml

For Method Code "c," identify the specific broker or custodian used.

For Method Code "d," leave blank.

For Method Code "e," leave blank.

If net asset value (NAV) is used instead of fair value, the reporting entity should use "NAV" to indicate net asset value used instead of fair value.

Column 10 – Legal Entity Identifier (LEI)

Provide the 20-character Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) for any mortgagor, issuer or counterparty as assigned by a designated Local Operating Unit. If no LEI number has been assigned, leave blank.

Column 11 – ISIN Identification

The International Securities Identification Numbering (ISIN) system is an international standard set up by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). It is used for numbering specific securities, such as stocks, bonds, options and futures. ISIN numbers are administered by a National Numbering Agency (NNA) in each of their respective countries, and they work just like serial numbers for those securities. Record the ISIN number only if no valid CUSIP, CINS or PPN exists to report in Column 1.

The ISIN reported for this column should be determined in a manner consistent with the instructions of other schedules for the lines shown below:

Lines 0199999 through 7099999 .... Schedule D, Part 1, Column 1
Lines 7199999 through 7399999 .... Schedule D, Part 2, Section 1, Column 1
Lines 7499999 through 7799999 .... Schedule D, Part 2, Section 2, Column 1

The ISIN number should be zero-filled for the following lines:

Real Estate (Schedule A type) 8699999
Mortgage Loans on Real Estate (Schedule B type)................................. 8799999
Other Invested Assets (Schedule BA type) 8899999
Short-Term Invested Assets (Schedule DA, Part 1 type)......................... 8999999
Cash (Schedule E, Part 1 type).. 9099999
Cash Equivalents (Schedule E, Part 2 type) 9199999
Other Assets 9299999

Not for Distribution

General Interrogatories:

1. The total activity for the year represents the net increase (decrease) from the prior year-end to the current year-end.

2. The average balance for the year is the average daily balance.

Average daily balance: Total of daily balances divided by the number of days. Always calculate based on a 365/366 day year. If data is missing for a given date (e.g., weekend, holiday), count the previous day's value multiple times. The actual day count for the year (365/366) would serve as the denominator in the average calculation.

Not for Distribution

SCHEDULE DL – PART 2

SECURITIES LENDING COLLATERAL ASSETS

Reinvested Collateral Assets Owned December 31 Current Year
(Securities lending collateral assets included on Schedules A, B, BA, D, DB and E
and not reported in aggregate on Line 10 of the asset page.)

This schedule should include a detailed listing of reinvested collateral assets that were owned as of the end of the current reporting year. For Schedule DL, reinvested collateral assets are collateral currently held as part of a securities lending program administered by the reporting entity or its agent (affiliated or unaffiliated) that can be resold or repledged. This is the **currently held collateral**, meaning original collateral if it is still in the original form received or the reinvested asset resulting from the disposal and/or reinvestment of the original collateral. See *SSAP No. 103R—Transfers and Servicing of Financial Assets and Extinguishments of Liabilities* for accounting guidance.

Include reinvested collateral assets from securities lending programs where the program is administered by the reporting entity (i.e., collateral is received by the reporting entity that can be resold or repledged).

For reinvested collateral assets from securities lending programs where the program is administered by the reporting entity's affiliated agent (i.e., collateral is received by the reporting entity's affiliated agent that can be resold or repledged), the securities may be reported on Schedule DL, Part 2 if reported in other investment schedules (e.g., Schedules A, B, BA, D, DA and E) or reported on Schedule DL, Part 1 if reported in aggregate on the Asset page, Line 10, but not both.

Reinvested collateral assets reported on Schedule DL, Part 2 are included in the other investment schedules (e.g., Schedules A, B, BA, D, DA and E).

Bonds, preferred stocks and common stocks are to be grouped separately, showing a subtotal for each category.

Securities borrowing and securities lending transactions shall be shown gross when reported in the Schedule DL. If these transactions are permitted to be reported net in accordance with *SSAP No. 64—Offsetting and Netting of Assets and Liabilities*, the investment schedule shall continue to provide detail of all transactions (gross), with the net amount from the valid right to offset reflected in the financial statements (pages 2 & 3 of the statutory financial statements). Disclosures for items reported net when a valid right to offset exists, including the gross amount, the amount offset, and the net amount reported in the financial statements are required per *SSAP No. 64—Offsetting and Netting of Assets and Liabilities*.

Bond Mutual Funds – as Identified by the SVO and Exchange Traded Funds – as Identified by the SVO that are described in the Investment Schedules General Instructions are to be included in SVO Identified Funds.

If an insurer has any detail lines reported for any of the following required categories or subcategories, it shall report the subtotal amount of the corresponding category or subcategory, with the specified subtotal line number appearing in the same manner and location as the pre-printed total or grand total line and number:

NOTE: **See the Investment Schedules General Instructions for the following:**

- **Category definitions for bonds and stocks.**
- **Code column list of codes and definitions for securities not under the exclusive control of the reporting entity.**
- **Flow chart for determining the NAIC designation for structured securities.**
- **List of stock exchange names and abbreviations.**

Not for Distribution

Category	Line Number
Bonds (Schedule D, Part 1):	
U.S. Governments	
Issuer Obligations	0199999
Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities	0299999
Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities	0399999
Other Loan-Backed and Structured Securities	0499999
Subtotals – U.S. Governments	0599999
All Other Governments	
Issuer Obligations	0699999
Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities	0799999
Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities	0899999
Other Loan-Backed and Structured Securities	0999999
Subtotals – All Other Governments	1099999
U.S. States, Territories and Possessions (Direct and Guaranteed)	
Issuer Obligations	1199999
Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities	1299999
Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities	1399999
Other Loan-Backed and Structured Securities	1499999
Subtotals – U.S. States, Territories and Possessions (Direct and Guaranteed)	1799999
U.S. Political Subdivisions of States, Territories and Possessions (Direct and Guaranteed)	
Issuer Obligations	1899999
Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities	1999999
Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities	2099999
Other Loan-Backed and Structured Securities	2199999
Subtotals – U.S. Political Subdivisions of States, Territories and Possessions (Direct and Guaranteed)	2499999
U.S. Special Revenue and Special Assessment Obligations and all Non-Guaranteed Obligations of Agencies and Authorities of Governments and Their Political Subdivisions	
Issuer Obligations	2599999
Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities	2699999
Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities	2799999
Other Loan-Backed and Structured Securities	2899999
Subtotals – U.S. Special Revenue and Special Assessment Obligations and all Non-Guaranteed Obligations of Agencies and Authorities of Governments and Their Political Subdivisions	3199999
Industrial and Miscellaneous (Unaffiliated)	
Issuer Obligations	3299999
Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities	3399999
Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities	3499999
Other Loan-Backed and Structured Securities	3599999
Subtotals – Industrial and Miscellaneous (Unaffiliated)	3899999

Not for Distribution

Hybrid Securities

- Issuer Obligations 4299999
- Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities 4399999
- Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities 4499999
- Other Loan-Backed and Structured Securities 4599999
- Subtotals – Hybrid Securities 4899999

Parent, Subsidiaries and Affiliates

- Issuer Obligations 4999999
- Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities 5099999
- Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities 5199999
- Other Loan-Backed and Structured Securities 5299999
- Subtotals – Parent, Subsidiaries and Affiliates 5599999

SVO Identified Funds

- Exchange Traded Funds – as Identified by the SVO 5899999
- Bond Mutual Funds – as Identified by the SVO 5999999
- Subtotals – SVO Identified Funds 6099999

Bank Loans

- Bank Loans – Issued 6199999
- Bank Loans – Acquired 6299999
- Subtotals – Bank Loans 6399999

Total Bonds

- Subtotals – Issuer Obligations 6499999
- Subtotals – Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities 6599999
- Subtotals – Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities 6699999
- Subtotals – Other Loan-Backed and Structured Securities 6799999
- Subtotals – SVO Identified Funds 6899999
- Subtotals – Bank Loans 6999999
- Subtotals – Total Bonds 7099999

Stocks:

Preferred Stocks:

- Industrial and Miscellaneous (Unaffiliated) 7199999
- Parent, Subsidiaries and Affiliates 7299999
- Total Preferred Stocks 7399999

Common Stocks:

- Industrial and Miscellaneous (Unaffiliated) 7499999
- Parent, Subsidiaries and Affiliates 7599999
- Mutual Funds 7699999
- Total Common Stocks 7799999

Total Preferred and Common Stocks 7899999

Not for Distribution

Real Estate (Schedule A) 8699999
Mortgage Loans on Real Estate (Schedule B) 8799999
Other Invested Assets (Schedule BA).. 8899999
Short-Term Invested Assets (Schedule DA, Part 1).. 8999999
Cash (Schedule E, Part 1) 9099999
Cash Equivalents (Schedule E, Part 2) 9199999
Other Assets.. 9299999
Totals 9999999

Column 1 – CUSIP Identification

CUSIP numbers for all purchased publicly issued securities are available from the broker's confirmation or the certificate. For private placement securities, the NAIC has created a special number called a PPN to be assigned by the Standard & Poor's CUSIP Bureau. For foreign securities, use a CINS that is assigned by the Standard & Poor's CUSIP Bureau: *www.cusip.com/cusip/index.htm*.

For Lines 0199999 through 7799999, if no valid CUSIP, CINS or PPN number exists, then report a valid ISIN (Column 11) security number. The CUSIP field should be zero-filled.

The CUSIP reported for this column should be same for the security as reported in other schedules for the lines shown below:

Lines 0199999 through 7099999 .... Schedule D, Part 1, Column 1
Lines 7199999 through 7399999 .... Schedule D, Part 2, Section 1, Column 1
Lines 7499999 through 7799999 .... Schedule D, Part 2, Section 2, Column 1
Line 8899999 .... Schedule BA, Part 1, Column 1
Line 9199999 .... Schedule E, Part 2, Column 1

The CUSIP number should be zero-filled for the following lines:

Real Estate (Schedule A) 8699999
Mortgage Loans on Real Estate (Schedule B) 8799999
Short-Term Invested Assets (Schedule DA, Part 1).. 8999999
Cash (Schedule E, Part 1) 9099999
Other Assets.. 9299999

Column 2 – Description

Give a complete and accurate description of all bonds and preferred and common stocks as listed in the *Valuations of Securities*.

For Bond Mutual Funds – as Identified by the SVO and Exchange Traded Funds – as Identified by the SVO, enter complete name of the fund.

For Certificate of Deposit Account Registry Service (CDARs) or other similar services that have a maturity of greater than one year, individually list the various banking institutions that are financially responsible for honoring certificates of deposit.

Not for Distribution

Column 3 – Code

Enter "*" in this column for all SVO Identified Funds designated for systematic value.

Enter "@" in this column for all Principal STRIP Bonds or other zero coupon bonds.

Enter "$" in this column for Certificates of Deposit under the FDIC limit.

Enter "&" in this column for TBA (To Be Announced) securities.

Enter "^" in this column for all assets that are bifurcated between the insulated separate account filing and the non-insulated separate account filing.

If assets are not under the exclusive control of the company as shown in the General Interrogatories, they are to be identified by placing one of the codes (**identified in the Investment Schedules General Instructions**) in this column.

If the security is an SVO Identified Fund designated for systematic value, Principal STRIP bond or other zero coupon bond, certificates of deposit under the FDIC limit or a TBA (To Be Announced) security and is not under the exclusive control of the company, the "*", "@", "$" or "&" should appear first, immediately followed by the appropriate code (**identified in the Investment Schedules General Instructions**).

__**Separate Account Filing Only:**__

If the asset is a bifurcated asset between the insulated separate account filing and the non-insulated separate account filing, the "^" should appear first and may be used simultaneously with the "*", "@", "$" or "&" with the "^" preceding the other characters ("*", "@", "$" or "&") depending on the asset being reported, immediately followed by the appropriate code (**identified in the Investment Schedules General Instructions**).

Column 4 – NAIC Designation and Administrative Symbol/Market Indicator

The NAIC Designation and Administrative Symbol/Market Indicator reported for this column should be same for the security as reported in other schedules for the lines shown below:

Lines 0199999 through 7099999 .... Schedule D, Part 1, Column 6
Lines 7199999 through 7399999 .... Schedule D, Part 2, Section 1, Column 20
Lines 7499999 through 7799999 .... Schedule D, Part 2, Section 2, Column 17
Line 8599999 .... Schedule BA, Part 1, Column 7

For Lines 8699999, 8799999, 8999999, 9099999, 9199999 and 9299999, the column should be left blank.

Refer to the flow chart in the Investment Schedules General Instructions for instruction on how to determine the NAIC designation for structured securities.

Not for Distribution

Column 5 – Fair Value

The value reported for this column should be same for the security as reported in other schedules for the lines shown below:

Lines 0199999 through 7099999 .... Schedule D, Part 1, Column 9
Lines 7199999 through 7399999 .... Schedule D, Part 2, Section 1, Column 10
Lines 7499999 through 7799999 .... Schedule D, Part 2, Section 2, Column 8
Line 8699999 .... Schedule A, Part 1, Column 10
Line 8799999 .... FV of the underlying collateral Schedule B, Part 1
Line 8899999 .... Schedule BA, Part 1, Column 11

For those lines where the same investment is reported on other schedules but do not have a fair value column, report the amount in these columns in the other schedules for the lines shown below:

Line 8999999 .... Report BACV, Schedule DA, Part 1, Column 7
Line 9099999 .... Report Balance, Schedule E, Part 1, Column 6
Line 9199999 .... Report BACV, Schedule E, Part 2, Column 7

Column 6 – Book/Adjusted Carrying Value

The value reported for this column should be same for the security as reported in other schedules for the lines shown below:

Lines 0199999 through 7099999 .... Schedule D, Part 1, Column 11
Lines 7199999 through 7399999 .... Schedule D, Part 2, Section 1, Column 8
Lines 7499999 through 7799999 .... Schedule D, Part 2, Section 2, Column 6
Line 8699999 .... Schedule A, Part 1, Column 9
Line 8799999 .... Schedule B, Part 1, Column 8
Line 8899999 .... Schedule BA, Part 1, Column 12
Line 8999999 .... Schedule DA, Part 1, Column 7
Line 9099999 .... Report Balance, Schedule E, Part 1, Column 6
Line 9199999 .... Schedule E, Part 2, Column 7

Column 7 – Maturity Date

The maturity date reported for this column should be same for the security as reported in other schedules for the lines shown below:

Lines 0199999 through 7099999 .... Schedule D, Part 1, Column 22
Line 8999999 .... Schedule DA, Part 1, Column 6
Line 9199999 .... Schedule E, Part 2, Column 6

The following lines are considered assets with no maturity date and should be left blank:

7199999 through 7399999 .... Preferred Stock (Schedule D, Part 2, Section 1 type)
7499999 through 7799999 .... Common Stock (Schedule D, Part 2, Section 2 type)
8699999 .... Real Estate (Schedule A type)
8799999 .... Mortgage Loans on Real Estate (Schedule B type)
8899999 .... Other Invested Assets (Schedule BA type)
9299999 .... Other Assets

Not for Distribution

**** Columns 8 through 11 will be electronic only. ****

Column 8 – Fair Value Hierarchy Level and Method Used to Obtain Fair Value Code

Whenever possible, fair value should represent the price at which the security could be sold, based on market information. Fair value should only be determined analytically when the market-based value cannot be obtained.

The following is a listing of valid fair value level indicators to show the fair value hierarchy level.

"1" for Level 1

"2" for Level 2

"3" for Level 3

The following is a listing of the valid method indicators to show the method used by the reporting entity to determine the Rate Used to Obtain Fair Value.

"a" for securities where the rate is determined by a pricing service.

"b" for securities where the rate is determined by a stock exchange.

"c" for securities where the rate is determined by a broker or custodian. The reporting entity should obtain and maintain the pricing policy for any broker or custodian used as a pricing source. In addition, the broker must either be approved by the reporting entity as a counterparty for buying and selling securities or be an underwriter of the security being valued.

"d" for securities where the rate is determined by the reporting entity. The reporting entity is required to maintain a record of the pricing methodology used.

"e" for securities where the rate is determined by the unit price published in the NAIC *Valuation of Securities*.

Enter a combination of hierarchy and method indicator. The fair value hierarchy level indicator would be listed first and the method used to determine fair value indicator would be listed next. For example, use "1b" to report Level 1 for the fair value hierarchy level and stock exchange for the method used to determine fair value.

The guidance in *SSAP No. 100R—Fair Value* allows the use of net asset value per share (NAV) instead of fair value for certain investments. <u>If NAV) is used instead of fair value leave blank.</u>

Not for Distribution

Column 9 – Source Used to Obtain Fair Value

For Method Code "a," identify the specific pricing service used.

For Method Code "b," identify the specific stock exchange used.

The listing of most **stock exchange codes can be found in the Investment Schedules General Instructions or the following Web address**:

www.fixprotocol.org/specifications/exchanges.shtml

For Method Code "c," identify the specific broker or custodian used.

For Method Code "d," leave blank.

For Method Code "e," leave blank.

If net asset value (NAV) is used instead of fair value, the reporting entity should use "NAV" to indicate net asset value used instead of fair value.

Column 10 – Legal Entity Identifier (LEI)

Provide the 20-character Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) for any mortgagor, issuer or counterparty as assigned by a designated Local Operating Unit. If no LEI number has been assigned, leave blank.

Column 11 – ISIN Identification

The International Securities Identification Numbering (ISIN) system is an international standard set up by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO). It is used for numbering specific securities, such as stocks, bonds, options and futures. ISIN numbers are administered by a National Numbering Agency (NNA) in each of their respective countries, and they work just like serial numbers for those securities. Record the ISIN number only if no valid CUSIP, CINS or PPN exists to report in Column 1.

The ISIN reported for this column should be same for the security as reported in other schedules for the lines shown below:

Lines 0199999 through 7099999 .... Schedule D, Part 1, Column 1
Lines 7199999 through 7399999 .... Schedule D, Part 2, Section 1, Column 1
Lines 7499999 through 7799999 .... Schedule D, Part 2, Section 2, Column 1

The ISIN number should be zero-filled for the following lines:

Real Estate (Schedule A) 8699999
Mortgage Loans on Real Estate (Schedule B) 8799999
Other Invested Assets (Schedule BA)... 8899999
Short-Term Invested Assets (Schedule DA, Part 1)..................................... 8999999
Cash (Schedule E, Part 1) 9099999
Cash Equivalents (Schedule E, Part 2)... 9199999
Other Assets.. 9299999

Not for Distribution

General Interrogatories:

1. The total activity for the year represents the net increase (decrease) from the prior year-end to the current year-end.

2. The average balance for the year is the average daily balance.

   Average daily balance: Total of daily balances divided by the number of days. Always calculate based on a 365/366 day year. If data is missing for a given date (e.g., weekend, holiday), count the previous day's value multiple times. The actual day count for the year (365/366) would serve as the denominator in the average calculation.

Not for Distribution

Schedule E

Not for Distribution

SCHEDULE E – PART 1 – CASH

This schedule shows all banks, trust companies, savings and loan and building and loan associations in which the company maintained deposits at any time during the year and the balances, if any (according to Reporting Entity's record), on December 31 of the current year. Certificates of deposit in banks or other similar financial institutions with maturity dates of one year or less from the acquisition date and other instruments defined as cash in accordance with *SSAP No. 2R—Cash, Cash Equivalents, Drafts, and Short-Term Investments* should be reported in this schedule. All Cash Equivalents should be reported in Schedule E, Part 2. Long-term certificates of deposit are to be reported in Schedule D.

In each case where the depository is not incorporated and subject to government supervision, the word "PRIVATE" in capitals and in parentheses — (PRIVATE) — should be inserted to the left of the name of the depository.

Report separately all deposits in excess of $250,000 or less than ($250,000). Deposits not exceeding $250,000 or not less than ($250,000) in federally insured depositories may be combined. Deposits in foreign bank accounts may be combined to the extent that the amount on deposit does not exceed the lesser of $250,000 or the amount of the foreign guarantee. The amount combined should be reported opposite the caption, "Deposits in (insert number) depositories that do not exceed the allowable limit." However, any reporting entity that does not maintain total deposits in any one depository of more than $250,000 is required to list its primary depository; and all entities must list all depositories where the total deposits or overdrafts (as represented by the absolute value) exceed 5% of the total cash as reported on Page 2 of the annual statement.

For Certificate of Deposit Account Registry Service (CDARs) or other similar services that have a maturity of one year or less, each individual banking institution providing a certificate of deposit should be reviewed separately to determine if the balance maintained by the reporting entity at that banking institution meets the criteria set forth above (i.e., does not exceed $250,000 or is not less than ($250,000) in federally insured depositories) for combining with other depository balances. If not, it should be listed individually on the schedule.

Cash in Reporting Entity's Office should be reported in this schedule.

The total of all Cash on Deposit at December 31 plus Cash in Reporting Entity's office (Total Cash, on a gross basis), less any applicable nonadmitted amounts (e.g., nonadmitted cash resulting from state-imposed limitations), should equal the parenthetical amount reported as cash on the Assets Page.

If the reporting entity has any detail lines reported for any of the following required groups, categories, or subcategories, it shall report the subtotal amount of the corresponding group, category, or subcategory, with the specified subtotal line number appearing in the same manner and location as the pre-printed total or grand total line and number:

Group or Category	Line Number
Deposits in (insert number) depositories that do not exceed allowable limits in any one depository – Open Depositories	0199998
Totals – Open Depositories	0199999
Deposits in (insert number) depositories that do not exceed allowable limits in any one depository – Suspended Depositories	0299998
Totals – Suspended Depositories	0299999
Total Cash on Deposit	0399999
Cash in Company's Office	0499999
Total Cash	0599999

Not for Distribution

Column 1 – Depository

Give full name and location. Indicate whether the depository is a parent, subsidiary, or affiliate. Give maturity date in the case of certificates of deposit or time deposits.

Column 2 – Code

Enter "^" in this column for all assets that are bifurcated between the insulated separate account filing and the non-insulated separate account filing.

If cash is not under the exclusive control of the company as shown in the General Interrogatories, it is to be identified by placing one of the **symbols identified in the Investment Schedules General Instructions** in this column.

<u>**Separate Account Filing Only:**</u>

> If the asset is a bifurcated asset between the insulated separate account filing and the non-insulated separate account filing, the "^" should appear first, immediately followed by the appropriate code (**identified in the Investment Schedules General Instructions**).

Column 3 – Rate of Interest

Show the rate as stated on the face of the note. Where the original stated rate has been renegotiated show the latest modified rate. All information reported in this field must be a numeric value.

Column 4 – Amount of Interest Received During Year

Include: Investment income directly related to the securities reported in this schedule.

Column 7 – * Column

Place an "*" in this column when the reporting entity is taking credit for the estimated amount recoverable in a suspended deposit.

**** Column 8 will be electronic only. ****

Column 8 – Legal Entity Identifier (LEI)

Provide the 20-character Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) for any depository as assigned by a designated Local Operating Unit. If no LEI number has been assigned, leave blank.

Not for Distribution

SCHEDULE E – PART 2 – CASH EQUIVALENTS

List all investments owned whose maturities (or repurchase dates under repurchase agreement) at the time of acquisition were three months or less, and defined as cash equivalents in accordance with *SSAP No. 2R—Cash, Cash Equivalents, Drafts, and Short-Term Investments*. Include Money Market Mutual Funds.

Refer to *SSAP No. 23—Foreign Currency Transactions and Translations* for accounting guidance related to foreign currency transactions and translations.

Short Sales:

> Selling a security short is an action by a reporting entity that results with the reporting entity recognizing proceeds from the sale and an obligation to deliver the sold security. For statutory accounting purposes, obligations to deliver securities resulting from short sales shall be reported as contra-assets (negative assets) in the investment schedule, with an investment code in the code column detailing the item as a short sale. The obligation (negative asset) shall be initially reflected at fair value, with changes in fair value recognized as unrealized gains and losses. These unrealized gains and losses shall be realized upon settlement of the short sale obligation. Interest on short sale positions shall be accrued periodically and reported as interest expense.

If a reporting entity has any detail lines reported for any of the following required categories or subcategories, it shall report the subtotal amounts of the corresponding category or subcategory with the specified subtotal line number appearing in the same manner and location as the pre-printed total or grand total line and number:

NOTE: See the Investment Schedules General Instructions for the following:

- **Category definitions for bonds.**
- **Code column list of codes and definitions for securities not under the exclusive control of the reporting entity.**

Not for Distribution

Category	Line Number
Bonds:	
U.S. Governments	
Issuer Obligations	0199999
Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities	0299999
Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities	0399999
Other Loan-Backed and Structured Securities	0499999
Subtotals – U.S. Governments	0599999
All Other Governments	
Issuer Obligations	0699999
Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities	0799999
Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities	0899999
Other Loan-Backed and Structured Securities	0999999
Subtotals – All Other Governments	1099999
U.S. States, Territories and Possessions (Direct and Guaranteed)	
Issuer Obligations	1199999
Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities	1299999
Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities	1399999
Other Loan-Backed and Structured Securities	1499999
Subtotals – States, Territories and Possessions (Direct and Guaranteed)	1799999

U.S. Political Subdivisions of States, Territories and Possessions (Direct and Guaranteed)

Issuer Obligations	1899999
Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities	1999999
Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities	2099999
Other Loan-Backed and Structured Securities	2199999
Subtotals – Political Subdivisions of States, Territories and Possessions (Direct and Guaranteed)	2499999

U.S. Special Revenue and Special Assessment Obligations and all Non-Guaranteed Obligations of Agencies and Authorities of Governments and Their Political Subdivisions

Issuer Obligations	2599999
Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities	2699999
Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities	2799999
Other Loan-Backed and Structured Securities	2899999
Subtotals – Special Revenue and Special Assessment Obligations and all Non-Guaranteed Obligations of Agencies and Authorities of Governments and Their Political Subdivisions	3199999

Industrial and Miscellaneous (Unaffiliated)

Issuer Obligations	3299999
Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities	3399999
Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities	3499999
Other Loan-Backed and Structured Securities	3599999
Subtotals – Industrial and Miscellaneous (Unaffiliated)	3899999

Hybrid Securities

Issuer Obligations	4299999
Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities	4399999
Commercial-Backed Securities	4499999
Other Loan-Backed and Structured Securities	4599999
Subtotals – Hybrid Securities	4899999

Parent, Subsidiaries and Affiliates Bonds

Issuer Obligations	4999999
Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities	5099999
Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities	5199999
Other Loan-Backed and Structured Securities	5299999
Subtotals – Parent, Subsidiaries and Affiliates Bonds	5599999

SVO Identified Funds

Exchange Traded Funds – as Identified by the SVO	5899999
Bond Mutual Funds – as Identified by the SVO	5999999
Subtotals – SVO Identified Funds	6099999

Bank Loans

Bank Loans – Issued	6399999
Bank Loans – Acquired	6499999
Subtotals – Bank Loans	6599999

Total Bonds

Subtotals – Issuer Obligations	7799999
Subtotals – Residential Mortgage-Backed Securities	7899999
Subtotals – Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities	7999999
Subtotals – Other Loan-Backed and Structured Securities	8099999
Subtotals – SVO Identified Funds	8199999
Subtotals – Bank Loans	8299999
Subtotals – Bonds	8399999

Not for Distribution

Sweep Accounts	8499999
Exempt Money Market Mutual Funds – as Identified by SVO	8599999
All Other Money Market Mutual Funds	8699999
Other Cash Equivalents	8799999
Total Cash Equivalents	8899999

A money market fund shall be reported in this schedule as an Exempt Money Market Mutual Fund if such money market fund is identified by the SVO as meeting the required conditions found in Part Six, Section 2(b)(i) of the *Purposes and Procedures Manual of the NAIC Investment Analysis Office*. All money market mutual funds that are not identified by the SVO on the U.S. Direct Obligations/Full Faith and Credit Exempt List shall be reported in this schedule as an "all other money market mutual fund."

Column 1 – CUSIP Identification

All CUSIP numbers entered in this column must conform to those as published in the *Purposes and Procedures Manual of the NAIC Investment Analysis Office,* Part Six, Sections 2(f) and (g).

CUSIP identification is **required and valid only** for Exempt Money Market Mutual Funds – as Identified by SVO (Line 8599999) and All Other Money Market Mutual Funds (Line 8699999).

Column 2 – Description

Give a complete and accurate description.

Column 3 – Code

Enter "^" in this column for all assets that are bifurcated between the insulated separate account filing and the non-insulated separate account filing.

If a cash equivalent is not under the exclusive control of the company as shown in the General Interrogatories, it is to be identified by placing one of the **codes identified in the Investment Schedules General Instructions** in this column.

<u>Separate Account Filing Only:</u>

If the asset is a bifurcated asset between the insulated separate account filing and the non-insulated separate account filing, the "^" should appear first, immediately followed by the appropriate code (**identified in the Investment Schedules General Instructions**).

Column 4 – Date Acquired

For public placements use trade date, not settlement date. For private placements, use funding date. Each issue of bonds or stocks acquired at public offerings on more than one date may be totaled on one line and the date of last acquisition inserted.

Not for Distribution

Column 5 – Rate of Interest

Show rate of interest as stated on the face of the issue. Cash equivalent bonds with various issues of the same issuer use the last rate of interest. All information reported in this field must be a numeric value.

Column 6 – Maturity Date

Reporting entities may total on one line purchases of various issues of the same issuer of cash equivalent investments and insert the date of last maturity.

Column 9 – Amount Received During Year

Include: Investment income directly related to the securities reported in this schedule.

Accrual of discount and amortization of premium, where applicable.

Report amounts net of foreign withholding tax.

**** Column 10 will be electronic only. ****

Column 10 – Legal Entity Identifier (LEI)

Provide the 20-character Legal Entity Identifier (LEI) for any issuer as assigned by a designated Local Operating Unit. If no LEI number has been assigned, leave blank.

Not for Distribution

SCHEDULE E – PART 3 – SPECIAL DEPOSITS

The amounts reported in this schedule also are included in the various asset schedules of the company.

Exclude from this schedule all deposits or operating accounts in financial institutions that the company uses in the normal course of its business.

Column 1 – Type of Deposit

Include in this column, one of the following indicators:

- B – Bond
- S – Stocks
- M – Mortgages
- C – Certificates of Deposit
- R – Real Estate
- ST – Cash/Short-Term Investments
- O – Other (Use this symbol when multiple types of assets are on deposit within a particular jurisdiction.)

Column 2 – Purpose of Deposit

The following are examples of suggested entries for stating the purpose of the deposit:

Bail Bonds
Workers' Compensation
Property & Casualty
Fidelity & Surety
HMO
Life Insurance
Collateral for ____________________
Pledged for ____________________
Escrow for ____________________
Reinsurance with ________________

If needed, you may enter multiple purposes in Column 2, if the totals in Columns 3 through 6 include multiple deposits.

Columns 3 and 4 – Deposits for the Benefit of All Policyholders

Report only the statutory deposit held for the benefit of all policyholders. **DO NOT INCLUDE** deposits held for a special purpose. Reporting entities must report these special purpose deposits in Columns 5 and 6.

Not for Distribution

Columns 5 and 6 – All Other Special Deposits

Report any deposits not included in Column 3 and 4 which are held for any special or statutory purpose.

Include: Deposits held for a special purpose.

Deposits to secure reinsurance obligations.

Deposits to satisfy a particular claim or litigation (list separately).

Exclude: Deposits held for the benefit of all policyholders (reported in Columns 3 and 4).

Deposits or operating accounts in financial institutions that the company uses in the normal course of its business.

Columns 3 and 5 – Book/Adjusted Carrying Value

Enter the balance sheet value of each deposit.

Columns 4 and 6 – Fair Value

Enter the fair value of each special deposit.

Details of Write-ins Aggregated at Line 58 – Aggregate Alien and Other

List separately each deposit to secure reinsurance obligations and reflect these amounts in the appropriate parts of the reinsurance schedules.

List separately each deposit to satisfy a particular claim or litigation.

Not for Distribution

Not for Distribution

SUPPLEMENTAL COMPENSATION EXHIBIT

Each reporting entity shall file with its state of domicile and any state that requests it in writing a Supplemental Compensation Exhibit for such directors, officers, and employees and in such manner as provided below.

The Exhibit shall be filed as a supplement to each reporting entity's annual statement to the domiciliary Department on or before March 1. The purpose of the Exhibit is to provide information to the regulator concerning payments to senior management and directors that could negatively impact a reporting entity's financial condition.

Insurers that are part of a group of insurers or other holding company system may file amounts paid to officers and employees of more than one insurer in the group or system either on a total gross basis or by allocation to each insurer.

Compensation shall consist of any and all remuneration paid to or on behalf of an officer, employee or director covered by this requirement, including, but not limited to, wages, salaries, bonuses, commissions, stock grants, gains from the exercise of stock options, and any other emolument.

Supplemental Compensation Exhibit

- A table disclosing the total of all compensation paid to the named officers shall be provided.
- The table shall cover a three-year period, although companies may phase in the required disclosures over the first three years of reporting.
- For awards of stock, the dollar amount reported shall be based upon the aggregate grant date value of awards computed in accordance with *SSAP No. 104R—Share-Based Payments*.
- Provide a narrative description of any material factors necessary to gain an understanding of the information disclosed in the tables in Part 4.

Part 2

Officer and Employee Compensation

Reporting entities shall disclose the compensation of:

1. All individuals serving as the principal executive officer ("PEO") or acting in a similar capacity during the last completed fiscal year, regardless of compensation level;
2. All individuals serving as the principal financial officer ("PFO") or acting in a similar capacity during the last completed fiscal year, regardless of compensation level;
3. The reporting entity's three most highly compensated executive officers, other than the PEO and PFO, who were serving as executive officers at the end of the last completed fiscal year; and
4. The next five most highly compensated employees whose individual total compensation exceeds $100,000.

The determination as to which executive officers are most highly compensated shall be made by reference to total compensation for the last completed fiscal year provided; however, no disclosure need be provided for any executive officer, other than the PEO and PFO, whose total compensation, as so reduced, does not exceed $100,000.

Not for Distribution

If the PEO or PFO served in that capacity during any part of a fiscal year with respect to which information is required, information should be provided as to all of his or her compensation for the full fiscal year. If a named executive officer (other than the PEO or PFO) served as an executive officer of the reporting entity (whether or not in the same position) during any part of the fiscal year with respect to which information is required, information shall be provided as to all compensation of that individual for the full fiscal year.

Definitions. For purposes of this disclosure:

1. The term **"stock"** means instruments such as common stock, restricted stock, restricted stock units, phantom stock, phantom stock units, common stock equivalent units or any similar instruments that do not have option-like features, and the term option means instruments such as stock options, stock appreciation rights and similar instruments with option-like features. The term stock appreciation rights (SARs) refers to SARs payable in cash or stock, including SARs payable in cash or stock at the election of the registrant or a named executive officer. The term "**equity**" is used to refer generally to stock and/or options.
2. The terms "**date of grant"** or "**grant date"** refer to the grant date determined for financial statement reporting purposes pursuant to *SSAP No. 104R—Share-Based Payments*.

Column 3 – Salary

The dollar value of the base salary (cash and non-cash) paid to the named officer or employee during the fiscal year covered.

Column 4 – Bonus

The dollar value of any bonus (cash and non-cash) paid to the named officer or employee during the fiscal year covered.

Column 5 – Stock Awards

For awards of stock, the aggregate grant date value computed in accordance with *SSAP No. 104R—Share-Based Payments*.

Column 6 – Option Awards

For awards of options, with or without tandem SARs (including awards that subsequently have been transferred), the aggregate grant date value computed in accordance with *SSAP No. 104R—Share-Based Payments*.

Column 7 – Sign-on Payments

All compensation received as a result of the acceptance of an employment offer.

Column 8 – Severance Payments

Any termination, including without limitation through retirement, resignation, severance or constructive termination (including a change in responsibilities) of such executive officer's employment with the reporting entity's and its subsidiaries

Not for Distribution

Column 9 – All Other Compensation

All other compensation for the covered fiscal year that the reporting entity could not properly report in any other column. Each compensation item that is not properly reportable in other columns, regardless of the amount of the compensation item, must be included.

Such compensation must include, but is not limited to:

- Perquisites and other personal benefits, or property, unless the aggregate amount of such compensation is less than $10,000;
- All "gross-ups" or other amounts reimbursed during the fiscal year for the payment of taxes;
- Reporting entity contributions or other allocations to vested and unvested defined contribution plans;
- A change in control of the reporting entity;
- The dollar value of any insurance premiums paid by, or on behalf of, the reporting entity during the covered fiscal year with respect to life insurance for the benefit of a named officer or employee; and
- The dollar value of any dividends or other earnings paid on stock or option awards, when those amounts were not factored into the grant date fair value required to be reported for the stock or option award.

Not for Distribution

Part 3

Director Compensation

Reporting entities shall also disclose all compensation paid to or on behalf of all directors, other than full-time officers and employees of the reporting entity whose total compensation included service as a director and is disclosed under Part 2. Amounts disclosed must include all compensation paid for services on board and committees, as well as any other compensation for any other activity or service such as consulting agreements.

Part 4

Provide a narrative description of any material factors necessary to gain an understanding of the information disclosed in the Part 2 and Part 3 tables.

INSURANCE EXPENSE EXHIBIT

This exhibit is to be prepared by all property/casualty insurers and filed no later than April 1 of each year.

The purpose of the Insurance Expense Exhibit (IEE) is to produce useful information that allocates expenses (Part I), allocates elements of total profit (or loss) to lines of business net of reinsurance (Part II); and allocates elements of profit (or loss) to lines of business on a direct basis (Part III). This exhibit is to help users evaluate the profitability of an individual reporting entity's operations by line of business. In addition, the regulators use aggregate data to develop elements of profitability of the industry, both by lines of business and by state.

GENERAL

1. The address requested should be the reporting entity's mailing address.

2. The contact person need not be the same person designated in the annual statement, but should be the person to whom questions can be directed.

3. Refer to the Appendix of the NAIC *Annual Statement Instructions* for the Uniform Classification of Expenses for definitions of expense groups and instructions for the allocation of expenses to lines of business.

4. Compute all ratios to nearest fourth place and express as percentages, e.g., 48.3.

5. There should be submitted in Interrogatory 4 a detailed statement or footnote with respect to any item or items requiring special comment or explanation.

6. Report all amounts in Parts I, II and III to the nearest thousand through rounding or truncation of digits below a thousand. (Example: $602,503 may be reported as $603 by rounding or as $602 by truncation.) Report all amounts in the Interrogatories in whole dollars.

7. Each individual reporting entity whether or not a member of a group must complete this exhibit. Reporting entities that file a Combined Annual Statement must also complete a Combined IEE (due May 1).

8. All references are to annual statement unless otherwise designated.

9. If the reporting entity makes modifications and/or changes to the annual statement affecting this exhibit subsequent to the filing of this exhibit, an amended annual statement and Insurance Expense Exhibit must be filed in writing with the appropriate insurance department.

NOTE: The allocation of investment income from capital and surplus by line of business may not accurately reflect the profitability of a particular line for use in the rate making process.

INTERROGATORIES

Interrogatory 4 shall be used to explain any item or items requiring special comment or explanation. Disclose the method of allocation for any items in Parts II and III that are not allocated by means defined in the Uniform Classification of Expenses found in the Appendix of the *Annual Statement Instructions.*

Not for Distribution

Part I – Allocation to Expense Groups

Report all dollar amounts in Part I in thousands of dollars ($000's omitted), either by rounding or truncating.

The purpose of Part I is to allocate Other Underwriting Expenses in the Annual Statement with its components: Acquisition, Field Supervision and Collection Expenses; General Expenses; and Taxes, Licenses and Fees.

The data reported in Part I is to be taken from or reconciled to Part 3 of the Underwriting and Investment Exhibit contained in the reporting entity's annual statement. Columns 1, 5, and 6 of the IEE Part I are taken directly from Columns 1, 3, and 4, respectively, of the annual statement's Underwriting and Investment Exhibit, Part 3, Expense Exhibit. Columns 2, 3, and 4 of the IEE are taken from the Underwriting and Investment Exhibit, Part 3, Column 2 and are to be allocated as follows:

> The components of Lines 2.1 through 2.8 must be reported in Column 2;
>
> The components of Lines 3 through 18 must be reported in Columns 2 and/or 3;
>
> The components of Line 20.1 through 20.5 must be reported in Column 4;

NOTE: (1) Guaranty association assessments that have resulted in premium tax offsets should be netted in Line 20.1 and the amount of credit taken disclosed in the space provided; and (2) Payroll taxes (Line 8.2) should be allocated to the same column as the related salaries.

Amounts reported in Columns 1, 5, and 6 should equal the amounts reported on the equivalent lines in Columns 1, 3, and 4 respectively in the Underwriting and Investment Exhibit, Part 3. The total of Line 25, Columns 2, 3, and 4 must equal Line 25, Column 2, less Line 23, Column 2, in the Underwriting and Investment Exhibit, Part 3. The amounts reported in Column 6, Total Expenses, should equal the amounts reported in Column 4, Total Expenses, in the Underwriting and Investment Exhibit, Part 3, less Line 23, Column 4.

Not for Distribution

Part II – Allocation to Lines of Business Net of Reinsurance

Report all dollar amounts in Part II in thousands of dollars ($000's omitted), either by rounding or truncating.

The purpose of Part II is to allocate elements of total profit (or loss) net of reinsurance to lines of business. Lines of business are displayed vertically, and income and expense categories are displayed horizontally, to be consistent with the annual statement.

In instances where the reporting entity cannot allocate amounts to lines of business by direct and accurate allocation, the methods of allocation stated in the Uniform Classification of Expenses found in the Appendix of the NAIC *Annual Statement Instructions* must be used. Where the instructions do not define means of allocation, a reasonable method of allocation must be applied and disclosed in Interrogatory 4.

The amounts reported in Columns 1 through 42 are taken from, or agree in total to, the annual statement schedules as referenced parenthetically below each respective column heading in the exhibit.

For Columns 1, 3, 7, 13 and 19, the amounts reported in these columns for the individual lines should equal the amounts reported in the identical lines of annual statement schedules as referenced parenthetically below each respective column heading in the exhibit with the following exceptions:

> The sum of IEE Lines 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5 should equal Line 2 of the annual statement schedules as referenced parenthetically below each respective column heading in the exhibit for Columns 1, 3, 7, 13 and 19.
>
> The sum of IEE Lines 5.1 and 5.2 should equal Line 5 of the annual statement schedules as referenced parenthetically below each respective column heading in the exhibit for Columns 1, 3, 7, 13 and 19.
>
> IEE Line 11 should equal the sum of Lines 11.1 and 11.2 of the annual statement schedules as referenced parenthetically below each respective column heading in the exhibit for Columns 1, 3, 7, 13 and 19.
>
> IEE Line 18 should equal the sum of Lines 18.1 and 18.2 of the annual statement schedules as referenced parenthetically below each respective column heading in the exhibit for Columns 1, 3, 7, 13 and 19.
>
> The sum of IEE Lines 21.1 and 21.2 should equal Line 21 of the annual statement schedules as referenced parenthetically below each respective column heading in the exhibit for Columns 1, 3, 7, 13 and 19.
>
> IEE Line 31, 32 and 33 should equal the sum of Lines 31, 32 and 33 of the annual statement schedules as referenced parenthetically below each respective column heading in the exhibit for Columns 1, 3, 7, 13 and 19.

Allocate by lines of business for Column 5, Dividends to Policyholders, Column 21, Agents' Balances, Column 23, Commission and Brokerage Expenses Incurred, Column 25, Taxes, Licenses & Fees Incurred, Column 27, Other Acquisitions, Field Supervision, and Collection Expenses Incurred, Column 29, General Expenses Incurred, and Column 31, Other Income Less other Expenses.

Line 2.3, Federal Flood, Column 23, commissions and fee allowances received from FEMA should be reported consistent with reinsurance ceding commissions. Refer to *SSAP No. 62R—Property and Casualty Reinsurance*. May be reported as a negative if the amount received exceeds the expense.

Line 14, Credit A & H, to include group and individual business not exceeding 120 months duration.

The total of IEE Part II, Total line, Columns 9 and 11 should agree with IEE Part I, Line 25, Column 1.

The total of each line of business on Part II, Columns 15 and 17 should agree with the corresponding line of business on Underwriting and Investment Exhibit, Part 2A, Column 9.

Not for Distribution

Although various methodologies might result in reasonable allocations of investment income to lines of business, the following formulae for allocating investment gain must be used in completing the allocation for Column 35, Investment Gain on Funds Attributable to Insurance Transactions and the allocation for Column 39, Investment Gain Attributable to Capital and Surplus. References to prior year refer to the equivalent data from the prior year.

A1 Mean Net Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserves (By Line) = Underwriting and Investment Exhibit, Part 2A, Columns 8 + 9, average of current and prior year **by line of business**.

A2 Mean Net Loss and Loss Adjustment Expense Reserve (All Lines) = Underwriting and Investment Exhibit, Part 2A, Total line, Columns 8 + 9, average of current and prior year.

B1 Mean Net Unearned Premium Reserve (By Line) = Underwriting and Investment Exhibit, Part 1A, Column 5, average of current and prior year **by line of business**.

B2 Mean Net Unearned Premium Reserve (All Lines) = Underwriting and Investment Exhibit, Part 1A, Total line, Column 5, average of the current and prior year.

C Net Acquisition Expenses (By Line) = IEE Part II, Columns 23 + 25 + 27 + 1/2 of Column 29 **by line of business**.

D1 Mean Agents' Balances (By Line) = Annual Statement, Assets page, Line 15.1 plus 15.2, average of current and prior year by line of business. Prior year data to be allocated to line of business using the same method as current year.

D2 Mean Agents' Balances (All Lines) = Annual Statement, Assets page, Lines 15.1 plus 15.2, average of current and prior year.

D3 Mean Ceded Reinsurance Premiums Payable (By Line) = Annual Statement, Liabilities, Surplus and Other Funds, Column 1, Line 12, average of current year and prior year by line of business. Allocate to lines of business for the current year and prior year on the basis of the distribution of ceded premiums written in Underwriting and Investment Exhibit, Part 1B, Columns 4 and 5, for the current year and prior year.

D4 Mean Ceded Reinsurance Premiums Payable (All Lines) = Annual Statement, Liabilities, Surplus and Other Funds, Column 1, Line 12, average of current year and prior year.

E Net Written Premium = IEE Part II, Column 1 **by line of business**.

F1 Net Earned Premium (By Line) = IEE Part II, Column 3 **by line of business**.

F2 Net Earned Premium (All Lines) = IEE Part II, Total line, Column 3.

G Mean Surplus (All Lines) = Annual Statement, Liabilities, Surplus and Other Funds, Line 37, average of Columns 1 & 2.

H Surplus Ratio = G/(A2 + B2 + F2). If (A2 + B2 + F2) equals zero, refer to "NOTE" under M.

I Surplus Allocable to Each Line (Net Basis) = H (A1 + B1 + F1). If (A1 + B1 + F1) equals zero, refer to "NOTE" under M.

J Net Investment Gain = Annual Statement, Statement of Income, Line 11, Column 1 plus capital gains tax excluded from this line on the Statement of Income.

K Investment Gain Ratio = J/(A2 + B2 + G + D4 – D2).

L Part II, for each Line 1 through 34, Column 35: Investment Gain on Funds Attributable to Insurance Transaction = K [A1 + B1 + D3 – D1 – (B1 x C/E)]. If result is zero, enter zeros in this column. Note: If E=0 the result of (B1 x C/E) should be assumed to be 0.

Not for Distribution

M Part II, for each Line 1 through 34, Column 39: Investment Gain Attributable to Capital and Surplus = [K (A1 + B1 + I + D3 – D1)] – L.

NOTE: If allocation is not calculable due to zero results, allocate J to Details of Write-ins aggregated at Line 34 for Other Lines of Business as "Investment gain."

IMPORTANT: Total line, Column 35 plus Total line, Column 39 MUST equal Item J. The above formula for Items L and M are allocations that due to rounding may not balance to Item J. As required for balancing, the rounding of Lines 1 through 34 in Column 39 should be adjusted to achieve the balance.

Column 33 should equal Part II Column 3 – 5 – 7 – 9 – 11 – 23 – 25 – 27 – 29 + 31.

Column 37 should equal Part II Column 33 + Column 35.

Column 41 should equal Part II Column 37 + Column 39.

Line 30 – Warranty

Data for this line should be reported prospectively (i.e., prior-year amounts need not be restated) starting with the 2008 reporting year.

<u>Part III – Allocation to Lines of Direct Business Written</u>

Report all dollar amounts in Part III in thousands of dollars ($000's omitted) either by rounding or truncating.

The purpose of Part III is to allocate elements of profit (or loss) on a direct basis to lines of business. Part III simulates what the results were without reflecting the effect of reinsurance.

Lines of business are displayed vertically and income and expense categories are displayed horizontally, to be consistent with the annual statement.

In instances where allocation of amounts to lines of business cannot be made by direct and accurate allocation, the methods of allocation stated in the Uniform Classification of Expenses found in the Appendix of the *Annual Statement Instructions* must be used. Where those instructions do not define means of allocation, a reasonable method of allocation must be applied and disclosed in Interrogatory 4.

All companies should relate their direct expense items to their direct written premium as reported on the Exhibit of Premiums and Losses, Statutory Page 14. Companies within a group that participate in a pooling agreement must relate direct expense items to the direct written premiums for that company and make any necessary adjustments to the direct expenses reported in Part III. Do not make adjustments to the direct written premiums for pooling. Indicate which expense adjustments the reporting entity has made and disclose the method of adjustment in Interrogatory 4. The sources indicated in these instructions for expense items in Part III are applicable only when there are no adjustments for pooling.

Companies that are servicing carriers should also relate direct expense items to the direct written premiums as reported on the Exhibit of Premiums and Losses. If the reporting entity includes servicing carrier business with direct written premiums on the Exhibit of Premiums and Losses, the expenses must reflect the servicing carrier business also.

The amounts reported in Columns 1, 3, 7 and 13 are taken from, or agree in total to, the annual statement schedules as referenced parenthetically below each respective column heading in the exhibit. The amounts reported in Column 33 are obtained from the IEE as indicated.

Not for Distribution

Total line for Columns 5, 9, 11, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29 and 31 are taken from the sources described below:

For Column 3, Premiums Earned, Column 5, Dividends to Policyholders, Column 7, Incurred Losses, Column 13, Unpaid Losses, and Column 23, Commission and Brokerage Expenses Incurred, allocate the property/casualty portion of each item to the appropriate line of business.

IEE Part III, Columns 9, 11, 15 and 17 must agree with IEE Part II, Columns 9, 11, 15 and 17 respectively, excluding expenses relating to reinsurance assumed and ceded.

Column 5 must agree with Annual Statement, Statement of Income, Line 17 excluding dividends related to reinsurance assumed and ceded.

Column 19 must agree with the Exhibit of Premiums and Losses, Column 4 totals for all states plus any alien business.

Column 21 must agree with Annual Statement, Assets page, Line 15.1 plus Line 15.2, Column 3, excluding balances relating to reinsurance.

Column 23 must agree with IEE Part I, Line 2.1 plus Line 2.4 plus that portion of Line 2.7 excluding policy and membership fees related to reinsurance assumed or ceded.

Column 25 must agree with that portion of IEE Part I, Line 20.5, Column 4 that relates to the writing of direct business (exclude taxes, licenses and fees related to reinsurance assumed or ceded).

Column 27 must agree with IEE Part I, Line 25 minus Line 2.8, Column 2, excluding expenses related to reinsurance assumed or ceded.

Column 29 must agree with IEE Part I, Line 25, Column 3, excluding expenses related to reinsurance assumed or ceded.

Column 31 must agree with Annual Statement, Statement of Income, Line 14 minus Line 5, excluding expenses and income related to reinsurance assumed or ceded.

Column 33 must agree with Part III Column 3 – 5 – 7 – 9 –11 – 23 – 25 – 27 – 29 + 31.

For Column 1, the amounts reported in the individual lines should agree with the identical lines on the Underwriting and Investment Schedule, Part 1B, Column 1 with the following exceptions:

The sum of IEE Lines 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5 should equal the Underwriting and Investment Exhibit, Part 1B, Column 1, Line 2.

The sum of IEE Lines 5.1 and 5.2 should equal the Underwriting and Investment Exhibit, Part 1B, Column 1, Line 5.

IEE Line 11 should equal the sum of Lines 11.1 and 11.2, Underwriting and Investment Exhibit, Part 1B, Column 1.

IEE Line 18 should equal the sum of Lines 18.1 and 18.2, Underwriting and Investment Exhibit, Part 1B, Column 1.

The sum of IEE Lines 21.1 and 21.2 should equal the Underwriting and Investment Exhibit, Part 1B, Column 1, Line 21.

Line 14 – Credit A & H

Include: Group and individual business not exceeding 120 months duration.

Line 30 – Warranty

Data for this line should be reported prospectively (i.e., prior-year amounts need not be restated) starting with the 2008 reporting year.

Not for Distribution

SUPPLEMENTAL INVESTMENT RISKS INTERROGATORIES

This set of Supplemental Interrogatories is to assist regulators in identifying and analyzing the risks inherent in the entity's investment portfolio. The Supplemental Investment Risks Interrogatories apply only to general account assets. These lines were determined based upon the investment categories contained in the NAIC Statutory Statement and considered as invested assets. The reported amounts are to be consistent with net admitted amounts reported by the entity in the statement and supporting schedules, not on a consolidated basis. Compute the percentage calculations by dividing the reported amount by the total admitted assets reported in Line 1 of the Interrogatories unless otherwise indicated. It is recommended that the first step in responding to this set of Interrogatories is for the person preparing this document to read through the Interrogatories to gain an understanding of the reporting requirements.

All reporting entities must answer Interrogatories 1 through 4, 11 through 16, 18, 19 and, if applicable 20 through 23. Answer each Interrogatory 5 through 10 only if the reporting entity's aggregate holdings in foreign investments as addressed in Interrogatory 4 equals or exceeds 2.5% of the reporting entity's total admitted assets. Answer Interrogatory 17 only if the reporting entity's aggregate holdings in mortgage loans as addressed in Interrogatory 16 equals or exceeds 2.5% of the reporting entity's total admitted assets. For Life and Fraternal blanks, responses are to exclude Separate Accounts. For the Property/Casualty blank, responses are to exclude Protected Cell Accounts.

If listing a Supranational, put Supranational and the union or member on the line (Example: Supranational – World Trade Organization).

The following definitions apply to interrogatories 4 through 10, unless otherwise defined by state statute.

Foreign investment: An investment in a foreign jurisdiction, or an investment in a person, real estate or asset domiciled in a foreign jurisdiction. An investment shall not be deemed to be foreign if the issuing person, qualified primary credit source or qualified guarantor is a domestic jurisdiction or a person domiciled in a domestic jurisdiction, unless:

(a) The issuing person is a shell business entity; and

(b) The investment is not assumed, accepted, guaranteed or insured or otherwise backed by a domestic jurisdiction or a person, that is not a shell business entity, domiciled in a domestic jurisdiction.

Domestic jurisdiction: The United States, Canada, any state, any province of Canada or any political subdivision of any of the foregoing.

Foreign jurisdiction: A jurisdiction other than a domestic jurisdiction.

Shell business entity: A business entity having no economic substance, except as a vehicle for owning interests in assets issued, owned or previously owned by a person domiciled in a foreign jurisdiction.

Qualified guarantor: A guarantor against which a reporting entity has a direct claim for full and timely payment, evidenced by a contractual right for which an enforcement action can be brought in a domestic jurisdiction.

Qualified primary credit source: The credit source to which a reporting entity looks for payment as to an investment and against which a reporting entity has a direct claim for full and timely payment, evidenced by a contractual right for which an enforcement action can be brought in a domestic jurisdiction.

Supranational: Entities with more than one sovereign government as a member

Not for Distribution

Line 1 – Report the reporting entity's total admitted assets as reported on Page 2 of the annual statement.

Report the total net admitted assets for the current year, Page 2, Assets, Column 3, excluding Separate Account, Protected Cell or Segregated Account business.

Line 2 – Report the single 10 largest exposures to a single issuer/borrower/investment.

Determine the ten largest exposures by first, aggregating investments from all investment categories (except the excluded categories) by issuer. The first six digits of the CUSIP number can be used as a starting point; however, please note that the same issuer may have more than one unique series of the first six digits of the CUSIP. For example, the reporting entity owns bonds issued by the XYZ Company of $500,000 and common stock of the XYZ Company of $600,000. In addition the reporting entity has a mortgage loan to the XYZ Company of $300,000. The total exposure to Issuer XYZ Company is $1.4 million ($500,000+$600,000+$300,000).

Excluding: U.S. government securities (Part Six, Section 2(d)), U.S. government agency securities (Part Six, Section 2(e)), those U.S. Government money market funds (Part Six, Section 2(f)) listed in the *Purposes and Procedures Manual of the NAIC Investment Analysis Office* as exempt; property occupied by the company; and policy loans. Also exclude asset types that are investment companies (mutual funds) and common trust funds that are diversified within the meaning of the Investment Company Act of 1940 [Section 5(b) (1)].

In Column 2, list the categories of securities that are included in the total for each issuer (e.g., bonds, mortgage loans, etc.)

Line 3 – Report by NAIC designation, the amounts and percentages of the reporting entity's total admitted assets held in bonds and preferred stocks.

Report the total amount for each subcategory. The amounts reported in the bond subcategories should be consistent with the amounts reported in Schedule D, Part 1A, Section 1, Column 7, Lines 11.1 – 11.6. Schedule D, Part 1A, Section 1 is reported gross and will not tie to this line if any amounts are reported and nonadmitted for bonds and preferred stocks on the asset page.

Line 4 – Report the amounts and percentages of the reporting entity's total admitted assets held in foreign investments (regardless of whether there is any foreign currency exposure) and unhedged foreign currency exposure.

Line 4.02 – Report the aggregate amount of foreign investments as determined by the rules or statutes of the state of domicile (regardless of whether there is any foreign currency exposure).

Line 4.03 – Report the portion of the aggregate amount of foreign investments that supports insurance liabilities denominated in that same foreign currency.

The amount reported in 4.03 should be included in all answers to Lines 5 through 10.

Line 4.04 – Report the amount of the insurance liabilities associated with the investments reported in 4.03 and that are denominated in the same currency.

Lines 5-10 should be answered only if the reporting entity's aggregate foreign investments exceed 2.5% of total admitted assets (response to 4.01 is no). The NAIC designations for Lines 5, 6, 8 and 9 relate to country ratings, not investment ratings. If the country does not have a rating, include the investment in the NAIC-3 or below category.

Line 5 – Report the aggregate foreign investment exposure (regardless of currency exposure) categorized by the country's NAIC sovereign designation. Aggregate foreign investments first by foreign jurisdiction and then by NAIC sovereign designation.

The sovereign ratings and designation equivalents are available on the NAIC Web site.

Not for Distribution

Line 6 – Within each of the following three categories of NAIC country sovereign designations, which are available on the NAIC Web site (1, 2, and 3 or below), identify the two countries in which the company has its largest aggregate foreign investment exposures (regardless of currency exposure), and report the dollar value and percentage of company investments issued within each of those countries.

Line 8 – Report the aggregate unhedged foreign currency exposure categorized by NAIC sovereign designation. Aggregate unhedged foreign currency exposures first by foreign jurisdiction and then by NAIC sovereign designation.

The sovereign ratings and designation equivalents are available on the NAIC Web site.

Line 9 – Within each of the following three categories of NAIC country sovereign designations, which are available on the NAIC Web site (1, 2, and 3 or below), identify the two countries in which the company has its largest aggregate unhedged foreign currency exposures, and report the dollar value and percentage of company investments issued within each of those countries.

Line 10 – Report the 10 largest non-sovereign (i.e., non-governmental) exposures to a foreign issuer/borrower/investment.

Determine the ten largest foreign exposures by first aggregating investments from all foreign investment categories by issuer. See example in Line 2. If the investment does not have an NAIC designation, indicate the investment category, e.g., mortgage loan, in the NAIC Designation Column after first indicating any available NAIC designations for that issuer/borrower.

Line 11 – Report the amounts and percentages of the reporting entity's total admitted assets held in Canadian investments, including Canadian-currency denominated investments, Canadian insurance liabilities ("Canadian Investments") and unhedged Canadian currency exposure.

Line 11.03 – Report the aggregate amount of Canadian Investments that support insurance liabilities denominated in Canadian currency.

The amount listed in Line 11.03 should be included in all answers to Line 11.

Line 11.04 – Report the aggregate amount of the insurance liabilities associated with the investments reported in Line 11.03.

Line 11.05 – Unhedged Canadian Currency Exposure

If the reporting entity's aggregate Canadian investments exceed 2.5% of total admitted assets, answer this question.

Line 12 – Report the aggregate amounts and percentages of the reporting entity's total admitted assets held in investments with contractual sales restrictions (defined as investments having restrictions that prevent investment from being sold within 90 days).

Line 12.02 – The aggregate amount reported in this line is limited to investments with contractual restrictions. It does not include, for instance, investments that have procedural requirements to be met prior to sale or internal company restrictions.

Not for Distribution

Line 13.02 through 13.11 – Report the amounts and percentages of admitted assets held in the ten largest equity interests (including investments in the shares of mutual funds, preferred stocks, publicly traded equity securities, and other equity securities (including Schedule BA equity interests), and excluding money market and bond mutual funds listed in Part Six, Sections 2(f) and (g) of the *Purposes and Procedures Manual of the NAIC Investment Analysis Office* as exempt or NAIC 1).

Determine the ten largest equity interests by first aggregating investments included in this line by issuer. For example, the reporting entity owns preferred stock of the XYZ Company of $600,000 and common stock of the XYZ Company of $300,000. The total is $900,000 ($600,000+$300,000). The reporting entity also owns bonds issued by the XYZ Company of $500,000 that are excluded from this calculation because bonds are debt instruments. Other equity securities include partnerships and Limited Liability Companies (LLC) and any other investments reported in Schedule BA classified as equity.

Line 14 – Report the amounts and percentages of the reporting entity's total admitted assets held in nonaffiliated, privately placed equities (included in other equity securities) and excluding securities eligible for sale under Securities Exchange Commission (SEC) Rule 144a or SEC Rule 144 without volume restrictions.

Line 14.02 – The amount reported in this line is a subset of the Line 14 amount that excludes any public securities, any affiliated equity interests and any securities that can be sold under SEC Rule 144 or under Rule 144a without any volume restrictions.

Line 15 – Report the amounts and percentages of the reporting entity's total admitted assets held in general partnership interests (included in other equity securities).

Line 15.02 – Report the aggregate amount of all general partnership interests reported in Schedule BA. The amount excludes limited partnership interests or any LLC investments.

Lines 15.03 through 15.05 – Report the details of the three largest general partnership interests if the aggregate amount reported in Interrogatory 15.01 exceeds 2.5% of admitted assets.

Line 16 – With respect to mortgage loans reported in Schedule B, report the amounts and percentages of the reporting entity's total admitted assets.

Line 16.02 through 16.11 – The aggregate mortgage interest represents the combined value of all mortgages secured by the same property or same group of properties.

Report the details of the ten largest mortgage interests if the aggregate amount exceeds 2.5% of admitted assets.

The amounts reported in 16.13, 16.14 and 16.16 should be consistent with the corresponding subtotals reported in Column 8 of Schedule B, Part 1.

Line 17 – Report the aggregate mortgage loans having the indicated loan-to-value ratios as determined from the most current appraisal as of the annual statement date.

Line 17.01 through 17.05 – For each mortgage loan, determine its loan-to-value ratio and assign it to one of the five loan-to-value categories, separated into residential, commercial or agricultural. Aggregate the amounts for each category and calculate the percent of admitted assets.

Not for Distribution

Line 18.02
through 18.06 – Report the amounts and percentages of the reporting entity's total admitted assets held in each of the five largest investments in one parcel or group of contiguous parcels of real estate reported in Schedule A, excluding property occupied by the company, if the aggregate amount reported in Interrogatory 18.01 exceeds 2.5% of admitted assets.

Line 19 – Report the amounts and percentages of potential exposure (defined as the amount determined in accordance with the *Annual Statement Instructions*) for mezzanine real estate loans.

Line 19.01 – If the response is yes, the reporting entity need not complete the remainder of Interrogatory 19.

Line 20 – Report the amounts and percentages of the reporting entity's total admitted assets subject to securities lending agreements, repurchase agreements, reverse repurchase agreements, dollar repurchase agreements and dollar reverse repurchase agreements.

Line 20.01
through 20.05 – Report the aggregate amount for each category at year-end and at the end of each quarter. Calculate the percentage of admitted assets at year-end.

Line 21 – Report the amounts and percentages for warrants not attached to other financial instruments, options, caps and floors.

Line 21.01
through 21.03 – Report the aggregate amount for each category and calculate the percentage of admitted assets. The amounts should also agree with amounts reported in Schedule DB.

Line 22 – Report the amounts and percentages of potential exposure (defined as the amount determined in accordance with the *Annual Statement Instructions*) for collars, swaps and forwards.

Line 22.01
through 22.04 – Report the aggregate amount for each category at year-end and at the end of each quarter. Calculate the percentage of admitted assets at year-end. The amounts should also agree with amounts reported in Schedule DB.

Line 23 – Report the amounts and percentages of potential exposure (defined as the amount determined in accordance with the *Annual Statement Instructions*) for futures contracts.

Line 23.01
through 23.04 – Report the aggregate amount for each category at year-end and at the end of each quarter. Calculate the percentage of admitted assets at year-end. The amounts should also agree with amounts reported in Schedule DB.

Not for Distribution

SCHEDULE SIS

STOCKHOLDER INFORMATION SUPPLEMENT

The Stockholder Information Supplement shall be completed by all stock companies incorporated in the U.S.A. that have 100 or more stockholders. Such supplement shall be filed with the insurance commissioner of the company's domiciliary state as a part of its annual statement. The information required to be contained in this supplement is to be furnished to the best of the knowledge of the company. Where appropriate, the company should obtain the required information, in writing, from its directors or officers and from any person known to the company to be the beneficial owner of more than 10% of any class of its equity securities.

The term "officer" means a president, vice-president, treasurer, actuary, secretary, controller and any other person who performs for the company functions corresponding to those performed by the foregoing officers.

INFORMATION REGARDING MANAGEMENT AND DIRECTORS

1. This information applies to any person who was a director or officer of the company at any time during the year. However, information need not be given for any portion of the year during which such person was not a director or officer of the company.

2. Include under "Other Employee Benefits" information for such items as savings plans, deferred compensation plans, thrift plans, profit-sharing plans, etc., or other contracts, authorizations or arrangements, whether or not set forth in any formal document. Briefly describe such "plans" and the basis upon which directors or officers participate therein, if not previously described in a prior "Stockholder Information Supplement" indicating date thereof. Company cost of benefits accrued or set aside need not be stated with respect to payments computed on an actuarial basis under any plan that provides for fixed benefits on retirement at a specified age or after a specified number of years of service.

3. Information need not be included as to payments made for, or benefits received from, group life or accident insurance, group hospitalization or similar group payments or benefits.

4. If it is impractical to state the amount of the estimated annual benefits proposed to be made upon retirement, the aggregate amount set aside or accrued to date in respect of such payment should be stated, together with an explanation of the basis for future payments.

5. Attach separate sheets if necessary to fully answer questions.

Not for Distribution

STATEMENT OF BENEFICIAL OWNERSHIP OF SECURITIES

Column 1 – Name and Title

Indicate relationship of the person to the company, for example: "director," "director and vice-president," "beneficial owner of more than 10% of the company's common stock," etc.

Column 2 – Title of Security

The statement of the title of a security should be such as to clearly identify the security, even though there may be only one class, for example: "common stock," "4% convertible preferred stock," etc.

Column 3 – Nature of Ownership

Under the "Nature of Ownership", state whether ownership of securities is "direct" or "indirect." If the ownership is indirect (i.e., through a partnership, corporation, trust or other entity), indicate in a footnote or other appropriate manner the name or identity of the medium through which the securities are indirectly owned. The fact that securities are held in the name of a broker or other nominee does not, of itself, constitute indirect ownership. Securities owned indirectly shall be reported on separate lines from those owned directly and from those owned through a different type of indirect ownership.

Column 4 – Number of Shares Owned at the End of Prior Year and
Column 8 – Number of Shares Owned at the End of Current Year

In the case of securities owned indirectly, the entire amount of securities owned by the partnership, corporation, trust or other entity shall be stated. There may also be indicated in a footnote or other appropriate manner the extent of the security holder's interest in such partnership, corporation, trust or other entity.

If a transaction in securities of the company was with the company or one of its subsidiaries, so state. If it involved the purchase of securities through the exercise of options, so state. If any other purchase or sale was effected otherwise than in the open market, that fact shall be indicated. If the transaction was not a purchase or sale, indicate its character, for example, gift, stock dividend, etc., as the case may be.

Any additional information or explanation deemed relevant by the company should be included as a footnote or in other appropriate manner.

Column 9 – Percentage of Voting Stock Directly and Indirectly Owned or Controlled at the End of the Current Year

Report the percentage of voting stock directly and indirectly owned or controlled at the end of the current year by each director, officer and/or any other entity/person who directly or indirectly, own, control, hold with the power to vote, or hold proxies representing 10% of more of the voting interests of the entity. See *SSAP No. 25—Affiliates and Other Related Parties* for the definition of control.

Not for Distribution

FINANCIAL GUARANTY INSURANCE EXHIBIT

All reporting entities reporting financial guarantees on Line 10 of the Annual Statement Underwriting and Investment Exhibit, Part 1 and/or Part 2 must prepare this Exhibit.

Parts 1, 3, 5 and 7 should be completed by reporting entities with outstanding and in force (as of the statement date) municipal bond guarantees.

Parts 3 and 4 (Contingency Reserve) require, for each year listed, separate reporting for guarantees written for a one time, single premium and those written on an installment premium basis.

Parts 2, 4, 6 and 7 should be completed by reporting entities with outstanding and in force (as of the statement date) guarantees of non-municipal bond guarantees.

The following definitions should be used in completing the Financial Guaranty Insurance Exhibit:

a. "Municipal obligation bond" means any security, or other instrument, including a state lease but not a lease of any other governmental entity, under which a payment obligation is created, issued by or on behalf of a governmental unit to finance a project serving a substantial public purpose, and

   1. Payable from tax revenues, but not tax allocations, within the jurisdiction of such governmental unit;

   2. Payable or guaranteed by the United States of America or any agency, department or instrumentality thereof, or by a state housing agency;

   3. Payable from rates or charges (but not tolls) levied or collected in respect of a non-nuclear utility project, public transportation facility (other than an airport facility) or public higher education facility; or

   4. With respect to lease obligations, payable from future appropriations.

b. "Special revenue bond" means any security, or other instrument under which a payment obligation is created, issued by or on behalf of a governmental unit to finance a project serving a substantial public purpose and not payable from the sources enumerated in paragraph (a) of this section in connection with the payment of municipal obligation bonds.

c. "Industrial development bond or (IDB)" means any security, or other instrument under which a payment obligation is created, issued by or on behalf of a governmental unit to finance a project serving a private industrial, commercial or manufacturing purpose and not payable or guaranteed by a governmental unit:

   1. Type I – all investment grade IDBs that are collateralized or have a term of less than (7) years.

   2. Type II – all other investment grade IDBs.

   3. Type III – all non-investment grade IDBs.

d. "Governmental unit" means a state, territory, or possession of the United States of America, the District of Columbia, a province of Canada, a municipality, or a political subdivision of any of the foregoing, or any public agency or instrumentality thereof.

e. "Investment grade" means that the obligation has been determined to be in one of the top four generic lettered rating classifications by a securities rating agency acceptable to the commissioner, that the obligation has been identified in writing by such a rating agency to be of investment grade quality, or, if the obligation has not been submitted to any such rating agency, that the obligation has been determined to be investment grade (NAIC 1 and NAIC 2) by the Securities Valuation Office of the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (see 11NYCRR).

f. "Corporate obligations":

   1. Type I – all investment grade obligations that are collateralized or have a term of less than seven (7) years.

   2. Type II – all other investment grade obligations.

   3. Type III – all non-investment grade obligations.

Not for Distribution

PART 1

Report the reporting entity's exposures for each category of municipal bonds shown in the Exhibit by year in which the principal and/or interest on said obligations guaranteed would be payable by the reporting entity in the event of default.

Exposures should be reported net of collateral and reinsurance.

PART 2

Report the reporting entity's exposures for each category of non-municipal bonds shown in the Exhibit by year in which the principal and/or interest on said obligations guaranteed would be payable by the reporting entity in the event of default.

Exposures should be reported net of collateral and reinsurance.

PARTS 3 AND 4

Column 1 – Net Premiums Written

Insert premium written, net of reinsurance, for each of the years.

Column 2 – Net Principal Guaranteed

For each of the years, insert the principal amount of indebtedness guaranteed at time guaranty was written (issued), net of reinsurance but without deduction for collateral held.

Column 4 – Current Year Earned Premium

Insert current year earned premium on guarantees written in each of the years.

PART 6B

Total of Column 6, Line 9 equals Part [illegible], Line 19, Column 9 of this supplement.

PART 7

Reinsurance [illegible] in Columns 1, 2 and 3 includes:

1. Received in cash, and
2. Recoverable (charged during year of statement) if carried as a ledger asset.

Total, Column 7, Line 16, should equal Annual Statement Underwriting and Investment Exhibit Part 2, Column 4, Line 10 divided by 1000.

Total, Column 15, Line 16, should equal Annual Statement Underwriting and Investment Exhibit, Part 2A, prior year Column 8, Line 10 divided by 1000.

Not for Distribution

MEDICARE SUPPLEMENT INSURANCE EXPERIENCE EXHIBIT

Medicare Supplement is defined as those forms which are qualified as Medicare Supplement under the Federal Certification Requirements or the NAIC Medicare Supplement Insurance Minimum Standards Model Act and Regulation, or that are filed under other state programs to satisfy separate form filing requirements for Medicare Supplement forms.

This exhibit should be completed on a direct basis and should include all Medicare Supplement insurance acquired through assumption of a block of business. In the event that a policyholder of the company relocates to another state, experience under that policy is to continue to be reported in the state in which the policy was originally issued. The nationwide aggregate earned premium on all Medicare supplement policies should be disclosed in the annual statement General Interrogatory related to Medicare Supplement insurance.

This exhibit is to be completed on a state basis.

In the event that a refiling of any state page is warranted, the amended page should be filed with the NAIC and with the state.

1. Experience on policies issued more than three years prior to the reporting year should be shown separately as indicated on the form. For example, for the reporting year ended December 31, 2018 (filed on March 1, 2019), experience on policies issued in 2015 and prior should be shown separately from that of policies issued in 2016 and later. For group insurance, the year of issue should be based on when the certificate was issued, if available. Otherwise, use the master policy year of issue.

2. Allocation of reserves on a state-by-state basis should rely on sound actuarial principles and be consistent as to methodology from year to year.

3. Include membership or policy fees, if any, with premiums earned.

4. Include mass marketed group insurance subject to individual loss ratio standards with individual.

5. Subtract dividends from premiums earned.

6. Do not adjust incurred claims nor premiums earned for changes in policy (additional) reserves.

DEFINITIONS

Column 1 – Compliance with OBRA

Respond with "YES", "NO" or "NA", to indicate compliance with OBRA requirements.

Column 3 – Standardized Medicare Supplement Benefit Plan

Means the standard plans A-N as required by Section 9E of the Model Regulation to Implement the NAIC Medicare Supplement Insurance Minimum Standards Model Act. This includes all plans identified as A-N issued prior to a state's revisions to its regulatory program and identified as a standard plan at the time of issue. Policies issued prior to the effective date of this state's revisions to its Medicare supplement regulatory program pursuant to the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1990, and no longer offered in a state, should be designated with "P." Policies not meeting either of these definitions should be designated with "O." This includes policies issued in MN, MA, and WI (states that qualified for and received a waiver under federal law from the A-N requirements). A policy issued in these three states that did not require changes, as the result of modifications to the state regulatory program should be reported as "O." All policies identified as "O" must be explained in Medicare Supplement General Interrogatory 4. Theoretically, a policy should never be identified as "O" except in those states receiving a waiver from the A-N requirements.

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Column 5 – Plan Characteristics

Means one or more of the following identifiers of the features of a policy or certificate form (all applicable identifiers must be shown).

"1" Means inclusion of new or innovative benefits.

"2" Means direct response solicited.

"3" Means agent solicited.

"4" Means underwritten policy or certificate.

"5" Means the policy or certificate is guaranteed issued to all applicants.

"6" Means the policy is offered to individuals eligible for Medicare by reason of disability.

"7" Means the policy or certificate was assumed from another carrier.

Column 6 – Date Approved

Means the date the policy form was approved for sale in the state by the insurance department.

Column 7 – Date Approval Withdrawn

Means the date the policy form approval was withdrawn by the insurance department.

Column 8 – Date Last Amended

Means the date of approval of a rider or endorsement for this policy form. Do not reflect the date of optional riders added to an individual policy.

Column 9 – Date Closed

Means the date when the policy form is no longer actively marketed or offered for sale in this state.

Column 10 – Policy Marketing Trade Name

Means the title or name under which a policy is (was) marketed.

Columns 12 & 16 – Incurred Claims

Incurred claims equal paid claims plus the change in claim reserves. Claim reserves include only those unpaid liabilities for claims that have been incurred. Incurred claims in this exhibit do not include policy (additional) reserves.

The sum of Columns 11 and 15, and the sum of Columns 12 and 16, Lines 0199999 and 0299999 for all states should equal the amounts disclosed in the General Interrogatories, Part 2, Line 1.2 minus Line 1.3 and Line 1.5, respectively.

Columns 14 & 18 – Number of Covered Lives

Means the number of individuals covered under the policy form as of December 31 of the reporting year.

Not for Distribution

SUPPLEMENT A TO SCHEDULE T

EXHIBIT OF MEDICAL PROFESSIONAL LIABILITY PREMIUMS WRITTEN ALLOCATED BY STATES AND TERRITORIES

A separate Supplement A must be used for each designated type of health care provider, which are:

1. (PH) Physicians, including surgeons and osteopaths;

2. (HS) Hospitals;

3. (OP) Other health care professionals, including dentists;

4. (OF) Other health care facilities.

All premiums and losses reflected on this supplement should be on the direct basis, except as noted in the instruction for Column 8.

Column 1 – Direct Premiums Written
Column 2 – Direct Premiums Earned

Include: Gross premiums, including policy and membership fees, less return premiums on policies not taken.

The medical professional liability portion of any policy for which the premiums for medical professional liability are separately stated.

All indivisible premium policies for which at least one-half of the premium is for medical professional liability coverage.

Column 4 – Number of Claims (Direct Losses Paid)

If a claim count is included in losses paid, it must not be included in losses unpaid, or vice versa.

Column 5 – Direct Losses Incurred

The direct losses incurred shown in Column 5 should equal Column 3 plus Column 6 plus Column 8 less the sum of Columns 6 and 8 for the end of the prior year.

Column 6 – Amount Reported (Direct Losses Unpaid)

The total amount of unpaid losses in Column 6 should be on a gross direct basis, which shall agree with Underwriting and Investment Exhibit, Part 2A, Line 11, Column 1 of the annual statement.

Column 7 – Number of Claims (Direct Losses Unpaid)

The number of claims shown in Column 7 is in respect to the amounts shown in Column 6.

If a claim count is included in losses paid, it must not be included in losses unpaid, or vice versa.

Not for Distribution

Column 8 – Direct Losses Incurred But Not Reported

The total amount of incurred but not reported losses shown in Column 8 should be on a direct basis, which shall agree with Underwriting and Investment Exhibit, Part 2A, Line 11, Column 5 of the annual statement. The amounts shown for the individual states may be calculated to be the proportionate part of the total IBNR, as the state's direct premiums earned are to the total direct premiums earned. If another method is utilized, attach a description of that method to this supplement. No claim count is required for amounts shown in Column 8.

**** Column 9 will be electronic only ****

Column 9 – Branch Operations Indicator

Include the indicator "B" if any direct premium in the alien jurisdiction is written via branch operations. If the premium in the jurisdiction represents both branch operations and other direct business (e.g., the policyholder or group member residence changed to that jurisdiction), then indicate "B." If there are no branch operations in the jurisdiction, then leave blank. The definition of "branch operations" is the definition used by the reporting entity's state of domicile.

Line 58 – Aggregate Other Alien

Enter the total of the write-ins listed in schedule Details of Write-ins Aggregated at Line 58 for Other Alien.

All U.S. business must be allocated by state regardless of license status.

Details of Write-ins Aggregated at Line 58 for Other Alien

List separately each alien jurisdiction for which there is no pre-printed line on Supplement A to Schedule T.

Not for Distribution

TRUSTEED SURPLUS STATEMENT

The Trusteed Surplus Statement must be completed by each United States branch of a non-U.S. insurer licensed to do any insurance business in any state. The Trusteed Surplus Statement shall be submitted together with its accompanying schedules and the inventory(ies) of trusteed assets. The Trusteed Surplus Statement shall be submitted together with the annual statement (showing business transacted by the U.S. branch of the non-U.S. insurer in the United States) on or before March 1.

Page 1

Affidavit of U.S. Managers, General Agents, or Attorneys

1. The Trusteed Surplus Statement shall be signed and verified by the United States Manager, attorney-in-fact or a duly empowered assistant United States manager of the non-U.S. insurer.

2. In the case of a Canadian life insurance company, the title United States Manager shall refer to the president, vice-president, secretary, or treasurer of the company at its home office in Canada.

Affidavit of Trustee

Each trustee must execute an Affidavit of Trustee.

Page 2

Schedule A – Deposits with State Officers

1. Include only securities deposited with insurance departments or officers of the various states and territories of the United States for the protection of all of the company's policyholders or policyholders and creditors within the United States. For each state and territory, provide a complete and accurate description of each of the assets deposited therein.

2. Exclude special state deposits that are deposited with officers of any state in trust for the security of the policyholders, or policyholders and creditors in that particular state.

3. Line 1.99, minus Line 1.98 where appropriate should agree with the total of special deposits held for the benefit of all policyholders, claimants and creditors in Schedule E, Part 3 of the annual statement.

Schedules B, C, and D – Deposits With United State Trustees

1. List in Schedules B, C, and D, totals of the assets held by the categories pre-printed therein.

2. A U.S. Branch having deposits with two or more U.S. trustees should list the assets deposited with one trustee in Schedule B and the assets deposited with other trustees in Schedules C and D. The trustee holding the assets listed under Schedule B should execute the first Affidavit of Trustee and the trustees holding the assets listed in Schedules C and D should execute the respective affidavits.

   In the event that there are more than three separate trusts, attach additional affidavits and corresponding schedules.

3. Each trustee shall submit to the U.S. Manager for inclusion with the Trusteed Surplus Statement, an inventory of each asset held by that trustee. Such inventory shall include the location of the assets (if there is more than one location, indicate which assets are at which location), the complete and accurate description of each asset, the information required to be provided in the Columns 3 through 5 of Schedules B, C, and D of this supplement, and as much additional information as is available (e.g., number of shares of stocks). The subtotal of each category of assets should agree with the amounts shown on Page 2 and Schedules B, C and D.

4. If market or admitted asset values are not known by the trustee, such information shall be inserted on the inventory by the U.S. Manager.

Not for Distribution

Page 3

Liabilities and Trusteed Surplus

Line 1 – Total Liabilities

Should agree with the amount reported on Annual Statement Page 3, Line 28 of the annual statement.

Additions to Liabilities

Liabilities used to offset admitted assets in the annual statement.

Line 2 – Ceded Reinsurance Balances Payable

Include: Any ceded reinsurance balances payable that are included as an offset in the agents' balances or uncollected premiums asset.

Line 3 – Agents' Credit Balances

Include: Any agents' credit balances (i.e., balances owed to agents) that are included as an offset in the agents' balances or uncollected premiums asset. Do not include ceded reinsurance balances payable.

Line 4 – Aggregate Write-ins for Other Additions to Liabilities

Enter the total of write-ins listed in schedule Detail of Write-ins Aggregated at Line 4 for Other Additions to Liabilities.

Deductions From Liabilities

No item of deduction should exceed the net asset value thereof allowed in the annual statement of the United States branch.

Line 7 – Reinsurance Recoverable on Paid Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses

Line 7.1 – Authorized Companies

Include: Any reinsurance recoverables on paid losses and loss adjustment expenses from authorized companies that are included in the asset on Page 2, Line 16.1, Column 3 of the annual statement.

Line 7.2 – Unauthorized Companies

Include: Any reinsurance recoverables on paid losses and loss adjustment expenses from unauthorized companies that are included in the asset on Page 2, Line 16.1, Column 3 of the annual statement.

Line 7.3 – Certified Companies

Include: Any reinsurance recoverables on paid losses and loss adjustment expenses from certified companies that are included in the asset on Page 2, Line 16.1, Column 3 of the annual statement.

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Line 11 – Aggregate Write-ins for Other Deductions From Liabilities

Enter the total of write-ins listed in schedule Detail of Write-ins Aggregated at Line 11 for Other Deductions From Liabilities.

Line 14 – Trusteed Surplus

Should equal the excess of Total Gross Assets and the Total Adjusted Liabilities reported on Line 13 of this page. Total Gross Assets are the Total Trusteed Assets reported in Schedules A, B, C and D on Page 2 of the Trusteed Surplus Statement.

Details of Write-ins Aggregated on Line 4 for Other Additions to Liabilities

List separately each category of other additions to liabilities for which there is no pre-printed line on Page 3.

Include: Any other net amounts (less commissions) due to companies, agents, and brokers, etc., and any other credit balances included in deductions from assets in the annual statement.

Details of Write-ins Aggregated on Line 11 for Other Deductions From Liabilities

List separately each category of other deductions from liabilities for which there is no pre-printed line on Page 3.

Include: Any secured accrued retrospective premiums reported as an admitted asset that are collateralized by cash, letters of credit, trust funds, or other collateral permitted under rules established by the Commissioner.

Not for Distribution

PREMIUM ATTRIBUTED TO PROTECTED CELLS EXHIBIT

Schedule documents underwriting impact of risks attributed to all the company's protected cells. This includes total written premium attributed to the company's protected cells as well as the resulting impacts on earned premium and unearned premium reserve. The impact to the company's loss and loss adjustment expenses as a result of any attribution to protected cells must be disclosed in total.

This exhibit is to be filed on or before March 1.

Not for Distribution

REINSURANCE SUMMARY SUPPLEMENTAL FILING FOR GENERAL INTERROGATORY 9 (Part 2 P&C)

Reporting entities may be required to file a supplement to the annual statement titled Reinsurance Summary Supplemental Filing for General Interrogatory 9 by March 1 each year. The following provides a list of what is required within this filing.

If the response to General Interrogatory 9.1 or 9.2 (Part 2 Property & Casualty Interrogatories) is yes, please provide the following information:

A. The aggregate financial statement impact gross of all such ceded reinsurance contracts on the balance sheet and statement of income;

B. A summary of the reinsurance contract terms and indicate whether it applies to the contract meeting the criteria in interrogatory 9.1 or 9.2; and

C. A brief discussion of management's principal objectives in entering into the reinsurance contract including the economic purpose to be achieved.

The response to questions (B) and (C) above **for each contract** should be presented as if they were one response to one question. The illustration below demonstrates this by showing how the response to (B) and (C) are parallel to each other for each contract.

The financial impact of reinsurance contracts (A) is intended to provide the regulator with what the financial statements would look like without the reinsurance contracts. For purposes of this summary, "Column 1-As Reported" represents the amount reported in the applicable line of the basic financial statements while "Column 2-Interrogatory 9 Effect" represents the impact the contracts had on surplus. For example, if the net effect of the contracts over the years was an increase to surplus, the item would be reported as a positive number, such as $5,386,703 as shown in the illustration. Similarly, if the net effect of the contracts on the net liabilities was a decrease, the item would be reported as a negative number, such as ($129,904,160). Therefore, "Column 3-Restated Without Interrogatory 9 Reinsurance" represents Column 1 minus Column 2. Also for purposes of this summary, all information in Column 2 (Reinsurance Effect) should be reported on a pre-tax basis. Further, row "A04-Income Before Taxes" represents only the current year Income Statement effect of an Interrogatory 9 contract or contracts while row "A05-Surplus as Regards to Policyholders" represents an inception to date figure.

The summary of reinsurance contract terms (B) should at a minimum provide a brief description of the key terms of the contract and the applicable interrogatory and feature that triggered the reporting. The description of the contract should be detailed enough so that the domestic insurance regulator could identify the contract for subsequent review, if necessary. The information provided for management's objectives (C) should at a minimum provide the primary reason(s) for entering into the contract as well as any ancillary reason(s).

If the response to General Interrogatory 9.4 (Part 2 Property & Casualty Interrogatories) is yes, explain below why the contract is treated differently for GAAP and SAP.

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The following provides an illustration of the above requirement. Alternate formatting is permitted for (B) and (C) provided that the responses **for each contract** are clearly identified and presented together, as if they were one response to one question.

(A) Financial Impact				
		1 As Reported	2 Interrogatory 9 Reinsurance Effect	3 (Column 1 minus Column 2) Restated Without Interrogatory 9 Reinsurance
A01.	Assets	1,215,027,734	(124,517,457)	1,339,545,191
A02.	Liabilities	866,244,684	(129,904,160)	996,148,844
A03.	Surplus as regards to policyholders	348,783,050	5,386,703	343,396,347
A04.	Net income	31,649,873	702,767	30,947,106

(B) Summary of Reinsurance Contract Terms	(C) Management's Objectives
1. Calendar year 2005 quota share with a loss ratio cap and sliding scale commission that allows payment of losses to be deferred until the end of the contract. This contract is being reported pursuant to Interrogatory 9.1(e).	To reduce volatility from a single line of business as well as increase the Company's capacity to write new business without strain on the Company's Surplus.
2. Calendar year 2005, Aggregate Stop Loss attaching at a loss ratio of 130%, with a unilateral commutation clause. This contract is being reported pursuant to Interrogatory 9.1(c) and Interrogatory 9.1(d).	To reduce volatility from a single line of business by creating a layer in which the Company's exposure is capped.
3. Calendar year 2005 through 2007 noncancellable catastrophe excess of loss contract. This contract is being reported pursuant to Interrogatory 9.1(a).	To reduce the cost of reinsurance by purchasing multi-year catastrophe excess coverage.

Not for Distribution

MEDICARE PART D COVERAGE SUPPLEMENT

NET OF REINSURANCE

The federal Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003 (MMA) created a prescription drug coverage, referred to as "Part D" coverage. This form is intended to capture information about the coverage net of reinsurance.

The form applies to the following **stand-alone** Medicare Part D coverage:

Stand-alone Part D coverage written through individual contracts;

Stand-alone Part D coverage written through group contracts and certificates; and

Part D coverage written on employer groups where the reporting entity is responsible for reporting claims to the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS).

The form does not apply to:

Part D coverage that is provided through a Medicare Advantage plan (referred to as MA-PD); and

Employer coverage that is part of the employer's comprehensive medical coverage and where the reporting entity does **not** provide claim data directly to CMS including instances where the employer and the medical provider are one and the same but the administration and reporting to CMS is handled by a third party vendor.

The statutory accounting treatment of Medicare Part D coverage is addressed by Interpretation 05-05 in the *Accounting Practices and Procedures Manual* (INT 05-05). Although most of the coverage is treated as an insured plan, a portion is treated as uninsured. Refer to INT 05-05 for specifics of the accounting treatment, as well as for definitions of many of the capitalized terms used below.

Group "Uninsured" would be only the aspects of any Group coverage for which the entity has federal payments that are to be considered "Uninsured" per INT 05-05, e.g., payments for low income subsidy (cost-sharing portion) and the group plan is an insured plan. Group coverage where the basic coverage is uninsured is not reported in this supplement.

Since a reporting entity may offer multiple prescription drug plans (PDPs) with varying benefits, it is possible for a portion of the entity's coverage to be subject to reinsurance coverage and another portion to be part of the Part D Payment Demonstration, where no reinsurance coverage is provided. Where there is reinsurance coverage, the corresponding funds received or receivable are reported in Lines 12.1 through 12.3.

Columns 1 – Individual Coverage Insured and
Columns 2 – Individual Coverage Uninsured

Report here the amounts for coverage written through individual contracts. Amounts treated as insured business pursuant to INT 05-05 should be reported in column 1. Amounts treated as uninsured business pursuant to INT 05-05 should be reported in column 2.

Columns 3 – Group Coverage Insured and
Columns 4 – Group Coverage Uninsured

Report here the amounts for coverage written through group contracts and certificates, including coverage of employer groups as described above. Amounts treated as insured business pursuant to INT 05-05 should be reported in column 3. Amounts treated as uninsured business pursuant to INT 05-05 should be reported in column 4.

Column 5 – Total Cash

Report here the totals of Columns 1 through 4 for the indicated lines. This column is intended to measure the cash flow impact of the Part D coverage on the reporting entity (i.e., including both insured and uninsured business).

Not for Distribution

Line 1 – Premiums Collected

Line 1.11 – Standard Coverage with Reinsurance Coverage

Report the Beneficiary Premium (Standard Coverage Portion), Low-Income Subsidy (Premium Portion) and Direct Subsidy amounts received for PDPs that are subject to Reinsurance Coverage. These amounts represent the premium as approved by CMS (including the effect of the "health status risk adjustments") for the Part D coverages that qualify as Standard Coverage. Note that the actual coverage does not have to be identical to the "standard coverage" as defined by the MMA, but may instead be coverage approved as actuarially equivalent by CMS.

Line 1.12 – Standard Coverage without Reinsurance Coverage

Report the Beneficiary Premium (Standard Coverage Portion), Low-Income Subsidy (Premium Portion), Direct Subsidy and Part D Payment Demonstration amounts received for PDPs that are not subject to Reinsurance Coverage. These amounts represent the premium as approved by CMS (including the effect of the "health status risk adjustments") for the Part D coverages that qualify as Standard Coverage. Note that the actual coverage does not have to be identical to the "standard coverage" as defined by the MMA, but may instead be coverage approved as actuarially equivalent by CMS.

Line 1.13 – Standard Coverage, Risk Corridor Payment Adjustments

Report any amounts paid to or received from CMS as Risk Corridor Payment Adjustments (based on where actual loss experience falls within the various MMA-defined risk corridors). Amounts paid to CMS should be reported as negative amounts; amounts received from CMS should be reported as positive amounts.

Line 1.2 – Supplemental Benefits

Report all other premiums received for Part D coverage. These will be the additional premiums that the PDP requires participants to pay for Supplemental Benefits.

Line 2 – Premiums Due and Uncollected – Change

Exclude any receivable or payable for Risk Corridor Payment Adjustments, which should be reported on Lines 4.1 and 4.2. Note that, per the reference in INT 05-05 to SSAP No. 84, receivables from CMS are not subject to the 90-day rule for non-admission.

Line 4 – Risk Corridor Payment Adjustments – Change

The reporting entity will need to estimate the Risk Corridor Payment Adjustment that is receivable (Line 4.1) or payable (Line 4.2) at year-end for each PDP, consistent with the reported experience through year-end. The receivable or payable should exclude any amounts already settled in cash, which should be reported in Line 1.13. An increase in a receivable or a decrease in a payable should be reported as a positive amount; a decrease in a receivable or an increase in a payable should be reported as a negative amount.

Line 5 – Earned Premiums

Earned premium = Premiums Collected +
Change in Due and Uncollected –
Change in Unearned and Advance Premium +
Change in Risk Corridor Payment Adjustments Payable/Receivable.

Note that Lines 5.11, 5.12, and 5.2 will exclude any amounts associated with the Risk Corridor Payment Adjustments, whereas Line 5.13 relates solely to the Risk Corridor Payment Adjustments.

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Line 6 – Total Premiums

Sum of Lines 5.11 through 5.2 (Columns 1 and 3) and Sum of Lines 1.11 through 1.2 (Column 5).

Line 7 – Claims Paid

Follow similar rules as for premiums above.

Line 8 – Claims Reserves and Liabilities – Change

Follow similar rules as for premiums above.

Line 9 – Health Care Receivables – Change

For Lines 9.1 and 9.2, report the portion of Health Care Receivables (pharmacy rebates, loans to providers, etc.) that relate to the Part D coverage that is included in this supplement. This does not include any amounts receivable for the Risk Corridor Payment Adjustments, which are reported on Line 4.1.

Line 10 – Claims Incurred

Claims Incurred = Claims Paid +
Change in Claim Reserves and Liabilities –
Change in Health Care Receivables

Line 11 – Total Claims

Sum of Lines 10.11 through 10.2 (Columns 1 and 3) and Sum of Lines 7.11 through 7.2 (Column 5).

Line 12 – Reinsurance Coverage and Low-Income Cost-Sharing

Line 12.1 – Claims Paid Net of Reimbursements Applied

Report claims paid less amounts received for the following portions of any Part D coverage that is included in the supplement. These amounts are considered payments under an uninsured plan.

Low-Income Subsidy (Cost-Sharing Portion).

Reinsurance Coverage.

Line 12.2 – Reimbursements Received but Not Applied – Change

Report the change during the year in the liability for amounts received from CMS that are in anticipation of future uninsured claim payments by the PDP sponsor.

Line 12.3 – Reimbursements Receivable – Change

Report the change during the year for amounts due from CMS for uninsured claim payments already made by the PDP Sponsor. This will exclude amounts that are already reported on Line 12.2.

Line 12.4 – Health Care Receivables – Change

Report any portion of Health Care Receivables (pharmacy rebates, loans to providers, etc.) that relate to uninsured Part D coverage that is included in this supplement.

Not for Distribution

Line 13 – Aggregate Policy Reserves – Change

Report the change during the year in any policy reserves, including any premium deficiency reserves, established for Part D coverage included in this supplement.

Line 14 – Expenses Paid and
Line 15 – Expenses Incurred

Report the allocated expenses relating to Part D coverage included in this supplement. The allocated expenses will be treated as relating entirely to the insured portion, to avoid the necessity of a separate allocation to the uninsured portion.

Line 16 – Underwriting Gain or Loss

Line 6 – Line 11 – Line 13 – Line 15.

Line 17 – Cash Flow Result (Column 5 only)

Sum of Lines 1– sum of (Lines 7 – Line 12.1 + Line 12.2 – Line 14).

Not for Distribution

BAIL BOND SUPPLEMENT

Only reporting entities writing bail bond coverage are required to complete this supplement. This supplement must be filed with the NAIC by March 1 each year.

DEFINITIONS

Gross Basis:	Reporting of bail bond premium before any permitted practice of adjusting premium for agent commission and brokerage expenses.
Gross Premiums:	Premiums reported on a gross basis.
GPW:	Gross Premium Written
GPE:	Gross Premium Earned
NPE:	Net Premium Earned
Build-Up Fund:	Agent-owned accounts maintained as collateral against loss and liability that are controlled by the reporting entity. These funds are maintained on an individual basis for each liable agent and are available to offset losses on bonds written by those specific agents. Build-up funds are sometimes called collateral funds.

Line 1 – Answer “YES” if the bail bond premium in the financial statement was reported on a gross basis.

Line 10 – Refer to *SSAP No. 53—Property Casualty Contracts – Premiums* for guidance.

Line 11 – Refer to the Uniform Classification of Expenses found in the Appendix of the NAIC *Annual Statement Instructions* for the definition of Taxes, Licenses and Fees. Includes amounts deposited in the agent’s build-up fund.

Line 12 – The amounts reported in the Current Year and Prior Year column should equal Line 10 minus Line 11.

Line 13 – Refer to *SSAP No. 53—Property Casualty Contracts – Premiums* for guidance.

Line 15 – Refer to *SSAP No. 53—Property Casualty Contracts – Premiums* for accounting guidance.

Line 16 – Only include that portion of Losses Paid that was paid by the reporting entity. Exclude any Losses Paid that was paid by the agent from the agent’s build-up fund. Refer to *SSAP No. 5R—Liabilities, Contingencies and Impairments of Assets* and *SSAP No. 55—Unpaid Claims, Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses* for guidance.

Line 17 – Only include that portion of Losses Incurred that were paid or expected to be paid by the reporting entity. Exclude any Losses Incurred that was paid or expected to be paid by the agent from the agent’s build-up fund. Refer to *SSAP No. 5R—Liabilities, Contingencies and Impairments of Assets* and *SSAP No. 55—Unpaid Claims, Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses* for guidance.

Line 18 – Only include that portion of Losses Unpaid expected to be paid by the reporting entity. Exclude any Losses Unpaid expected to be paid by the agent from the agent’s build-up fund. Refer to *SSAP No. 5R— Liabilities, Contingencies and Impairments of Assets* and *SSAP No. 55—Unpaid Claims, Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses* for guidance.

Not for Distribution

Line 19 – Only include that portion of Defense and Cost Containment Expense Paid that was paid by the reporting entity. Exclude any Defense and Cost Containment Expense Paid that was paid by the agent from the agent's build-up fund. Refer to *SSAP No. 5R—Liabilities, Contingencies and Impairments of Assets* and *SSAP No. 55—Unpaid Claims, Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses* for guidance.

Line 20 – Only include that portion of Defense and Cost Containment Expense Incurred that was paid or expected to be paid by the reporting entity. Exclude any Defense and Cost Containment Expense Incurred that was paid or expected to be paid by the agent from the agent's build-up fund. Refer to *SSAP No. 5R—Liabilities, Contingencies and Impairments of Assets* and *SSAP No. 55—Unpaid Claims, Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses* for guidance.

Line 21 – Only include that portion of Defense and Cost Containment Expense Unpaid expected to be paid by the reporting entity. Exclude any Defense and Cost Containment Expense Unpaid expected to be paid by the agent from the agent's build-up fund. Refer to *SSAP No. 5R—Liabilities, Contingencies and Impairments of Assets* and *SSAP No. 55—Unpaid Claims, Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses* for guidance.

Line 22 – Refer to the Uniform Classification of Expenses found in the Appendix of the NAIC *Annual Statement Instructions* for the definition of Taxes, Licenses and Fees.

Line 23 – Should equal Line 26 of the Prior Year Column.

Line 24 – Includes agent commission and brokerage fees deposited in the build-up fund. Also includes any interest earned on the balance held in the fund.

Line 25 – Includes amounts withdrawn from the build-up fund to pay Loss and Loss Adjustment expenses as part of the agent's performance obligation under the agent's contract.

Line 26 – The amounts reported in the Current Year and Prior Year Column should equal Line 23 plus Line 24 minus Line 25.

Not for Distribution

DIRECTOR AND OFFICER INSURANCE COVERAGE SUPPLEMENT

This supplement should be completed by those reporting entities that provide director and officer (D&O) liability coverage in a monoline policy or as part of a commercial multiple peril (CMP) policy. The supplement should be reported on a direct basis (before assumed and ceded reinsurance).

Director and Officer Liability

> Coverage when a director or officer is alleged to have committed a negligent act or omission, or misstatement or misleading statement, and a successful claim is brought against the directors or officers as a result. The policy provides coverage for directors' and officers' liability exposure if claims are made against the directors or officers as individuals.

Line 1 – Direct premiums, losses and defense and cost containment expenses for monoline policies are to be reported before reinsurance for Columns 1 through 6.

For Columns 7 and 8, provide the percentage of in force policies that are claims made vs. occurrence.

Line 2.3 – If the answer to question 2.2 is "yes," provide the amount of direct premium earned (quantified or estimated) for CMP policies before reinsurance.

Line 2.4 – Direct losses and defense and cost containment expenses for CMP policies are to be reported before reinsurance for Columns 1 through 4.

For Columns 5 and 6, provide the percentage of in force policies that are claims made vs. occurrence.

Not for Distribution

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE FOR REINSURANCE COUNTERPARTY REPORTING EXCEPTION – ASBESTOS AND POLLUTION CONTRACTS

DETAIL OF ORIGINAL REINSURERS AGGREGATED ON SCHEDULE F AS OF DECEMBER 31, CURRENT YEAR

Upon approval by the reporting entity's domestic state insurance department, aggregation of individual reinsurers may also be allowed pursuant to the Counterparty Reporting Exception for Asbestos and Pollution Contracts under *SSAP No. 62R—Property Casualty Reinsurance*, paragraphs 66-68. Under this exception, a reporting entity may aggregate reinsurers into one line in Schedule F reflecting the retroactive counterparty under the retroactive agreement for the purposes of determining the Provision for Reinsurance regarding overdue amounts paid by the retroactive counterparty (both authorized and unauthorized). This exception would allow the Provision for Reinsurance to be reduced by reflecting that amounts have been recovered by the reporting entity under the duplicate coverage provided by the retroactive contract, and that inuring balances from the original contract(s) are payable to the retroactive counterparty. In addition, such approval would also permit the substitution of the retroactive counterparty for authorized original reinsurers without overdue balances for purposes of reporting on the primary section of the annual statement Schedule F. If a reporting entity is approved for this exception, pursuant to SSAP No. 62R, the Supplemental Schedule for Reinsurance Counterparty Reporting Exception – Asbestos and Pollution Contracts must be completed in order to continue to detail the reporting of original reinsurers that are aggregated for one line reporting. This reporting decreases the provision of reinsurance liability for overdue on paid amounts related to a qualifying asbestos and pollution reinsurance contract.

With the approval of the reporting entity's domestic state commissioner pursuant to the applicable state credit for reinsurance law regarding the use of other forms of collateral acceptable to the commissioner, the reporting entity shall present the amount of other approved security related to the retroactive reinsurance agreement as an "Other Allowed Offset Item" with respect to the uncollateralized amounts recoverable from unauthorized reinsurers for paid and unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses under the original reinsurance contracts. Amounts approved as "Other Allowed Offset Items" shall be reflected as amounts recoverable from the retroactive counterparty and aggregated reporting described in paragraph 66 shall also be applied for unpaid losses and loss adjustment expenses under the original reinsurance contracts. The security applied as an "Other Allowed Offset Item" shall also be reflected in the designated sub-schedule. Such a prescribed or permitted variation from Appendix A-785 in the *Accounting Practices and Procedures Manual* would be disclosed in Annual Statement Note 1. In addition, Note 1 shall disclose as part of the total impact on the provision for reinsurance the impact on the overdue aspects of the calculation if the reporting entity also receives commissioner approval pursuant to paragraph 66 related to overdue paid amounts (both authorized and unauthorized). Reporting in Schedule F, Part 3 will be subject to the authorized status of the retroactive counterparty, but full reporting of each entity's status is required in the sub schedule.

If a reporting entity has amounts reported for any of the following required groups, categories or subcategories, it shall report the subtotal amount of the corresponding group, category or subcategory, with the specified subtotal line number appearing in the same manner and location as the pre-printed total or grand total line and number:

Not for Distribution

Group or Category	Line Number
Total Authorized	
Affiliates	
U.S. Intercompany Pooling	0199999
U.S. Non-Pool	
Captive	0299999
Other	0399999
Total	0499999
Other (Non-U.S.)	
Captive	0599999
Other	0699999
Total	0799999
Total Authorized – Affiliates	0899999
Other U.S. Unaffiliated Insurers	0999999
Pools	
Mandatory Pools*@	1099999
Voluntary Pools*%	1199999
Other Non-U.S. Insurers#	1299999
Protected Cells	1399999
Total Authorized Excluding Protected Cells (Sum of 0899999, 0999999, 1099999, 1199999 and 1299999)	1499999
Total Unauthorized	
Affiliates	
U.S. Intercompany Pooling	1599999
U.S. Non-Pool	
Captive	1699999
Other	1799999
Total	1899999
Other (Non-U.S.)	
Captive	1999999
Other	2099999
Total	2199999
Total Unauthorized – Affiliates	2299999
Other U.S. Unaffiliated Insurers	2399999
Pools	
Mandatory Pools*@	2499999
Voluntary Pools*%	2599999
Other Non-U.S. Insurers#	2699999
Protected Cells	2799999
Total Unauthorized Excluding Protected Cells (Sum of 2299999, 2399999, 2499999, 2599999 and 2699999)	2899999

Not for Distribution

Total Certified	
Affiliates	
U.S. Intercompany Pooling	2999999
U.S. Non-Pool	
Captive	3099999
Other	3199999
Total	3299999
Other (Non-U.S.)	
Captive	3399999
Other	3499999
Total	3599999
Total Certified – Affiliates	3699999
Other U.S. Unaffiliated Insurers	3799999
Pools	
Mandatory Pools*@	3899999
Voluntary Pools*%	3999999
Other Non-U.S. Insurers#	4099999
Protected Cells	4199999
Total Certified Excluding Protected Cells (Sum of 3699999, 3799999, 3899999, 3999999 and 4099999)	4299999
Total Authorized, Unauthorized and Certified Excluding Protected Cells (Sum of 1499999, 2899999 and 4299999)	4399999
Total Protected Cells (Sum of 1399999, 2799999 and 4199999)	4499999
Totals (Sum of 4399999 and 4499999)	9999999

* – Pools and Associations consisting of affiliated companies should be listed by individual company names.

@ – Include in Mandatory Pools all U.S. Government programs (e.g., National Flood Insurance, National Crop Insurance Corporation), all state residual market mechanisms, the Workers Compensation Reinsurance Pool, and the National Council on Compensation Insurance.

% – Include in Voluntary Pools any pool participation that is voluntary on the part of the reporting entity. Include participation in any state program for which participation is not mandatory.

– Alien Pools and Associations should be reported on Schedule F under the category "Other Non-U.S. Insurers."

Column 1 – ID Number (Original Reinsurer)

Enter one of the following as appropriate for the entity being reported on the schedule. See the Schedule F General Instructions for more information on these identification numbers.

Federal Employer Identification Number	(FEIN)
Alien Insurer Identification Number	(AIIN)
Certified Reinsurer Identification Number	(CRIN)
Pool/Association Identification Number	

Not for Distribution

Column 2 – NAIC Company Code (Original Reinsurer)

If a reinsurer has merged with another entity, report the company code for the surviving entity.

Column 3 – Name of Reinsurer (Original Reinsurer)

Report the name of the counterparty under the original reinsurance agreement for which amounts recoverable have been aggregated into one line reporting on Schedule F, Part 3 reflecting the counterparty under the retroactive reinsurance agreement.

Column 4 – Domiciliary Jurisdiction (Original Reinsurer)

Report the two-character U.S. postal code abbreviation for the domiciliary jurisdiction for U.S. states, territories and possessions. A comprehensive listing of three-character (ISO Alpha 3) abbreviations for foreign countries is available in the appendix of these instructions.

For Pools and Associations, enter the state where the administrative office of such pool or association is located.

If a reinsurer has merged with another entity, report the domiciliary jurisdiction of the surviving entity.

Column 5 – ID Number (Retroactive Reinsurer)

Enter one of the following as appropriate for the entity being reported on the schedule. See the Schedule F General Instructions for more information on these identification numbers.

Federal Employer Identification Number	(FEIN)
Alien Insurer Identification Number	(AIIN)
Certified Reinsurer Identification Number	(CRIN)
Pool/Association Identification Number	

Column 6 – Name of Reinsurer Reported in Schedule F, Part 3 (Retroactive Reinsurer)

Report the name of the counterparty under the retroactive agreement that is reflected in the aggregated one line reporting on Schedule F, Part 3.

Column 7 – Reinsurance Recoverable on Paid Losses

Report amounts with respect to paid losses that have been recovered by the reporting entity under the duplicate coverage provided by the retroactive contract, with inuring balances from the original contracts payable to the retroactive counterparty.

Column 8 – Reinsurance Recoverable on Paid LAE

Report amounts with respect to paid loss adjustment expenses that have been recovered by the reporting entity under the duplicate coverage provided by the retroactive contract, with inuring balances from the original contracts payable to the retroactive counterparty.

Column 9 – Reinsurance Recoverable on Unpaid Case Losses & LAE

Report amounts related to the original reinsurance agreement on unpaid Case and LAE that have not been recovered.

Not for Distribution

Column 10 – Reinsurance Recoverable on IBNR Losses & LAE

Report amounts related to the original reinsurance agreement on IBNR losses and LAE. Columns 12 through 14 detail the collateral related to the original underlying reinsurers.

Column 12 – Funds Held (Original Reinsurer Collateral)

Report any funds held with respect to the original reinsurance agreements.

Column 13 – Letters of Credit (Original Reinsurer Collateral)

Report any letters of credit with respect to the original reinsurance agreements

Column 14 – Trust Funds and Other Allowed Offset Items (Original Reinsurer Collateral)

Report any trust funds or other allowed offsets items with respect to the original reinsurer collateral.

Column 15 – Amounts Approved as Other Offset Items

Column 15 provides detail of amounts approved as other collateral acceptable to the commissioner to offset the provision for reinsurance related to unauthorized original reinsures. These amounts are subject to disclosure in Note 1.

Columns 16 through 24 provide an aging schedule with respect to inuring balances for paid losses and loss adjustment expenses from the original reinsurance contract that are payable to the counterparty under the retroactive reinsurance agreement. The aging schedule is intended to facilitate analysis with respect to SSAP No. 62R, paragraph 66.e., i.e., credit analysis and contingent liability analysis for these inuring balances.

For purposes of completing Columns 16 through 24, a paid loss or paid loss adjustment expense recoverable is due pursuant to original contract terms (as the contract stood on the date of execution).

Where the reinsurance agreement specifies or provides for determination of a date at which claims are to be paid by the reinsurer, the aging period shall commence from that date.

Where the reinsurance agreement does not specify a date for payment by the reinsurer, but does specify or provide for determination of a date at which claims are to be presented to the reinsurer for payment, the aging period shall commence from that date.

Where the reinsurance agreement does not specify or provide for the determination of either of such dates, the aging period shall commence on the date on which the ceding company enters in its accounts a paid loss recoverable which, with respect to the particular reinsurer, exceeds $50,000. If the amount is less than $50,000, it should be reported as currently due. Any such amounts so reported in a prior year's annual statement and still outstanding as of the date of this annual statement must be reported under Column 2? and included in Column 21.

In the event that reinsurance is placed through a broker or intermediary, notice to such broker or intermediary shall constitute notice to the reinsurer. Aging of overdue paid loss and paid loss adjustment expense recoverables begins the day after the due date.

Not for Distribution

CREDIT INSURANCE EXPERIENCE EXHIBIT

NOTE: The sections of these standardized instructions dealing with credit life coverages are not applicable to property and casualty companies. The sections of these instructions dealing with other than credit life and credit accident and health coverages are not applicable to life companies in those states that do not permit them to issue such coverages.

1. This exhibit must be filed with the NAIC by April 1 of each year. An exhibit must be filed for each state (jurisdiction). If the company does not write credit life, accident and health, unemployment, property or other insurance in a state or states, the forms may be filed indicating "NO" to the question on Page 1 of the exhibit. If "NO" is indicated, Pages 2 through 8 are unnecessary.

2. Data is to be reported for all life insurance, accident and health, unemployment, property or other insurance written in the state for which the exhibit is being prepared in connection with loans or other credit transactions entered into for personal, family or household purposes, under which the creditor is the primary beneficiary, without regard to the scope of any applicable credit insurance statute, the term of the insurance or the duration of the credit transaction, but excluding the following: insurance written on a non-contributory basis, insurance written in connection with agricultural loans or other agricultural credit transactions through banks or production credit associations, insurance written in connection with loans or other credit transactions secured by purchase money liens on residential real property, insurance written in connection with isolated transactions not related to a plan or agreement of the reporting entity for insuring the debtors of the creditor. In view of the differences between these specifications and those applicable to other annual statement exhibits, the data may not balance with the credit insurance data exhibited elsewhere in the annual statement.

3. The data reported is to be the direct business of the reporting entity only; reinsurance ceded is not to be deducted and reinsurance assumed is not to be included.

4. Copies of all work papers, calculations and other data used in preparing this exhibit, including forms used in the conversion of actual earned premiums to earned premiums at prima facie rates, must be maintained at the home office of the reporting entity and be available for examination by or submission to the respective insurance departments upon request. In addition, each company shall prepare a nationwide summary of the state exhibits, which shall also be available for submission to the respective insurance departments upon request.

5. Gross Written Premiums (Line 1.1 – Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5)

   Report gross premiums before deductions for dividends or experience rating refunds or credits.

6. Earned Premiums at Prima Facie Rates (Line 1.7 – Parts 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5)

   As of December 31 of the reporting year, actual earned premiums are to be adjusted to the amount that would have been earned if all the insurance in force during the year had been written at rates actuarially equivalent to the current prima facie or statutory rates (the rates in effect at the end of the reporting year). Utilizing credit life, credit accident and health, credit unemployment, credit property or other credit insurance earned premium conversion worksheets, the conversion must be performed for each premium rate (or schedule of rates) which is not actuarially equivalent to the current prima facie rate and which had premiums earned during the year. (For the conversion of actual earned premiums on business for which prima facie rates have not been promulgated, see paragraph C., Special Instructions.) The earned premium conversion worksheets call for actual earned premiums at prima facie rates on Line A; this is for balancing purposes only. If all actual earned premiums were written at rates actuarially equivalent to current prima facie rates, Lines 1.6 and 1.7 will be equal and earned premium conversion worksheets need not be completed. Earned premium conversion worksheets are not to be submitted with the exhibit, but are to be retained in accordance with Instruction 4.

   A. Credit Life, Credit Unemployment, Credit Property, or Other Credit Insurance Earned Premium Conversion Worksheet

      Actual earned premiums are converted to prima facie earned premiums by using a conversion factor that is the ratio of the current prima facie rate to the premium rate actually charged.

Not for Distribution

B. Credit Accident & Health Earned Premiums Conversion Worksheet

Actual earned premiums are converted to prima facie earned premiums by using a conversion factor which is the average of the ratios of the current prima facie rates to the premium rates actually charged for 12, 24 and 36 month terms.

C. Special Instructions

In the absence of specific instructions adopted by an insurance department for the conversion of actual earned premiums on unregulated business in that state, the following shall apply:

1. For business written in states that have not promulgated any prima facie rates, actual earned premiums need not be converted; the amounts shown on Lines 1.6 and 1.7 will be equal.

2. For business written in states which have promulgated prima facie rates that apply only to insurance written in connection with transactions of specific durations (e.g., 10 years or less), the conversion factor for actual earned premiums on unregulated business (i.e., over 10 years), shall be based on the prima facie rate for regulated business, observing any class of business rate differentials, where applicable.

7. Other Incurred Compensation (Line 3.2 – Parts 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5)

Include all experience refunds, retrospective rate credits, or policyholder dividends (excluding amounts paid to insureds), and anything else of value provided as compensation. All amounts should be stated on an incurred basis, (i.e., amounts should equal paid amounts plus the change during the year in liabilities for incurred but unpaid compensation.)

8. Mean Insurance In Force (Line 5 – Part 1 only)

The average of the monthly amounts of insurance in force should be calculated and entered, without adjustment for reinsurance assumed or ceded. For joint coverage, the amount in force should equal twice the death benefit.

9. "Critical Period" Accident and Health Insurance

Report in the "Other" column of the appropriate page. For purposes of this exhibit, "critical period" insurance is that which covers loan payments for the lesser of: (a) a specified number of months; or (b) the remaining duration of the loan. Coverages which are limited in number by statutory requirements should not be considered "critical period" coverages.

10. Part 4 Coverage Definitions

"Creditor Placed Insurance" means insurance that is purchased unilaterally by the creditor, who is the named insured, subsequent to the date of the credit transaction, providing coverage against loss, expense or damage to property as a result of fire, theft, collision or other risks of loss that would either impair a creditor's interest or adversely affect the value of collateral. "Creditor Placed Home" means "Creditor Placed Insurance" on homes, mobile homes and other real estate. "Creditor Placed Auto" means insurance on automobiles, boats or other vehicles.

"Single Interest" means insurance that protects only the creditor's interest in the collateral securing a debtor's credit transaction.

"Dual Interest" means insurance that protects the creditor's and the debtor's interest in the collateral securing the debtor's credit transaction. "Dual Interest" includes insurance commonly referred to as "Limited Dual Interest."

"Credit Personal Property Insurance" means insurance written in connection with a credit transaction where the collateral is not a motor vehicle, mobile home or real estate and that:

1. Covers perils to the goods purchased through a credit transaction or used as collateral for a credit transaction and that concerns a creditor's interest in the purchased goods or pledged collateral, either in whole or in part; or

2. Covers perils to goods purchased in connection with an open-end credit transaction.

Not for Distribution

11. Part 5 Coverage Definitions

GAP insures the excess of the outstanding indebtedness over the primary property insurance benefits in the event of a total loss to a collateral asset. Primary property insurance refers to the underlying P&C insurance policy insuring the property, such as automobile physical damage insurance. For reporting experience in the CIEE, "Personal GAP" refers to contributory coverage for which the borrower pays the premium for the insurance and receives a certificate or policy of coverage.

"Credit Family Leave" provides a monthly or lump sum benefit during an unpaid leave of absence from employment resulting from specified causes, such as illness of a close relative, adoption or birth of a child. If the Credit Family Leave benefit is included with the involuntary unemployment benefit without a specific identifiable charge, Credit Family Leave experience may be included with the Involuntary Unemployment Experience in Part 3.

12. Part 6 Coverage Definitions

This exhibit is to be completed on a nationwide basis. The expense definitions follow those used in the Insurance Expense Exhibit.

Not for Distribution

EARNED PREMIUM CONVERSION WORKSHEET
PART 1 – Credit Life Insurance
STATE OF ________________
Calendar Year 20____

Single Premium ___ MOB ___ Single Life ___ Joint Life ___ Open-End ___ Closed-End ___

	Actual Earned Premiums Col. (1)	Prima Facie Rate Col. (2)	Actual Premium Rate Col. (3)	Prima Facie Earned Prem. Col. (4)
A. Earned premiums at prima facie rate	________	XXX	XXX	________
B. Earned premiums at other than prima facie rates:				
1.	________	________	________	________
2.	________	________	________	________
3.	________	________	________	________
4.	________	________	________	________
5.	________	________	________	________
6.	________	________	________	________
Totals	________ To Line 1.6, Part 1	XXX	XXX	________ To Line 1.7, Part 1

C. State method used to calculate unearned premiums:

____
____
____

Note: Companies making a direct calculation of prima facie earned premium will complete only Col. 1 and Col. 4 Totals, and Line 1.3.

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EARNED PREMIUM CONVERSION WORKSHEET
PART 2 – Credit Accident & Health Insurance
STATE OF __________________
Calendar Year 20_____

Plan of Benefits______________________________
SP, Closed-End ___ MOB, Open-End ___ MOB, Closed-End ___ Other ___

	Actual Earned Premiums Col. (1)	Premium Rates 12 mo Col. (2)	Premium Rates 24 mo Col. (3)	Premium Rates 36 mo Col. (4)	Prima Facie Earned Premium Col. (5)*
A. Earned Premium at prima facie rate					
B. Earned Premium at other than prima facie rate:					
1. a. Actual rate	XXX				XXX
b. Ratio	XXX				XXX
c. Average Ratio of Columns 2 – 3 – 4	XXX	XXX		XXX	XXX
d. Earned Premium		XXX	XXX	XXX	
2. a. Actual rate	XXX				XXX
b. Ratio	XXX				XXX
c. Average Ratio of Columns 2 – 3 – 4	XXX	XXX		XXX	XXX
d. Earned Premium		XXX	XXX	XXX	
3. a. Actual rate	XXX				XXX
b. Ratio	XXX				XXX
c. Average Ratio of Columns 2 – 3 – 4	XXX	XXX		XXX	XXX
d. Earned Premium		XXX	XXX	XXX	
Totals		XXX	XXX	XXX	
	To Line 1.6, Part 2				To Line 1.7, Part 2

C. State method used to calculate unearned premiums: ( ) Rule of 78;
( ) Straight Line; ( ) Average of Rule of 78 and Straight Line;
( ) Tabular Basis; ( ) Other, specify basis ____

* Prima Facie Earned Premium in Column (5) are found by multiplying the Actual Earned Premium (Col. 1) by the Average Ratio shown in Line 1.c.

Note: Companies making a direct calculation of prima facie earned premium will complete only Column 1 and Column 5 Totals.

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EARNED PREMIUM CONVERSION WORKSHEET
PART 3 – Credit Unemployment Insurance
STATE OF ________________
Calendar Year 20_____

30 Day Retro, SP___ 30 Day Non-Retro, SP___ 30 Day Retro, MOB___
30 Day Non-Retro, MOB___ Other___

		Actual Earned Premiums Col. (1)	Prima Facie Rate Col. (2)	Actual Premium Rate Col. (3)	Prima Facie Earned Prem. Col. (4)
A. Earned premiums at prima facie rate		________	XXX	XXX	________
B. Earned premiums at other than prima facie rates:					
	1.	________	________	________	________
	2.	________	________	________	________
	3.	________	________	________	________
	4.	________	________	________	________
	5.	________	________	________	________
	6.	________	________	________	________
Totals		________	XXX	XXX	________
		To Line 1.6, Part 3			To Line 1.7, Part 3

C. State method used to calculate unearned premiums:

____
____
____

Note: Companies making a direct calculation of prima facie earned premium will complete only Col. 1 and Col. 4 Totals, and Line 1.3.

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EARNED PREMIUM CONVERSION WORKSHEET
PART 4 – Credit Property Insurance
STATE OF __________________
Calendar Year 20_____

Plan of Benefits_______________________
Single Interest ___ Dual Interest ___ Not Applicable ___

	Actual Earned Premiums Col. (1)	Prima Facie Rate Col. (2)	Actual Premium Rate Col. (3)	Prima Facie Earned Prem. Col. (4)
A. Earned premiums at prima facie rate	______________	XXX	XXX	______________
B. Earned premiums at other than prima facie rates:				
1.	______________	______________	______________	______________
2.	______________	______________	______________	______________
3.	______________	______________	______________	______________
4.	______________	______________	______________	______________
5.	______________	______________	______________	______________
6.	______________	______________	______________	______________
Totals	______________	XXX	XXX	______________
	To Line 1.6, Part 4A			To Line 1.7, Part 4A

C. State method used to calculate unearned premiums:

____
____

Note: Companies making a direct calculation of prima facie earned premium will complete only Col. 1 and Col. 4 Totals, and Line 1.3.

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EARNED PREMIUM CONVERSION WORKSHEET
PART 5 – Other Credit Insurance
STATE OF ________________
Calendar Year 20_____

Plan of Benefits______________________

		Actual Earned Premiums Col. (1)	Prima Facie Rate Col. (2)	Actual Premium Rate Col. (3)	Prima Facie Earned Prem. Col. (4)
A. Earned premiums at prima facie rate		____________	XXX	XXX	____________
B. Earned premiums at other than prima facie rates:					
	1.	____________	____________	____________	____________
	2.	____________	____________	____________	____________
	3.	____________	____________	____________	____________
	4.	____________	____________	____________	____________
	5.	____________	____________	____________	____________
	6.	____________	____________	____________	____________
Totals		____________	XXX	XXX	____________
		To Line 1.6, Part 5			To Line 1.7, Part 5

C. State method used to calculate unearned premiums:

____
____
____

Note: Companies making a direct calculation of prima facie earned premium will complete only Col. 1 and Col. 4 Totals, and Line 1.3.

Not for Distribution

LONG-TERM CARE INSURANCE EXPERIENCE REPORTING FORMS 1 THROUGH 5

These reporting forms must be filed with the NAIC by April 1 each year.

The purpose of the Long-Term Care Insurance Experience Reporting Forms is to monitor the amount of such coverage and to provide data specific to this coverage on a nationwide basis. Long-term care expenses may be paid through life policies, annuity contracts and health contracts. When the long-term benefits portion of the contract is subject to rating rules based on the Long-Term Care Insurance Model Regulation (sections on required disclosure or rating practices to customers, loss ratio and premium rate increases), the adequacy of the pricing and reserve assumptions is critical to meeting the expectation of those sections.

For life or annuity products where no portion is subject to these rating rules, the products are not being included in the reporting in these forms. Companies may use an assumption that long-term care benefits that are "incidental" regardless of the date of issue, may be excluded. Incidental means that the value of long-term care benefits provided is less than ten percent (10%) of the total value of the benefits provided over the life of the policy (measured as of the date of issue). If a policy form has had no policies in force and all claims on the policy form have been settled for more than one year, then the policy form is no longer reported on Forms 1, 2 and 4.

Form 1 focuses on the critical assumptions of morbidity and persistency while still presenting loss ratio data (without the level of detail in the original forms). As noted in the instructions specific to the form, prior-year values will be filled in over time. Only information as of 2009 and subsequent years is required on the form unless it was required on the previous Long-Term Care Insurance Experience Reporting Forms. Companies are not required to supply information for spaces on the forms corresponding to any year prior to adoption of the forms, unless that information was previously reported. Form 2 focuses on the developing level of funds from the issue age premium basis and compares this to the active life reserve. As noted in the instructions specific to the form, prior-year values will be filled in over time. Form 3 focuses on the adequacy of claims reserves by presenting experience based on incurred year over the next several years. Because prior-year values should already be available; this form should be completed for at least the current and past four years. If available, all prior years should be completed. Form 4 is to include life and annuity products that are not exempt as outlined in the Long-Term Care Insurance Model Regulation. Form 5, which replaces the LTC Experience Form C, requires information at the state level. In addition to the considerable changes in the structure and purpose of the forms, the new forms are based on adding additional calendar years of experience to prior results. To more appropriately compare the actual results with expectations, the expected values are based on the exposure at the beginning of that year, *not* the original assumed sales distribution used when completing the original forms.

Because of the relatively small claim rates and variable length and size of long-term care claims, the statistical credibility of long-term care insurance experience is lower than the amount of credibility assigned to similar amounts of experience on other types of health insurance. This should be taken into account when reviewing experience and assessing the adequacy of reserves and the critical assumptions underlying them.

The Long-Term Care Insurance Experience Reporting Forms 1 through 5 should be filed whenever long-term care insurance has been sold, regardless of which annual statement has been filed. These forms are not only applicable to companies filing the life, accident and health annual statement. The list of the various annual statements is: life, accident and health, property/casualty, fraternal and health.

Include under the Individual portion both Individual policies and Group certificates if the group is approved by the state under statutes similar to Section 4E(4) of the Long-Term Care Insurance Model Act. Include under the Group portion group certificates if the group is approved by the state under statutes similar to Section 4E(1), (2) or (3) of the model act.

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Experience for LTC insurance should be reported separately by stand-alone LTC policy form or by rider where experience is to be reported by form. Reporting by rider is applicable only to riders having distinct premiums for LTC coverage that are attached to products other than stand-alone LTC policies. Experience under forms that provide substantially similar coverage and provisions, that are issued to substantially similar risk classes and that are issued under similar underwriting standards, may be combined. If this option is utilized, the forms combined should be identified in the column captioned "Policy Form."

Claims incurred will need to reflect the loss of future premiums. These will occur because of the waiver of premium provision in the contract, waiver due to spouse's benefit status or other provisions in the contract that make it paid-up or not subject to collection of additional premiums for some future period. The claim incurred in each year will include the amount of the reserve established to reflect the loss of future expected premiums. The effect in future years will depend on the manner in which premiums from these policies are reported in following periods. If the assumption is that the policy is paid-up (no future premiums to be collected), the reserve and experience fund would be the paid-up value and future incurred claims will be only for LTC benefits. If the assumption is that future premiums (gross or net) will be considered as "paid by waiver," the reserve and experience fund will include in the reserve the present value of future premiums to be waived and the premium waived will be reported as both earned premium and a portion of the incurred claims.

Not for Distribution

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FORM 1

OVERVIEW

Long-Term Care Insurance Experience Reporting Form 1 is intended to track actual claims and persistency against expected on a nationwide basis. Certain group business is reported separately from individual and some group business. (See Section 4(E) of the Long-Term Care Insurance Model Act.) Policy forms are grouped into three categories: comprehensive, institutional only or non-institutional. Yearly and cumulative comparisons are exhibited. Even though only policy form groupings are displayed, policy form level information should be kept. It may facilitate rating reviews by the regulators. If a policy form has had no policies in force and all claims on the policy form have been settled for more than one year, then the policy form is no longer reported on this form.

DEFINITIONS AND FORMULAS

Comprehensive

Policy forms that provide a combination of institutional or facility and non-institutional coverage. These include institutional only policies with non-institutional riders.

Institutional Only

Policy forms that provide institutional coverage only.

Non-Institutional Only

Policy forms that provide only non-institutional coverage.

Current

Current calendar year of reporting.

Example: For a specific policy form category, the first year of issue was 2001. This Form 1 is required starting for the year 2009 and the reporting year is 2011. The current year would be 2011.

Prior

The year immediately prior to the year of reporting.

Example: 2010

2nd Prior

Two years prior to the year of reporting.

Example: 2009

3rd Prior

Three years prior to the year of reporting.

Example: Blank, because the first year of reporting is 2009.

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4th Prior

Four years prior to the year of reporting.

Example: Blank, because the first year of reporting is 2009.

5th Prior

Five years prior to the year of reporting.

Example: Blank, because the first year of reporting is 2009.

Form Inception-to-Date

Aggregate experience data since the adoption of this Form 1.

Example: Data from 2009 through 2011.

Actual and expected in force counts are sums of counts for all years since adoption of Form 1.

Total Inception-to-Date

Aggregate experience data since issuance of policies.

Example: Data from 2001 through 2011.

Column 1 – Earned Premiums

Collected Premiums + Change in Due Premiums – Change in Advanced Premiums – Change in Unearned Premium Reserves.

Life, Accident & Health, Fraternal and Property/Casualty Only

Total earned premiums should equal direct earned premiums for LTC business from Schedule H, Part 1, Line 2.

Column 2 – Incurred Claims

If	iy	=	Incurred year
	T	=	Report year – incurred year
	V	=	Discount rate
	${}_t\text{Paid Claims}_{iy}$	=	Paid claims during claim duration t from claims incurred in year iy, t = 0, 1, 2, 3, . . . T
	${}_T\text{Case Reserve}_{iy}$	=	Case reserve at end of report year from claims incurred in iy

Incurred claims for incurred year iy :

For T=0

$$ {}_0\text{Paid Claims}_{iy} \times v^{1/4} + {}_0\text{Case Reserve}_{iy} \times v^{1/2} + {}_0\text{IBNR}_{iy} \times v^{1/2}. $$

For T>0

$$ {}_0\text{Paid Claims}_{iy} \times v^{1/4} + {}_1\text{Paid Claims}_{iy} \times v^{1} + {}_2\text{Paid Claims}_{iy} \times v^{2} + \ldots + {}_T\text{Paid Claims}_{iy} \times v^{T} + {}_T\text{Case Reserve}_{iy} \times v^{T+1/2} + ({}_T\text{IBNR}_{iy} \times v^{T+1/2}) $$

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This is the developed claim amounts for claims incurred during the specific calendar year. For each claim, the incurred claim equals the present values of all claim payments and the present value of any outstanding case reserve. This will be different from the reported financial incurred claims. The financial incurred claims, including the change in claim reserves that contains gain or loss due to reserve estimation different from actual payments for claims incurred in prior years.

For purposes of the present value calculation, assume all payments are made in the middle of the calendar year and the case reserve is at the end of the calendar year. The discount rate is the statutory valuation interest rate for case reserve. For the current calendar year, an Incurred But Not Reported (IBNR) reserve should be assigned. If a portion of the IBNR is held for years other than the current calendar year, the value in the parentheses should be used.

The total case reserves and IBNR equal the portion of the direct liability attributable to long-term care business from Exhibit 8, Part 2, Line 2.1 (life, accident & health and fraternal) plus the portion of the claim liabilities reported on Exhibit 6, Line 14 (life, accident & health) and Line 13 (fraternal) attributable to LTC business for life, accident & health and fraternal only. This amount includes accrued and unaccrued claims liabilities, which are incurred but not yet paid, both reported and not reported.

The incurred claims should be consistent with the claims exhibited on Form 3.

Column 3 – Valuation Expected Incurred Claims

The expected claim cost for an individual covered under a policy in force[1] at the beginning of the calendar year based on statutory active life reserve morbidity assumption. This is the interpolation of successive policy year expected claim cost for all coverages in force at the beginning of the year. Simple averaging is acceptable.

An acceptable approximation is the expected claim cost multiplied by an exposure adjustment, where expected claim cost is the sum of claim costs during the year based on the valuation morbidity assumption of each life in force at the beginning of the year. The valuation claim cost during the year is an interpolation of successive claim costs by policy year. Other approximations may also be acceptable. Any changes in method should be disclosed on the form.

The exposure adjustment is:

> [Actual Number of Lives In Force at Beginning of Year – (Expected Deaths + Expected Lapses) / 2] / Actual Number of Lives In Force at Beginning of Year,

where Expected Deaths and Expected Lapses are based on valuation assumptions. They can be derived from a single average decrement rate combining deaths and lapses, or specific decrement rates applying to actual exposures. If there is no in force at the beginning of the year, the expected claim cost can be zero.

Column 4 – Actual to Expected Incurred Claims

Actual incurred claims as a percentage of valuation expected incurred claims.

Column 5 – Open Claim Count

Number of claims that have at least one benefit payment made during the year after the elimination period. For the purpose of including a claim in this count, payments that do not require satisfaction of the elimination period are excluded. Examples are payments of caregiver training benefits and optional care coordination benefits. For these examples, if the amounts paid are included as benefits under the policy, they should be included in the claim amounts but excluded from the claim counts. A claim should be included in the count, even though it has terminated by the end of the year.

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[1] If active life reserves are not held for claimants, then exclude the claimants.

Column 6 – New Claim Count

Number of claims that have at least one benefit payment made during the year after the elimination period but have no payments in previous years. If a claimant has prior claims, he or she should be counted if the current claim is considered as a new claim. For the purpose of including a claim in this count, payments that do not require satisfaction of the elimination period are excluded. A new claim should be included in the count even though it has terminated by the end of the year.

Column 7 – Lives In Force End of Year

Actual number of lives in force at the end of the year. Joint policies should be counted by number of lives.

Column 8 – Expected Lives In Force End of Year

Expected number of lives in force at the end of the year:

> Actual Number of Lives In Force at Beginning of Year + New Issue Lives – Expected Deaths – Expected Lapses,
>
> where Expected Deaths and Expected Lapses are based on valuation assumptions. They can be derived from a single average decrement rate combining deaths and lapses or specific decrement rates applying to actual exposures. Joint policies should be counted by number of lives.

Column 9 – Actual to Expected Lives In Force

Actual number of lives in force as a percentage of expected number of lives in force at the end of the year.

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NOTES

1. Form 1 applies to direct business only.

2. Prior years' figures, except for incurred claims, should be the same as the figures from prior years' Form 1.

3. Form Inception-to-Date figures, except for incurred claims, should be the corresponding figures from prior-year Form 1 plus the figures for the current year. No interest discounting is required to determine Form Inception-to-Date and Total Inception-to-Date figures.

4. If Incurred But Not Reported reserves must be allocated by policy form, the allocation should be based on paid claims and change in claim reserves.

5. Use the valuation assumptions corresponding to the current reserves being held. They are not necessarily the original reserve assumptions if strengthening or release of reserves has been made in the past. The assumptions for each year should be applied to the actual in-force (age, gender, plan distribution), not the distribution originally expected or issued.

6. An insurance company may use more refined methods in determining the required information than those described in the definitions and instructions. Methods must be consistent from report year to report year.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FORM 2

OVERVIEW

The purpose of Form 2 is to calculate a ratio of an experience reserve to the reported reserve by calendar year on a nationwide basis. Summary data by policy form is to be reported. Data for the current reporting year, as well as that reported in each of the prior two reporting years, is to be shown on Form 2.

The following formulae specify data by calendar duration (t) and calendar year of issue (n). Data at this detail is required for the calculation of the experience reserve, although only totals by policy form are illustrated. Experience data is notated by a superscript E to distinguish from valuation assumptions. The experience reserve reported in column 13 is developed from: 1) the experience reserve at the end of the prior reporting year (t-1); 2) valuation net premiums and interest rates; and 3) experience incurred claims, earned premiums, and actual persistency. The valuation net premiums used are the actual net premiums used for that reporting year. *As an example, if a factor file method is used, the valuation net premiums used to calculate the reserve factors would be used for Form 2.*

For 2009, the experience reserve (column 13) was calculated using the reported reserves as of the end of 2008 as the prior year's reserve. Similarly, for acquired business, the experience reserve as of the year-end following acquisition is set equal to the reported reserve as of that date. The experience reserve as of subsequent periods is developed from the first experience reserve reported in this form. If a policy form has had no policies in force and all claims on the policy form have been settled for more than one year, then the policy form is no longer reported on this form.

Experience and valuation data are reported by base policy form. Rider forms will be reported with the base forms to which they are attached.

Only summary data by reporting year is illustrated. *The reporting company should have detail by calendar duration available upon request.*

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DEFINITIONS AND FORMULAS

Column 3 – Last Year Issue

For closed blocks of business, report the last year a policy was issued for the policy form. For open blocks of business, leave blank.

Column 4 – Earned Premiums

$_tEP_n$ = The direct earned premium in calendar duration t for all business of Calendar Year of Issue (CYI) n. Include earned premiums only for the reporting year. Total direct earned premiums should equal direct earned premiums for LTC business from Schedule H, Part 1, Line 2 for life, accident & health, fraternal and property/casualty only.

Column 5 – Incurred Claims

$_tIC^E_n$ = The experience incurred claims of all business of CYI n in calendar duration t for the reporting year.

$_tIC^E_n$ = $[_t(\text{Paid Claims})_n] + [_t\text{CLiab}^E_n \text{ x } (1+i_n)^{-1/2} - (_{t-1}\text{CLiab}^E_n) \text{ x } (1+i_n)^{1/2}]$

Where:

$_t(\text{Paid Claims})_n$ = The paid claims of all business of CYI n in calendar duration t for the reporting year. Paid claims is the total direct paid claims for LTC business from Exhibit 8, Part 2, Line 1.1 for life, accident & health and fraternal only.

i_n = The valuation interest rate for CYI n.

$_{t}CLiab^{E}{}_{n}$ = The claim liability of all business of CYI n in calendar duration t for the reporting year. $_{t}CLiab^{E}$ is the portion of the total direct claim liability attributable to LTC business from Exhibit 8, Part 2, Line 2.1 (life, accident & health and fraternal) plus the portion of the claim liabilities reported on Exhibit 6, Line 14 (life, accident & health) and Line 13 (fraternal) attributable to LTC business for life, accident & health, and fraternal only. This amount includes accrued and unaccrued claims liabilities, which are incurred but not yet paid, both reported and not reported.

$_{t-1}CLiab^{E}{}_{n}$ = The claim liability of all business of CYI n in calendar duration t-1 for the prior reporting year. $_{t-1}CLiab^{E}{}_{n}$ is the total direct claim liability for LTC business from Exhibit 8, Part 2, Line 4.1 (life, accident & health and fraternal) of the current year's annual statement plus the portion of the claim liabilities reported on Exhibit 6, Line 14 (life, accident & health) and Line 13 (fraternal) attributable to LTC business on the prior year's annual statement for life, accident & health and fraternal only. This amount includes accrued and unaccrued claims liabilities that were incurred but not paid at the prior year-end, both reported and not reported.

Column 6 – Loss Ratio

$_{t}LR_{n}$ = The incurred claims loss ratio in calendar duration t for all business of CYI n.

$_{t}LR_{n}$ = $_{t}IC^{E}{}_{n} / {}_{t}EP_{n}$

Column 6 = Column 5 / Column 4 x 100

Column 7 – Annual Net Premium/Annual Gross Premium

The ratio of annual net premium to annualized gross premium.

Annual Net Premium = $\sum$ (annual valuation net premiums for policies issued in calendar year n at the start of calendar duration t). Companies may report zero (0) for the net premiums during the Preliminary Term period.

Annual Gross Premium = $\sum$ (Annualized Premium In Force, including mode loadings for policies issued in calendar year n at the start of calendar duration t).

For calendar duration 0, the net premiums and gross premiums at issue should be used.

Column 8 – Current Year Net Premiums

$_{t}P_{n}$ = The annual valuation net premium for all business of CYI n in calendar duration t.

$_{t}P_{n}$ = $_{t}EP_{n}$ x $\sum$ (annual valuation net premiums for policies issued in calendar year n at the start of calendar duration t)/ $\sum$ (Annualized Premium In Force for policies issued in calendar year n at the start of calendar duration t). At the detail level of CYI n and calendar duration t, Column 8 = Column 4 x Column 7.

Column 9 – In Force Count Beginning of Year

$_{t-1}IF_{n}$ = The in force count in calendar duration t-1 for all business of CYI n at the end of the calendar year preceding the reporting year. In force Count Beginning of Years should equal in force end of prior year from the Exhibit of Number of Policies (Accident and Health Insurance, Line 1) for LTC business for life, accident & health and fraternal only.

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Column 10 – New Issues Current Year

The new issues count during the reporting year. New Issues Current Year should equal issued during year from the Exhibit of Number of Policies (Accident and Health Insurance, Line 2) for LTC business for life, accident & health and fraternal only.

Column 11 – In Force Count End of Year

${}_{t}IF_{n}$ = The in force count in calendar duration t for all business of CYI n at the end of the reporting year. In Force Count End of Years should equal in force end of year from the Exhibit of Number of Policies (Accident and Health Insurance, Line 9) for LTC business for life, accident & health and fraternal only.

Column 12 – Persistency Rate

(Column 11 – .5 x Column 10) / (Column 9 + .5 x Column 10)

Column 13 – Experience Policy Reserves

$${}_{t}V^{E}{}_{n} = [({}_{t-1}V^{E}{}_{n}) + {}_{t}P_{n}] \text{ x } (1+ i_{n}) - {}_{t}IC^{E}{}_{n} \text{ x } (1+ i_{n})^{1/2}$$

Where:

${}_{t}V^{E}{}_{n}$ = The experience reserve as of the end of the reporting year for calendar duration t, and CYI n.

${}_{t-1}V^{E}{}_{n}$ = The experience reserve as of the end of the prior reporting year for calendar duration t-1, and CYI n. For the first filing of this form, the experience reserve as of the second prior year is set equal to the reported reserve as of that date.

${}_{t}P_{n}$ = The annual valuation net premium for all business of CYI n in calendar duration t. The total for the reporting year is the amount reported in Column (8).

i_{n} = The valuation interest rate for CYI n.

${}_{t}IC^{E}{}_{n}$ = The experience incurred claims for all business of CYI n in calendar duration t. The total amount for the reporting year is reported in Column (5).

Column 14 – Reported Policy Reserves

The amount reported in annual statement Exhibit 6, Line 2 for life, accident & health and fraternal only.

Column 15 – Experience/Reported Ratio

Column 15 = Column 13 / Column 14 x 100

<u>Section C – Summary</u>

Line 1	–	Total Current - Individual	=	Sum of each Section A, Line 1 (all policy forms)
Line 2	–	Total Prior - Individual	=	Sum of each Section A, Line 2 (all policy forms)
Line 3	–	Total 2nd Prior - Individual	=	Sum of each Section A, Line 3 (all policy forms)
Line 4	–	Total Current - Group	=	Sum of each Section B, Line 1 (all policy forms)
Line 5	–	Total Prior - Group	=	Sum of each Section B, Line 2 (all policy forms)
Line 6	–	Total 2nd Prior - Group	=	Sum of each Section B, Line 3 (all policy forms)
Line 7	–	Current Year Total	=	Section C, Line 1 + Section C, Line 4

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR FORM 3

The purpose of this form is to test the adequacy of reserves held on long-term care policies. This form allows for the development of a seven-year trend of losses incurred by a specific year group of claimants. This form is to be prepared on a nationwide basis.

Report all dollar amounts in thousands ($000 omitted).

Part 1 – Total Amount Paid Policyholders

Show paid claims by year paid and year incurred. Claims are on a direct basis, including transfers before any reinsurance. Claims incurred prior to the year shown on Line 2 should be included in Column 1.

The "Prior" values in these sections will not be directly comparable to prior statements, as the current year's statement will include an additional incurred year's values.

Transfer policies are defined as policies that are either purchased or sold, typically through assumption reinsurance. These policies will be recorded in these parts of this exhibit while the company owns them.

Part 2 – Sum of Total Amount Paid Policyholders and Claim Liability and Reserve Outstanding at End of Year

This section provides a claim cost development overview to show the adequacy of claim reserves for a particular incurral year at the end of that year and at the end of subsequent years. The entry in Line X and Column Y is the cumulative claims incurred during year X and paid through the end of year Y for claims incurred in year X, plus the reserve at the end of year Y for claims incurred in year X.

Claims are on a direct basis including transfers before any reinsurance. Claims incurred prior to the year shown on Line 2 should be included in Line 1, Columns 1 through 8.

The "Prior" values in these sections will not be directly comparable to prior statements, as the current year's statement will include an additional incurred year's values.

Transfer policies are defined as policies that are either purchased or sold, typically through assumption reinsurance. These policies will be recorded in these parts of this exhibit while the company owns them.

Part 3 – Transferred Reserves

Claim reserves for ***transfer claims (acquired or sold)*** are shown here, by claim incurred year, starting from the year of transfer. For sold business, the entries are positive. For acquired business, the entries are negative. For years after the transfer year, the reserves are increased with interest.

Claim reserves for the buyer are the reserves initially set by the buyer, not necessarily equal to the reserves for the seller.

Part 4 – Present Value of Incurred Claims (Interest Adjusted Development of Incurred Claims)

Because claim reserves for long-duration claims are generally discounted, the year-to-year comparison in Part 2 is misleading to the extent interest income on claim reserves is material. To show consistent values; paid claims; transferred reserves and claim reserves are discounted to a common point in time (assumed to be July 1 of the incurred year).

- Paid claims in the year of incurral are discounted one-quarter year.
- Paid claims subsequent to the year of incurral are assumed to be paid mid-year and discounted back to the midpoint of the incurred year.
- Outstanding claim reserves for a given incurred year plus transferred reserves from Part 3 are discounted from the valuation date to the midpoint of the incurred year.
- Negative results are possible for acquired business only. Negative results indicate downward development of ultimate claims.

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If	iy	=	Incurred year
	T	=	Report year – incurred year
	v	=	Discount rate
	$_{t}\text{Paid Claims}_{iy}$	=	Paid claims during current or prior calendar year t from claims incurred in year iy
	$_{t}\text{Case Reserve}_{iy}$	=	Case reserve at end of calendar year t from claims incurred in iy
	$_{t}\text{Transferred Reserve}_{iy}$	=	Transferred reserve at end of calendar year t from claims incurred in iy and
	t	=	iy, iy+1, iy+2, . . . , iy + T

then the Present Value of Incurred Claims for incurred year iy:

For T=0

$$_{iy}\text{Paid Claims}_{iy} \times v^{¼} + {}_{iy}\text{Case Reserve}_{iy} \times v^{½} + {}_{iy}\text{IBNR}_{iy} \times v^{½} + {}_{iy}\text{Transferred Reserve}_{iy} \times v^{½}$$

For T>0

$$_{iy}\text{Paid Claims}_{iy} \times v^{¼} + {}_{iy+1}\text{Paid Claims}_{iy} \times v^{1} + {}_{iy+2}\text{Paid Claims}_{iy} \times v^{2} + \ldots + {}_{iy+T}\text{Paid Claims}_{iy} \times v^{T}$$
$$+ {}_{iy+T}\text{Case Reserve}_{iy} \times v^{T+½} + ({}_{iy+T}\text{IBNR}_{iy} \times v^{T+½}) + {}_{iy+T}\text{Transferred Reserve}_{iy} \times v^{T+½}$$

If a portion of the IBNR is held for years other than the current calendar year, the value in the parentheses should be used.

The total case reserves and IBNR equal the portion of the total direct liability attributable to LTC business from Exhibit 8, Part 2, Line 2.1 (life, accident & health and fraternal) plus the portion of the claim liabilities reported on Exhibit 6, Line 14 (life, accident & health) and Line 13 (fraternal) attributable to LTC business for life, accident & health and fraternal only. This amount includes accrued and unaccrued claims liabilities that are incurred but not yet paid, both reported and not reported.

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR FORM 4

OVERVIEW

Long-Term Care Insurance Experience Reporting Form 4 is intended to track life insurance and annuity products that have long-term care benefits provided by acceleration of certain benefits within these products. Include only the products that are not exempt as outlined in the Long-Term Care Insurance Model Regulation (sections on required disclosure or rating practices to customers, loss ratio, and premium rate increases also defined as "incidental" at the beginning of these experience forms instructions). This form is not to include stand-alone LTC products. Individual and group business is separated in this form.

DEFINITIONS AND FORMULAS

Current

Current calendar year of reporting.

Example: For a specific policy form category, the first year of issue was 2001. This Form 4 is required starting for the year 2009 and the reporting year is 2010. The current year would be 2010.

Prior

The year immediately prior to the year of reporting.

Example: 2009

2nd Prior

Two years prior to the year of reporting.

Example: Blank, because the first year of reporting is 2009.

Total Inception-to-Date

Aggregate experience data since issuance of policies.

Example: Data from 2001 through 2010.

Column 1 – Number of Policies In Force

The total number of policies in force as of end of calendar year.

Column 2 – Number of Certificates

The total number of certificates as of end of calendar year.

Column 3 – Death Claims

The total number of death claims for a calendar year.

Column 4 – Long-Term Care Accelerated Claims

The total number of long-term care accelerated claims for a calendar year. Only the long-term claims that have been triggered due to acceleration should be totaled.

Column 5 – Total Reserves

The total amount of non-claim reserves for these life insurance or annuity products.

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