

TAI REINSURANCE SYSTEM

ELECTRONIC REPORTING

2.10

TAI LIFE REINSURANCE SYSTEMS

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INTRODUCTION

The TAI Reinsurance System is an automated system for self-administering and reporting ceded reinsurance. It meets the administrative needs of ceding companies by creating, renewing, adjusting and terminating reinsurance cessions automatically using interfaces to the ceding company's administrative systems. The reporting needs of both the ceding and assuming companies are met with complete, accurate and timely reports.

While developing the TAI System, TAI studied the self-reporting requirements of several reinsurers, the ANSI X-12 guidelines and the guidelines of the Society of Actuaries to make sure that the reporting needs of the reinsurers were met. TAI also met with several reinsurers to discuss the System and how it could help reinsurers. This dialog with reinsurers is an ongoing effort to make TAI useful not only to our clients, but to the reinsurers that they report to.

During TAI's discussions with reinsurers, several concerns were frequently expressed: How could the reinsurers maintain control of their business if the cession information needed to analyze the business was maintained by the ceding company? How was the reinsurer going to process the large volume of information produced by self-administration without hand checking and duplicate data entry? Would the self-administration system provide ALL the information the reinsurers required for their internal reporting and studies?

In addition to the concerns expressed by reinsurers, ceding companies needed the ability to pass reinsurance data in an easy to use format to other departments within the corporation.

TAI's response to these concerns was the creation of Electronic Reporting files. The files created are a Cession Extract and a Reinsurance Transaction Extract. These files were developed to meet the needs of different reinsurers as well as the internal reporting needs of the ceding companies. The files are in the same format to simplify the programming required to access them. The Inforce and Transaction extracts are created in the monthly and quarterly TAI cycles. The Inforce and Transaction extracts use the same record layout, with some fields used differently depending on the type of extract.

Some reinsurers are prepared to process reinsurance transactions electronically. The Reinsurance Transaction Extract reports all reinsurance transactions (addition of new cessions, renewals, terminations, etc.) for the reporting period (monthly or quarterly). This file can be used with the monthly billing statement, or in place of the printed bill. The Transaction Extract contains the same data as the monthly billing statement. The Transaction Extract contains policy and cession information as well as the transaction details, so the file may be used to maintain a cession file.

For reinsurance companies which do not choose to maintain their own cession file using the transaction file, the Cession Extract will provide them with a current cession file periodically which can be loaded on a reinsurer's database, or be used to maintain existing records on the database. This file can then be used for internal studies and reporting. The Cession Extract is created monthly, and can be sent to a reinsurer on a monthly or quarterly basis. The extract can be created with only inforce cessions, or with inforce and terminations for the reporting period.

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In addition to reporting cession and transaction information, the files can also be used by the reinsurers to analyze the business of their self reporting clients. That is, the files have been designed to provide much more information than is typically required by reinsurers for inforce and billing purposes. This information can be extracted to do persistency and mortality reports as well as other studies such as average policy size, issue age, etc. The scope of these studies is limited only by the amount of information available on the direct administration system which can be passed to the files and the level of automation at the reinsurance company to reformat the data for the desired reports.

Some TAI Reinsurance System processing varies from installation to installation, depending on the needs of the client, and the information available on the administration systems. Data usually included on the Electronic Reporting record may not be available to TAI at all installations. Fields added for a client are added at the end of the record. Client fields are often added to support internal reporting requirements; these fields will appear on the reinsurers' extracts, but are not used by the reinsurers.

Once the files are created, they can be transferred from ceding company to reinsurer by any means of electronic media agreed upon. The files are compatible with modem, email, tape, or diskette, as well as with X-12 standards when processed through a translator. The record length is 800 bytes. Two record formats are available. The COBOL layout has implied decimal points, and the positive / negative signs are trailing separate characters. The 'database' layout has decimal points, and leading negative signs.

TAI is committed to serving its clients, and the reinsurers they report to. To assist reinsurers in using the files produced by the TAI system, TAI has developed the enclosed electronic reporting documentation. The documentation includes an explanation and overview of the files, record layouts, and data field explanations. If, after reviewing the descriptions of the files and the records they contain, you have any questions, comments or suggestions, please contact TAI.

NOTE: 'Policy' in this document refers to a policy coverage. Each coverage (basic coverage, term riders, spouse riders, underwritten increases on UL/VUL policies) on a policy is treated as a separate entity on TAI, and is referred to as a policy.

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CESSION EXTRACT

The Cession Extract provides a snapshot of the TAI cession file at the end of the processing month. The file contains data from the ceding company's policy master file, support files, and the reinsurance system's cession file to create complete policy/cession records. During the monthly TAI cycle, a complete Cession File is built, containing all inforce cessions, and cessions which have terminated during the year. The complete file contains records for all reinsurers and all ceding companies.

Once the complete file is created, subsets of the file may be built using a selection program. The selection program is run once for each reinsurer to build an extract containing only that reinsurer's cessions. The selection program has an option to include only inforce cessions, or to include both inforce and terminated cessions. The selection option may vary from reinsurer to reinsurer. If the program option is to include terminated cessions, the selection program checks the electronic reporting option for each reinsurer to determine if the reinsurer wants terminated cessions included. The reinsurer's option is entered on the online reinsuring company screen. Extracts for reinsurers may be created monthly or quarterly, depending on the preference of the reinsurer.

If the cession extract contains inforce cessions only, the FROM and TO dates in the header record will contain the processing date when the extract was created. If terminations are included, the FROM and TO date represent the period used to select terminations.

Since this is a point-in-time snapshot of the cession file, the complete file must be created during the monthly cycle. Subsets of the complete extract, including extracts for a particular reinsurer, may be created at any time.

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TRANSACTION EXTRACT

The Reinsurance Transaction Extract is produced monthly and quarterly by the ceding company. The monthly transaction extract contains the same transactions as the monthly billing statement. The file may be sent to the reinsurers along with the billing statement, or it may replace the billing statement. Administrative system data, billing transaction data, and reinsurance cession data are used to create the transaction record. The transaction records are written to a sequential file in ceding company policy number order.

Complete extracts are created during the TAI monthly and quarterly cycles. The selection program is run once for each reinsurer to build an extract containing only that reinsurer's transactions.

There may be multiple transaction records created for a cession during the month. For example, if a policy terminates and reinstates during the same month, the transaction file will contain two records for the cession. The first record will indicate the reinsurance cession terminated during the month. The second record will indicate the reinsurance cession reinstated during the month. Transaction records appear in reverse order, with the last record created appearing first on the extract. The field EDIX-TRANS-SEQ identifies the order of transaction records. The first record for a cession is seq 0001, the second is 0002, etc.

The transaction extract allows the reinsurer to maintain a cession file, and to verify premium and allowance calculations. If a reinsurer is receiving the transaction extract, and does not require the entire paper billing statement, an option can be set on the reinsuring company screen to print the statement with totals only for that reinsurer.

Most transactions produce only one premium billing record. Some transactions, such as a premium change in mid-year, produce two premium records. When two premium billing records are created, the first record recovers the unearned portion of the old premium and the second record pays the pro-rated new premium. The net premium adjustment can be calculated by adding the premium amounts on the two records. When the premium adjustment is due to a change in ceded amount, the first billing record will contain the old ceded amount, and the second record will contain the new ceded amount.

Field EDIX-TRANS-IMAGE can be used to identify pairs of records created by the same transaction. Most records are not produced in pairs, and they will have an image type of '1'. If a transaction creates two billing records, the 'after' record will have an image of '2' on the transaction extract. Records with an image type of '2' should be followed by a 'before' record with an image type of '1'.

The two fields which are used to identify the type of transaction are the TRANS TYPE and TRANS-CNT fields. The transaction type is a three byte code, such as 'REN' (renewal) or 'LAP' (lapse). The transaction count can be used to identify transactions which are adding a cession ('+'), terminating a cession ('-'), or changing an inforce cession (' ').

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TRANSACTION EXTRACT

New Cessions

A single premium record is created for a new cession.. The premiums on the record are for the period between the paid from and the paid to date.

Renewal

A single premium record is created to pay renewal premiums for each billing period. The premiums on the record cover the period between the paid from and the paid to date.

Change

Premium records which are produced by a cession change will usually be produced in pairs. For some changes, such as the correction of the issue date, which do not affect premium, only one record will be created to notify the reinsurer of the change. If two records are created, the first record will recover the unearned portion of the previous premium, and the second record will pay the prorated portion of the new premium. In some cases, a pair of premium records with premium and allowance amounts of zeroes will be produced to notify the reinsurer of a change to the cession. This may occur if the change is effective as of the paid to date. To determine what change took place, compare the fields of the first premium record with those of the second record. The paid from date indicates when the change occurred. Messages may be attached to the billing records to explain the change being processed.

Examples of changes which may be done to inforce cessions include partial recaptures, change in rating, change in risk class, recalculation due to NAR change etc.

For some changes which do not affect premium (correction of issue date, name change, plan code change due to change in administration system) a single billing record is created to notify the assuming company of the change. These records have zeroes in the premium fields.

Termination

Terminations produce at least one premium record. If the termination occurred prior to the current period, there will also be premium records for the prior billing periods. Only the final record will contain a negative transaction count. The paid from date of the first billing record will contain the date of termination.

If the termination date equals the paid to date, no premiums will be recovered, but a premium record with zeroes in the premium and allowance fields will be written to notify the reinsurer of the termination.

Reinstatement

Reinstatements produce a premium record which is the opposite of the one produced by the termination. The date of the reinstatement will be in the paid from date.

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EXTRACT RECORD LAYOUT

The Cession and Transaction extracts use the same record layout. Individual fields are explained in the enclosed Data Dictionary. This section contains an explanation of the differences between the Inforce and the Transaction files. The record layout, TAIXEDIX, is included in this section.

Both files contain an initial and a final record in addition to the detail records. The initial record identifies the ceding and assuming companies, the file date, and other control information. The final record gives a record count, and, for the transaction extract, a net amount. The record layout and data field explanations of the initial and final records are included below.

The base TAI system contains information for up to 2 insureds (EDI-INSURED-DATA). If a client reinsures products with more than two lives per cession, this area may be changed to occur up to 10 times.

The EDI Extract record layout contains some areas which vary by line of business. There are different fields for Life, DI and Long Term Care products. A single extract file will only contain records for one line of business.

The basic values, including face, retention and ceded amounts, occur three times. For Life records, these occurrences represent the life coverage, ADB, and waiver of premium. DI records have the DI benefit in the first occurrence. The second and third occurrences are not usually used for DI. Long term care policies have the daily benefit in the first occurrence. The second and third occurrences are defined for each installation.

The record also contains three occurrences of 'extra' premiums. These fields may hold flat extras, policy split option premium, guaranteed insurability rider premiums, and other premiums defined by installation. A one byte code identifies the type of premium.

The benefit field may contain the waiver of premium benefit for a life policy. For a DI record, this field may contain the monthly benefit. (DI benefits are not processed on TAI at this time.)

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INITIAL / FINAL RECORD DATA FIELDS

The initial record in the extract can be identified by the '##H' in the first three bytes of the record. The final record has a '##T' in the first three bytes of the record. The record layout, TAIWCNTL, is included in this section.

The initial and final file records use the same record format. The data in the initial record is repeated in the final record, with the addition of the number of extract records on the file.

The record contains two effective dates. On a cession extract containing only inforce cessions, these dates will be the same and identify the effective date the file was created. This will normally be the last day of a month. For the transaction extracts, and inforce extracts containing terminated cessions, these dates identify the period covered by the file. The format of these dates, is CCYYMMDD.

The record contains the name and NAIC code of the ceding company. If the file contains records for multiple ceding companies, the company name will identify the corporate entity, and the NAIC code the main ceding company. The record contains the name and NAIC code of the assuming company. The names and NAIC codes are maintained using the online Processing Company screen.

The final record contains a record count, and a net amount for the transaction extract. The net amount will contain zeroes on the cession extract. The record count and net fields will contain zeroes on the initial record.

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MAINTENANCE LOG

Modifications made to the base electronic reporting format are identified in this section. The date is when the enhancement was made to the base system. Systems installed before this date will not normally have the enhancement.

Dec 2000: IMAGE-SW added to simplify the pairing of before / after records for the same transaction.

June 2001: Additional renewal statuses added to identify statuses RPU, ETI, on waiver, and paid up.

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DATA DICTIONARY

Several of the fields on the extract record occur three times, representing different benefits. For life products, these fields represent life, ADB, and waiver benefits. Monthly income is in the first occurrence for DI products, and the daily benefit is in the first occurrence for long term care products. The second and third occurrences are defined by installation for DI and LTC products.

On the Transaction extract, values like the premiums and allowances are pro-rated for the period between the 'From' and 'To' dates. On the Cession extract, these fields contain the modal values (annual, monthly, etc.)

The insured fields (age, sex, name, etc.) occur two times. The second occurrence will contain spaces and zeroes for single life policies.

AGE

This field contains the insured's issue age. Attained age may be calculated when computing reinsurance premiums, but the age, which appears on TAI screens and reports, is always the issue age. For continuations, this is the issue age of the original policy.

ALLOWANCE

This field contains the reinsurance allowance. On the Cession extract, this contains the mode allowance. On the Transaction extract, the allowance may be pro-rated for the period covered.

AUTOMATIC / FACULTATIVE CODE

The valid codes are as follows:

- 'A' = Automatic
- 'F' = Facultative
- 'O' = Facultative Obligatory
- 'R' = Reinsured Retention

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DATA DICTIONARY

BENEFIT MORTALITY

This field, which occurs three times, contains the mortality rating for the life, ADB and waiver benefits. The standard mortality rating is 100.0.

The ADB and waiver fields are not used at most installations, and default to 100.0. A system option, set at the time of installation, determines whether or not the field is used.

BENEFIT

This field is used to recover benefits from the reinsuring company. On the cession extract, it contains zeroes.

The contents of this field vary by line of business. For life policies, it is the waiver of premium benefit. If DI or LTC benefits are processed on the TAI System, it contains the current monthly benefit amount for DI, and the current daily benefit for long term care policies.

CASH VALUE

This field is used to recover coinsured cash values from the reinsuring company. On the cession extract, it contains zeroes.

This field is not used for DI and LTC. For life policies, it contains the reinsurer's portion of the surrender cash value.

CEDED AMOUNT

This field contains the benefit amount ceded. The ceded amount is always based on the face amount of the benefit and is calculated when the cession record is created. Normally, it does not change over the life of the policy. The ceded amount for supplemental benefits like ADB or WP may be different than the base benefit ceded amount.

CESSION SEQ

This field contains the reinsurance cession sequence number. The cession number, which may be between 1 and 20, is used to identify a specific cession record.

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CESSION NUMBER

This field contains the number assigned to this cession by the assuming company. Cession numbers may be used for facultative cessions, and for older cessions.

CLASS CODE

This field contains the class code, which is used to lookup premiums and allowances. The field occurs two times, with the second occurrence used only for joint policies.

Common classes include the following:

- 'AG' = aggregate
- 'PN' = preferred non-smoker / non-tobacco
- 'PS' = preferred smoker / tobacco
- 'SN' = standard non-smoker / non-tobacco
- 'SS' = standard smoker / tobacco

Additional classes may be added as needed at an installation. The System Options Report (TAIB090), which may be requested from the ceding company, lists the class codes that are used at an installation.

CLIENT ID

This field contains the unique client id for an insured. Client ID's are assigned when a policy is added to the TAI System. ID's may be passed from the administrative system, or they may be built by the TAI System. The client ID is used to connect lives when calculating retention on a life.

COMPANY

This field identifies the ceding company.

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DATA DICTIONARY

CONTINUATION KEY FIELDS

When reinsurance is added for policies, which are continuations of other policies, these fields identify the prior processing company, policy, and coverage number.

For these fields to be filled in, reinsurance must be created using the 'add continuation' function. For cessions that have been converted from an earlier version of TAI, this data is usually contained in a text message.

COVERAGE NUMBER

This field contains the coverage number, which is part of the policy key. This number is used to identify a specific policy coverage. A coverage may be the base, an other insured rider, a term rider on the primary life, or an underwritten increase on a universal life policy. Coverage numbering varies by installation. The base coverage is usually 01.

CURRENCY CODE

This field identifies the currency. Commonly used codes are as follows:

'CND' = Canadian Dollars.

'USD' = US Dollars.

Currency codes are defined by processing company, and are maintained on the Processing Company screen.

DATE REPORTED

On the Cession extract, this is the last time this cession appeared on a billing statement or Transaction extract. On the Transaction, this is the month the transaction was reported.

The format of the date is CCYYMM.

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DEATH BENEFIT OPTION

This field contains the UL / VUL death benefit option code. Valid codes are as follows:

- 'L' = Level (DB = specified amount).
- 'I' = Increasing (DB = specified amt + fund value).
- 'P' = Return of Premium.
- ' ' = Not applicable.

DI ACCIDENT BENEFIT MODE / PERIOD

These fields describe the benefit period for a disability due to an accident. The first field contains the benefit period. The second defines the period as months, years, or to an age.

The following are examples of benefit periods:

- 60 M = Sixty month benefit period
- 3 Y = Three year benefit period
- 65 A = Benefit period to age 65
- 99 A = Lifetime benefit period

DI ACCIDENT ELIMINATION PERIOD

This field displays the accident elimination period. It is the period of time that must elapse during a disability before benefits for a disability due to an accident are paid.

The elimination period is expressed in terms of days.

DI BENEFITS

These fields contain a two-digit abbreviation of DI coverage riders. A maximum of eight coverages for a policy may be stored.

These coverages typically carry an extra premium that is added, on TAI, to the basic premium. The two-digit abbreviation of the benefit indicates the existence of the benefit on the policy. Such benefits may include occupation extension, residual with or without return to work, etc.

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DI COLA PERCENTAGE

This field contains the annual cost of living percentage adjustment to the DI benefits while the insured is receiving disability claim payments.

DI OCCUPATION CLASS

This field contains the occupation class of the insured. Classifications are installation specific and can be any two character alpha/numeric combination.

DI SICKNESS BENEFIT MODE / PERIOD

These fields describe the benefit period for a disability due to sickness. The first field contains the benefit period. The second defines the period as months, years, or to an age.

The following are examples of benefit periods:

60 M = Sixty month benefit period

3 Y = Three year benefit period

65 A = Benefit period to age 65

99 A = Lifetime benefit period

DI SICKNESS ELIMINATION PERIOD

This field displays the sickness elimination period. It is the period of time that must elapse during a disability before benefits for a disability due to sickness are paid.

The elimination period is expressed in number of days.

DIVIDEND

This field contains the reinsurer's share of the direct dividend. If dividends are not reinsured, this field will contain zero.

DATE OF BIRTH

This field contains the insured's date of birth.

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EXTRA TYPE, PREMIUM, ALLOWANCE

These fields occur three times, and are used to report additional benefits. The base codes for extra type are:

- T = Temporary flat extra
- P = Permanent flat extra
- S = Policy split option
- G = Guaranteed insurability option

Additional types may be added for an installation.

FACE

The policy face amount for the benefit. This field occurs three times. Life and DI face amounts are expressed in dollars. Long Term Care face amounts use dollars and cents.

FROM DATE

This field contains the beginning date of the period covered by this record. The premiums on the Transaction record cover the period beginning with the FROM DATE through the TO DATE.

On the cession extract, terminated cessions have the termination date in both the from and to dates.

IMAGE SWITCH

This field, on the transaction extract, is used to identify the 'before' and 'after' records created by certain transactions. Most records on the extract were not produced in pairs, and will contain a '1'.

This field is not used on the cession extract.

- '1' = First record created by a transaction, or only record created by a transaction.
- '2' = Second ('after') record created by a transaction.

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INSURED'S STATUS

This field indicates the insured's coverage status. Valid status codes are as follows:

- 'A' = Alive.
- 'D' = Deceased.
- 'U' = Uninsurable.

This field is used for survivor (last to die) policies. The insured status is not always available on the policy administration system.

ISSUE DATE

This field contains the issue date of the reinsurance. For most cessions, it is the same as the policy date. For continuations, it contains the issue date of the original coverage.

ISSUE TYPE

This code identifies how a cession was issued. Valid values are as follows:

- 'N' = New business
- 'C' = Continuation
- 'R' = Reentry

JOINT AGE

This field is used for joint coverages using a joint equivalent age for rate searches. If JEA is not used, this field will be zero.

JOINT TYPE

This field identifies if the coverage is a joint type. The valid codes are as follows:

- 'F' = First to die
- 'L' = Last to die
- 'N' = Not a joint life coverage
- 'U' = Last to die, one life uninsurable

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LINE OF BUSINESS CODE

This code identifies the line of business. Valid codes are as follows:

- 'C' = Long Term Care.
- 'D' = Disability Income.
- 'L' = Life Insurance.

LTC BEGINNING DATE

This field contains the day on which long term care benefits begin.

LTC BENEFIT ACCOUNT

This field contains the long term care benefit account value that is equal to the daily limit times the number of days in the benefit period. For a lifetime benefit period, the benefit account value is zero (unlimited).

LTC BENEFIT PERIOD / MODE

This field contains the long term care benefit period.

LTC INCREASE OPTION AND PERCENTAGE

This field identifies the type of automatic increase option, and the increase percentage.

MESSAGE

This field contains messages that explain the cession or transaction being reported. These message may be entered by the user, or created by the system in batch cycles.

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MODE

This 2 character code on the treaty record identifies the mode of reinsurance premium payment. The base system modes are as follows:

'AN' = Annual.

'MN' = Monthly.

'VN' = Variable NAR. Premiums are paid annually in advance. Policy NAR is checked monthly, and reinsurance recalculated if NAR varies more than the limit. NAR variance limit is defined on the monthly cycle options screen.

'Q1' = Quarterly (5 payments / year). Premiums are paid quarterly, with two payments made during the anniversary quarter, reflecting the old and new age and duration.

'C1' = Calendar (1 payment/year; interim payment first year).

Additional modes may be added as needed for a client.

MORTALITY RATING, DURATION

This field, which occurs two times, contains the insured's mortality rating, and the duration of the rating. A standard rating is 1.000.

NAME

These fields contain the insured's full name (last name, first name, middle initial).

NET AMOUNT AT RISK

The reinsured net amount at risk (NAR).

PARTICIPATING CODE

This field indicates the participating status or the interest sensitive product type for life products. Additional codes may be added for specialty products. This code identifies the policy par type / product type, and is used primarily for ceding company reporting. Valid codes are as follows:

'N' = Non-participating

'V' = Variable universal life

'P' = Participating

'U' = Universal life

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PERMANENT FLAT EXTRA, DURATION

These fields contain the flat extra rate / 1000 the insured is being charged, along with the duration. If reinsured, the reinsured flat extra may be found in the 'Extra Premium' field. These field may be needed to verify Frasier premium calculations on last to die coverages.

PLAN

This field contains the coverage plan code, which comes from the policy master record.

POLICY DATE

This field contains the issue date of the policy. This is the field TAI uses to select automatic reinsurance arrangements, and to process renewals.

POLICY DURATION

This field contains the policy duration. The duration at issue is 01. The reinsurance duration is used for most reinsurance calculations. The policy duration may be used for special reinsurance agreements, such as reinsurance of an inforce block of business.

POLICY FEE

This field contains the reinsurance policy fee.

POLICY FEE ALLOWANCE

This field contains the reinsurance policy fee allowance.

POLICY NUMBER

This field contains the policy number, which is part of the coverage key.

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PREMIUM

This field contains the reinsurance premium. On the Cession extract, this contains the mode premium. On the Transaction extract, the premium may be pro-rated for the period covered.

PREMIUM TAX

If premium tax is reimbursed, this field contains the tax amount.

PRICING SEX

This field contains the sex used to compute premiums and allowances. It may be 'U'nisex, in addition to 'M'ale or 'F'emale.

PRODUCT TYPE CODE

There are three product type codes. The first field defines the product type of the coverage. Codes defining the product type are as follows:

'E' = Excess interest whole life	'D' = Disability income
'T' = Term	'C' = Long term care
'U' = Universal life	
'V' = Variable universal life	
'W' = Whole life	

Additional product type codes may be defined as needed.

The second and third fields are used by the System to identify coverages needing special processing. Values for these fields are defined as needed at each installation.

REINSURANCE COMPANY

This field contains the 2-character reinsurance company ID code that identifies the assuming company.

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REINS DATE

This field contains the issue date of the reinsurance. For most sessions, it is the same as the policy date. For continuations, it contains the issue date of the original coverage. When reinsurance is added for an inforce block, this field may contain the effective date of the inforce deal.

A system installation option determines how off-anniversary continuations are processed. Reinsurance may continue, using the anniversary date of the original policy, or the reinsurance date may be the nearest anniversary date of the new policy.

REINSURANCE DURATION

This field contains the reinsurance duration. It may differ from the policy duration if the session is a continuation or the policy is a re-entry.

REINSURANCE TYPE

This field is a one byte code that identifies the type of reinsurance. Valid values are:

- 'C' = Coinsurance.
- 'M' = Modified coinsurance (MODCO).
- 'Y' = Yearly Renewable Term (YRT).

REPORTING COMPANY

This field identifies the company to be used for reporting purposes. It will normally be the same as the reinsuring company. If one reinsuring company buys another company, and would like reporting to be combined, the reporting company can be changed to that of the purchasing company. The reporting company may be changed using an online TAI screen.

RETENTION AMOUNT

This field, which occurs three times, contains the amount of the benefit retained by the ceding company. This is the amount retained on this policy coverage, not on the life.

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SEX

This code is used to identify the sex of the insured. Valid values are as follows:

'F' = Female

'M' = Male

STATE OF ISSUE

This field contains a two letter abbreviation of the state or province of issue.

STATE OF RESIDENCE

This field contains a two letter abbreviation of the state or province of residence. This field is used to compute premium tax reimbursement.

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STATUS

This field on the CESSION extract, identifies the status of the cession. Valid values are as follows:

Inforce Statuses:

PMP = Premium paying	ETI = Extended term
WOP = Waiver of premium	PDU = Paid up
RPU = Reduced paid up	PDT = Suspended due to pending death processing
CLM = Policy in claim pay out (DI or LTC policy)	

Terminated Statuses:

CER = Ceded in error	RCP = Recaptured
CNT = Terminated as a continuation	RCV = Recovered
DTH = Death	RNT = Reinsurance not taken
EXH = Benefits Exhausted	SUR = Surrender
EXP = Expiry	TRM = Terminated, unknown reason
LAP = Lapse	TRP = Terminated due to RPU
MAT = Maturity	TRV = Drop below trivial amount
NTO = Not taken	

On the TRANSACTION extract, use TRANSACTION TYPE, which redefines STATUS.

TEMPORARY FLAT EXTRA, DURATION

These fields contain the flat extra rate / 1000 the insured is being charged, along with the duration. If reinsured, the reinsured flat extra may be found in the 'Extra Premium' field. These fields may be needed to verify Frasier premium calculations on last to die coverages.

TO DATE

This field contains the ending date of the period covered by this record.

On the cession extract, terminated cessions have the termination date in both the from and to dates.

ELECTRONIC REPORTING

DATA DICTIONARY

TRANSACTION COUNT

This field is used on the Transaction extract to identify the addition or termination of a cession. Valid values are as follows:

- '+' = Addition of a cession
- '-' = Termination of a cession
- ' ' = Change to an existing cession

This field will always contain spaces on the Cession extract.

TRANSACTION SEQUENCE

There may be multiple transaction records created for a cession during the month. For example, if a policy terminates and reinstates during the same month, the transaction file will contain two records for the cession. The first record will indicate the reinsurance cession terminated during the month. The second record will indicate the reinsurance cession reinstated during the month. Transaction records appear in reverse order, with the last record created appearing first on the extract. The field EDIX-TRANS-SEQ identifies the order of transaction records. The first record for a cession is seq 0001, the second is 0002, etc.

ELECTRONIC REPORTING

DATA DICTIONARY

TRANSACTION TYPE

This field identifies the type of transaction being reported on the TRANSACTION extract. Valid values are as follows:

CHG = Change	NAR = NAR adjustment
DEC = Decrease	NEW = New business
FDT = First death	REI = Reinstate
FIX = Fix date	REN = Renewal
INC = Increase	REV = Reversal
PMP = Reinstatement to prem paying	ETI = Extended term
WOP = Waiver of premium	RPU = Reduced paid up
CNT = Continuation	NTO = Not taken
CER = Ceded in error	TRM = Terminated, unknown reason
DTH = Death	RCP = Recaptured
EXH = Benefits Exhausted	RCV = Recovered
EXP = Expiry	SUR = Surrender
LAP = Lapse	TRV = Drop below trivial amount
MAT = Maturity	RNW = Renewal on waiver status
TRP = Terminated due to RPU	RNE = Renewal on ETI status
PRI = Change in prior insurance	RNU = Renewal on RPU status
	RNP = Renewal on PAID UP status

Many transaction types can be used for both changes and terminations. CNT is used for both terminations and additions of continuations, and decreases due to a partial continuation. The TRANSACTION COUNT can be used identify terminations and additions.

On the CESSION extract, use STATUS, which redefines TRANSACTION TYPE.

TREATY

This field contains the TAI treaty number.

ULTIMATE CEDED AMOUNT

This field contains the highest attainable ceded amount for those policies with increasing face amounts. This field is not used at most installations.

ELECTRONIC REPORTING

DATA DICTIONARY

UNDERWRITING METHOD

This field identifies the type of underwriting used to issue the coverage. Valid values are as follows:

' ' = UW Method not used / all UW methods.

'A' = Aviation.

'F' = Fully underwritten.

'G' = Guaranteed issue.

'S' = Simplified issue.

Additional values are added as needed.