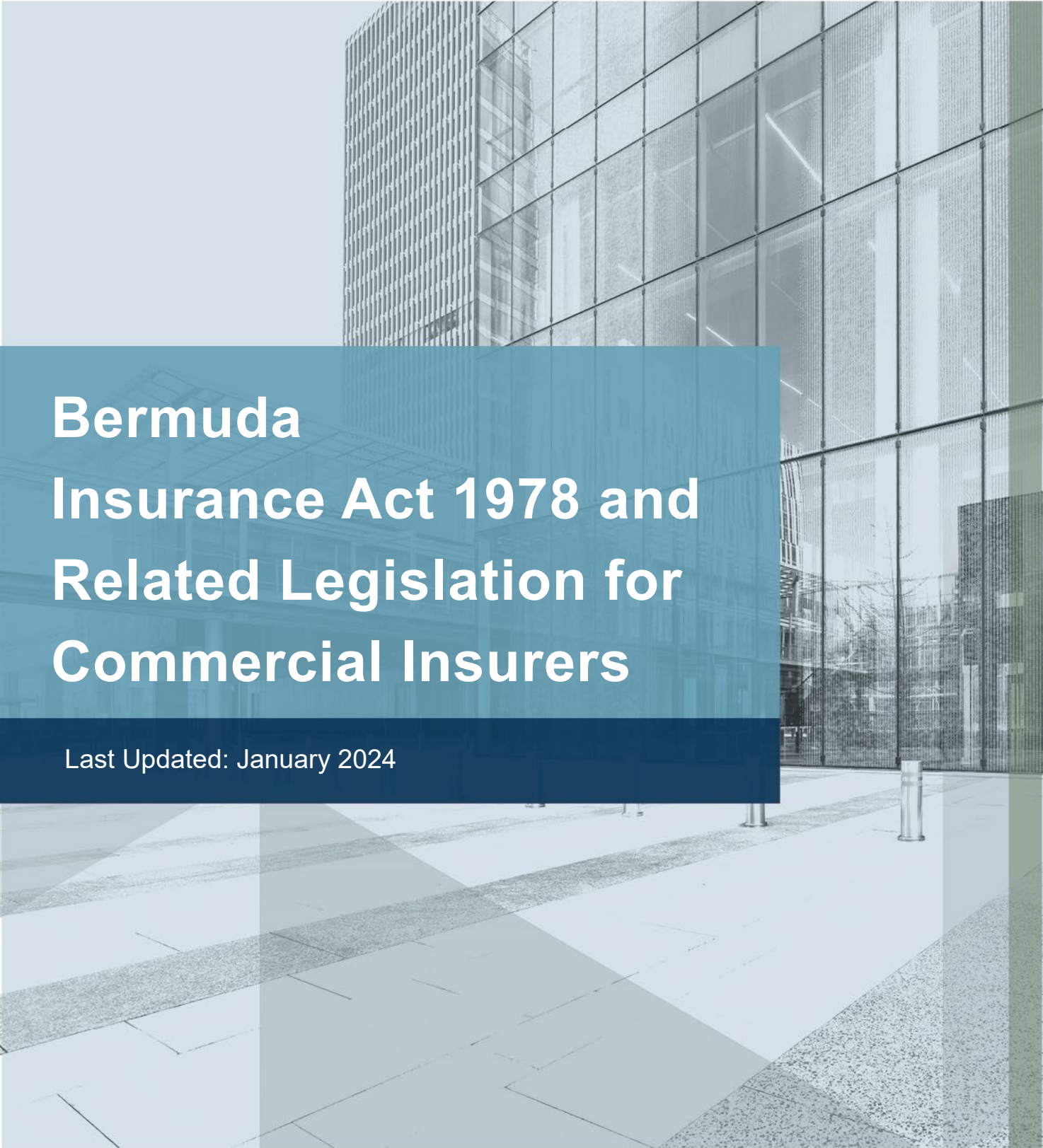


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A photograph of a modern glass skyscraper with a grid-like facade, reflecting the sky and surrounding environment. The building is partially obscured by a semi-transparent blue overlay containing text.

Bermuda Insurance Act 1978 and Related Legislation for Commercial Insurers

Last Updated: January 2024

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Preface

As a service to our clients, we have prepared this compendium of legislation applicable to commercial insurers, which includes the Insurance Act 1978 together with the Insurance Account Rules 2016, the Insurance (Eligible Capital) Rules 2012, the Insurance (Public Disclosure) Rules 2015, the Insurance (Group Supervision) Rules 2011, and the fee schedule applicable to insurance entities as set out in the Bermuda Monetary Authority Act 1969, Fourth Schedule, all amendments have been incorporated to the date of publication.

Consolidations of the Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Class 4 and Class 3B Solvency Requirement) Rules 2008, the Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Class 3A Solvency Requirement) Rules 2011, the Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Class C, Class D and Class E Solvency Requirement) Rules 2011, and the Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Insurance Group Solvency Requirement) Rules 2011, excluding the Schedules, have also been included. Consolidated versions of the above Insurance Rules, and Schedules, as well as Excel spread sheets with the BSCR model for each class of insurer and Bermuda Groups can be found on the Bermuda Monetary Authority website [www.bma.bm].

The most recent legislative update includes consequential amendments to sections 1, 27F, 27H and 30JA of the Insurance Act 1978 made by Bermuda Monetary Authority Amendment Act 2023, effective 1 January 2024. The Bermuda Monetary Authority Amendment Act 2023 also removes the Insurance Act provisions from the Fourth Schedule of the Bermuda Monetary Authority Act 1969 and inserts them into a new Fifth Schedule.

The previous legislative update included amendments to the Insurance Act 1978 made by the Insurance Amendment Act 2023, operative 30 May 2023; amendments to the Insurance Act 1978 and the Fourth Schedule of the Bermuda Monetary Authority Act 1969 made by the Insurance Amendment Act 2022, operative 20 December 2022; and amendments to the Insurance (Group Supervision) Rules 2011 made by the Insurance (Group Supervision) Amendment Rules 2022, operative 1 January 2023.

Conyers Dill & Pearman

Bermuda

Revised: January 2024

DISCLAIMER

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Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Class 3A Solvency Requirement) Rules 2011

Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Class 3A Solvency Requirement) Amendment Rules 2012

Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Class 3A Solvency Requirement) Amendment Rules 2013

Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Class 3A Solvency Requirement) Amendment Rules 2014

Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Class 3A Solvency Requirement) Amendment Rules 2015

Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Class 3A Solvency Requirement) Amendment Rules 2016

Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Class 3A Solvency Requirement) Amendment (No. 2) Rules 2016

Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Class 3A Solvency Requirement) Amendment (No. 3) Rules 2016

Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Class 3A Solvency Requirement) Amendment Rules 2018

Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Class 3A Solvency Requirement) Amendment Rules 2019

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Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Class 3A Solvency Requirement) Amendment (No. 2) Rules 2022

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Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Class E Solvency Requirement) Amendment Rules 2012

Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Class C, Class D and Class E Solvency Requirement) Amendment Rules 2013

Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Class C, Class D and Class E Solvency Requirement) Amendment Rules 2014

Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Class C, Class D and Class E Solvency Requirement) Amendment Rules 2015

Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Class C, Class D and Class E Solvency Requirement) Amendment Rules 2016

Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Class C, Class D and Class E Solvency Requirement) Amendment (No. 2) Rules 2016

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Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Insurance Group Solvency Requirement) Amendment Rules 2014

Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Insurance Group Solvency Requirement) Amendment Rules 2015

Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Insurance Group Solvency Requirement) Amendment Rules 2016

Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Insurance Group Solvency Requirement) Amendment (No. 2) Rules 2016

Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Insurance Group Solvency Requirement) Amendment (No. 3) Rules 2016

Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Insurance Group Solvency Requirement) Amendment Rules 2018

Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Insurance Group Solvency Requirement) Amendment Rules 2019

Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Insurance Group Solvency Requirement) Amendment Rules 2022

Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Insurance Group Solvency Requirement) Amendment (No. 2) Rules 2022

Insurance (Public Disclosure) Rules 2015

Insurance (Public Disclosure) Amendment Rules 2016

Insurance (Group Supervision) Rules 2011

Insurance (Group Supervision) Amendment Rules 2012

Insurance (Group Supervision) Amendment Rules 2013

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Insurance Amendment Act 2022

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Insurance (Collateralized Insurers) (Statements, Returns, Solvency and Capital) Rules 2020

Insurance (Insurance Marketplace Providers) (Statutory Financial Return) Rules 2020

Insurance (Special Purpose Insurers) (Statements, Returns and Solvency Requirement) Rules 2020

Insurance (Technical Standards) (Class IIGB Insurers) (Solvency Requirement) Rules 2020

Insurance (Technical Standards) (Class IIGB Insurers) (Statements, Returns, and Capital Solvency) Rules 2020

BERMUDA

INSURANCE ACT 1978

1978:39

[Assent Date: 7 July 1978]

[Operative Date: 1 January 1980]

WHEREAS it is expedient to regulate the carrying on of insurance business in or from Bermuda; to provide for the registration of insurers and other persons engaged in that business; and to provide for matters connected with, or incidental to, the matters aforesaid:

Be it enacted by The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the House of Assembly of Bermuda, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

PART I**1. Interpretation^{1 2 3 4}**

(1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires -

“actuary” means a member in good standing of the Canadian Institute of Actuaries, the Casualty Actuarial Society (in the US), the Institute of Actuaries of Australia, the Institute and Faculty of Actuaries (for the UK), the Society of Actuaries (in the US); the American Academy of Actuaries; or a member in good standing of an actuarial body recognised by the Authority;⁵

“approved actuary” means an individual approved by the Authority under section 26(3);⁶

“approved auditor” means an auditor approved by the Authority under section 16(3);⁷

“association of underwriters” means an association of individual underwriters, organised according to the system known as Lloyd's whereby each underwriting member of the association becomes liable for a separate and proportionate part of the sum secured by each policy subscribed to by that association; and, in relation to such an association as aforesaid, “recognised” means recognised by the Authority;

“auditor” means either -

- (a) a person entitled to practise as a public accountant in Bermuda; or
- (b) a person who has qualified as an accountant by examination of one of the Institutes of Chartered Accountants of England and Wales, Ireland and Scotland or the Canadian Institute of Chartered Accountants or the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants; or
- (c) a person recognised by the Authority as an auditor;

“Authority” means the Bermuda Monetary Authority established by the Bermuda Monetary Authority Act 1969⁸;

“available statutory capital and surplus” means an amount equal to the total statutory capital and surplus including any adjustments thereto made under section 6D or by or under Rules made under section 6A;^{9 10}

“available statutory economic capital and surplus” means an amount equal to the total statutory economic capital and surplus including any adjustments thereto made under section 6D or by or under Rules made under section 6A of this Act;¹¹

“bank” means an institution licensed as a bank under the Banks and Deposit Companies Act 1999;

“capital and solvency return” means such return relating to the insurer’s or insurance group’s risk management practices and to the information used by the insurer or insurance group to calculate its enhanced capital requirement as may be prescribed by or under Rules¹² made under section 6A;^{13 14}

“capital redemption contract” means a contract (which by its terms is expressed to be a capital redemption contract or a funding agreement) under which an insurer may—¹⁵

(a) receive and accumulate sums of money; and

(b) pay a sum or sums of money or render money’s worth,

on dates and in amounts that are not based on life contingencies of any person;

“Class 1”, “Class 2”, “Class 3”, “Class 3A”, “Class IIGB”, “Class 3B”, “Class 4”, “Collateralized Insurer” and “Special Purpose Insurer”^{16 17} in relation to an insurer carrying on general business mean the class of the insurer’s registration under section 4¹⁸;

“Class A”, “Class B, Class IILT, Class ILT,” “Class C”, “Class D” and “Class E” in relation to an insurer carrying on long-term business, mean the class of the insurer’s registration under section 4;^{19 20}

“Class IGB” means an insurer carrying on general business in an innovative and²¹ experimental manner;²²

“Class ILT” means an insurer carrying on long-term business in an innovative and²³ experimental manner;²⁴

“code of conduct” means a code of conduct issued by the Authority pursuant to section 2BA;²⁵

“Collateralized Insurer” means an insurer that carries on special purpose business, but is not a “Special Purpose Insurer”;²⁶

“the Court” means the Supreme Court;

“decision notice” means a notice prepared in accordance with section 44G;²⁷

“designated insurer” means an insurer designated by the Authority under section 27B(5) in respect of an insurance group;²⁸

“domestic business” means insurance business where, whether the contract of insurance is made in Bermuda or elsewhere, the subject-matter of the contract is either -

(a) property that at the time of the making of the contract is in, or in transit to or from Bermuda; or

(b) the life, safety, fidelity or insurable interest of an individual who at the time of the making of the contract is ordinarily resident in Bermuda; or

(c) a risk of a company formed in Bermuda that is not an exempted company within the definition of that expression in section 127 of the Companies Act 1981;

“eligible capital” means the available statutory capital and surplus of an insurer or an insurance group that qualifies for inclusion in any assessment of the insurer’s or insurance group’s minimum margin of solvency or enhanced capital requirement;²⁹

“enhanced capital requirement” means additional capital and surplus requirement imposed by or under Rules³⁰ made under section 6A;³¹

“excepted long-term business” means either -³²

- (a) credit life business, that is to say, the business of effecting and carrying out contracts of insurance against risks of loss to persons arising from the non-payment of debts due to such persons by reason of the death of debtors of theirs, being contracts that are -
 - (i) not contracts of domestic business; and
 - (ii) expressed to be in effect for a period of five years or less; and
 - (iii) not either automatically renewable or convertible into contracts of insurance of any other kind or for any different period; and
 - (iv) of a kind which the Authority, upon application made to it by the insurer for the purpose, has given its prior approval in writing for the insurer to effect and carry out; or
- (b) employee group business, that is to say, the business of effecting and carrying out contracts of insurance on the lives of employees of the insurer or of an affiliate (within the definition of “affiliate” in regulation 2 of the Insurance Accounts Regulations 1980 and in accordance with the requirements of any insurance accounts rules³³) of the insurer, being contracts that are-
 - (i) not contracts of domestic business; and
 - (ii) expressed to be in effect for a period of five years or less; and
 - (iii) not either automatically renewable or convertible into contracts of insurance of any other kind or for any different period; and
 - (iv) made on a group insurance basis; and
 - (v) of a kind which the Authority, upon application made to it by the insurer for the purpose, has given its prior approval in writing for the insurer to effect and carry out;

“financial year”, in relation to an insurer or insurance group, means the period not exceeding fifty-three weeks at the end of which the balance of the insurer’s or insurance group’s accounts is struck or, if no such balance is struck or if a period in excess of fifty-three weeks is employed, then calendar year;³⁴

“functions” includes powers and duties;

“general business” means, subject to subsection (4), insurance business that is not special purpose business or long- term business but includes the business of effecting and carrying out contracts of insurance against risks of the persons insured—

- (a) sustaining injury as the result of an accident or of an accident of a specified class or dying as the result of an accident or of an accident of a specified class, or
- (b) becoming incapacitated or dying in consequence of disease or disease of a specified class,

being contracts that are expressed to be in effect for a period of less than five years;³⁵ ³⁶

³⁷

“group” means a group of companies—

- (a) that consist of a participating company, its subsidiaries and any entities in which the participating company or its subsidiaries hold a participation; or

- (b) that is based on the establishment, contractually or otherwise, of strong and sustainable financial relationships among those companies;³⁸

“group actuary” means an individual approved by the Authority under section 27G(3);³⁹

“IA” means an insurance agent carrying on the business of an insurance agent in an innovative and⁴⁰ experimental manner;⁴¹

“IB” means an insurance broker carrying on the business of an insurance broker in an innovative and⁴² experimental manner;⁴³

“IM” means an insurance manager carrying on the business of an insurance manager in an innovative and⁴⁴ experimental manner;⁴⁵

“IMP” means a person carrying on the business of an insurance marketplace provider in an innovative and experimental manner;⁴⁶

“incorporated segregated account” has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Incorporated Segregated Accounts Companies Act 2019;⁴⁷

“incorporated segregated accounts company” has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Incorporated Segregated Accounts Companies Act 2019;⁴⁸

“innovative insurance business” means an insurance business approved by the Authority to be carried on by a registered innovative insurer in an innovative and⁴⁹ experimental manner;⁵⁰

“innovative insurer” means a Class IGB or Class ILT insurer;⁵¹

“innovative intermediaries” means a reference to IAs, IBs, IMs and IMPs;^{52 53}

“insolvent” means, in relation to an insurer at any relevant date, that if proceedings had been taken for the winding up of the insurer the Court could, in accordance with sections 161 and 162 of the Companies Act 1981, hold or have held that the insurer was at that date unable to pay its debts;

“inspector” means a person appointed as an inspector under section 30;

“insurance accounts rules” means prudential standard rules made by the Authority in accordance with section 6A(1)(f) of the Act;⁵⁴

“Insurance Advisory Committee” means the Insurance Advisory Committee mentioned in section 2C⁵⁵;

“insurance agent” means a person who with the authority of an insurer acts on its behalf in relation to any or all of the following matters, that is to say, the initiation and receipt of proposals, the issue of policies and the collection of premiums, being proposals, policies and premiums relating to insurance business;

“insurance broker” means a person who arranges or places insurance business with insurers on behalf of prospective or existing policy-holders;

“insurance business” means the business of effecting and carrying out contracts -

- (a) protecting persons against loss or liability to loss in respect of risks to which such persons may be exposed; or
- (b) to pay a sum of money or⁵⁶ render money’s worth upon the happening of an event, and includes re-insurance business;

“insurance group” means a group that conducts⁵⁷ insurance business;⁵⁸

“insurance manager” means a person who, not being an employee of any insurer, holds himself out as a manager in relation to one or more insurers, whether or not the functions performed by him as such go beyond the keeping of insurance business accounts and records;

“insurance marketplace” means a platform, of any type, established for the purpose of buying, selling or trading contracts of insurance;⁵⁹

“insurance marketplace provider” means a person carrying on the business of an insurance marketplace;⁶⁰

“insurance salesman” means a person who otherwise than as an employee solicits applications for, or negotiates, insurance business on behalf of an insurer or an insurance broker or agent;

“insurer” means a person carrying on insurance business;

“internationally active insurance group” or “IAIG” means, subject to a determination the Authority may make under section 27H(2), an insurance group that meets the following criteria—⁶¹

- (a) it writes premiums in three or more jurisdictions;
- (b) it has gross written premiums outside Bermuda amounting to at least 10% of the insurance group’s total gross written premiums; and
- (c) on a three-year rolling average—
 - (i) it has total assets of at least \$50 billion; or
 - (ii) its total gross written premiums are at least \$10 billion;

“long-term business” means, ⁶²subject to subsection (4), insurance business of any of the following kinds, namely, -

- (a) effecting and carrying out contracts of insurance on human life or contracts to pay annuities on human life;
- (b) effecting and carrying out contracts of insurance against risks of the persons insured sustaining injury as the result of an accident or of an accident of a specified class or dying as the result of an accident or of an accident of a specified class or becoming incapacitated or dying⁶³ in consequence of disease or disease of a specified class, ⁶⁴ but does not include excepted long-term business;
- (c) effecting and carrying out contracts of insurance, whether effected by the issue of policies, bonds or endowment certificates or otherwise, whereby in return for one or more premiums paid to the insurer a sum or a series of sums is to become payable to the persons insured in the future, not being contracts such as fall within either paragraph (a) or (b),

but does not include excepted long-term business⁶⁵ or special purpose business^{66 67 68};

“long-term insurer”; [REPEALED]^{69 70}

“loss reserve specialist” means a person approved by the Authority under section 8B(3) as an insurer’s loss reserve specialist⁷¹;

“minimum criteria” means the minimum criteria for registration set out in the Schedule;⁷²

“minimum liquidity ratio” means the ratio prescribed by regulation 11 of the Insurance Returns and Solvency Regulations 1980 and in accordance with the requirements of any insurance accounts rules ^{73 74};

“minimum margin of solvency” in relation to a particular class of business means the prescribed minimum amount by which the value of the assets of the insurer must exceed the value of its liabilities;⁷⁵

“Minister” means the Minister of Finance or such other Minister as may be appointed to administer this Act⁷⁶;

“non-insurance business” means any business other than insurance business conducted by an insurer and includes⁷⁷—

- (a) carrying on investment business as defined under the Investment Business Act 2003, managing an investment fund as an operator as defined under the Investment Funds Act 2006, carrying on business as a fund administrator as defined under the Investment Funds Act 2006, carrying on banking business as defined under the Banks and Deposit Companies Act 1999;
- (b) underwriting debt or securities or otherwise engaging in investment banking;
- (c) engaging in commercial or industrial activities;
- (d) carrying on the business of management, sales or leasing of real property;⁷⁸

“non-resident insurance undertaking” means an insurer carrying on domestic business under a permit granted under section 3 of the Non-Resident Insurance Undertakings Act 1967;

“parent company” has the meaning given in section 1B⁷⁹;

“participating company” means a company that is a parent company, or a company that holds a participation in another company, or a company that is linked to a related company in such a manner as may be prescribed in rules made by the Authority under section 6A^{80 81};

“participation” means the holding, directly or indirectly, of 20% or more of the voting rights or capital of a company;⁸²

“prescribed” means prescribed by regulations or rules made by the Authority in accordance with section 6A and section 27F of the Act⁸³;

“prudential standards” means such standards of prudence as would, in the opinion of the Authority, ensure that the obligations of the insurer or insurance group in relation to the security of its policyholders are established at an appropriate level;^{84 85}

“recovery plan” means a plan developed by an insurer or insurance group and maintained by the insurer or designated insurer, that identifies, in advance, options to restore the financial position and viability of an insurer or insurance group should that insurer or insurance group come under severe stress;⁸⁶

“to register” means to register under this Act;

“Register” means the Register for which provision is made in section 13(1);

“registered person” means a person registered under either section 4 or section 10⁸⁷;

“regulations” means regulations made under section 53;

“related company”, in relation to another company, means a subsidiary company of that other company, or a company in which the other company holds a participation, or a company that is linked to the other company in such a manner as may be prescribed in regulations;⁸⁸

“restricted special purpose business” means special purpose business conducted between a Special Purpose Insurer and specific insureds approved by the Authority;⁸⁹

“retail business” means the business of selling insurance products that are designed for and bought by an individual;⁹⁰

“solvency margin” means—^{91 92}

- (a) in relation to an insurer carrying on general business, the margin prescribed by regulation 11 of the Insurance Returns and Solvency Regulations 1980 and the requirements under any insurance accounts rules;
- (b) in relation to an insurer carrying on long-term business, the margin prescribed by regulation 13 of the Insurance Returns and Solvency Regulations 1980 and the requirements under any insurance accounts rules;

“special purpose business”⁹³ means insurance business under which an insurer fully collateralizes⁹⁴ its liabilities to the persons insured through —

- (a) the proceeds of any one or more of the following—
 - (i) a debt issuance where the repayment rights of the providers of such debt are subordinated to the rights of the person insured; or
 - (ii) some other financing mechanism approved by the Authority;
- (b) cash; and
- (c) time deposits;

“Special Purpose Insurer” means an insurer that carries on special purpose business;⁹⁵

“statutory economic balance sheet” means the balance sheet required to be produced in accordance with the prudential standards made under section 6A of this Act; that are applicable to any Class 3A, Class 3B, Class 4, Class C, Class D or Class E insurer or insurance group;⁹⁶

“statutory financial return” means the return provided for in section 18;

“statutory financial statements” means the accounts provided for in section 15;

“subsidiary company” has the meaning given in section 1B, and “subsidiary” has a corresponding meaning;⁹⁷

“total statutory capital” in relation to an insurer or insurance group, means the total statutory capital of the insurer or insurance group as calculated in accordance with the Insurance Accounts Regulations 1980 and in accordance with the requirements of any insurance accounts rules;^{98 99 100}

“total statutory capital and surplus” in relation to an insurer or insurance group, means the total statutory capital and surplus of the insurer or insurance group as calculated in accordance with the Insurance Accounts Regulations 1980 and in accordance with the requirements of any insurance accounts rules^{101 102; 103}

“total statutory economic capital and surplus” means the total statutory economic capital and surplus of a Class 3A, Class 3B, Class 4, Class C, Class D or Class E insurer or insurance group; calculated in accordance with prudential standards made under section 6A of this Act;¹⁰⁴

“unrestricted special purpose business” means special purpose business conducted by a Special Purpose Insurer with any insured.¹⁰⁵

“warning notice” means a notice prepared in accordance with section 44F.¹⁰⁶

- (2) [spent on repeal of the Companies (Winding Up) Act 1977] ¹⁰⁷
- (3) In this Act - ¹⁰⁸
- (a) any reference to carrying on business from within Bermuda includes reference to carrying on business outside Bermuda from a principal place of business within Bermuda;
 - (b) unless the context otherwise requires, any reference to carrying on the business of effecting and carrying out contracts of any kind includes reference to carrying on one aspect, or some aspects, only of that business;
 - (c) every company or body, being a company or body formed in Bermuda with power to carry on insurance business, shall, if carrying on insurance business anywhere, be deemed to be carrying on insurance business in or from within Bermuda for the purposes of section 3(1). ¹⁰⁹
- (4) The limitations upon the meaning of “general business” and “long-term business” as defined in subsection (1) shall, in relation to any insurer, not operate to disentitle that insurer - ¹¹⁰
- (a) if authorized to carry on general business, from carrying on long-term business; or
 - (b) if authorized to carry on long-term business, from carrying on general business,
- being -
- (aa) in the case set forth in paragraph (a), long-term business as to which the Authority has given a direction under section 56 on the ground that it is satisfied that that long-term business either is or will be only incidental to the insurer’s general business, or is or will be of such a limited extent that the insurer ought not to be treated in all respects as a composite within the definition of “composite” in regulation 2 of the Insurance Accounts Regulations 1980; or
 - (bb) in the case set forth in paragraph (b), general business as to which the Authority has given a corresponding direction mutatis mutandis.
- (5) In this Act, any reference to a “designated insurer” shall be construed as a reference to the designated insurer in relation to group supervision under this Act and in respect of the insurance group of which it is a member. ¹¹¹
- (6) For the purposes of this Act, a capital redemption contract or a funding agreement shall be deemed to be long-term business. ¹¹²

1A. Meaning of “director”, “controller”, “chief executive”, “officer”, “senior executive”, “associate” ¹¹³

- (1) In this Act, “director”, “controller”, “chief executive”, “officer”, “senior executive”, and “associate” shall be construed in accordance with the provisions of this section.
- (2) “Director”, in relation to a registered person, includes any person who occupies the position of director, by whatever name called.
- (3) “Controller”, in relation to a registered person, means –
- (a) a managing director of the registered person or of another company of which it is a subsidiary company;
 - (b) a chief executive of the registered person or of another company of which it is a subsidiary;
 - (c) a person who satisfies the requirements of this paragraph; or

- (d) a person in accordance with whose directions or instructions the directors of the registered person or of another company of which it is a subsidiary or persons who are controllers of the registered person by virtue of paragraph (c) (or any of them) are accustomed to act.
- (4) A person satisfies the requirements of subsection (3)(c) in relation to a registered person if, either alone or with any associate or associates –
- (a) he holds 10 per cent or more of the shares carrying rights to vote at any general meeting of the registered person or another company of which it is a subsidiary company;
 - (b) he is entitled to exercise, or control the exercise of 10 per cent or more of the voting power at any general meeting of the registered person or another company of which it is such a subsidiary; or
 - (c) he is able to exercise a significant influence over the management of the registered person or another company of which it is such a subsidiary by virtue of –
 - (i) a holding of shares in; or
 - (ii) an entitlement to exercise, or control the exercise of, the voting power at any general meeting of,
 the registered person or, as the case may be, the other company concerned.
- (5) A person who is a controller of a registered person by virtue of subsection (3)(c) is in this Act referred to as a “shareholder controller” of the registered person; and in this Act –
- (a) a “10 per cent shareholder controller” means a shareholder controller in whose case the percentage referred to in the relevant paragraph is 10 or more but less than 20;
 - (b) a “20 per cent shareholder controller” means a shareholder controller in whose case that percentage is 20 or more but less than 33;
 - (c) a “33 per cent shareholder controller” means a shareholder controller in whose case that percentage is 33 or more but less than 50;
 - (d) a “50 per cent shareholder controller” means a shareholder controller in whose case that percentage is 50 or more;
- (6) In subsection (5), “the relevant paragraph” in relation to a shareholder controller means whichever of paragraphs (a) and (b) of subsection (4) gives the greater percentage in his case.
- (7) “Chief executive”, in relation to a registered person, means a person who, either alone or jointly with one or more persons, is responsible under the immediate authority of the directors for the conduct of the business of the registered person.
- (8) “Officer”, in relation to a registered person, includes a director, secretary, chief executive or senior executive of the registered person by whatever name called.
- (9) “Senior executive”, in relation to a registered person, means a person (other than a chief executive) who, under the immediate authority of a director or chief executive of the registered person –
- (a) exercises managerial functions; or
 - (b) is responsible for maintaining accounts or other records of the registered person.
- (10) “Associate” in relation to a person entitled to exercise or control the exercise of voting power in relation to, or holding shares in, a company, means –
- (a) if that person is an individual –
 - (i) the spouse, child, step-child or parent of that person;

- (ii) the trustees of any settlement under which that person has a life interest in possession;
 - (iii) any company of which that person is a director;
 - (iv) any person who is an employee or partner of that person;
- (b) if that person is a company –
 - (i) any director of that company;
 - (ii) any subsidiary of that company;
 - (iii) any director or employee of any such subsidiary company;
- (c) if that person has with any other person an agreement or arrangement with respect to the acquisition, holding or disposal of shares or other interests in that company or under which they undertake to act together in exercising their voting power at any general meeting in relation to it, that other person.

(11) For the purposes of subsection (10), “settlement” includes any disposition or arrangement under which property is held in trust.

1B. Meaning of parent and subsidiary company¹¹⁴

(1) The expressions “parent company” and “subsidiary company” in this Act shall be construed as follows.

- (2) A company is a parent company in relation to another company (a subsidiary company) if—¹¹⁵
- (a) it has a majority of the shareholders’ or members’ voting rights in the other company;
 - (b) it has the right to appoint or remove a majority of the members of the administrative, management or supervisory body of the other company and is at the same time a shareholder or member of that company;
 - (c) it has the right to exercise a dominant influence over the other company of which it is a shareholder or member, pursuant to a contract entered into with that company or to a provision in that company’s memorandum or articles of association, where the law governing that company permits it to be party to such contracts or provisions; or
 - (d) it is a shareholder or member of the other company, and—
 - (i) a majority of the members of the administrative, management or supervisory bodies of the other company have been appointed solely as a result of the exercise by it of its voting right as a shareholder or member of the other company, or
 - (ii) it controls alone, pursuant to an agreement with other shareholders or members of the other company, a majority of shareholders’ or members’ voting rights in that company.

(2A) A subsidiary company of a parent company includes any company that is a subsidiary of that subsidiary company and any company over which, in the opinion of the Authority, the parent company exercises a dominant influence.¹¹⁶

(3) For the purposes of subsection (2) a company shall be treated as a member of another company —

- (a) if any of its subsidiary companies is a member of that company; or
- (b) if any shares in that other company are held by a person acting on behalf of the company or any of its subsidiary companies.

- (4) In subsections (2)(a) and (c) the references to the voting rights in a company are to the rights conferred on shareholders in respect of their shares, to vote at general meetings of the company on all, or substantially all, matters.
- (5) In subsection (2)(b) the reference to the right to appoint or remove a majority of the board of directors is to the right to appoint or remove directors holding a majority of the voting rights at meetings of the board on all, or substantially all, matters.
- (6) A company shall be treated as having the right to appoint to a directorship if –
- (a) a person's appointment to it follows necessarily from his appointment as director of the company; or
 - (b) the directorship is held by the company itself.

PART IA - THE AUTHORITY¹¹⁷

FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES OF THE AUTHORITY

2. Functions of the Authority

- (1) The Authority shall have the functions and powers conferred on it by this Act and the duty generally to supervise persons carrying on insurance business and persons carrying on business as insurance managers, brokers, agents, salesmen and insurance marketplace providers¹¹⁸, for the purpose of protecting the interests of clients and potential clients of such persons.
- (2) It shall also be the duty of the Authority to keep under review the operation of this Act and developments in the field of insurance which appear to it to be relevant to the performance of its functions, the exercise of its powers and the discharge of its duties.
- (3) The Authority shall as soon as practicable after the end of each of its financial years, make to the Minister and publish in such manner as it thinks appropriate a report on its activities under this Act in that year.

2A. Authority's statement of principles

- (1) The Authority shall as soon as practicable after the coming into force of this Act, publish in such manner as it thinks fit a statement of principles in accordance with which it is acting or proposing to act –
- (a) in interpreting the minimum criteria¹¹⁹;
 - (b) in exercising its powers to register or cancel the registration of a registered person;
 - (c) in exercising its power to grant or impose conditions on a registered person;¹²⁰
 - (d) in exercising its power to obtain information, reports and to require production of documents;
 - (e) in exercising its powers to make adjustments to an insurer's enhanced capital requirement and available statutory capital and surplus under section 6D;¹²¹
 - (f) in exercising its powers under section 32 or 32A¹²² to issue directions to a registered person;^{123 124}
 - (g) in exercising its discretion under section 27B to determine whether to be a group supervisor; and^{125 126}
 - (h) in exercising its powers—
 - (i) under section 32D to impose a civil penalty;

- (ii) under section 32F to censure publicly;
- (iii) under section 32H to make a prohibition order; and
- (iv) under section 44I to publish information about any matter to which a decision notice relates.¹²⁷

(2) If the Authority makes a material change to the principles it shall publish a statement of the change or the revised statement of principles in the same manner as it published the statement under subsection (1).

2B. Guidance

(1) The Authority may from time to time give guidance on the application of this Act and regulations made under it.¹²⁸

(2) The Authority may publish such guidance (which may be in the form of information and advice) in such manner as it thinks fit.

2BA. Codes of conduct¹²⁹

(1) The Authority may issue codes of conduct on the duties, requirements and standards to be complied with by registered persons, and designated insurers,¹³⁰ and the procedures (whether on client identification, record-keeping, internal reporting and training or otherwise) and sound principles to be observed by such persons and designated insurers.¹³¹

(2) Before issuing a code of conduct, the Authority shall publish a draft of that code in such manner as it thinks fit and shall consider any representations made to it about the draft.

(3) Every registered person and designated insurer¹³² shall in the conduct of its business comply with the provisions of any code of conduct applicable to it¹³³ issued by the Authority.

(4) A failure on the part of a registered person or designated insurer¹³⁴ to comply with the provisions of such a code shall be taken into account by the Authority in determining whether the business is being conducted in a prudent manner as required by paragraph 4 of the minimum criteria.

2C. Insurance Advisory Committee

(1) There shall continue to be a committee to be known as the Insurance Advisory Committee whose function shall be to advise the Authority on any matter relating to the development of the insurance industry in Bermuda which the Authority may refer to it.

(2) The Insurance Advisory Committee shall consist of such persons (not fewer than five in number) to be appointed by the Minister, as the Minister may think fit, but so that not fewer than three members of the Committee shall be persons appearing to the Minister to be knowledgeable about insurance business in Bermuda.

(3) The Minister shall appoint a person to be chairman of the Insurance Advisory Committee.

(4) The Insurance Advisory Committee may advise the Minister on any matter relating to the development and promotion of the insurance industry in Bermuda.

PART II - REGISTRATION

3. Insurers to be registered¹³⁵

(1) Subject to this Act, and notwithstanding anything in any other Act, no person shall carry on insurance business in or from within Bermuda unless he is registered by the Authority as an insurer under section 4.

(1A) Subject to subsection (1), and notwithstanding anything in any other Act, where an incorporated segregated accounts company has established at least one incorporated segregated account that intends to carry on insurance business, then such incorporated segregated accounts company shall also be deemed as intending to carry on insurance business.¹³⁶

(2) Any person who contravenes subsections (1) and (1A)¹³⁷ commits an offence.

4. Registration as insurer^{138 139}

(1) Subject to sections 4A to 7 and 12, on an application made to the Authority by a body corporate and on payment of the relevant fee provided for by section 14, the Authority may register that body -

- (a) as a Class 1, Class 2, Class 3, Class 3A, Class IIGB,¹⁴⁰ Class 3B,¹⁴¹ or Class 4 insurer where it proposes to carry on general business;
- (b) as a Class A, Class B, Class IILT,¹⁴² Class C, Class D or Class E insurer where it proposes to carry on long-term business;¹⁴³
- (c) as a Class 1, Class 2, Class 3, Class 3A, Class IIGB,¹⁴⁴ Class 3B¹⁴⁵, or Class 4 insurer and as a Class A, Class B, Class IILT,¹⁴⁶ Class C, Class D or Class E insurer¹⁴⁷ where it proposes to carry on both general business and long-term business;¹⁴⁸
- (d) as a Special Purpose Insurer to carry on restricted special purpose business or unrestricted special purpose business^{149, 150 151 152}
- (da) as a Collateralized Insurer where it proposes to carry on special purpose business but is not registrable as a Special Purpose Insurer; or;¹⁵³
- (e) as an innovative insurer.¹⁵⁴

(2) Registration of a body corporate as an insurer shall be subject to its complying with the terms of its registration and with such other conditions as the Authority may impose; and different conditions may be imposed in respect of different insurers or categories of insurer.

(3) The Authority may at any time, whether or not on an application made by an insurer, add to, vary or delete any conditions imposed under subsection (2).

(4) Before the Authority exercises its power under subsection (3) in relation to an insurer¹⁵⁵, who has not made an application under that subsection, the Authority shall give notice to the insurer and shall take into account any written representations made by the insurer within such period as may be specified in the notice.

(5) [REPEALED]¹⁵⁶

(6) On application made to the Authority for that purpose by an insurer, the Authority may -

- (a) register a Class 1, Class 2, Class 3, Class 3A, Class IIGB,¹⁵⁷ Class 3B,¹⁵⁸ or Class 4 insurer as a different class of insurer carrying on general business;
- (b) register an insurer carrying on long-term business as a Class 1, Class 2, Class 3, Class 3A, Class IIGB,¹⁵⁹ Class 3B,¹⁶⁰ or Class 4 insurer where it proposes to carry on general business (either instead of, or in addition to, its registration as a Class A, Class B, Class C, Class D or Class E insurer); or
- (c) register an insurer carrying on general business as a Class A, Class B, Class C, Class D or Class E insurer where it proposes to carry on long-term business (either instead of, or in addition to, its registration as a Class 1, Class 2, Class 3, Class 3A, Class IIGB,¹⁶¹ Class 3B,¹⁶² or Class 4 insurer);

- (d) register a Class IGB as a Class 1, Class 2, Class 3, Class 3A, Class IIGB, Class 3B or Class 4 insurer where it proposes to carry on general business; ¹⁶³
- (e) register a Class ILT as a Class A, Class B, Class C, Class IILT, Class D or Class E insurer where it proposes to carry on longterm business. ¹⁶⁴

(7) An application under this section shall be in such form, shall contain such information and shall be accompanied by such documents as the Authority may require.

4A. Determination of class of registration for general business ^{165 166}

(1) Subject to subsection (2), the Authority shall determine whether a body corporate proposing to carry on general business shall be registered as a Class 1, Class 2, Class 3, Class 3A, Class IIGB, ¹⁶⁷ Class 3B, ¹⁶⁸ or Class 4 insurer in relation to its general business in accordance with sections 4B to 4E.

(2) But a body corporate may be registered as a particular class of insurer where it would not be so registrable under sections 4B to 4E if, after taking into account -

- (a) the nature of the intended relationship between the body corporate and its intended policy-holders, the interests of those policy-holders and of the public generally, and
- (b) the level of regulation which is applicable to the different classes of insurer, the Authority considers it appropriate, whether or not on an application made to it for that purpose by the body corporate.

(3) The Authority shall not under any circumstances determine under subsection (2) that a body corporate shall be registered as a Class 4 insurer if it does not satisfy the requirement of section 4E(1)(a).

(4) An application under this section shall be in such form, shall contain such information and shall be accompanied by such documents as the Authority may require.

(5) Subject to subsection (1), the Authority may also determine that an insurer may be registered to carry on run off insurance business. ¹⁶⁹

(6) For the purposes of this section, an insurer carries on run off insurance business where it has been registered by the Authority to carry on general business, which involves acquiring portfolios of policyholder obligations or acquiring insurers that will not undertake new business. ¹⁷⁰

4B. Class 1 insurer ¹⁷¹

A body corporate is registrable as a Class 1 insurer where that body corporate -

- (a) is wholly owned by one person and intends to carry on insurance business consisting only of insuring the risks of that person; or
- (b) is an affiliate of a group and intends to carry on insurance business consisting only of insuring the risks of any other affiliates of that group or of its own shareholders.

4C. Class 2 insurer ¹⁷²

(1) A body corporate is registrable as a Class 2 insurer where that body corporate is wholly owned by two or more unrelated persons and intends to carry on insurance business not less than 80% of the net premiums written in respect of which will be written for the purpose of -

- (a) insuring the risks of any of those persons or of any affiliates of any of those persons; or
- (b) insuring risks which, in the opinion of the Authority, arise out of the business or operations of those persons or any affiliates of any of those persons.

(2) A body corporate is registrable as a Class 2 insurer where that body corporate would be registrable as a Class 1 insurer but for the fact that -

- (a) not all of the business which it intends to carry on, but at least 80% of the net premiums written, will consist of the business described in paragraph (a) or (b) of section 4B; or
- (b) it intends to carry on insurance business not less than 80% of the net premiums written in respect of which will, in the opinion of the Authority, arise out of the business or operations of the person by whom it is owned or any of the affiliates of that person.

4D. Class 3 insurer^{173 174}

A body corporate is registrable as a Class 3 insurer where that body corporate is not registrable as a Class 1, Class 2, Class 3A, Class IIGB, Collateralized Insurer,¹⁷⁵ Class 3B, Class 4 insurer or Special Purpose Insurer.

4DA. Class 3A insurer¹⁷⁶

(1) This section applies to a body corporate that intends to carry on insurance business in circumstances where -

- (a) 50% or more of the net premiums written; or
- (b) 50% or more of the loss and loss expense provisions;

represent unrelated business.

(2) A body corporate to which this section applies is registrable as a Class 3A insurer if its total net premiums written from unrelated business are less than \$50,000,000.

4DB. Class 3B insurer¹⁷⁷

(1) This section applies to a body corporate that intends to carry on insurance business in circumstances where -

- (a) 50% or more of the net premiums written; or
- (b) 50% or more of the loss and loss expense provisions;

represent unrelated business.

(2) A body corporate to which this section applies is registrable as a Class 3B insurer if its total net premiums written from unrelated business are \$50,000,000 or more.

4E. Class 4 insurer¹⁷⁸

(1) A body corporate is registrable as a Class 4 insurer where -

- (a) it has at the time of its application for registration, or will have before it carries on insurance business, a total statutory capital and surplus of not less than \$100,000,000; and
- (b) it intends to carry on insurance business including excess liability business or property catastrophe reinsurance business.

(2) Where a body corporate is registrable as a Class 4 insurer it shall not be so registered if it is also registrable as a Class 1 or Class 2 insurer.

4EA. Determination of class of registration for long-term business¹⁷⁹

(1) Subject to subsection (2), the Authority shall determine whether a body corporate proposing to carry on long-term business shall be registered as a Class A, Class B, Class IILT,¹⁸⁰ Class C, Class D or Class E insurer in relation to its long-term business in accordance with sections 4EB to 4EF.

(2) But a body corporate may be registered as a particular class of insurer where it would not be so registrable under sections 4EB to 4EF if, after taking into account—

- (a) the nature of the intended relationship between the body corporate and its intended policyholders, the interests of those policyholders and of the public generally; and
- (b) the level of regulation which is applicable to the different classes of insurers carrying on long-term business,

the Authority considers it appropriate, whether or not an application has been made to it for that purpose by the body corporate.

(3) An application under this section shall be in such form, shall contain such information and shall be accompanied by such documents as the Authority may require.

4EB. Class A insurer¹⁸¹

A body corporate is registrable as a Class A insurer where that body corporate—

- (a) is wholly owned by one person and intends to carry on long-term business consisting only of insuring the risks of that person; or
- (b) is an affiliate of a group and intends to carry on long-term business consisting only of insuring the risks of any other affiliates of that group or of its own shareholders.

4EC. Class B insurer¹⁸²

(1) A body corporate is registrable as a Class B insurer where that body corporate is wholly owned by two or more unrelated persons and intends to carry on long-term business not less than 80% of the premiums and other considerations written in respect of which will be written for the purpose of—

- (a) insuring the risks of any of those persons or of any affiliates of any of those persons; or
- (b) insuring risks which, in the opinion of the Authority, arise out of the business or operations of those persons or any affiliates of any of those persons.

(2) A body corporate is registrable as a Class B insurer where that body corporate would be registrable as a Class A insurer but for the fact that—

- (a) not all of the business which it intends to carry on, but at least 80% of the premiums and other considerations written, will consist of the long-term business described in paragraph (a) or (b) of section 4EB; or
- (b) it intends to carry on long-term business not less than 80% of the premiums and other considerations written in respect of which will, in the opinion of the Authority, arise out of the business or operations of the person by whom it is owned or any of the affiliates of that person.

(3) In this section, “premiums and other considerations” shall be interpreted in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 19 of Part III of Schedule IV to the Insurance Accounts Regulations 1980.

4ED. Class C insurer¹⁸³

A body corporate is registrable as a Class C insurer where that body corporate has total assets of less than \$250 million and is not registrable as a Class A or, Class B or Class IILT¹⁸⁴ insurer.

4EE. Class D insurer¹⁸⁵

A body corporate is registrable as a Class D insurer where that body corporate has total assets of \$250 million or more, but less than \$500 million and is not registrable as a Class A, Class B, Class IILT¹⁸⁶ or Class C¹⁸⁷ insurer.

4EF. Class E insurer¹⁸⁸

A body corporate is registrable as a Class C, Class D or¹⁸⁹ Class E insurer where that body corporate has total assets of more than \$500 million and is not registrable as a Class A, Class B or Class IILT¹⁹⁰ insurer.

4EG. Class IGB^{191 192}

A body corporate is registrable as a Class IGB insurer where that body corporate intends at the time of its application for registration, to carry on general business in an innovative and experimental¹⁹³ manner.

4EH. Class ILT^{194 195}

A body corporate is registrable as a Class ILT insurer where that body corporate intends at the time of its application for registration, to carry on long-term business in an innovative and¹⁹⁶ experimental manner.

4EI. Class IIGB¹⁹⁷

A body corporate is registrable as a Class IIGB insurer where that body corporate intends at the time of its application for registration to carry on general business in an innovative manner.

4EJ. Class IILT¹⁹⁸

A body corporate is registrable as a Class IILT insurer where that body corporate intends, at the time of its application for registration, to carry on longterm business in an innovative manner.

4F. Classes of insurer: interpretation^{199 200}

(1) In sections 4B to 4EH, and 4EJ^{201 202 203} and this section –

“affiliate” means a body forming part of a group;

“excess liability business” means the business of effecting and carrying out contracts of insurance insuring the risk of the persons insured in the event that any such person incurs liabilities to third parties in excess of a stated sum;

“group” [REPEALED]²⁰⁴

“insure” includes reinsure;

“loss and loss expense provisions” means amounts calculated in relation to a body corporate by the application of the principles set out in—^{205 206}

- (a) the Insurance Accounts Regulations 1980 in relation to Class 1, Class 2, Class 3, Class A, Class B insurers and Special Purpose Insurers for the calculation of those amounts in relation to the insurer; and
- (b) any insurance accounts rules in relation to Class 3A, Class IIGB, Collateralized Insurers,²⁰⁷ Class 3B, Class 4, Class C, Class D and Class E insurers for the calculation of those amounts in relation to the insurer;

“net premiums written” means amounts calculated in relation to a body corporate by the application of the principles set out in—²⁰⁸

- (a) the Insurance Accounts Regulations 1980 in relation to Class 1, Class 2, Class 3, Class A, Class B insurers and Special Purpose Insurers for the calculation of those amounts in relation to the insurer;
- (b) any insurance accounts rules in relation to Class 3A, Class IIGB, Collateralized Insurers,²⁰⁹ Class 3B, Class 4, Class C, Class D and Class E insurers for the calculation of those amounts in relation to the insurer;

“property catastrophe reinsurance business” means the business of effecting and carrying out contracts of reinsurance indemnifying (whether or not to a specified limit) an insurer as a result of an accumulation of losses arising from a single catastrophic event or series of events;

“segregated account” has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Segregated Accounts Companies Act 2000;²¹⁰

“shareholder” includes a partner of a partnership and a member of any other body or association;

“total assets” in relation to Class IILT, ²¹¹ Class C, Class D and Class E insurers means the total assets reported on an insurer’s balance sheet in the relevant year less the amount held in any segregated account of such insurer in respect of long-term business; ²¹²

“unrelated” means not forming part of the same group;

“unrelated business” means insurance business consisting of insuring risks of persons who are not shareholders in, or affiliates of, the insurer.²¹³

(2) In determining for the purposes of sections 4B and 4C whether a body corporate is wholly owned by a person, the Authority may have regard to the beneficial as well as the legal ownership of the body corporate.

5. Factors to be considered by Authority under section 4^{214 215}

(1) In considering whether to register a body as an insurer under section 4, the Authority, without prejudice to its power under section 12 to refuse registration, must be satisfied that —

- (a) the minimum criteria are fulfilled with respect to the body corporate;
- (b) the body has, or has available, adequate knowledge and expertise; and
- (c) the premises intended to be used in the business are adequate for the conduct of the business.

(2) In considering whether to register a body as a Special Purpose Insurer, the Authority shall, in addition to the matters set out in subsection (1), have regard to the following matters —²¹⁶

- (a) whether the insurer is solely insuring or reinsuring one or more risks or group of risks with one or more policyholders; and
- (b) the sophistication of the policyholders or the sophistication of the parties to a debt issuance or other funding mechanism.

(3) In considering whether to register a body as an innovative insurer, the Authority shall, in addition to the matters set out in subsection (1), have regard to the following matters—²¹⁷

- (a) whether the innovative insurer has satisfactorily demonstrated to the Authority that it is able to use new or different technological or innovative measures—
 - (i) to carry on the proposed innovative insurance business; or
 - (ii) to provide products or services; and
- (b) the sophistication of the policyholders, proposed policyholders and service providers of the innovative insurer.

(4) In considering the appropriate class of registration of an incorporated segregated accounts company, the Authority shall have regard to the following matters—²¹⁸

- (a) the nature of the intended relationship between the incorporated segregated accounts company and any incorporated segregated account established by it to carry on insurance business; and
- (b) the nature of the insurance business to be carried on by the incorporated segregated accounts company and any incorporated segregated account established for such purpose.

6. Further registration requirements²¹⁹

(1) The Authority shall not register a body corporate as a Class 1, Class 2, Class 3, Class 3A or Class IIGB insurer, Collateralized Insurer²²⁰, Special Purpose Insurer, innovative insurer²²¹ or Class A, Class B, Class IILT, ²²²Class C or Class D insurer under section 4 unless the Authority is satisfied that the body corporate meets the minimum margin of solvency. ²²³

(1A) Notwithstanding subsection (1), the Authority may register a body corporate as a Class A or Class B,²²⁴ Class IILT²²⁵ or Class ILT²²⁶ insurer if it is satisfied that the body corporate will meet its minimum margin of solvency on the date when the body corporate commences business as a Class A or Class B²²⁷ Class IILT²²⁸ or Class ILT²²⁹ insurer. ²³⁰

(2) [REPEALED]²³¹

(3) The amount of the liabilities of the long-term business of a body at any time shall, for the purposes of this section, be taken to be -

- (a) an amount equal to the total amount at that time standing to the credit of the fund or funds maintained by the body in respect of its long-term business; or
- (b) the amount of those liabilities at that time as determined in accordance with any applicable regulations,

whichever is the greater.

(4) The Authority shall not register a body corporate as a Class 3A²³², Class IIGB, Collateralized Insurer²³³, Class 3B, Class 4, Class IILT, ²³⁴ Class C, Class D or Class E²³⁵ insurer under section 4 unless it is satisfied that the amount of the available statutory capital and surplus of the body corporate on the date of registration meets—²³⁶

- (a) its minimum margin of solvency; and
- (b) its enhanced capital requirement.

(5) Notwithstanding subsection (4), the Authority may register a body corporate as a Class 3A²³⁷, Class IIGB, Collateralized Insurer²³⁸, Class 3B, Class 4, Class IILT, ²³⁹ Class C, Class D or Class E²⁴⁰ insurer if it is satisfied that the amount of the available statutory capital and surplus of the body corporate will meet the requirements of subsection (4)(a) and (b) on the date when the body corporate commences business as a Class 3A²⁴¹, Class IIGB, Collateralized Insurer²⁴², Class 3B, Class 4, Class IILT, ²⁴³ Class C, Class D²⁴⁴ or, as the case may be, a Class E insurer. ²⁴⁵

6A. Prudential and technical standards^{246 247 248 249 250}

(1) The Authority may make Rules prescribing²⁵¹ prudential or technical²⁵² standards in relation to —

- (a) enhanced capital requirement;
- (b) capital and solvency returns;
- (c) insurance technical provisions²⁵³; and
- (d) eligible capital;^{254 255 256}

- (e) public disclosures;²⁵⁷
 - (f) statutory financial returns; ^{258 259}
 - (g) insurance manager, broker, agent or insurance marketplace provider^{260 261} reporting requirements; ²⁶²
 - (h) innovative insurer and innovative intermediaries reporting requirements; ^{263 264 265 266}
 - (i) the supervision and regulation of internationally active insurance groups; and ²⁶⁷
 - (j) recovery plans.²⁶⁸
- (1A) Rules made by the Authority under subsection (1) must be complied with by ²⁶⁹
- (a) insurance managers, brokers, agents or insurance marketplace providers^{270 271};
 - (b) registered insurers;
 - (c) designated insurers;
 - (d) innovative insurers;
 - (e) innovative intermediaries; and
 - (f) internationally active insurance groups. ²⁷²
- (2) The Authority may in such Rules prescribe standards that impose different requirements to be complied with —
- (a) by different classes of registered insurers or designated insurers;²⁷³
 - (aa) by different classes of innovative insurers; ²⁷⁴
 - (b) in different situations; or
 - (c) in respect of different activities.
- (3) Rules²⁷⁵ may provide for the Authority to exercise powers and discretion in relation to prudential or technical²⁷⁶ standards, including power to approve, impose, modify²⁷⁷ or exclude specific prudential or technical²⁷⁸ standards in relation to the following—
- (a) a particular insurance manager, broker, agent or insurance marketplace provider, ^{279 280}
²⁸¹ registered insurer, designated insurer, innovative insurer or innovative intermediaries²⁸²; and
 - (b) a specified class of registered insurers, designated insurer, innovative insurer or innovative intermediaries.^{283 284}
- (3A) Prudential or technical²⁸⁵ standards applying to registered insurers may contain requirements which take into account, in the case of a registered insurer that is a member of an insurance group, any activity of another member of the insurance group.²⁸⁶
- (4) [REPEALED]^{287 288}
- (5) Subject to subsection (6) Rules made under this section shall not come into operation until a period of not less than 180 days has elapsed from the date of publication of draft Rules pursuant to section 6B.²⁸⁹
- (6) Notwithstanding subsection (5), Rules made under this section may come into operation on such earlier date after it is made, as the Authority may determine, if the Authority considers that it is in the interests of policyholders for the Rules to come into operation at such time.

(7) Sections 6, 7 and 8 of the Statutory Instruments Act 1977 shall not apply to Rules made under this section.

(8) The Schedules to the Rules made by the Authority under this section shall be published separately in the website of the Authority: www.bma.bm, and shall be available for inspection at the offices of the Authority.²⁹⁰

6B. Consultation²⁹¹

(1) If the Authority proposes to make Rules²⁹² under section 6A, it must publish a draft of the Rules in the way appearing to it to be best calculated to bring it to the attention of the public.

(2) The draft must be accompanied by —

- (a) an explanation of the purpose of the proposed Rules; and
- (b) a notice that representation about the proposals may be made to the Authority within a specified time being not less than 28 days from the date of publication.

(3) Before making the proposed Rules the Authority must have regard to any representations made to it in accordance with subsection (2).

6C. Authority may exempt insurers, insurance managers and intermediaries from or modify prudential or technical standards^{293 294 295 296}

(1) The Authority may where it has made a determination or on the application of an insurer, insurance manager, broker, agent, insurance marketplace provider^{297 298}, designated insurer, innovative intermediary²⁹⁹ or innovative insurer^{300 301}, exempt the insurer, insurance manager, broker, agent, insurance marketplace provider^{302 303}, or designated insurer, innovative intermediary³⁰⁴ or innovative insurer³⁰⁵ from the requirement to comply with any prudential or technical³⁰⁶ standard applicable to it by or under the Rules made under section 6A or modify any such prudential or technical³⁰⁷ standard applicable to it by or under the Rules made under section 6A.^{308 309 310}

(2) In granting an exemption or modification under this section the Authority may impose such conditions on the exemption or modification as it considers appropriate.³¹¹

(3) The Authority shall not grant an exemption or modification unless it is satisfied that it is appropriate to do so having regard to the obligations of the insurer towards its policyholders or the obligations of the designated insurer or insurance group of which the designated insurer is a member towards their policyholders^{312 313 314}.

(3A) The Authority shall not grant an exemption or modification unless it is satisfied that it is appropriate to do so having regard to the nature, scale, and complexity of the business to be conducted by the insurance manager, broker, agent, insurance marketplace provider or innovative intermediary^{315 316 317 318}.

(4) The Authority may revoke an exemption or vary any modification granted under this section and shall serve notice on the insurer, innovative insurer, innovative intermediary,³¹⁹ insurance manager, broker, agent or insurance marketplace provider^{320 321} or designated insurer³²² of its proposal to revoke its approval and the reason for its proposal³²³.

(5) An insurer, insurance manager, broker, agent or insurance marketplace provider^{324 325}, designated insurer, innovative intermediary³²⁶ or innovative insurer^{327 328} served with a notice under subsection (4) may within a period of 28 days from the date of the notice make written representations to the Authority and where such representations have been made, the Authority shall take them into account in deciding whether to revoke its approval³²⁹.

(6) Where the Authority makes a determination or grants an application in relation to an exemption or modification under subsection (1) to a Class IIGB insurer or an insurance marketplace provider, it may

take any action necessary or desirable to protect the public, policyholders, or potential policyholders of the insurer or the clients or potential clients of the insurance marketplace provider, where the Authority concludes that, due to the nature, scale, complexity and risk profile of the business conducted by the insurer or the insurance marketplace provider, such action is necessary.³³⁰

(7) Before taking any action under subsection (6), the Authority shall serve a notice in writing on the Class IIGB insurer or insurance marketplace provider giving its reasons therefore.³³¹

(8) A Class IIGB insurer or an insurance marketplace provider served with a notice may, within a period of 28 days from the date of the notice, make written representations to the Authority.³³²

(9) The Authority shall take such representations into account in deciding whether to take the proposed action, and shall notify the Class IIGB insurer or the insurance marketplace provider of its decision.³³³

6D. Authority may make adjustment to enhanced capital requirement, available statutory capital and surplus, and available statutory economic capital and surplus^{334 335}

(1) Without prejudice to its powers under this Act³³⁶ to give directions, the Authority may in the circumstances mentioned in subsection (6) make such adjustments to an insurer's or insurance group's enhanced capital requirement, available statutory capital and surplus, total statutory capital and surplus,³³⁷ and available statutory economic capital and surplus³³⁸ as it considers appropriate, and such adjustments may require an increase in the amount of insurance reserves to the level of prudential standards prescribed under section 6A(1).³³⁹

(2) Before making any adjustments, the Authority shall serve notice on the insurer or designated insurer³⁴⁰ of its intention to make adjustments giving its reasons therefor.

(3) An insurer or designated insurer³⁴¹ served with a notice under subsection (2) may, within a period of 28 days from the date of the notice, make written representations to the Authority; and where such representations are made, the Authority shall take them into account in deciding whether to make the proposed adjustments.

(4) The Authority shall notify an insurer or designated insurer³⁴² of any adjustments that it has made.

(5) An adjustment made by the Authority under subsection (1) shall not have effect until a period of not less than 90 days (or such longer period as the Authority may determine) has elapsed from the date of its notification to the insurer or designated insurer³⁴³.

(6) The circumstances referred to in subsection (1) are such circumstances as would cause the Authority to—³⁴⁴

- (a) conclude that the risk profile of the insurer or insurance group deviates significantly from—
 - (i) the assumptions underlying the enhanced capital requirement applicable to it; or
 - (ii) the insurer's or the insurance group's assessment of its risk management policies and practices in calculating the enhanced capital requirement applicable to it; or
- (b) conclude that the system of governance of the insurer or insurance group deviates significantly from the standards applicable to it, that those deviations prevent it from being able to properly identify, measure, monitor, manage and report the risks that it is or could be exposed to, and that the application of other measures is in itself unlikely to improve the deficiencies sufficiently within an appropriate time-frame.

(7) The Authority may on the application of an insurer or designated insurer make adjustments to the insurer's or insurance group's enhanced capital requirement, available statutory capital and surplus, total statutory capital and surplus or available statutory economic capital and surplus,³⁴⁵ and any adjustment so made shall take effect on such date as the Authority may determine.

6E. Authority may adjust registration requirements of innovative insurers innovative intermediaries, Class IIGB insurers or Class IILT insurers^{346 347}

- (1) Without prejudice to its powers under this Act to give directions, the Authority may in the circumstances mentioned in subsection (5) make such adjustments to the registration requirements of innovative insurers, innovative intermediaries, Class IIGB insurers and Class IILT insurers³⁴⁸ as it considers appropriate.
- (2) Before making any adjustments, the Authority shall serve notice on the innovative insurer innovative intermediary, Class IIGB insurer or Class IILT insurer³⁴⁹ of its intention to make adjustments giving its reasons therefor.
- (3) An innovative insurer innovative intermediary, Class IIGB insurer or Class IILT insurer³⁵⁰ served with a notice under subsection (2) may, within a period of 14 days from the date of the notice, make written representations to the Authority; and where such representations are made, the Authority shall take them into account in deciding whether to make the proposed adjustments.
- (4) The Authority shall notify the innovative insurer innovative intermediary, Class IIGB insurer or Class IILT insurer³⁵¹ of the adjustments it has made.
- (5) The circumstances referred to in subsection (1) are such circumstances as would cause the Authority to conclude that the requirements applicable to the innovative insurer innovative intermediary, Class IIGB insurer or Class IILT insurer³⁵², including but not limited to corporate governance, capital and risk management requirements, are inappropriate given the risk profile of the innovative insurer, innovative intermediary, Class IIGB insurer and Class IILT insurer³⁵³.

6F. Protection of public interest, policyholders of innovative insurers and clients of innovative intermediaries³⁵⁴

- (1) Without prejudice to its powers under this Act to give directions, the Authority may, where it has made a determination in that respect, take any action necessary or desirable to protect the public, policyholders or proposed potential policyholders of innovative insurers or the clients or potential clients of innovative intermediaries.
- (2) Before taking any such action under subsection (1), the Authority shall serve notice in writing on the innovative insurer or innovative intermediary, as the case may be, giving its reasons therefor.
- (3) An innovative insurer or innovative intermediary served with a notice under subsection (2) may, within a period of 14 days from the date of the notice, make written representations to the Authority; and where such representations are made, the Authority shall take them into account in deciding whether to take the proposed action.

6G. Recovery plan³⁵⁵

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), the Authority may, pursuant to Rules made under section 6A(1)(j), require a Class 3A, Class 3B, Class 4, Class C, Class D, Class E insurer or an insurance group to prepare a recovery plan in accordance with such Rules.
- (2) Any requirement to prepare a recovery plan under subsection (1) shall take into account the nature, scale, complexity and risk profile of the insurance business so conducted by the insurer or insurance group.
- (3) An insurer or insurance group required to prepare a recovery plan under this section shall—
 - (a) provide to the Authority such information and documentation in respect of that recovery plan or the preparation thereof as the Authority deems appropriate; and
 - (b) maintain, at its head office in Bermuda, copies (in electronic and printed format) of the most recent recovery plan prepared in accordance with this section.

7. Paid up share capital^{356 357}

(1) In relation to an insurer which has a share capital, the minimum amount paid up on the share capital where the insurer is registered -

- (a) as a Class 1, Class 2, Class 3, Class 3A, Class II GB, Collateralized Insurer³⁵⁸ or Class 3B³⁵⁹ insurer is \$120,000;
- (b) [DELETED]³⁶⁰
- (c) [DELETED]³⁶¹
- (d) as a Class 4 insurer is \$1,000,000;
- (e) [DELETED]³⁶²
- (f) as a Special Purpose Insurer is \$1;³⁶³
- (g) as a Class A or Class IILT³⁶⁴ insurer is \$120,000; ³⁶⁵
- (h) as a Class B insurer is \$250,000;
- (i) as a class C, D and E insurer is \$250,000³⁶⁶;
- (j) in two classes, is the aggregate amount of paid up share capital required for each class for which it is registered;
- (k) as an innovative insurer is not less than \$50,000 and not more than \$1,000,000 based on the nature, scale and complexity of the insurance business.^{367 368}

(2) Subject to subsection (3), the Authority shall not register under section 4 a body corporate which has a share capital unless it satisfies the requirements of subsection (1).

(3) The Authority may register a body corporate as a Class 4 insurer where it does not satisfy the requirement of subsection (1)(d) if it has at least \$120,000 paid up share capital, but such body corporate shall not carry on insurance business until it satisfies the requirement of subsection (1)(d)³⁶⁹.

8. Principal office and principal representative^{370 371}

(1) Every insurer, insurance manager, broker, agent, innovative insurer, innovative intermediary ³⁷² and insurance marketplace provider³⁷³ shall—³⁷⁴

- (a) maintain a principal office in Bermuda; and
- (b) at the time of registration, give notice in writing to the Authority of the location of its principal office.

(1A) Every insurer shall appoint and maintain a principal representative in Bermuda who satisfies the requirements of subsection (1B).

(1B) The principal representative of an insurer shall be a person approved by the Authority as that insurer's principal representative.³⁷⁵

(2) An insurer at the time of registration shall give notice in writing to the Authority -

- (a) [REPEALED]³⁷⁶
- (b) of the prescribed particulars of its principal representative, its insurance manager (if it has one), its approved auditor and any other prescribed person to be engaged or employed in, or in connection with, its business.

(3) If any information required by subsection (1) or³⁷⁷ subsection (2) to be notified to the Authority is altered, the insurer shall give in writing to the Authority particulars of the alteration within fourteen³⁷⁸ days after the alteration is made.

(3A) Without a reason acceptable to the Authority -

- (a) an insurer shall not terminate the appointment of its principal representative; and
- (b) a principal representative shall not cease to act as such,

unless it or he gives thirty days notice in writing to the Authority of the intention to do so.

(4) An insurer shall maintain in its principal office an accurate list of all its insurance agents in Bermuda and, if required in writing at any time by the Authority so to do, shall provide it with a copy of that list.

(5) [REPEALED]³⁷⁹

(6) If a principal representative wilfully fails to give to the Authority notice which he is required by subsection (3A) to give, he commits an offence.

8A. Principal representative to report certain events³⁸⁰

(1) A principal representative shall forthwith notify the Authority, in such manner as it may direct,-

- (a) on his reaching a view that there is a likelihood of the insurer for which he acts becoming insolvent; or
- (b) on its coming to his knowledge, or his having reason to believe, that an event to which this section applies has occurred.³⁸¹

(1A) Within fourteen days of such notification, the principal representative shall furnish the Authority with a report in writing setting out all the particulars of the case that are available to him.³⁸²

(2) As respects any principal representative, this section applies to the following events, being events in which the insurer for which he acts as principal representative is involved, that is to say -

- (a) failure by the insurer
 - (i) to comply substantially with a condition imposed upon the insurer by the Authority relating to a solvency margin or a liquidity or other ratio;
 - (ii) to comply in any respect with any other such condition not so relating;
- (b) an offence by the insurer against section 20(8) or section 21(5) or section 22(5);
- (c) failure by the insurer to comply with a modified provision, or with a condition, being a provision or condition specified in a direction given to the insurer by the Authority in the exercise of its powers under section 56 or section 57A;
- (d) involvement of the insurer in any criminal proceedings whether in Bermuda or abroad;
- (e) the insurer's ceasing to carry on insurance business in or from within Bermuda;
- (f) a significant loss that is reasonably likely to cause the insurer to be unable to comply with the enhanced capital requirement applicable to it;³⁸³
- (g) in relation to an insurer, a material change within the meaning of section 30JA(1) and (2);^{384 385}
- (h) in relation to a Class 3A insurer, where the limit on unrelated business imposed by section 4DA (2) is exceeded;³⁸⁶

- (i) in relation to a Class C insurer, where the limit on total assets of less than \$250 million imposed by section 4ED is exceeded³⁸⁷;
- (j) in relation to a Class D insurer, where the limit on total assets of less than \$500 million imposed by section 4EE is exceeded³⁸⁸.

(2a) Within 45 days of notifying the Authority of an event referred to in subsection (2)(f), the principal representative shall furnish the Authority with a capital and solvency return reflecting an enhanced capital requirement prepared using post-loss data.³⁸⁹

(2b) Within 30 days of notifying the Authority of an event referred to in subsection (2)(g), the principal representative shall furnish the Authority with unaudited interim statutory financial statements in relation to such period as the Authority may require, together with a general business solvency certificate in respect of those statements.³⁹⁰

(3) [REPEALED]³⁹¹

8B. Appointment of approved loss reserve specialist^{392 393 394 395}

(1) Every Class 2 and Class 3 insurer, and when directed by the Authority, a Class 1 and Class IGB insurer, shall appoint an individual as that insurer's loss reserve specialist approved by the Authority under subsection (3), who shall be a person qualified to assess the adequacy of insurance loss reserves in order to provide an opinion in accordance with the requirements of the Insurance Returns and Solvency Regulations 1980.^{396 397 398 399 400 401}

(1A) Every Class 3A insurer shall appoint an individual approved by the Authority under subsection (3) who is qualified as a loss reserve specialist, to provide an opinion in accordance with the requirements of Schedule XIV "Statutory Economic Balance Sheet" of the Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Class 3A Solvency Requirement) Rules 2011.⁴⁰²

(1B) Every Class 3B and Class 4 insurer shall appoint an individual approved by the Authority under subsection (3) who is qualified as a loss reserve specialist, to provide an opinion in accordance with the requirements of Schedule XIV "Statutory Economic Balance Sheet" of the Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Class 4 and Class 3B Solvency Requirement) Rules 2008.⁴⁰³

(1C) Every Class IIGB and Collateralized Insurer shall appoint an individual approved by the Authority under subsection (3) who is a qualified loss reserve specialist, to provide an opinion in accordance with the requirements of Rules made under section 6A.⁴⁰⁴

(2) Before making any such appointment, an insurer shall submit particulars of such person to the Authority for approval.

(3) The Authority, on being satisfied that a person is fit and proper to hold such an appointment, shall approve his appointment as that insurer's loss reserve specialist.

(4) Subject to subsection (5), the Authority may revoke an approval of a loss reserve specialist in respect of any insurer, if it is satisfied that he is no longer a fit and proper person to hold the appointment.

(5) The Authority shall not revoke its approval unless it has first notified the loss reserve specialist and the insurer of its intention to do so.

(6) [REPEALED]^{405 406}

8C. Class 3A, Class IIGB, Collateralized Insurer, Class 3B, Class 4, Class IILT, Class C, Class D and Class E insurer to maintain head office in Bermuda^{407 408 409}

(1) Every Class 3A, Class IIGB, Collateralized Insurer,⁴¹⁰ Class 3B, Class 4, Class IILT,⁴¹¹ Class C, Class D and Class E insurer that satisfies the requirements of subsection (2) shall maintain its head office in Bermuda.

(2) The insurance business of the insurer must be directed and managed from Bermuda and, in determining whether the insurer complies with this requirement, the Authority shall consider, inter alia, the factors set out in subsection (3).

(3) The factors referred to in subsection (2) are—

- (a) where the underwriting, risk management and operational decision making of the insurer occurs;
- (b) whether the presence of senior executives who are responsible for, and involved in, the decision making related to the insurance business of the insurer are located in Bermuda;
- (c) where meetings of the board of directors of the insurer occur.

(4) Notwithstanding the considerations set out in subsection (3), the Authority may also have regard to the following matters—

- (a) the location where management of the insurer meets to effect policy decisions of the insurer;
- (b) the residence of the officers, insurance managers or employees of the insurer; and
- (c) the residence of one or more directors of the insurer in Bermuda.

(5) Subsection (1) shall not apply to a Class 3A, Class IIGB, Collateralized Insurer,⁴¹² Class 3B, Class 4, Class IILT,⁴¹³ Class C, Class D or Class E insurer which has a permit under section 3 of the Non-Resident Insurance Undertakings Act 1967 or a permit under section 134 of the Companies Act 1981.

9. Insurance managers and intermediaries to be registered⁴¹⁴

(1) Subject to this Act, and notwithstanding anything in any other Act, no person shall in or from within Bermuda carry on business⁴¹⁵ as an insurance manager, broker, agent, insurance marketplace provider,⁴¹⁶ innovative intermediary⁴¹⁷ or salesman unless he is registered for the purpose by the Authority under section 10.

(2) Any person who contravenes subsection (1) commits an offence.

10. The Authority may register insurance managers and intermediaries⁴¹⁸

(1) Subject to sections 11 and 12, the Authority may, on application being made to it for that purpose by any person, and on payment of the relevant fee provided for by section 14, register that person as an insurance manager, broker, agent, insurance marketplace provider,⁴¹⁹ innovative intermediary⁴²⁰ or salesman, as the case may be, subject to that person complying with such conditions as the Authority may see fit to impose.

(2) Every application under subsection (1) for registration shall be made to the Authority and shall be in such form, shall contain such information and shall be accompanied by such documents as the Authority may require⁴²¹.

(3) The Authority may at any time, whether or not on an application made by an insurance manager, broker, agent, insurance marketplace provider, innovative intermediary or salesman, add to, vary or delete any conditions imposed under subsection (1).⁴²²

(4) Before the Authority exercises its powers under subsection (3) in relation to an insurance manager, broker, agent, insurance marketplace provider, innovative intermediary or salesman, who has not made an application under that subsection, the Authority shall give notice to the insurance manager, broker, agent, insurance marketplace provider, innovative intermediary or salesman and shall take into account any written representations made by the insurance manager, broker, agent, insurance marketplace provider, innovative intermediary or salesman within such period as may be specified in the notice.⁴²³

(5) On application made to the Authority under subsection (1), the Authority may, where it determines it appropriate to do so, register an insurance manager, broker, agent, insurance marketplace provider, innovative intermediary or salesman in a different class.⁴²⁴

11. Factors to be considered by Authority under section 10^{425 426}

In considering whether to register a person as an insurance manager, broker, agent, insurance marketplace provider,⁴²⁷ innovative intermediary,⁴²⁸ or salesman, as the case may be, under section 10, the Authority, without prejudice to its power under section 12 to refuse registration, must be satisfied that

- (a) the minimum criteria are fulfilled with respect to the applicant; and
- (b) the person has knowledge of the insurance business adequate to enable him to act in the capacity in which he has applied for registration.

12. Power of Authority in relation to registration

In deciding whether to register a person under section 4 or 10 the Authority shall act as it thinks fit in the public interest, and, if of opinion that it is not in the public interest that registration should be granted, it shall refuse to grant it.

13. Registration

(1) Where the Authority determines to register any person under section 4 or 10, it shall cause the prescribed particulars relating to that person to be entered in a register to be maintained by it for the purpose (in this Act referred to as “the Register”).⁴²⁹

(2) Subject to subsection (2A), a⁴³⁰ person’s registration shall remain in force until it is cancelled.

(2A) Registration of an innovative insurer or innovative intermediary—⁴³¹

- (a) shall be for such period as may be determined by the Authority; and
- (b) may be extended by the Authority for such additional period as the Authority deems appropriate—
 - (i) where the Authority so determines; or
 - (ii) on the application of the innovative insurer or innovative intermediary.

(2B) An application under subsection (2A)(b)(ii)—⁴³²

- (a) shall be in such form as the Authority may determine; and
- (b) shall be accompanied by such information as the Authority may require.

(3) Where a person is registered as aforesaid, the Authority shall issue to him a certificate of registration, in which shall be specified -

- (a) the name and business address of the person registered;
- (b) the date of registration; and
- (c) any conditions imposed under section 4 or 10;
- (d) the date the registration terminates, in the case of an innovative intermediary or innovative insurer.⁴³³

(4) A certificate issued under this section shall be accepted in all courts as *prima facie* evidence of the fact that the person named therein is registered, and of the particulars set forth in the certificate.

(5) A copy of every certificate of registration shall be kept by the Authority in its office and shall be open to inspection by the public.

14. Fees^{434 435 436 437}

(1) Fees shall be prescribed under the Bermuda Monetary Authority Act 1969 in respect of -

- (a) the making of any application for registration under section 4(1) or 10;⁴³⁸
- (ab) the making of any application under any of the following provisions -
 - (i) sections 4(3) and (6), 4A(2), 10(1), (3) and (5),⁴³⁹ 13(2A)(b)(ii)⁴⁴⁰, 17(4), 17A(5)⁴⁴¹, 18C(2), 31B(3), 31C and 56 of this Act;
 - (ii) regulation 11(4) of the Insurance Returns and Solvency Regulations 1980 for Class 1, Class 2, Class 3, Class A and Class B insurers and Special Purpose Insurers, and the requirements applicable under any insurance accounts rules for Class 3A, Class 3B, Class 4, Class C, Class D and Class E insurers⁴⁴²;
 - (iii) the instructions for line 14 in Part I of Schedule III to the Insurance Accounts Regulations 1980 for Class 1, Class 2, Class 3, Class A and Class B insurers and Special Purpose Insurers, and the requirements applicable under any insurance accounts rules for Class 3A, Class 3B, Class 4, Class C, Class D and Class E insurers⁴⁴³;
 - (iv) notification of new or increased shareholder control under s. 30D; and
 - (v) application for cancellation of registration under sections 41(1)(a) and 42(1)(a);⁴⁴⁴
⁴⁴⁵
- (b) the registration of any person;
- (c) the issue of any certificate;
- (d) the inspection of the Register;
- (e) the furnishing by the Authority of any document or copy;⁴⁴⁶
- (f) application for approval of internal model made under the provisions of Rules⁴⁴⁷ made under section 6A^{448 449};
- (g) application for approval to exempt or modify prudential or technical⁴⁵⁰ standard requirements applicable to an insurer insurance manager, broker, agent or insurance marketplace provider^{451 452 453} in accordance with the provisions of section 6C(1);^{454 455}
- (h) application under section 6D (7) for an adjustment to an insurer's or insurance group's enhanced capital requirement or available statutory capital and surplus or available statutory economic capital and surplus, as the case may be;^{456 457}
- (i) application under section 1(1) in paragraph (a)(iv) of the definition of "excepted long-term business; and⁴⁵⁸
- (j) an application to modify an opinion of a loss reserve specialist approved by the Authority under section 8B(1).⁴⁵⁹

(2) In addition to the fees for which subsection (1) provides, there shall, subject to subsection (3), be payable by a registered insurer or insurance manager, broker, agent, insurance marketplace provider⁴⁶⁰ or salesman before the⁴⁶¹ 31st day of March in every year following the year in which it or he was registered an annual fee⁴⁶² of such amount as shall be prescribed under the Bermuda Monetary Authority Act 1969:

Provided that -⁴⁶³

- (a) an annual fee shall not be payable by a registered insurer or insurance manager, broker, agent or insurance marketplace provider^{464 465} whose winding up is in progress in winding up proceedings in Bermuda, except where -
 - (i) the fee, being due for payment, was not paid; and
 - (ii) the time allowed by this subsection for its payment had expired, before those proceedings were commenced; and
- (b) if an annual fee that a registered insurer or insurance manager, broker, agent or insurance marketplace provider^{466 467} is excused by paragraph (a) of this proviso from paying has in fact been paid, the liquidator may recover it from the Authority.

(2A) Annual fees payable by all registered persons in accordance with this section shall apply to the twelve-month period ending on 31 December of that year. ⁴⁶⁸

(3) Where a registered person fails to pay a prescribed fee, as provided in subsection (1) or (2), it shall pay in addition to such fee a late penalty fee of an amount equal to ten per cent of the fee due for every month or part thereof during which the fee remains unpaid. ⁴⁶⁹

(3A) [REPEALED]^{470 471}

(4) The registration fee payable by an insurer shall be remitted—⁴⁷²

- (a) by 25% where an insurer is registered after 31 March and before 30 June in any year;
- (b) by 50% where an insurer is registered after 30 June and before 30 September in any year;
- (c) by 75% where an insurer is registered after 30 September in any year. ^{473 474}

(5) The Authority, if satisfied that payment of the annual fee in whole or in part is inappropriate after taking into account the diminution in the level of insurance business, may—⁴⁷⁵

- (a) defer payment of all or part of the annual fee otherwise due, to such date in the future as it considers appropriate; or
- (b) remit all part or part of the annual fee otherwise due,

on such terms and conditions as it considers appropriate. ⁴⁷⁶

(6) The Authority, having regard to the nature and scale of operations of an insurer and the complexity of its business may direct that the annual fee that is otherwise due and payable by or under subsection (2) be reduced by such amount as the Authority considers appropriate in relation to that insurer. ⁴⁷⁷

(7) The Authority shall serve notice in writing on the insurer directing that the fee otherwise payable by or under subsection (2) be payable at the reduced rate specified in the direction and the year when it is to take effect. ⁴⁷⁸

(8) The Authority may at any time revoke a direction given under subsection (6), where it is satisfied that there has been a material change in the nature and scale of operations of an insurer or in the complexity of its business. ⁴⁷⁹

(9) The Authority shall serve notice in writing on the insurer concerned notifying it of its decision to revoke the direction given under subsection (6) and the year from which the full fee becomes payable. ⁴⁸⁰

(10) Subject to subsection (12) and in the case where subsections (5) and (6) do not apply, the Authority may, where it has made a determination—⁴⁸¹

- (a) exempt a registered person from the requirement to pay any fee under this section, as may be prescribed under the Bermuda Monetary Authority Act 1969; or
- (b) reduce any fee required to be paid by a registered person under this section by such amount as it considers appropriate, as may be prescribed under the Bermuda Monetary Authority Act 1969.

(11) In granting an exemption from, or reduction of, any fee payment under subsection (10), the Authority may impose any condition on such exemption or reduction, as it may determine appropriate.⁴⁸²

(12) The Authority shall not grant an exemption from, or reduction of, any fee payment under subsection (10) unless it is satisfied that it is appropriate to do so having regard to the nature, scale and complexity of the business carried on by the registered person.⁴⁸³

(13) Where the Authority determines not to grant an exemption or reduction of any fee under subsection (12), it shall serve the registered person with a notice of its determination and the registered person may within a period of twenty-eight days from the date of the notice make written representations to the Authority, and where such representations have been made the Authority shall take them into account in making its final determination.⁴⁸⁴

PART III - REGULATION OF INSURERS GENERALLY

15. Statutory financial statements⁴⁸⁵

(1) An insurer, other than an innovative insurer or an innovative intermediary,⁴⁸⁶ shall prepare accounts (in this Act referred to as “statutory financial statements”) in respect of its insurance business for each financial year.

(2) Statutory financial statements shall be in such form⁴⁸⁷ being a form calculated to enable comparison to be made between the insurer’s business for the financial year in respect of which the statements are prepared and the insurer’s business for the financial year immediately preceding that year as prescribed for specific classes of insurer⁴⁸⁸, and shall contain such information, as may be prescribed.

(3) The information required to be included in statutory financial statements pursuant to subsection (2) shall be information calculated to fulfil (in addition to any other purposes for which regulations may be made) the following purposes -

- (a) to give as early warning as possible to any person examining the said statements (whether by way of notice of the observance or non-observance by the insurer of any margin of solvency, or in any other way) of any financial or operational difficulties into which the insurer’s business has fallen or might appear likely to fall;
- (b) to provide the basis on which the Authority or any other authority may in good time take action under this Act or any other statutory provision to exercise any statutory power available to it for the safeguarding of any element of the public interest involved in or affected by the insurer’s business.

(4) The statutory financial statements of an insurer shall be audited annually by the insurer’s approved auditor⁴⁸⁹.

15A Declaration of compliance^{490 491 492}

(1) Every insurer shall at the time of filing its statutory financial statements under section 17, also deliver to the Authority a declaration in such form and with such content as the Authority may require⁴⁹³, declaring whether or not the insurer has, with respect to the preceding financial year—

- (a) complied with all requirements of the minimum criteria applicable to it;

- (b) complied with the minimum margin of solvency as at its financial year end;
 - (c) complied with applicable enhanced capital requirements as at its financial year end;⁴⁹⁴
 - (d) complied with applicable conditions, directions and restrictions imposed on, or approvals granted to, the insurer; and⁴⁹⁵
 - (e) complied with the minimum liquidity ratio for general business as at its financial year end.⁴⁹⁶
- (2) All declarations to be delivered under this section shall be signed by two directors of the insurer.
- (3) Where an insurer delivers to the Authority a declaration under subsection (1), it shall at the time of such delivery, where it has failed to comply with requirements, give the Authority particulars of such failure in writing.
- (4) The information required to be included in the declaration of compliance pursuant to subsection (1) shall provide for—
- (a) as early a warning as possible to be given to any person examining the declaration of compliance, relating to financial or operational difficulties into which an insurer's business has fallen or might appear to fall;
 - (b) the basis on which the Authority or any other authority may in good time take action under this Act or any other statutory provision to exercise any statutory power available to it for the safeguarding of any element of public interest involved in or affected by an insurer's business.
- (5) Where an insurer fails to comply with a duty imposed on it under subsection (1), it shall be liable to a civil penalty calculated in accordance with subsection (6).
- (6) For each week or part of a week that an insurer fails to comply with a requirement imposed on it under subsection (1), it shall be liable to a civil penalty not exceeding—
- (a) \$500, in the case of a breach by a Class 1, Class 2, Class 3, Class A or Class B insurer;
 - (b) \$1,000, in the case of a breach by a Class 3A, Class IIGB, Collateralized Insurer,⁴⁹⁷ Special Purpose Insurer, Class C or Class D insurer; or
 - (c) \$5,000 in the case of a breach by a Class 3B, Class 4 or Class E insurer.

16. Appointment and approval of auditors⁴⁹⁸

- (1) Every insurer shall appoint an auditor approved by the Authority under subsection (3), to audit its statutory financial statements.
- (1A) A designated insurer shall ensure that the group of which it is a member appoints an auditor approved by the Authority under this section to audit the financial statements of the group.⁴⁹⁹
- (1B) Subsections (2) to (6) and (8) apply to a designated insurer and the auditor of the insurance group as they apply to an insurer and its auditor.⁵⁰⁰
- (2) Before making any such appointment, an insurer shall submit particulars of such person to the Authority for approval.
- (3) The Authority, on being satisfied that a person is fit and proper to hold such an appointment, shall approve his appointment as that insurer's auditor.
- (4) Subject to subsection (5), the Authority may revoke an approval of an auditor in respect of any insurer, if it is satisfied that he is no longer a fit and proper person to hold the appointment.

- (5) The Authority shall not revoke its approval unless it has first notified the auditor and the insurer of its intention to do so.
- (6) No person having an interest in any insurer otherwise than as an insured, and no officer, servant or agent of any insurer, shall be eligible for appointment as an approved auditor for that insurer; and any person appointed as an approved auditor to any insurer who subsequently acquires such interest or becomes an officer, servant or agent of that insurer shall cease to be an approved auditor.
- (7) If an insurer fails to appoint an approved auditor as required by subsection (1), or at any time fails to fill a vacancy for such auditor, the Authority may appoint an approved auditor for the insurer and shall fix the remuneration to be paid by that insurer, if not sooner agreed by the insurer and the auditor, within fourteen days.
- (8) An insurer shall forthwith give written notice to the Authority if it –
- (a) proposes to remove an approved auditor before the expiration of his term of office; or
 - (b) proposes to replace an approved auditor at the expiration of the term of his office with a different auditor.

16A. Auditor to communicate certain matters to Authority^{501 502 503}

- (1) An approved auditor of an insurer shall forthwith give written notice to the Authority if –
- (a) he resigns before the expiration of his term of office;
 - (b) he becomes aware that he will be replaced as the approved auditor of the insurer;
 - (c) he intends not to seek to be re-appointed;
 - (d) he decides to include a material modification of his report on the insurer's statutory financial statements^{504 505} and in particular, a material qualification or a denial of his opinion, or the statement of an adverse opinion; or
 - (e) he becomes aware of any fact or matter which is likely to be of material significance for the discharge, in relation to the insurer, of the Authority's functions under this Act.⁵⁰⁶
- (1A) For the purposes of subsection (1)(e), material significance for the discharge of the Authority's functions shall include, but is not limited to, the following—⁵⁰⁷
- (a) identification of a material misstatement in the insurer's statutory financial statements⁵⁰⁸ resulting from fraud, error or illegal acts or the consequences of them;
 - (b) conclusion that there is substantial doubt as to the ability of the insurer to continue as a going concern for a period of one year from the balance sheet date;
 - (c) [REPEALED]⁵⁰⁹
 - (d) identification of adjustments to the insurer's statutory financial statements⁵¹⁰ which individually or in aggregate, indicates to him that the previous year's audited annual financial statements, were materially misstated;
 - (e) identification of a material weakness in internal control or material conflicts of interest during the conduct of normal audit procedures; or
 - (f) unresolved disagreements with management pertaining to the application of GAAP or statutory reporting.
- (2) Where a notice has been given pursuant to subsection (1)(d), the auditor shall as soon as practicable thereafter furnish the Authority with a copy of his report.

(3) No duty to which an auditor of an insurer may be subject shall be regarded as contravened by reason of his communicating in good faith to the Authority, whether or not in response to a request made by the Authority, any information or opinion on a matter to which this section applies and which is relevant to any function of the Authority under this Act.

(4) Subsection (3) applies to any matter of which an approved auditor of an insurer becomes aware in his capacity as auditor and which relates to the business or affairs of the insurer or any affiliate of that insurer.

(5) In this section “affiliate” has the meaning given in section 4F(1).

(6) This section applies to an approved auditor of an insurance group as it applies to an approved auditor of an insurer.⁵¹¹

17. Keeping and filing of statutory financial statements⁵¹²

(1) Every insurer shall have a copy of its statutory financial statements (together with the notes to those statements and the auditor’s report thereon) available at its principal office on or before its filing date, and shall produce them to the Authority if so directed by it on or before a date specified in the direction.

(2) Every insurer shall keep the statutory financial statements, notes and auditor’s report at its principal office for the period of five years beginning with its filing date.

(3) Every insurer⁵¹³ shall file a copy of its statutory financial statements (together with the notes to those statements and the auditor’s report thereon)⁵¹⁴ with the Authority on or before its filing date.

(4) In this section and sections 18 and 18A, “filing date” in relation to an insurer means -

- (a) in the case of a Class 1, Class 2 or Class 3 insurer⁵¹⁵ (which is not also a Class C, Class D or Class E insurer), or a Class A or Class B insurer⁵¹⁶, six months after the end of the financial year to which the statements relate (or such longer period, not exceeding nine months, as the Authority may allow in the case of that insurer on an application made to it for that purpose); and
- (b) in the case of a Class 3A, Class IIGB, Collateralized Insurer, Class 3B, Special Purpose Insurer, or Class 4 insurer or a Class C, Class IILT, Class D or Class E insurer, four months after the end of the financial year to which the statements relate (or such longer period, not exceeding seven months, as the Authority may allow in the case of that insurer on an application made to it for that purpose).^{517 518 519 520 521 522}

17A. Additional financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP and declaration of compliance^{523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530}

(1) Every Class 3A, Class 3B, Class 4, Class C, Class D or Class E^{531 532 533 534} insurer shall, in addition to preparing statutory financial statements under section 15, prepare financial statements as required by this section (“additional GAAP financial statements”) in respect of its insurance business for each financial year.

(2) Such financial statements shall be prepared in accordance with any one of the following standards or principles—

- (a) International Financial Reporting Standards (‘IFRS’);
- (b) generally accepted accounting principles (‘GAAP’) that apply in Bermuda, Canada, the United Kingdom or the United States of America; or
- (c) such other GAAP as the Authority may recognise.

(2A) Notwithstanding subsection (1), a Class 3A, Class C or Class D insurer may, where appropriate, submit condensed general purpose financial statements prepared in accordance with any insurance accounts rules instead of additional GAAP financial statements.⁵³⁵

(2B) Subsections (3)⁵³⁶ and (5) (as respects the appointment and approval of auditors and the filing of audited financial statements) shall apply mutatis mutandis in relation to condensed general purpose financial statements submitted by a Class 3A, Class C or Class D insurer in accordance with subsection (2A).⁵³⁷

(3) Section 16 applies to the appointment and approval of an auditor of additional GAAP financial statements as it applies to an approved auditor.

(4) [REPEALED]⁵³⁸

(5) Every Class 3A, Class 3B, Class 4, Class C, Class D or Class E^{539 540 541 542} insurer shall file with the Authority a copy of the audited financial statements prepared under this section (together with the notes to those statements and the auditor's report thereon) within a period of four months from the end of the financial year to which the financial statements relate or such longer period not exceeding seven months as the Authority may determine on the application of the insurer.

(6) The Authority shall cause to be published in such manner as it considers appropriate a copy of the declaration of compliance to be filed pursuant to section 15A and⁵⁴³ every audited financial statement filed with it under subsection (5) together with the notes to those statements and the auditor's report.

(7) Except at the instance of —

- (a) the Class 3A, Class 3B, Class 4 or Class E^{544 545} insurer who engaged the auditor to perform the audit of the financial statements; or
- (b) any other person expressly authorised by the auditor to rely on their work;

no action shall lie against an auditor in respect of any financial statements filed with the Authority and made available for inspection or otherwise published pursuant to this section.

17B. Insurance manager, broker ,agent and insurance marketplace provider to file statutory financial returns^{546 547}

Every insurance manager, broker ,agent and insurance marketplace provider⁵⁴⁸ shall file a statutory financial return in the prescribed form, and different forms of return may be prescribed in the rules for insurance managers, brokers and agents.

18. Insurer to make financial returns⁵⁴⁹

(1) Every insurer shall at the time of filing its statutory financial statements under section 17, also file with the Authority a statutory financial return.⁵⁵⁰

(2) A statutory financial return shall be in the prescribed form, and different forms of return may be prescribed for different categories of insurer.

18A. Failure to file statutory statements or returns^{551 552 553}

(1) Where an insurer, insurance manager, broker, agent or insurance marketplace provider^{554 555 556} fails to comply—

- (a) with a duty imposed on it under section 17(1), 17(3), 17A(5), 17B or 18(1)⁵⁵⁷; or
- (b) with a requirement to file a capital and solvency return imposed by or under Rules⁵⁵⁸ made under section 6A;

it shall be liable to a civil penalty calculated in accordance with subsection (2).^{559 560}

(2) For each week or part of a week that an insurer, insurance manager, agent, insurance marketplace provider⁵⁶¹ or broker⁵⁶² fails to comply with a requirement imposed on it by subsection (1), it shall be liable to a civil penalty not exceeding—

- (a) \$500, in the case of a breach by a Class 1, Class 2, Class 3,⁵⁶³ Class A⁵⁶⁴, Class B insurer, insurance manager, broker, agent or insurance marketplace provider^{565 566};
- (b) \$1,000, in the case of a breach by a Class 3A, Class IIGB, Collateralized Insurer, Special Purpose Insurer, Class IILT, Class C, or Class D insurer; or ^{567 568 569 570}
- (c) \$5,000, in the case of a breach by a Class 3B, Class 4 or Class E insurer,

and the civil penalty applicable to an insurer falling within more than one paragraph shall be the higher penalty.^{571 572 573 574}

(3) [REPEALED]⁵⁷⁵

(4) [REPEALED]⁵⁷⁶

(5) The Authority may⁵⁷⁷ appoint an inspector to investigate the affairs of an insurer, insurance manager, broker, agent or insurance marketplace provider^{578 579 580 581 582} under section 30, if the insurer, insurance manager, broker, agent or insurance marketplace provider^{583 584 585} where applicable⁵⁸⁶ fails within three months of its filing date to file —

- (a) statutory financial statements required by section 17(3);
- (b) additional GAAP financial statements required by section 17A(5);
- (c) statutory financial returns required by section 18; or
- (d) capital and solvency returns required by or under Rules⁵⁸⁷ made under section 6A.⁵⁸⁸

18B. Opinion of loss reserve specialist^{589 590}

(1) This section applies in relation to a Class 2 or Class 3 insurer^{591 592}.

(2) The statutory financial return required by section 18 shall include the opinion of a loss reserve specialist in respect of the insurer's loss and loss expense provisions -

- (a) annually, in the case of a Class 3⁵⁹³ insurer; or⁵⁹⁴
- (b) every third year, in the case of a Class 2 insurer, beginning with the return relating to the financial year following the insurer's registration as a Class 2 insurer.

(3) The requirements of paragraph (f) of the instructions in Part II of Schedule III to the Insurance Accounts Regulations 1980 relating to line 17 of the statutory balance sheet shall not apply in relation to any financial year for which an insurer is required by this section to include the opinion of a loss reserve specialist in the statutory financial return.

18C. Requirement to keep records in Bermuda^{595 596}

(1) The Authority may direct insurers to keep in Bermuda proper records of account with respect to -

- (a) all sums of money received and expended by the insurer and the matters in respect of which the receipt and expenditure takes place;
- (b) all premiums and claims relating to the insurer; and
- (c) the assets, liabilities and equity of the insurer;

and any such directions may make different provision in relation to Class 1, Class 2, Class 3, Class 3A, Class IIGB, Collateralized Insurers,⁵⁹⁷ Class 3B, Class 4, Special Purpose Insurers, innovative insurers⁵⁹⁸, Class A, Class B, Class IILT,⁵⁹⁹ Class C, Class D and Class E insurers.⁶⁰⁰

(2) Without prejudice to section 83 of the Companies Act 1981 (keeping of books of account), on an application made to it for that purpose, the Authority may direct that an insurer be exempt from such of the requirements of subsection (1) as may be specified in the direction.

19. Prohibition of non-insurance business to be carried on by insurers⁶⁰¹

(1) Subject to subsection (2), no insurer⁶⁰² shall engage in non-insurance business.

(2) An insurer may engage in non-insurance business only where such business is ancillary to the insurance business carried on by the insurer.⁶⁰³

20. Minister may require Bermuda investment

(1) The Minister acting on the advice of the Authority⁶⁰⁴ may by order made under this section require that every insurer, or every insurer of a class specified in the order, being a non-resident insurance undertaking, must maintain invested in Bermuda during the currency of the order approved assets of a value fixed in the order (in this section referred to as “investment asset value”).

(2) An order under this section may fix -

- (a) an investment asset value of not more than ⁶⁰⁵60% of the value of the domestic liabilities of insurers, being liabilities outstanding on account of long-term business;
- (b) an investment asset value of not more than 40% of the premium income of insurers, being premium income arising on account of general business that is domestic business,

and such an order may either fix an investment asset value under paragraph (a) alone or paragraph (b) alone, or may fix investment asset values so as to be in force concurrently under both those paragraphs.

(3) Such an order as aforesaid may contain such transitional provision (including provision reducing temporarily a percentage otherwise fixed by the order) as the Minister may deem necessary to enable insurers affected by the order, or any class of such insurers, to re-organize investments held by them immediately before the coming into force of the order with a view to meeting the requirements of the order.

(4) Where an approved asset is a security on which a value was placed by the approved auditor in the course of the latest audit of the statutory financial statements of the insurer, that value shall, in any dispute as to the value of the security, be deemed conclusively to be the true value of the security.

(5) The Minister may include provision in such an order as aforesaid that for the purposes of the order domestic liabilities shall not include any part of such liabilities which is re-insured.

(6) For the purposes of this section -

- (a) (i) an “approved asset” is an asset approved by the Minister;
- (ii) “premium income”, in relation to an insurer, means the net amount, after deduction of any premiums paid by the insurer for re-insurance, of the premiums received by the insurer;
- (iii) a “domestic liability” is a liability arising in respect of domestic business; and
- (b) references to “premium income” and “domestic liabilities”, in relation to an insurer affected by an order, are respectively references to premium income and domestic liabilities as shown in the statutory financial statements of the insurer in respect of the financial year next preceding the date of the making of the order;
- (c) subject to any applicable regulations, in computing the amount of any liabilities all contingent and prospective liabilities shall be taken into account but not liabilities in respect of share capital.

- (7) Any order made under this section shall be subject to the affirmative resolution procedure.
- (8) An insurer which at any time fails to comply with an order that is in force under this section and applies to it commits an offence.

21. Maintenance of assets in Bermuda

- (1) The Minister may by order made under this section require that every insurer, or every insurer of a class specified in the order, being a non-resident insurance undertaking, must maintain in Bermuda approved assets of the insurer of a value which at any time is equal to the whole or a specified proportion of the amount of its domestic liabilities.
- (2) Such an order as aforesaid may contain provision that assets of a specified class or description shall or shall not be treated as assets maintained in Bermuda.
- (3) Section 20(4), (5) and (as respects the interpretation or treatment of approved assets, liabilities and domestic liabilities) (6) shall apply *mutatis mutandis* in relation to an order made under this section as those subsections apply in relation to an order made under section 20.
- (4) Any order made under this section shall be subject to the affirmative resolution procedure.
- (5) An insurer which fails at any time to comply with an order that is in force under this section and applies to the insurer commits an offence.

22. Custody of assets

- (1) The Authority may impose a requirement on any insurer affected by an order under section 21 that the whole or a specified proportion of the insurer's assets affected by such an order shall be held by a person approved by the Authority for the purposes of the requirement as trustee of the insurer.
- (2) Assets of an insurer held by a person as trustee for an insurer shall be taken to be held by him in compliance with a requirement imposed under this section if, and only if, they are assets in whose case the insurer has given him written notice that they are to be held by him in compliance with such a requirement, or they are assets into which assets in whose case the insurer has given him a written notice as aforesaid have, by any transaction or series of transactions, been transposed by him on the instructions of the insurer.
- (3) No asset held by a person as trustee of an insurer in compliance with a requirement imposed under this section shall, so long as the requirement is in force, be released except with the consent of the Authority.
- (4) If a mortgage or charge is created by an insurer at a time when there is in force a requirement imposed on the insurer by virtue of this section, being a mortgage or charge conferring a security on any assets which are held by a person as trustee of the insurer in compliance with the requirement, the mortgage or charge shall, to the extent that it confers such a security, be void against the liquidator and any creditor of the insurer.
- (5) [REPEALED]⁶⁰⁶

PART IV - INSURERS CARRYING ON LONG-TERM AND GENERAL⁶⁰⁷ BUSINESS

23. Insurers to which this Part applies

This Part shall apply to insurers carrying on long-term and general⁶⁰⁸ business.

24. Insurer carrying on long-term and general business to maintain separate accounts⁶⁰⁹

- (1) An insurer carrying on both long-term business and general business shall keep its accounts in respect of its long-term business separate from any accounts kept in respect of any other business.

(2) The assets comprising line 15 of column A on Form 1SFS of Schedule 1 to the Insurance Accounts Rules 2016 or line 15 of Form 1A of Schedule 1 to the Insurance Accounts Regulations 1980, as applicable, shall be carried to, and form part of, a special fund with an appropriate name, in this Act referred to as a “general business fund”.

(3) The assets comprising line 15 of column C on Form 1SFS of Schedule 1 to the Insurance Accounts Rules 2016 or line 15 of Form 4 of Schedule 1 to the Insurance Accounts Regulations 1980, as applicable, shall be carried to, and form part of, a special fund with an appropriate name, in this Act referred to as a “long-term business fund”.

(4) No payment from the insurer’s long-term business fund shall be made directly or indirectly for any purpose other than a purpose of the insurer’s long-term business, notwithstanding any arrangement for its subsequent repayment out of receipts of business other than the long-term business, except in so far as such payment can be made out of any surplus certified by the insurer’s approved actuary to be available for distribution otherwise than to policy-holders.

(5) No payment from the insurer’s general business fund shall be made directly or indirectly for any purpose other than a purpose of the insurer’s general business, notwithstanding any arrangement for its subsequent repayment out of receipts of business other than the general business, except in so far as such payment can be made out of any surplus available for distribution otherwise than to policy-holders.

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(5A) No insurer to which this section applies shall declare or pay a dividend to any person other than a policy-holder unless the value of the assets of its long-term business fund, as certified by the insurer’s approved actuary, exceeds the extent (as so certified) of the liabilities of the insurer’s long-term business; and the amount of any such dividend shall not exceed the aggregate of—

- (a) that excess; and
- (b) any other funds properly available for the payment of dividend, being funds arising out of business of the insurer other than long-term business.

(5B) No insurer, to which this section applies, shall transfer assets from the long-term business fund to the general business fund without prior written approval of the Authority, and the Authority shall grant such approval only where the insurer has demonstrated, when requesting the approval, that following such transfer, the insurer shall continue to meet its minimum margin of solvency requirements with respect to its long-term business.⁶¹¹

(5C) No insurer, to which this section applies, shall transfer assets from the general business fund to the long-term business fund without prior written approval of the Authority, and the Authority shall grant such approval only where the insurer has demonstrated, when requesting the approval, that following such transfer, the insurer shall continue to meet its minimum margin of solvency requirements and liquidity ratios with respect to its general business.⁶¹²

(6) This section shall not apply in relation to an insurer which, immediately before 1 January 1980 -

⁶¹³

- (a) either -
 - (i) was an exempted company within the definition in section 1 of the Exempted Companies Act 1950; or
 - (ii) had a permit under section 69 of the Bermuda Immigration and Protection Act 1956 or under section 3 of the Non-Resident Insurance Undertakings Act 1967; and
- (b) was carrying on both long-term and general business in or from within Bermuda.

24A. Certification of dividends⁶¹⁴

No insurer carrying on long-term business shall declare or pay a dividend to any person other than a policyholder unless the value of the assets of such insurer, as certified by its approved actuary, exceeds its liabilities (as so certified) by the greater of its margin of solvency or, if applicable, its enhanced capital requirement and the amount of any such dividend shall not exceed that excess.

25. Transfer of long-term business

(1) Any scheme under which the whole or any part of the long-term business of any insurer to which this Part applies (in this section referred to as the “transferor”) is to be transferred to another insurer (in this section referred to as the “transferee”) shall be void unless it is made in accordance with this section and the Court has sanctioned the scheme thereunder.

(2) Either the transferor or the transferee may apply to the Court, by petition, for an order sanctioning the scheme, and the Court shall have power to make such an order subject to this section.

(3) The Court shall not entertain such a petition unless the petition is accompanied by a report on the scheme prepared by an approved actuary and the Court is satisfied that sufficient notice of the scheme has been served on each policy-holder affected and been published in the Gazette, and also that copies of the petition and the report have been served on the Authority.

(4) On any petition under this section -

- (a) any person who alleges that he would be adversely affected by the carrying out of the scheme; and
- (b) the Authority,

shall be entitled to be heard.

(5) [REPEALED]⁶¹⁵

(6) [REPEALED]⁶¹⁶

(7) Subsections (1) to (4) shall not have effect in relation to the transfer of long-term business that is re-insurance business.⁶¹⁷

26. Appointment of approved actuary^{618 619}

(1) Every Class A and Class B ^{620 621 622} insurer shall appoint an individual approved by the Authority under subsection (3) as a person qualified to assess the adequacy of total long-term insurance reserves or long-term insurance technical provisions⁶²³, as that insurer’s approved actuary.

(1A) Every Class C, Class D and Class E insurer shall appoint an individual approved by the Authority under subsection (3) who is qualified as an approved actuary to provide an opinion in accordance with the requirements of Schedule XIV “Statutory Economic Balance Sheet” of the Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Class C, Class D and Class E Solvency Requirement) Rules 2011.⁶²⁴

(1B) Every Class IILT insurer shall appoint an individual approved by the Authority under subsection (3) who is qualified to assess the adequacy of longterm insurance reserves.⁶²⁵

(2) Before making any such appointment an insurer shall submit particulars of such person to the Authority for approval.

(3) The Authority, on being satisfied that a person is fit and proper to hold such an appointment shall approve the appointment as that insurer’s approved actuary.

(4) Subject to subsection (5), the Authority may revoke an approval of an approved actuary in respect of any insurer, if it is satisfied that he is no longer a fit and proper person to hold the appointment.

(5) The Authority shall not revoke its approval unless it has first notified the approved actuary and the insurer of its intention to do so.

27. Actuarial certificates of long-term business liabilities^{626 627}

(1) Every Class A and Class B^{628 629}, insurer⁶³⁰ shall include in the insurer's statutory financial return called for by section 18 a certificate prepared by the insurer's approved actuary in the prescribed form as to the amount of the insurer's liabilities outstanding on account of its long-term business.

(1A) Every Class IILT,⁶³¹ Class C, Class D and Class E insurer shall include in its statutory financial return a certificate prepared by an actuary approved by the Authority under section 26(1A), in the form prescribed under any insurance accounts rules made by the Authority as to the amount of such insurer's liabilities outstanding on account of its long-term business.⁶³²

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) the Authority may in writing at any time direct an insurer to which this Part applies to cause to be produced to the Authority a valuation of the insurer's liabilities outstanding at the date specified in the direction on account of its long-term business, together with a certificate prepared by the insurer's approved actuary in the prescribed form relating thereto; and the insurer shall comply with any such direction.

PART IVA⁶³³ - GROUP SUPERVISION

27A. Interpretation

In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires—

“college of supervisors” means a structure for cooperation and coordination among supervisors of competent authorities;

“competent authority” means a regulatory⁶³⁴ authority that is empowered by law to supervise insurers;

“equivalent jurisdiction” means a jurisdiction that has supervisory standards that the Authority determines to be equivalent to those established by or under this Act;

“group supervisor” in relation to an insurance group, means the Authority or, as the case may be, another competent authority that is the group supervisor for the insurance group;

“Head of the IAIG” means a member of an insurance group that has been designated by the Authority to be the Head of the IAIG in accordance with section 27I.⁶³⁵

27B. Group Supervisor^{636 637}

(1) The Authority may, in respect of an insurance group, determine whether it is appropriate for it to be the group supervisor of that group.

(2) Before making such a determination the Authority shall take into account the matters set out in subsection (3).

(3) Those matters are—

- (a) whether the insurance group is headed by a specified insurer;
- (b) where the insurance group is not headed by a specified insurer, whether the insurance group is headed by a parent company which is incorporated in Bermuda; and
- (c) where the insurance group is headed by a parent company which is not incorporated in Bermuda, whether the Authority is satisfied that—
 - (i) the insurance group is directed and managed from Bermuda; or

- (ii) the insurer in the insurance group with the largest balance sheet total is a specified insurer.
- (4) The Authority shall give notice in writing to the relevant designated insurer of its intention to make such a determination and shall take into account any written representation made by the designated insurer within such period as it may specify in the notice.
- (5) If the Authority makes a determination under subsection (1) in respect of an insurance group, it shall designate a specified insurer that is a member of the insurance group to be the designated insurer in respect of that insurance group for the purposes of this Act.
- (6) The Authority shall notify the designated insurer for an insurance group and other competent authorities in writing that it is the group supervisor for that insurance group.
- (7) The Authority shall establish and maintain a register containing the following particulars in respect of every insurance group of which it is the group supervisor—
 - (a) the name and address of the designated insurer for the insurance group;
 - (b) the name and address of every entity⁶³⁸ that is a member of the insurance group falling within the scope of group supervision;
 - (c) the name and address of the principal representative of the insurance group in Bermuda;
 - (d) the name and address of other competent authorities supervising other entities⁶³⁹ that are members of the insurance group; and
 - (e) the name and address of the insurance group auditors.
- (8) The designated insurer for an insurance group shall immediately notify the Authority of any change of the particulars entered in the register in respect of that insurance group.
- (9) For the purposes of this section, “specified insurer” means—
 - (a) a Class 3A, Class 3B, Class 4, Class C, Class D or Class E⁶⁴⁰ insurer⁶⁴¹; or
 - (b) an insurer of another class of insurers designated by order of the Authority.
- (10) Sections 6, 7 and 8 of the Statutory Instruments Act 1977 shall not apply to orders made under subsection (9)(b).
- (11) There shall be payable by a designated insurer such annual fee, as may be prescribed under the Bermuda Monetary Authority Act 1969, in respect of every insurance group registered under this section.⁶⁴²
- (11A) Sections 14(5), (6), (7), (8) and (9) shall apply mutatis mutandis in relation to the payment of an annual fee by a designated insurer under subsection (11) in respect of an insurance group.⁶⁴³
- (12) The first annual fee shall be payable within 30 days of the registration of the insurance group.⁶⁴⁴
- (13) The annual fee for the subsequent years shall be payable on or before 31 March in every year following the year in which the insurance group was registered.⁶⁴⁵
- (14) Where a designated insurer fails to pay a prescribed fee as provided under this section on behalf of an insurance group, it shall pay in addition to such fee a late penalty fee of an amount equal to ten percent of the fee due for every month or part thereof during which the fee remains unpaid.⁶⁴⁶
- (15) Annual fees payable by a designated insurer in accordance with this section shall apply for the period of the financial year.⁶⁴⁷
- (16) For the purposes of this section, “financial year” means the twelve months ending on 31 December of that year.⁶⁴⁸

27C. Authority may exclude specified entities from group supervision

(1) The Authority may, on its own initiative or on the application of the relevant designated insurer, exclude from group supervision any company that is a member of an insurance group if it is satisfied that—

- (a) the company is situated in a country or territory where there are legal impediments to cooperation and exchange of information;
- (b) the financial operations of the company have a negligible impact on insurance group operations; or
- (c) the inclusion of the company would be inappropriate with respect to the objectives of group supervision.

(2) The Authority shall notify the relevant designated insurer and competent authority in writing of any decision to exclude a company from the scope of group supervision.

27CA. Authority may include specified entities within group supervision⁶⁴⁹

(1) The Authority may, on its own initiative or on the application of the relevant designated insurer, include within group supervision any company that is a member of the group but is not on the register maintained under section 27B(7) if it is satisfied that—

- (a) the financial operations of the company may have a material impact on the insurance group's operations; and
- (b) the inclusion of the company would be appropriate having regard to the objectives of group supervision.

(2) The Authority shall notify the relevant designated insurer and competent authority in writing of any decision to include a company within the scope of group supervision.

27D. Authority may withdraw as group supervisor

(1) The Authority may withdraw as group supervisor—

- (a) on its own initiative;
- (b) at the request of a competent authority from an equivalent jurisdiction; or
- (c) on the application of a designated insurer in respect of the insurance group of which it is a member.

(2) The Authority shall notify the relevant insurance group in writing of its intention to withdraw as group supervisor and shall take into account any written representation made by the insurance group within such period as it may specify in the notice.

(3) The Authority may withdraw as group supervisor if—

- (a) it considers that it would be appropriate to do so having regard to the structure of the insurance group and the relative importance of the insurance group's insurance business in different countries or territories;
- (b) it determines that there has been a material change in the structure or operations of the insurance group or an absence of cooperation by other competent authorities; or
- (c) for any other reason that prevents the Authority from effectively discharging its function as group supervisor for that insurance group.

(4) The Authority shall notify the designated insurer and the competent authority in writing of any decision made by it under this section.

27E. Functions of Authority as group supervisor

The Authority as group supervisor shall have the following functions with regard to group supervision—

- (a) coordination of the gathering and dissemination of relevant or essential information for going concerns and emergency situations, including the dissemination of information which is of importance for the supervisory task of other competent authorities;
- (b) supervisory review and assessment of the financial situation of insurance groups;
- (c) assessment of compliance of insurance groups with the rules on solvency and of risk concentration and intra-group transactions as may be prescribed by or under this Act;
- (d) assessment of the system of governance of insurance groups, as may be prescribed by or under this Act, and whether the members of the administrative or management body of participating companies meet the requirements set out therein;
- (e) planning and coordination, through regular meetings held at least annually or by other appropriate means, of supervisory activities in going concerns as well as in emergency situations, in cooperation with the competent authorities concerned and taking into account the nature, scale and complexity of the risks inherent in the business of all companies that are part of insurance groups;
- (f) coordination of any enforcement action that may be taken against insurance groups or any of their members; and
- (g) planning and coordinating, as required, meetings of colleges of supervisors, to be chaired by the Authority where it acts as the group supervisor, to facilitate the exercise of the functions set out in paragraphs (a) to (f) of this section.

27F. Authority to make Rules

(1) The Authority may for the purposes of group supervision or the supervision of IAIGs, make rules applying to insurance groups and IAIGs which take into account, in their case, any activity of the insurance group or IAIG of which they are members or of other members of the insurance group or IAIG.⁶⁵⁰

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), such rules may make provision for—⁶⁵¹

- (a) the assessment of the financial situation of the insurance group or IAIG;
- (b) the solvency position of the insurance group or IAIG;
- (c) intra-group transactions and risk concentration;
- (d) the system of governance and risk management of the insurance group or IAIG; and
- (e) supervisory reporting and disclosures in respect of the insurance group or IAIG.

(3) The Authority in such rules may in relation to group or IAIG financial statements require that they be prepared in the English language and that the currency of any amount shown therein be converted to a currency specified by the Authority as at a specified date.⁶⁵²

(4) Sections 6A (4), (5), (6) and (7) shall apply to rules made under this section as they apply to rules⁶⁵³ made under that section.

(5) Section 6B applies to proposals to make rules under this section as it applies to proposals to make rules under section 6A.

(6) Section 6C shall apply to provisions of any rules made under this section as it applies to prudential standards prescribed by rules made under section 6A.⁶⁵⁴

27G. Appointment of an approved group actuary^{655 656 657}

- (1) A designated insurer shall ensure that the insurance group of which it is a member appoints an individual approved by the Authority under subsection (3) who is qualified as a group actuary to provide an opinion on the⁶⁵⁸ insurance group's insurance technical provisions in accordance with the requirements of Schedule XIV "Group Statutory Economic Balance Sheet" of the Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Insurance Group Solvency Requirement) Rules 2011⁶⁵⁹.
- (2) Before making such appointment a designated insurer shall submit particulars of such person to the Authority for approval.
- (3) The Authority being satisfied that the person is a fit and proper to hold such appointment shall approve the appointment as that insurer's approved group actuary.
- (4) Subject to subsection (5), the Authority may revoke the approval of an approved group actuary in respect of any insurance group if it is satisfied that he is no longer a fit and proper person to hold the appointment.
- (5) The Authority shall not revoke its approval unless it has first notified the approved group actuary.

27H. Designation of an IAIG by the Authority⁶⁶⁰

- (1) The Authority may, after consultation with other competent authorities, determine whether an insurance group, for which the Authority is the group supervisor, is an internationally active insurance group under this Act.
- (2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) the Authority may, in its discretion, determine that an insurance group for which it is the group supervisor—
- (a) is not an internationally active insurance group where it meets the criteria of such group; or
 - (b) is an internationally active insurance group where it does not meet the relevant criteria.
- (3) The Authority shall give notice in writing to the relevant insurance group of its intention to make a determination under subsections (1) and (2) and shall specify the reasons for that determination.
- (4) Where a notice is issued by the Authority pursuant to subsection (3), the Authority shall take into account any written representations made by the insurance group within such period as it may specify in the notice, prior to issuing its determination under subsection (5).
- (5) The Authority shall notify the insurance group and other relevant competent authorities in writing, once it has made a determination that an insurance group meets all the relevant criteria of an internationally active insurance group, and that the Authority is, additionally, the group supervisor for such insurance group as an internationally active insurance group.
- (6) An insurance group that has been designated under this section by the Authority as an internationally active insurance group shall continue to be subject to the requirements of group supervision.
- (7) The Authority shall publish the name of an internationally active insurance group for which it is the group supervisor on its website at: www.bma.bm as soon as reasonably practicable.
- (8) There shall be payable by the Head of the IAIG such annual fee, as may be prescribed under the Bermuda Monetary Authority Act 1969, in respect of every IAIG designated under this section. ⁶⁶¹
- (9) Sections 14(5), (6), (7), (8) and (9) shall apply mutatis mutandis in relation to the payment of an annual fee by a Head of the IAIG under subsection (11) of this section in respect of an IAIG. ⁶⁶²
- (10) The first annual fee shall be payable within 30 days of the designation of the IAIG. ⁶⁶³

(11) The annual fee for the subsequent years shall be payable on or before 31 March in every year following the year in which the IAIG was designated. ⁶⁶⁴

(12) Where a Head of the IAIG fails to pay a prescribed fee as provided under this section on behalf of an insurance group designated as an IAIG, it shall pay in addition to such fee a late penalty fee of an amount equal to ten percent of the fee due for every month or part thereof during which the fee remains unpaid. ⁶⁶⁵

(13) Annual fees payable by a Head of the IAIG in accordance with this section shall apply for the period of the financial year. ⁶⁶⁶

(14) For the purposes of this section, “financial year” means the twelve months ending on 31 December of that year. ⁶⁶⁷

27I. Designation of the Head of the IAIG ⁶⁶⁸

(1) Where the Authority has designated an insurance group as an IAIG in accordance with section 27H, it shall further designate, in accordance with this section, a member of the IAIG to be the Head of the IAIG for the purposes of supervision.

(2) In determining the member of an IAIG to be designated as the Head of the IAIG, the Authority shall have regard to the member that exercises control over all—

(a) insurers in the group; and

(b) other members of the group which may pose a risk to the insurance business of the group.

(3) The Authority shall give notice in writing to the relevant member of the IAIG of its intention to designate that member as Head of the IAIG.

(4) Where a notice is issued by the Authority pursuant to subsection (3), the Authority shall take into account any written representations made by the relevant member of the IAIG, within such period as the Authority may specify in the notice, prior to issuing its designation in writing to that member.

PART V - INSURANCE MANAGERS, BROKERS, AGENTS, INSURANCE MARKETPLACE PROVIDERS AND SALESMEN ⁶⁶⁹

28. Insurance managers, agents and insurance marketplace providers to maintain lists of insurers for which they act ^{670 671}

(1) An insurance manager or agent ⁶⁷² shall maintain an accurate list of all insurers for which he acts as insurance manager or agent ⁶⁷³, and shall, if required in writing at any time by the Authority so to do, provide the Authority with a copy of that list.

(2) An insurance marketplace provider shall maintain an accurate list of all clients proposing to utilize the insurance marketplace provider to buy, sell or trade contracts of insurance, and shall, if required in writing at any time by the Authority to do so, provide the Authority with a copy of that list. ⁶⁷⁴

29. Insurance broker, agent, salesman, innovative intermediary or insurance marketplace provider deemed agent of insurer in certain cases ^{675 676}

In relation to any contract of insurance to which an insurer is a party and in respect of which an insurance broker, agent, salesman, innovative intermediary ⁶⁷⁷ or insurance marketplace provider ⁶⁷⁸ having apparent authority to act for the insurer in that respect in fact receives a premium under the contract -

(a) the broker, agent, salesman, innovative intermediary ⁶⁷⁹ or insurance marketplace provider ⁶⁸⁰ shall be deemed to be the agent of the insurer; and

(b) the insurer shall be deemed to have received the premium,

notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the contract.

PART VI

29A. Power to obtain information and reports^{681 682 683}

- (1) The Authority may by notice in writing served on a registered person or designated insurer—
 - (a) require the registered person or designated insurer to provide the Authority (or such person acting on behalf of the Authority as may be specified in the notice), at such time or times or at such intervals or in respect of such period or periods as may be so specified, with such information as the Authority may reasonably require with respect to matters that are likely to be material to the performance, in relation to the registered person or, as the case may be, the relevant insurance group, of its functions under this Act;
 - (b) require the registered person or designated insurer to provide the Authority with a report, in such form as may be specified in the notice, by the registered person's or designated insurer's auditor or underwriter or by an accountant or other person with relevant professional skill in, or on any aspect of, any matter about which the Authority has required or could require the registered person or designated insurer as the case may be, to provide information under paragraph (a).⁶⁸⁴
- (2) [REPEALED]⁶⁸⁵
- (3) [REPEALED]⁶⁸⁶
- (4) The person appointed by the registered person or the designated insurer, as the case may be, to make the report required under subsection (1)(b) ⁶⁸⁷shall immediately give written notice to the Authority of any fact or matter of which he becomes aware which indicates to him—
 - (a) that any term or condition of registration of the registered person is not or has not been fulfilled, or may not be or may not have been fulfilled, in respect of the registered person; and
 - (b) that the matters are likely to be material to the performance, in relation to the registered person or, as the case may be, the designated insurer or the relevant insurance group, of the Authority's functions under this Act.
- (5) In this section and in sections 29B and 29C, "relevant insurance group" means the insurance group of which the designated insurer referred to in those sections is a member.⁶⁸⁸

29B. Power to require production of documents

- (1) The Authority may –
 - (a) by notice in writing served on a registered person or designated insurer⁶⁸⁹ require such person to produce, within such time and at such place as may be specified in the notice, such document or documents of such description as may be so specified;
 - (b) authorise an officer, servant or agent of the Authority, on producing evidence of his authority, to require any such registered person or designated insurer⁶⁹⁰ to provide him forthwith with such information, or to produce to him forthwith such documents, as he may specify;

being such information or documents as the Authority may reasonably require for the performance of its functions under this Act.

- (2) Where, by virtue of subsection (1), the Authority or any officer, servant or agent of the Authority has power to require the production of any documents from a registered person or designated insurer⁶⁹¹,

the Authority or that officer, servant or agent shall have the like power to require the production of those documents from any person who appears to be in possession of them; but where any person from whom such production is required claims a lien on documents produced by him, the production shall be without prejudice to the lien.

(3) The power under this section to require a registered person or designated insurer⁶⁹² or other person to produce any documents includes power –

- (a) if the documents are produced, to take copies of them or extracts from them and to require that registered person or designated insurer⁶⁹³ or other person, or any other person who is a present or past director, other officer or principal representative of, the registered person or designated insurer⁶⁹⁴ in question, to provide an explanation of any of them; and
- (b) if the documents are not produced, to require the person who was required to produce them to state, to the best of his knowledge and belief, where they are.

(4) If it appears to the Authority to be desirable in the interests of the clients of a registered person or relevant insurance group⁶⁹⁵ to do so, it may also exercise the powers conferred by section 29A and this section in relation to any company which is or has at any relevant time been –

- (a) a parent company, subsidiary company or related company of that registered person or designated insurer⁶⁹⁶;
- (b) a subsidiary company of a parent company of that registered person or designated insurer⁶⁹⁷;
- (c) a parent company of a subsidiary company of that registered person or designated insurer⁶⁹⁸; or
- (d) a company in the case of which a shareholder controller of that registered person or designated insurer⁶⁹⁹, either alone or with any associate or associates, holds 50 per cent or more of the shares or is entitled to exercise, or control the exercise of more than 50 per cent of the voting power at a general meeting.

(5) Any person who without reasonable excuse fails to comply with a requirement imposed on him under this section shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$10,000 or to imprisonment for a term of six months or to both.

(6) Nothing in this section shall require the disclosure or production by a person of information or documents which he would be entitled to refuse to disclose or produce on the grounds of legal professional privilege.

(7) [REPEALED]^{700 701}

29C. Communication with Authority

(1) No duty to which a person appointed to make a report under section 29A (1)(b)⁷⁰² may be subject shall be regarded as contravened by reason of his communicating in good faith to the Authority, whether or not in response to a request made by the Authority, any information on a matter to which this section applies and which is relevant to any function of the Authority under this Act.

(2) In relation to a person appointed to make a report under section 29A (1)(b)⁷⁰³ this section applies to any matter of which he becomes aware in his capacity as the person making the report and which –

- (a) relates to the business or affairs of the registered person or relevant insurance group in relation to which his report is made or any associated company of that registered person or insurance group;

- (b) if by virtue of section 29B(4) the report relates to an associated company of a registered person or designated insurer, to the business or affairs of that company.

(3) In this section “associated company”, in relation to a registered person, means any such company as is mentioned in section 29B(4).

29D. [REPEALED]⁷⁰⁴

29E. [REPEALED]⁷⁰⁵

29F. [REPEALED]⁷⁰⁶

POWERS

30. Investigations on behalf of the Authority^{707 708 709}

(1) If it appears to the Authority desirable to do so in the interests of policyholders or potential policyholders of an insurer or an insurance group, or in the interests of the clients of an insurance manager, broker, agent or insurance marketplace provider,^{710 711 712} the Authority may appoint one or more competent persons to investigate and report to the Authority on—

- (a) the nature, conduct or state of the insurer’s or insurance group’s business or of the business of an insurance manager, broker, agent or insurance marketplace provider^{713 714} or any particular aspect of such businesses;⁷¹⁵
- (b) the ownership or control of the insurer, insurance group or insurance manager, broker, agent or insurance marketplace provider^{716 717, 718}

and the Authority shall give written notice of any such appointment to the person concerned.

(2) If a person appointed under subsection (1) thinks it necessary for the purposes of the investigation he is appointed to carry out, he may also investigate the business of a person who is or has at any relevant time been—

- (a) a member of the group of which the person under investigation is part; or
- (b) a partnership of which the person under investigation is a member.

(3) Where a person appointed under subsection (1) decides to investigate the business of any person referred to in subsection (2) he shall give that person written notice to that effect.

(4) It shall be the duty of every person who is or was a controller, officer, employee, agent, banker, auditor, accountant, barrister and attorney or insurance manager, broker, agent or insurance marketplace provider,^{719 720} as applicable, of an insurer or insurance group which is under investigation by virtue of subsection (1) or a person who is under investigation under subsection (2) or any person appointed to make a report in respect of a registered person or designated insurer under section 29A (1) (b)—

- (a) to produce to the persons appointed under subsection (1), within such time and at such place as they may require, such documents, or documents of such description, as may be specified, being documents the production of which may be reasonably required for the investigation, which are in his custody or power;
- (b) to attend before the persons so appointed at such time and place as they may require and answer questions relevant to the investigation as the persons appointed under subsection (1) may require; and
- (c) otherwise to give those persons all assistance in connection with the investigation which he is reasonably able to give,

and those persons may take copies of or extracts from any documents produced to them under paragraph (a).

(5) For the purpose of exercising his powers under this section, a person appointed under subsection (1) may enter any premises occupied by an insurer which is being investigated by him under this section; but he shall not do so without prior notice in writing.

(6) A person exercising powers by virtue of an appointment under this section shall, if so required, produce evidence of his authority.

(7) Unless the Authority otherwise directs, the insurer, insurance group or insurance manager, broker, agent or insurance marketplace provider^{721 722 723} under investigation shall pay to the Authority all expenses of, and incidental to, the investigation.

(8) Any person who—

- (a) without reasonable excuse fails to produce any documents which it is his duty to produce under subsection (4);
- (b) without reasonable excuse fails to attend before the persons appointed under subsection (1) when required to do so;
- (c) without reasonable excuse fails to answer any question which is put to him by persons so appointed with respect to an insurer, insurance group or insurance manager, broker, agent or insurance marketplace provider^{724 725 726} which is under investigation or a person who is being investigated by virtue of subsection (2); or
- (d) intentionally obstructs a person in the exercise of the rights conferred by subsection (5),

shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$10,000 or to imprisonment for six months or to both.

(9) A statement made by a person in compliance with a requirement imposed by virtue of this section shall not be used in evidence against him in criminal proceedings.

(10) Nothing in this section shall require the disclosure or production by a person of information or documents which he would be entitled to refuse to disclose or produce on the grounds of legal professional privilege in proceedings in Bermuda.^{727 728 729 730}

30A. Investigations of suspected contraventions

(1) The Authority may conduct an investigation if it appears to the Authority that—

- (a) a person may have contravened section 3 or 9;
- (b) a registered person or a designated insurer may have contravened a requirement imposed by or under this Act, regulations, rules or orders made thereunder;
- (c) an individual may not be a fit and proper person to perform functions in relation to a regulated activity within the meaning of section 32H (8).

(2) The power conferred by subsection (1)(b) may be exercised in relation to a former registered person but only in relation to—

- (a) business carried on at any time when the person was a registered person; or
- (b) the ownership or control of a former registered person at any time when such person was a registered person.⁷³¹

30AA. Power to require production of documents^{732 733 734 735}

(1) The Authority may by notice in writing require the person who is the subject of an investigation under section 30A (“the person under investigation”) or any person connected with the person under investigation—⁷³⁶

- (a) to provide, at such place as may be specified in the notice and either forthwith or at such time as may be so specified, such information as the Authority may reasonably require for the purpose of the investigation⁷³⁷;
- (b) to produce, at such place as may be specified in the notice and either forthwith or at such time as may be so specified, such documents, or documents of such description, as may be specified, being documents the production of which may be reasonably required for the investigation⁷³⁸;
- (c) to attend at such place and time as may be specified in the notice and answer questions relevant to the enquiry as the Authority may require⁷³⁹.

(1A) The Authority may by notice in writing require every person who is or was a controller, officer, employee, agent, banker, auditor, accountant, barrister and attorney or insurance manager, broker, agent or insurance marketplace provider,^{740 741} as applicable, of an insurer or insurance group which is under investigation by virtue of subsection (1) or any person appointed to make a report in respect of a registered person or designated insurer under section 29A (1) (b) —

- (a) to produce to the Authority, within such time and at such place as the Authority may require, such documents, or documents of such description, as may be specified, being documents the production of which may be reasonably required for the investigation, which are in his custody or power;
- (b) to attend before the Authority at such time and place as the Authority may require and answer questions relevant to the investigation as the Authority may require; and
- (c) to take such actions as the Authority may direct in connection with the investigation,

and the Authority may take copies of or extracts from any documents produced to it under paragraph (a).⁷⁴²

(2) The Authority or a duly authorised officer, servant or agent of the Authority may take copies of or extracts from any documents produced under this section.

(3) Any officer, servant or agent of the Authority may, on producing, if required, evidence of his authority, enter any premises occupied by a person on whom a notice has been served under subsection (1) for the purpose of obtaining there the information or documents required by the notice, putting the questions referred to in paragraph (c) of that subsection or exercising the powers conferred by subsection (2).

(4) Any person who without reasonable excuse fails to comply with a requirement imposed on him under this section or intentionally obstructs a person in the exercise of the rights conferred by subsection (3) shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$10,000 or to imprisonment for 6 months or to both.

(5) A statement made by a person in compliance with a requirement imposed by virtue of this section shall not be used in evidence against him in criminal proceedings.

(6) Nothing in this section shall require the disclosure or production by a person of information or documents which he would be entitled to refuse to disclose or produce on the grounds of legal professional privilege in proceedings in Bermuda.

(7) For the purposes of this section, a person is connected with the person under investigation if such person is or has at any relevant time been—

- (a) a member of the group of the person under investigation;
- (b) a controller of the person under investigation;
- (c) a partner of a partnership of which the person under investigation is a member.⁷⁴³

30B. Powers of entry⁷⁴⁴

(1) A magistrate may issue a warrant under this section if satisfied on information on oath that the Authority is conducting an investigation under section 30A⁷⁴⁵ and –

- (a) a person⁷⁴⁶ has failed to comply with a notice served on him under that section;
- (b) that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting the completeness of any information provided or documents produced by him in response to such a notice; or
- (c) that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that if a notice were served on him under that section it would not be complied with or that any documents to which it would relate would be removed, tampered with or destroyed.

(2) A warrant under this section shall authorise any police officer not below the rank of inspector, together with any other person named in the warrant and any other police officers —

- (a) to enter any premises occupied by the person referred to in subsection (1)(a)⁷⁴⁷ which are specified in the warrant, using such force as is reasonably necessary for the purpose;
- (b) to search the premises and take possession of any documents appearing to be such documents as are mentioned in subsection (1)(c) or to take, in relation to any such documents, any other steps which may appear to be necessary for preserving them or preventing interference with them;
- (c) to take copies of or extracts from any such documents; and
- (d) to require any person named in the warrant to answer questions relevant for determining whether that person is guilty of any such contravention as is mentioned in section 30A.

(3) A warrant under this section shall continue in force until the end of the period of one month beginning with the day on which it is issued.

(4) Any documents of which possession is taken under this section may be retained —

- (a) for a period of three months; or
- (b) if within that period proceedings to which the documents are relevant are commenced against any person for any such contravention as is mentioned in section 30A, until the conclusion of those proceedings.

(5) Any person who intentionally obstructs the exercise of any right conferred by a warrant issued under this section or fails without reasonable excuse to comply with any requirement imposed in accordance with subsection (2)(d) shall be guilty of an offence and liable—

- (a) on summary conviction, to a fine of \$25,000 or to imprisonment for six months or to both;
- (b) on conviction on indictment, to a fine of \$100,000 or to imprisonment for two years or to both.

30C. Obstruction of investigations⁷⁴⁸

(1) A person who knows or suspects that an investigation is being or is likely to be carried out —

- (a) into a suspected contravention of section 3 or section 9; or
- (b) under sections 30 and 30A⁷⁴⁹.

shall be guilty of an offence if he falsifies, conceals, destroys or otherwise disposes of, or causes or permits the falsification, concealment, destruction or disposal of, documents which he knows or suspects are or would be relevant to such an investigation unless he proves that he had no intention of concealing facts disclosed by the documents from persons carrying out such an investigation.

- (2) A person guilty of an offence under this section shall be liable —
 - (a) on summary conviction, to a fine of \$50,000 or to imprisonment for two years or to both;
 - (b) on conviction on indictment, to a fine of \$200,000 or to imprisonment for five years or to both.

30CA. Notification of change of shareholder controller or officer of insurance manager, broker, agent, insurance marketplace provider or innovative intermediary^{750 751 752 753}

- (1) An insurance manager, broker, agent or insurance marketplace provider^{754 755} shall give written notice to the Authority of the fact of any person having become or ceased to be a shareholder controller or officer of the insurance manager, broker, agent, insurance marketplace provider or innovative intermediary^{756 757 758}.
- (2) A notice required to be given under subsection (1) shall be given before the end of the period of fourteen days beginning with the day on which the insurance manager, broker, agent, insurance marketplace provider or innovative intermediary^{759 760 761} becomes aware of the relevant facts.
- (3) An insurance manager, broker, agent or insurance marketplace provider^{762 763} who fails to give notice required by this section shall be liable to a civil penalty calculated in accordance with subsection (4).
- (4) For each week or part of a week that an insurance manager, broker, agent or insurance marketplace provider^{764 765} fails to comply with a requirement imposed under subsection (1), he shall be liable to a civil penalty not exceeding \$5,000.
- (5) For the purposes of this section, “officer” in relation to an insurance marketplace provider, means a director, chief executive, or a senior executive performing the duties of compliance, internal audit, finance, risk management, information technology or information security.⁷⁶⁶
- (6) For the purposes of this section, “officer” in relation to an insurance manager, broker or agent, means a director, chief executive, or a senior executive performing the duties of compliance, internal audit, finance or risk management.⁷⁶⁷

30D. Notification by shareholder controllers of new or increased control – private companies⁷⁶⁸

- (1) This section applies to a shareholder or a prospective shareholder of an insurer whose shares or the shares of its parent company, if any, are not traded on any stock exchange.
- (2) No person to whom this section applies shall become a 10 per cent, 20 per cent, 33 per cent, or 50 per cent shareholder controller of the insurer unless—
 - (a) he has served on the Authority a notice in writing stating that he intends to become such a controller of the insurer; and
 - (b) either the Authority has, before the end of the period of forty-five days beginning with the date of service of that notice, notified him in writing that there is no objection to his becoming such a controller of the insurer, or that period has elapsed without the Authority

having served him under section 30F with a written notice of objection to his becoming such a controller of the insurer.

(3) A notice under subsection (2)(a) shall contain such information as the Authority may direct and the Authority may after receiving such a notice from any person, by notice in writing require him to provide such additional information or documents as the Authority may reasonably require for deciding whether to serve notice of objection.

(4) Where additional information or documents are required from any person by a notice under subsection (3) the time between the giving of the notice and the receipt of the information or documents shall be added to the period mentioned in subsection (2)(b).

30E. Notification by shareholder controllers of new or increased control - public companies

(1) This section applies to a shareholder of an insurer whose shares or the shares of its parent company, if any, are traded on any stock exchange recognised by the Authority for this purpose.

(2) Not later than forty-five days after a person to whom this section applies becomes a 10 per cent, 20 per cent, 33 per cent, or 50 per cent shareholder controller of the insurer, that person shall serve on the Authority a notice in writing stating that he has become such a controller.

30EA. Notification by shareholder controllers of disposal of shares in public and private companies^{769 770}

(1) No person who is a shareholder controller in accordance with section 30D, shall reduce or dispose of his holding in a Class 3A, Class IIGB, Collateralized Insurer,⁷⁷¹ Class 3B, Class 4, innovative insurer, Class IILT,⁷⁷² Class C, Class D or Class E insurer, where the proportion of the voting rights held by the shareholder controller in the insurer will reach or fall below 10 per cent, 20 per cent, 33 per cent or 50 per cent, as the case may be; unless that shareholder controller has served on the Authority a notice in writing stating that he intends to reduce or dispose of such holding.

(2) A person who is a shareholder controller in accordance with section 30E, shall serve on the Authority a notice in writing that he has reduced or disposed of his holding in a Class 3A, Class IIGB, Collateralized Insurer,⁷⁷³ Class 3B, Class 4, innovative insurer, Class IILT,⁷⁷⁴ Class C, Class D or Class E insurer, where the proportion of the voting rights in the insurer held by him will have reached or has fallen below 10 per cent, 20 per cent, 33 per cent or 50 per cent as the case may be, not later than 45 days after such disposal.

30F. Objection to new or increased control⁷⁷⁵

(1) The Authority may serve a notice of objection under this section on a person who has given notice under section 30D unless it is satisfied -

- (a) that the person concerned is a fit and proper person to become a controller of the description in question of the insurer;
- (b) that the interests of clients or potential clients of the insurer would not be threatened by that person becoming a controller of that description of the insurer; and
- (c) without prejudice to paragraphs (a) and (b), that, having regard to that person's likely influence on the insurer as a controller of the description in question the minimum criteria would continue to be fulfilled in the case of the insurer or, if any of those criteria is not fulfilled, that that person is likely to undertake adequate remedial action.

(2) Before serving a notice of objection under this section the Authority shall serve the person concerned with a preliminary written notice stating that the Authority is considering service on that person of a notice of objection and that notice -

- (a) shall specify which of the matters mentioned in subsection (1) the Authority is not satisfied about and, subject to subsection (5), the reasons for which it is not satisfied; and
 - (b) shall give particulars of the rights conferred by subsection (3).
- (3) A person served with a notice under subsection (2) may, within a period of twenty-eight days beginning with the day on which the notice is served, make written representations to the Authority; and where such representations are made the Authority shall take them into account in deciding whether to serve a notice of objection.
- (4) A notice of objection under this section shall -
- (a) specify which of the matters mentioned in subsection (1) the Authority is not satisfied about and, subject to subsection (5), the reasons for which it is not satisfied; and
 - (b) give particulars of the rights conferred by section 44A.
- (5) Subsections (2)(a) and (4)(a) shall not require the Authority to specify any reason which would in its opinion involve the disclosure of confidential information the disclosure of which would be prejudicial to a third party.
- (6) Where a person required to give a notice under section 30D in relation to becoming a controller of any description becomes a controller of that description without having given the notice, the Authority may serve him with notice of objection under this section at any time within three months after becoming aware of his having done so and may, for the purpose of deciding whether to serve him with such a notice, require him by notice in writing to provide such information or documents as the Authority may reasonably require.
- (7) The period mentioned in section 30D(2)(b) (with any extension under subsection (4) of that section) and the period mentioned in subsection (6) shall not expire, if it would otherwise do so, until twenty-eight days after the end of the period within which representations can be made under subsection (3).

30G. Contraventions by controller^{776 777}

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), any person who contravenes section 30D by -
- (a) failing to give the notice required by subsection (2)(a) of that section; or
 - (b) knowingly becoming a controller of any description to which that section applies before the end of the period mentioned in subsection (2)(b) of that section in a case where the Authority has not served him with a preliminary notice under section 30F(2);

shall be guilty of an offence.

- (2) For the purposes of subsection 1(b), a person knowingly becomes a controller of any description if he knows of the acts or circumstances by virtue of which he became a controller of the relevant description.

- (3) [REPEALED]⁷⁷⁸

- (4) A person who becomes a controller without knowing of the acts or circumstances by virtue of which he became a controller of the relevant description shall not be guilty of an offence unless he subsequently becomes aware of the fact that he has become such a controller and he fails to give the Authority written notice of the fact that he has become such a controller within thirty days of becoming aware of the fact.

- (5) Any person who -

- (a) before the end of the period mentioned in section 30D (2)(b), becomes a controller of any description to which that subsection applies after being served with a preliminary notice under section 30F(2);
- (b) contravenes section 30D by becoming a controller of any description after being served with a notice of objection to his becoming a controller of that description; or
- (c) having become a controller of any description in contravention of that section (whether before or after being served with such notice of objection) continues to be such a controller after such a notice has been served on him;

shall be guilty of an offence.

(5A) Any person who contravenes section 30E by failing to give the notice required by subsection (2) of that section shall be guilty of an offence.

(5B) Any person who contravenes section 30EA by failing to give the notice required by subsections (1) and (2) of that section shall be guilty of an offence.⁷⁷⁹

(6) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (1), (5A) or (5B)⁷⁸⁰ shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$25,000.

(7) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (5) shall be liable —

- (a) on summary conviction to a fine of \$25,000 and in respect of an offence under paragraph (c) of that subsection, to an additional fine of \$500 for each day on which the offence has continued;
- (b) on conviction on indictment to a fine of \$100,000 or imprisonment for 2 years or to both.

30H. Objection to existing controller ⁷⁸¹

(1) Where it appears to the Authority that a person who is a controller of any description of a registered person is not or is no longer a fit and proper person to be such a controller of the registered person it may serve him with a written notice of objection to his being such a controller of the registered person.

(2) Before serving a notice of objection under this section the Authority shall serve the person concerned with a preliminary written notice stating that the Authority is considering service on that person of a notice of objection and that notice shall -

- (a) subject to subsection (5), specify the reasons for which it appears to the Authority that the person in question is not or is no longer a fit and proper person as mentioned in subsection (1); and
- (b) give particulars of the rights conferred by subsection (3).

(3) A person served with a notice under subsection (2) may, within a period of twenty-eight days beginning with the day on which the notice is served, make written representations to the Authority; and where such representations are made the Authority shall take them into account in deciding whether to serve a notice of objection.

(4) A notice of objection under this section shall -

- (a) subject to subsection (5), specify the reasons for which it appears to the Authority that the person in question is not or is no longer a fit and proper person as mentioned in subsection (1); and
- (b) give particulars of the rights conferred by section 44A.

(5) Subsections (2)(a) and (4)(a) shall not require the Authority to specify any reason which would in its opinion involve the disclosure of confidential information the disclosure of which would be prejudicial to a third party.

(6) Any person who continues to be a controller of any description after being served under this section with a notice of objection to his being a controller of that description shall be guilty of an offence.

(7) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (6) shall be liable —

- (a) on summary conviction to a fine of \$25,000, and to an additional fine of \$500 for each day on which the offence has continued;
- (b) on conviction on indictment to a fine of \$100,000 or imprisonment for 2 years or to both.

30I. Restriction on and sale of shares ⁷⁸²

(1) The powers conferred by this section shall be exercisable where a person - ⁷⁸³

- (a) has contravened section 30F by becoming a shareholder controller after being served with a notice of objection to his becoming a shareholder controller;
- (b) having become a shareholder controller in contravention of that section continues to be one after such a notice has been served on him; or
- (c) continues to be a shareholder controller after being served under section 30H with notice of objection to his being a shareholder controller.

(2) The Authority may by notice in writing served on the person concerned direct that any specified shares to which this section applies shall, until further notice, be subject to one or more of the following restrictions —

- (a) any transfer of, or agreement to transfer, those shares or, in the case of unissued shares, any transfer of or an agreement to transfer the right to be issued with them, shall be void;
- (b) no voting rights shall be exercisable in respect of the shares;
- (c) no further shares shall be issued in right of them or in pursuance of any offer made to their holder; or
- (d) except in liquidation, no payment shall be made of any sums due from the registered person on the shares, whether in respect of capital or otherwise.

(3) The Court may, on the application of the Authority, order the sale of any specified shares to which this section applies and, if they are for the time being subject to any restrictions under subsection (2), that they shall cease to be subject to those restrictions.

(4) No order shall be made under subsection (3) in a case where the notice of objection was served under section 30F or 30H —

- (a) until the end of the period within which an appeal can be brought against the notice of objection;
- (b) if such an appeal is brought, until it has been determined or withdrawn.

(5) Where an order has been made under subsection (3) the Court may, on the application of the Authority, make such further order relating to the sale or transfer of the shares as it thinks fit.

(6) Where shares are sold in pursuance of an order under this section the proceeds of sale, less the costs of the sale, shall be paid into Court for the benefit of the persons beneficially interested in them; and any such person may apply to the Court for the whole or part of the proceeds to be paid to him.

(7) This section applies —

- (a) to all the shares in the registered person of which the person in question is a shareholder controller⁷⁸⁴ which are held by him or any associate of his and were not so held immediately before he became such a controller of the registered person; and
- (b) where the person in question became a shareholder controller⁷⁸⁵ as a result of the acquisition by him or any associate of his of shares in another company, to all the shares in that company which are held by him or any associate of his and were not so held before he became such a controller of that registered person.

(8) A copy of the notice served on the person concerned under subsection (2) shall be served on the registered person or company to whose shares it relates and, if it relates to shares held by an associate of that person, on that associate.

30J. Notification by registered persons and designated insurers of change of controller and officer^{786 787 788}

(1) Subject to subsection (4), an insurer shall serve on the Authority a notice in writing of the fact that any person has become or ceased to be a controller of that insurer.

(2) Subject to subsection (4), an insurer and a designated insurer in respect of the parent company of the insurance group, shall serve on the Authority a notice in writing of the fact that any person has become or ceased to be an officer of that insurer or of the parent company of the group as the case may be.

(3) A notice under subsection (1) or (2) shall be served before the end of a period of forty-five days beginning with the day on which the insurer or designated insurer as the case may be, becomes aware of the relevant facts.

(4) A Class 1, Class 2 and Class 3 insurer⁷⁸⁹ Special Purpose Insurer, Class A and Class B insurer shall, at the time of filing the annual financial statements under section 17, file with the Authority the following—

- (a) a list of every person who has become or has ceased to be a shareholder controller or director of the insurer; and
- (b) where no registered insurance manager has been appointed to manage the affairs of the insurer, a list of every person who has become or has ceased to be an officer of that insurer,

during the financial year to which the financial statements relate, specifying the dates when such person has become a shareholder controller, director or other officer and the dates when they have ceased to be such shareholder controller, director or other officer.

(5) [REPEALED]^{790 791 792}

(6) [REPEALED]⁷⁹³

(7) For the purposes of this section, “officer”—⁷⁹⁴

- (a) in relation to an insurer or the parent company of the insurance group, means a director, chief executive or senior executive performing duties of underwriting, actuarial, risk management, compliance, internal audit, finance or investment matters;
- (b) [REPEALED]⁷⁹⁵
- (c) in relation to an innovative insurer, means a director, chief executive or senior executive performing the duties of underwriting, actuarial, risk management, investment, internal audit, finance, compliance, information technology or information security.⁷⁹⁶

(8) [REPEALED]⁷⁹⁷

30JA. Material change: insurer or insurance group^{798 799 800 801}

- (1) For the purposes of section 30JB the following changes are material—
- (a) acquisition or transfer of insurance business being part of a scheme falling within, or any transaction relating to a scheme of arrangement under,⁸⁰² section 25 of this Act or section 99 of the Companies Act 1981;
 - (b) amalgamation with or acquisition of another firm;
 - (c) [REPEALED]⁸⁰³
 - (d) engaging in unrelated business that is retail business.
 - (e) acquisition of controlling interest in an undertaking that is engaged in non-insurance business which offers services and products to persons who are not affiliates of the insurer;⁸⁰⁴
 - (f) outsourcing all or substantially all of the functions of actuarial, risk management, compliance or⁸⁰⁵ internal audit;⁸⁰⁶
 - (g) outsourcing of all or a material part of an insurer's underwriting activity;⁸⁰⁷
 - (h) transfer other than by way of reinsurance of all or substantially all of a line of business;^{808 809}
 - (i) expansion into a material new line of business; and^{810 811}
 - (j) the sale of an insurer;^{812 813}
 - (k) outsourcing of an officer role.⁸¹⁴
- (2) In subsection (1) (d)—
- “unrelated business” has the meaning given in section 4F
- “retail business” [DELETED]⁸¹⁵
- (3) in subsection (1)(e)—⁸¹⁶
- “controlling interest” means holding 50% or more of the voting shares in an undertaking;
- “officer” means in relation to an insurer, a chief executive or senior executive performing the duties of underwriting, actuarial, risk management, compliance, internal audit, finance or investment matters.⁸¹⁷

30JB. Notification of material change: insurer or insurance group^{818 819 820}

- (1) No insurer shall effect a material change within the meaning of section 30JA(1) unless the requirements of subsection (4) have been satisfied.
- (2) A designated insurer shall notify the Authority of any material change within the meaning of section 30JA (1)(b), (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h) and (i), which is given effect by a member of the group, within 30 days of such material change taking effect.^{821 822}
- (3) [REPEALED]⁸²³
- (4) The requirements referred to in subsection (1) are that—⁸²⁴
- (a) the insurer has served on the Authority a notice in writing stating that the insurer intends to effect such a material change; and
 - (b) either the Authority has, before the end of the period of thirty⁸²⁵ days beginning with the date of service of that notice, notified the insurer in writing that there is no objection to the

insurer effecting the material change, or that period has elapsed without the Authority having served the insurer with a written notice of objection to the material change.

(5) A notice under subsection (4)(a) shall contain such information as the Authority may direct and the Authority may after receiving such a notice from any person, by notice in writing require it to provide such additional information or documents as the Authority may reasonably require for deciding whether to serve notice of objection.

(6) Where additional information or documents are required from any person by a notice under subsection (5), the time between the giving of the notice and the receipt of the information or documents shall be added to the period mentioned in subsection (4)(b).

30JC. Objection to material change: insurer or insurance group^{826 827}

(1) The Authority shall serve a notice of objection under this section on a person who has given notice under section 30JB unless it is satisfied—

- (a) that the interests of policyholders and potential policyholders of the insurer⁸²⁸ would not in any manner be threatened by the material change; and
- (b) without prejudice to paragraph (a) that, having regard to the material change the requirements of this Act would continue to be complied with or, if any of those requirements are not complied with, that the insurer⁸²⁹ concerned is likely to undertake adequate remedial action.

(2) Before serving a notice of objection under this section the Authority shall serve the person concerned with a preliminary written notice stating that the Authority is considering service on that person of a notice of objection and that notice—

- (a) shall specify which of the matters mentioned in subsection (1) the Authority is not satisfied about and subject to subsection (5), the reasons for which it is not satisfied; and
- (b) shall give particulars of the rights conferred by subsection (3).

(3) A person served with a notice under subsection (2) may, within a period of twenty-eight days beginning with the day on which the notice is served, make written representations to the Authority; and where such representations are made the Authority shall take them into account in deciding whether to serve a notice of objection.

(4) A notice of objection under this section shall—

- (a) specify which of the matters mentioned in subsection (1) the Authority is not satisfied about and, subject to subsection (5), the reasons for which it is not satisfied; and
- (b) give particulars of the rights conferred by section 44A.

(5) Subsections (2)(a) and (4)(a) shall not require the Authority to specify any reason which would in its opinion involve the disclosure of confidential information, which would be prejudicial to a third party.

30JD. [REPEALED]^{830 831}

30JE Insurance managers, innovative intermediaries and intermediaries to notify the Authority of certain events^{832 833 834}

(1) Every insurance manager, broker, agent, innovative intermediary⁸³⁵ or insurance marketplace provider that comes to the knowledge, or where it has reason to believe, that an event to which this section applies has occurred, shall forthwith notify the Authority in such manner as the Authority may direct.

(2) Within fourteen days of such notification, the insurance manager, broker, agent, innovative intermediary⁸³⁶ or insurance marketplace provider shall furnish the Authority with a report in writing setting out all the particulars of the case that are available to it.

(3) For the purposes of subsection (1), events to which this section applies are as follows—

- (a) failure by the insurance manager, broker, agent, innovative intermediary⁸³⁷ or insurance marketplace provider to comply with a condition imposed upon it by the Authority;
- (b) involvement of the insurance marketplace provider, or a shareholder controller or officer of the insurance marketplace provider, in any criminal proceedings whether in Bermuda or abroad;
- (c) a cyber reporting event;
- (d) amalgamation with, acquisition of or merger with another firm.

(4) In this section, “cyber reporting event” means any act that results in the unauthorized access to, disruption, or misuse of the electronic systems or information stored on such systems of a registered person, including breach of security leading to the loss or unlawful destruction or unauthorized disclosure of or access to such systems or information, where—

- (a) a cyber reporting event has the likelihood of adversely impacting policyholders or clients;
- (b) an insurance manager, broker, agent, innovative intermediary⁸³⁸ or insurance marketplace provider has reached a view that there is a likelihood that loss of its system availability will have an adverse impact on policyholders or clients;
- (c) an insurance manager, broker, agent, innovative intermediary⁸³⁹ or insurance marketplace provider has reached a view that there is a likelihood that the integrity of its information or data has been compromised and may have an adverse impact on policyholders or clients;
- (d) the insurance manager, broker, agent, innovative intermediary⁸⁴⁰ or insurance marketplace provider has become aware that there is a likelihood that there has been unauthorized access to its information systems whereby such would have an adverse impact on policyholders or clients; or
- (e) an event has occurred for which notice is required to be provided to a regulatory body or government agency.

(5) A cyber reporting event under this section includes an event for which notice is required to be provided to a regulatory body or government agency relating to—

- (a) any act that results in the unauthorized access to, disruption, or misuse of the electronic systems or information stored on such systems of a registered person, including breach of security leading to the loss or unlawful destruction or unauthorized disclosure of or access to such systems or information; and
- (b) where such act of cyber reporting event is likely to adversely impact policyholders or clients if the event results in—
 - (i) a loss of system availability of the insurance manager, broker, agent, innovative intermediary⁸⁴¹ or insurance marketplace provider and as they may determine;
 - (ii) the compromise of the integrity of information or data held by the insurance manager, broker, agent, innovative intermediary⁸⁴² or insurance marketplace provider and as they may determine;

- (iii) the unauthorized access to information systems of the insurance manager, broker, agent, innovative intermediary⁸⁴³ or insurance marketplace provider and as they may determine

30JEA Insurers to notify the Authority of cyber reporting events⁸⁴⁴

- (1) Every insurer shall, on coming to the knowledge, or where it has reason to believe, that a cyber reporting event has occurred, forthwith notify the Authority, in such manner as the Authority may direct.
- (2) Within fourteen days of such notification, the insurer shall furnish the Authority with a report in writing setting out all the particulars of the cyber reporting event that are available to it.
- (3) [REPEALED]⁸⁴⁵
- (4) In this section, “cyber reporting event” means any act that results in the unauthorized access to, disruption, or misuse of the electronic systems or information stored on such systems of an insurer, including breach of security leading to the loss or unlawful destruction or unauthorized disclosure of or access to such systems or information, where—
 - (a) a cyber reporting event has the likelihood of adversely impacting policyholders or clients;
 - (b) an insurer has reached a view that there is a likelihood that loss of its system availability will have an adverse impact on its insurance business;
 - (c) an insurer has reached a view that there is a likelihood that the integrity of its information or data has been compromised and may have an adverse impact on its insurance business;
 - (d) an insurer has become aware that there is a likelihood that there has been unauthorized access to its information systems whereby such would have an adverse impact on its insurance business; or
 - (e) an event has occurred for which a notice is required to be provided to a regulatory body or government agency.

30JF Material change: insurance marketplace provider⁸⁴⁶

For the purposes of section 30JG, the following changes are material—

- (a) material changes to the most recent business plan of the insurance marketplace provider;
- (b) outsourcing of all or substantially all of the functions of compliance, information technology, and information security.

30JG Notification of material change: insurance marketplace provider⁸⁴⁷

- (1) No insurance marketplace provider shall effect a material change within the meaning of section 30JF unless the requirements of subsection (2) have been satisfied.
- (2) The requirements referred to in subsection (1) are that—
 - (a) the insurance marketplace provider has served on the Authority a notice in writing stating that it intends to effect such a material change;
 - (b) either the Authority has, before the end of the period of 30 days beginning with the date of service of that notice, notified the insurance marketplace provider in writing that there is no objection to the insurance marketplace provider effecting the material change, or that period has elapsed without the Authority having served the insurance marketplace provider with a written preliminary notice of objection to the material change.

(3) A notice under subsection (2)(a) shall contain such information as the Authority may direct and the Authority may after receiving such a notice from any person, by notice in writing require it to provide such additional information or documents as the Authority may reasonably require for deciding whether to serve notice of objection.

(4) Where additional information or documents are required from any person by a notice under subsection (3), the time between the giving of the notice and the receipt of the information or documents shall be added to the period mentioned in subsection (2)(b).

30JH Objection to material change: insurance marketplace provider⁸⁴⁸

(1) The Authority shall not serve a notice of objection under this section on an insurance marketplace provider which has given notice under section 30JG unless it is satisfied—

- (a) that the interests of clients of the insurance marketplace provider would not in any manner be threatened by the material change; and
- (b) without prejudice to paragraph (a) that, having regard to the material change the requirements of this Act would continue to be complied with or, if any of those requirements are not complied with, that the insurance marketplace provider concerned is likely to undertake adequate remedial action.

(2) Before serving a notice of objection under this section the Authority shall serve the insurance marketplace provider with a preliminary written notice stating that the Authority is considering service on that insurance marketplace provider a notice of objection and that notice—

- (a) shall specify which of the matters mentioned in subsection (1) the Authority is not satisfied about and subject to subsection (5), the reasons for which it is not satisfied; and
- (b) shall give particulars of the rights conferred by subsection (3).

(3) An insurance marketplace provider served with a notice under subsection (2) may, within a period of twenty-eight days beginning with the day on which the notice is served, make written representations to the Authority; and where such representations are made the Authority shall take them into account in deciding whether to serve a notice of objection.

(4) A notice of objection under this section shall specify which of the matters mentioned in subsection (1) the Authority is not satisfied about and, subject to subsection (5), the reasons for which it is not satisfied.

(5) Subsections (2)(a) and (4) shall not require the Authority to specify any reason which would in its opinion involve the disclosure of confidential information, which would be prejudicial to a third party.

31. [REPEALED]⁸⁴⁹

31A. Failure to meet solvency requirements⁸⁵⁰

(1) An insurer^{851 852} which at any time fails to meet its minimum margin of solvency⁸⁵³ shall after becoming aware of that failure or having reason to believe that such a failure has occurred immediately notify the Authority of such occurrence, and within 14 days of such notification furnish the Authority with⁸⁵⁴ a written report containing particulars—

- (a) of the circumstances leading to the failure, and
- (b) of a plan detailing the manner, specific actions to be taken and time frame in which the insurer intends to rectify the failure⁸⁵⁵

and, notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any other enactment, shall not declare or pay any dividends until the failure is rectified.

(2) The Authority may require an insurer to modify the plan filed in accordance with subsection (1)(b) if it is satisfied that it is appropriate to do so in order for an insurer to satisfy its policyholder obligations.⁸⁵⁶
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31AA. Failure to comply with enhanced capital requirement^{858 859}

- (1) An insurer that fails to comply with the enhanced capital requirement applicable to it shall —
- (a) upon⁸⁶⁰ becoming aware of that failure, or of having reason to believe that such a failure has occurred, immediately notify the Authority in writing and within 14 days of such notification file with the Authority⁸⁶¹ a written report containing particulars —
 - (i) of the circumstances leading to the failure; and
 - (ii) a plan detailing the manner, specific actions to be taken and time within which the insurer intends to rectify the failure; and⁸⁶²
 - (b) within 45 days of becoming aware of that failure, or of having reason to believe that such a failure has occurred, furnish the Authority with —
 - (i) unaudited statutory economic balance sheets and unaudited interim financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP⁸⁶³ covering such period as the Authority may require;
 - (ii) the opinion of a loss reserve specialist in relation to line 19 of the statutory economic balance sheet^{864 865} where applicable⁸⁶⁶;
 - (iii) a declaration of compliance⁸⁶⁷ in respect of those statements where applicable^{868 869};
 - (iv) a capital and solvency return reflecting an enhanced capital requirement prepared using post failure data where applicable;⁸⁷⁰
 - (v) [REPEALED]^{871 872}
 - (vi) the opinion of an approved actuary in relation to line 27C of the statutory economic balance sheet⁸⁷³ where applicable.⁸⁷⁴
- (2) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any other enactment, an insurer to whom subsection (1) applies shall not declare or pay any dividends until the failure is rectified.
- (3) The Authority may require an insurer to modify the plan file in accordance with subsection (1)(a)(ii) if it is satisfied that it is appropriate to do so in order for an insurer to satisfy its policyholder obligations.⁸⁷⁵

31AB. Class 3A: exceeding net premiums written limitation⁸⁷⁶

Where a Class 3A insurer exceeds the net premiums written limitation imposed on that class by section 4DA(2), the insurer shall, notwithstanding such excess, be entitled to carry on insurance business in that class if —

- (a) its principal representative notifies the Authority of an event mentioned in section 8A(2)(h); and
- (b) the insurer makes application under section 56 for a direction that section 4DA(2) would continue to apply to it notwithstanding the excess; and
- (c) the Authority does not require the insurer to be classified as a Class 3B insurer.

31AC. Class C: exceeding total assets limitation

Where a Class C insurer exceeds its limit on total assets of less than \$250 million as imposed on that class by section 4ED, the insurer shall, notwithstanding such excess, be entitled to carry on insurance business in that class if—

- (a) its principal representative notifies the Authority of an event mentioned in section 8A(2)(i); and
- (b) the insurer makes application under section 56 for a direction that section 4ED would continue to apply to it notwithstanding the excess; and
- (c) the Authority does not require the insurer to be classified as a Class D insurer.⁸⁷⁷

31AD. Class D: exceeding total assets limitation

Where a Class D insurer exceeds its limit on total assets of less than \$500 million as imposed on that class by section 4EE, the insurer shall, notwithstanding such excess, be entitled to carry on insurance business in that class if—

- (a) its principal representative notifies the Authority of an event mentioned in section 8A(2)(j); and
- (b) the insurer makes application under section 56 for a direction that section 4EE would continue to apply to it notwithstanding the excess; and
- (c) the Authority does not require the insurer to be classified as a Class E insurer.⁸⁷⁸

31B. Restrictions as to payment of dividends^{879 880 881}

(1) No Class 3A, Class IIGB⁸⁸², Class 3B, Class 4, Class IILT,⁸⁸³ Class C, Class D or Class E insurer shall^{884 885} in any financial year pay dividends which would exceed 25% of its total statutory capital and surplus, as shown on its statutory balance sheet in relation to the previous financial year, unless at least 7 days before payment of those dividends it files with the Authority an affidavit signed -

- (a) by at least two directors of the insurer (one of whom must be a director resident in Bermuda if the insurer has a director so resident), and
- (b) by the insurer's principal representative in Bermuda,

which states that in the opinion of those signing, declaration of those dividends has not caused the insurer to fail to meet its relevant margins.

(2) A copy of every affidavit filed under subsection (1) shall be kept by the Authority in its office and shall be open to inspection by the public.

(3) An insurer shall not declare or pay any dividends during any financial year if it would cause the insurer to fail to meet its relevant margins.

(4) An insurer which fails to meet its relevant margins on the last day of any financial year shall not, without the approval of the Authority, declare or pay any dividends during the next financial year.

(5) In this section and section 31C, "the relevant margins" means -

- (a) in relation to an insurer, its solvency margin, and
- (b) in relation to an insurer carrying on general business, its minimum liquidity ratio.

31C. Restrictions as to reduction of capital^{886 887}

- (1) A Class 3A, Class IIGB⁸⁸⁸, Class 3B, Class IILT,⁸⁸⁹ Class C, Class D⁸⁹⁰, Class E, Class 4 or innovative insurer^{891 892}, before reducing by 15% or more its total statutory capital, as set out in its previous year's financial statements, shall apply to the Authority for its approval.
- (2) An application by an insurer under subsection (1) shall consist of -
- (a) an affidavit signed -
 - (i) by at least two directors of the insurer (one of whom must be a director resident in Bermuda if the insurer has a director so resident), and
 - (ii) by the insurer's principal representative in Bermuda,
 which states that in the opinion of those signing, the proposed reduction of capital will not cause the insurer to fail to meet its relevant margins; and
 - (b) such other information as the Authority may require.
- (3) A copy of every affidavit filed under subsection (1) relating to an application which the Authority has approved shall be kept by the Authority in its office and shall be open to inspection by the public.
- (4) A Class 1, Class 2, Class 3, Class A or Class B⁸⁹³ insurer⁸⁹⁴ before reducing by 15% or more its total statutory capital, as set out in its previous year's financial statements, shall apply to the Authority for its approval and shall provide such information as it may require.
- (5) A Collateralized Insurer must notify the Authority in writing within 30 days of reducing its total statutory capital by 15% or more as set out in its previous year's financial statements and shall provide such information as the Authority may require.⁸⁹⁵

32. Powers of intervention^{896 897 898 899 900}

- (1) If it appears to the Authority that -
- (a) the business of a registered person which is an insurer⁹⁰¹ is being so conducted that there is a significant risk of the registered person⁹⁰² becoming insolvent;
 - (aa) the business of a registered person which is an insurer is being so conducted that there is a significant risk that the insurer will be unable to meet its obligations to policyholders;⁹⁰³
 - (b) a registered person⁹⁰⁴ is in breach of a provision of this Act or of regulations or rules,⁹⁰⁵ or with a condition imposed on its registration;
 - (c) the minimum criteria is not or has not been fulfilled, or may not be or⁹⁰⁶ may not have been fulfilled, in respect of a registered person;
 - (d) a person has become a controller of any description of a registered person which is an insurer in contravention of section 30D or has become or remains such a controller after being served with notice of objection pursuant to section 30F or 30H; or
 - (e) a registered insurer is in breach of the enhanced capital requirement applicable to it;⁹⁰⁷

the Authority may give the registered person such directions as appear to it to be desirable for safeguarding the interests of clients and potential clients of the registered person, and, without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing, may in particular give any of the directions mentioned in subsection (2)⁹⁰⁸.

- (2) Those directions⁹⁰⁹ are -
- (a) not to effect further contracts of insurance, or any contract of insurance of a specified description;

- (b) to limit the aggregate of the premiums to be written by it during a specified period beginning not earlier than 28 days after the direction is given;
- (c) not to vary any contract of insurance in force when the direction is given, if the effect of the variation would be to increase the liabilities of the insurer;
- (d) not to make any investment of a specified class;
- (e) before the expiration of a specified period (or such longer period as the Authority may allow) to realise any existing investment of a specified class;
- (f) not to declare or pay any dividends or any other distributions, or to restrict the making of such payments to such extent as the Authority thinks fit;
- (g) not to enter into any specified transaction with any specified person or persons of a specified class;
- (h) to provide such written particulars relating to the financial circumstances of the insurer as the Authority thinks fit;
- (i) to obtain the opinion of a loss reserve specialist with respect to general business, or an actuarial opinion with respect to long-term business, and to submit it to the Authority within a specified time; and
- (j) to remove a controller or officer;⁹¹⁰

and in this subsection “specified” means specified in the direction.

(3) In addition, if it appears to the Authority that the business of an insurer is being so conducted that there is a significant risk of the insurer becoming insolvent it may, if it considers it appropriate, direct the insurer to maintain in, or transfer to and keep in the custody of, a specified bank, assets of the insurer of such value and description as are specified in the direction.

(4) Without restricting the generality of subsections (1) and (3), the Authority may in particular proceed under those subsections where -

- (a) an insurer has failed to meet a solvency margin or a minimum liquidity ratio which it is required by this Act or regulations to meet;
- (b) an event specified in regulation 7(3) of the Insurance Returns and Solvency Regulations 1980 occurs in relation to the audit of a Class 1, Class 2, Class 3, Class A, Class B insurer or Special Purpose Insurer⁹¹¹ and the approved auditor qualifies his report accordingly, expresses an adverse opinion or denies an opinion under regulation 7(2) of those Regulations;
- (ba) an event specified under any insurance accounts rules occurs in relation to the audit of a Class 3A, Class IIGB, Collateralized Insurer⁹¹², Class 3B, Class 4, Class IILT,⁹¹³ Class C, Class D or Class E insurer and the approved auditor qualifies his report accordingly, expresses an adverse opinion or denies an opinion in accordance with such rules;⁹¹⁴
- (c) the auditor’s report submitted as part of an insurer’s statutory financial return indicates that there is a significant doubt as to the insurer’s ability to continue as a going concern;
- (d) an insurer fails to retain an auditor or principal representative, or fails to retain a loss reserve specialist or actuary where required to retain one under this Act, regulations or any insurance accounts rules;⁹¹⁵
- (e) the insurer’s total statutory capital and surplus has diminished to an extent which the Authority considers unacceptable having regard to the particular circumstances of the insurer.

- (5) The Authority shall not give a direction by virtue of subsection (1)(b) if the breach in question -
- (a) is being investigated by an inspector by virtue of section 18A(5), or
 - (b) requires a report to be filed under section 31A,

until the Authority has considered a preliminary report of the inspector or (as the case may be) the report filed under section 31A.

- (6) No assets kept in the custody of a bank pursuant to a direction under subsection (3) shall, so long as the direction is in force, be removed from the bank except with the prior consent of the Authority in writing.

- (7) [REPEALED]^{916 917 918}

- (8) The powers which the Authority may exercise under this section in certain circumstances in relation to a registered person⁹¹⁹ do not restrict the exercise of any other powers in relation to the same registered person⁹²⁰ on the basis of the same circumstances, nor do they restrict any other consequences provided for under any enactment in respect of that registered person⁹²¹ on the basis of those circumstances.

- (9) [REPEALED]^{922 923}

32A. Contraventions by designated insurer^{924 925}

- (1) If it appears to the Authority that a designated insurer is in breach of any provision of this Act or regulations or rules applicable to it, the Authority may give the designated insurer such directions as appear to the Authority to be desirable to remedy the breach or⁹²⁶ for safeguarding the interests of policyholders and potential policyholders of the insurance group.

- (2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1) the Authority may, in particular, give any of the directions specified in paragraphs (a) to (h) and (j) of section 32(2).

32B. Procedure for giving directions

- (1) If the Authority proposes to issue directions under section 32 or 32A, it must give a warning notice to the registered person or, as the case may be, the designated insurer.

- (2) If the Authority decides to give directions, it must give a decision notice to the registered person, or as the case may be, the designated insurer.⁹²⁷

32C. Directions in cases of urgency

- (1) No warning notice need be given under section 32B in respect of the giving of a direction to a registered person, or as the case may be, a designated insurer in any case in which the Authority considers that the direction should be given as a matter of urgency.

- (2) In any such case the Authority may by notice in writing to the person concerned give a direction.

- (3) Any such notice shall state the reason for which the Authority has acted and particulars of the rights conferred by subsection (4) and section 44A.

- (4) Any person to whom a notice is given under this section of the giving of a direction may within the period of 14 days beginning with the day on which the notice was given make representations to the Authority.

- (5) After giving a notice of direction under subsection (2) and taking into account any representations made in accordance with subsection (4) the Authority shall decide whether—

- (a) to confirm or rescind its original decision; or
- (b) to impose a different direction or to vary the direction in a different manner.

(6) The Authority must within the period of 28 days beginning with the day on which the notice was given under subsection (2) or, where representations have been made under subsection (4), 28 days beginning with the day on which the representations have been received, give the person concerned a decision notice.⁹²⁸

PART VIA - DISCIPLINARY MEASURES⁹²⁹

32D. Power to impose civil penalties for breach of requirements

(1) Except as provided in sections 14(3), 15A(6), 18A and 30CA(4)⁹³⁰, every person who fails to comply with any requirement or contravenes any prohibition imposed by or under this Act shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$500,000, as the Authority considers appropriate, for each such failure or contravention.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1), “appropriate” means effective, proportionate and dissuasive.

(3) The Authority shall not impose a penalty under subsection (1) where it is satisfied that the person concerned took all reasonable steps and exercised all due diligence to ensure that the requirement would be complied with.

(4) The power to impose a penalty under this section shall not apply to designated insurers, except where the power is exercised in relation to non-compliance with a direction given under section 30JB or 32A.⁹³¹

32E. Civil penalties procedure

(1) If the Authority proposes to impose a civil penalty, it must give the person a warning notice.

(2) If the Authority decides to impose a civil penalty, it must give the person a decision notice.⁹³²

32F. Public censure

(1) If the Authority considers that a registered person has contravened a requirement imposed on it by or under this Act, the Authority may publish a statement to that effect.

(2) After a statement under this section is published, the Authority shall send a copy of it to the registered person.

(3) The power to publicly censure shall not apply to registered persons that are acting in the capacity as designated insurers.⁹³³

32G. Public censure procedure

(1) If the Authority proposes to publish a statement in respect of a registered person under section 32F, it shall give the registered person a warning notice.

(2) If the Authority decides to publish a statement under section 32F (whether or not in the terms proposed), it shall give the registered person a decision notice.⁹³⁴

PROHIBITION ORDERS⁹³⁵

32H. Prohibition orders

(1) Subsection (2) applies if it appears to the Authority that an individual is not a fit and proper person to perform functions in relation to a regulated activity carried on by a person who is registered by the Authority under this Act (‘a regulated person’).

(2) The Authority may make a prohibition order prohibiting the individual from performing a specified function, any function falling within a specified description, or any function.

- (3) A prohibition order may relate to—
- (a) a specified regulated activity, any regulated activity falling within a specified description, or all regulated activities;
 - (b) regulated persons generally, or any person within a specified class of regulated persons.
- (4) In exercising its discretion to make a prohibition order under subsection (2), the Authority must have regard (among other things) to such factors, including assessment criteria as the Authority may establish in a statement of principles.
- (5) A registered person must ensure that no function performed in relation to the carrying on of a regulated activity, is performed by an individual who is prohibited from performing that function by a prohibition order.
- (6) The Authority may, on the application of the individual named in a prohibition order, vary or revoke the order.
- (7) The Authority must publish a prohibition order that is in effect, and every variation of such order, in such manner as it considers appropriate to bring the order to the attention of the public.
- (8) In this section—
- “regulated person” has the meaning given in subsection (1);
 - “regulated activity” means any activity that is carried on by way of business requiring registration or other authority by the Authority under any provision of this Act;
 - “specified” means specified in the prohibition order.
- (9) Any person who fails to comply with the terms of a prohibition order commits an offence and is liable—
- (a) on summary conviction to a fine of \$50,000 or to imprisonment for two years or to both;
 - (b) on conviction on indictment to a fine of \$200,000 or to imprisonment for four years or to both.⁹³⁶

32I. Prohibition orders: procedures

- (1) If the Authority proposes to make a prohibition order it must give the individual concerned a warning notice.
- (2) If the Authority decides to make a prohibition order it must give the individual concerned a decision notice.⁹³⁷

32J. Applications relating to prohibition orders: procedures

- (1) This section applies to an application for the variation or revocation of a prohibition order.
- (2) If the Authority decides to grant the application, it must give the applicant written notice of its decision.
- (3) If the Authority decides to refuse the application, it must give the applicant a decision notice.⁹³⁸

32K. Determination of applications for variation etc.

- (1) The Authority may grant an application made under section 32J if it is satisfied that the applicant is a fit and proper person to perform the function to which the application relates.
- (2) In deciding that question, the Authority may have regard (among other things) to whether the applicant—

- (a) has obtained a qualification;
- (b) has undergone, or is undergoing, training; or
- (c) possesses a level of competence,

required in relation to persons performing functions of the kind to which the application relates.⁹³⁹

INJUNCTIONS⁹⁴⁰

32L. Injunctions

- (1) If, on the application of the Authority, the Court is satisfied—
- (a) that there is a reasonable likelihood that any person will contravene a relevant requirement; or
 - (b) that any person has contravened a relevant requirement and that there is a reasonable likelihood that the contravention will continue or be repeated,

the Court may make an order restraining the contravention.

- (2) If, on the application of the Authority, the Court is satisfied—
- (a) that any person has contravened a relevant requirement; and
 - (b) that there are steps which could be taken for remedying the contravention,

the Court may make an order requiring that person, and any other person who appears to have been knowingly concerned in the contravention, to take such steps as the Court may direct to remedy it.

- (3) If, on the application of the Authority, the Court is satisfied that any person may have—
- (a) contravened a relevant requirement; or
 - (b) been knowingly concerned in the contravention of such a requirement,

the Court may make an order restraining such person from disposing of, or otherwise dealing with, any of his assets which it is satisfied the person is reasonably likely to dispose of or otherwise deal with.

- (4) In subsection (2), references to remedying a contravention include references to mitigating its effect.

- (5) “Relevant requirement” in relation to an application by the Authority, means a requirement which is imposed by or under this Act.⁹⁴¹

PART VII - INSOLVENCY AND WINDING UP

33. Margin of solvency for general business

- (1) An insurer, being a company that may be wound up under the Companies Act 1981, carrying on general business shall be deemed for the purposes of section 161 of the Companies Act 1981 (winding up of company by the court) to be unable to pay its debts if at any time the value of its assets does not exceed the amount of its liabilities and the provisions of this Act⁹⁴² as to winding up shall have effect accordingly.

- (2) For the purposes of this section in computing the amount of liabilities of an insurer, all contingent and prospective liabilities shall be taken into account but not liabilities in respect of share capital.

(3) For the purposes of this section the value of any assets and the amount of any liabilities shall, subject to subsections (4) and (5), be determined in accordance with any applicable regulations making provision as to the taking into, or leaving out of, account of assets or liabilities for any purpose.

(4) In the case of an insurer which carries on long-term business as well as general business, the amount of the liabilities of its long-term business at any time shall, for the purposes of this section, be taken to be -

- (a) an amount equal to the total amount at that time standing to the credit of the insurer's long-term business fund; or
- (b) the amount of those liabilities at any time as determined in accordance with any applicable regulations,

whichever is the greater.

(5) Regulations may require that, in every statutory financial return prepared by an insurer carrying on general business, there shall be included a certificate as to solvency (to be called a "solvency certificate") -

- (a) in such form and signed by such persons as may be prescribed by the regulations; and
- (b) containing such a statement with respect to the assets and liabilities of the insurer as may be so prescribed,

and if any such insurer fails to comply with the regulations so made the value of its assets shall, in any proceedings under this section for the winding up of the insurer, be deemed, until the contrary is proved, not to exceed the amount of its liabilities by the amount required by subsection (1).

(6) Nothing in this section shall be taken as affecting the manner in which, on a winding up, any assets or liabilities are required to be dealt with whether by virtue of section 36 or otherwise.

34. Winding up of insurers under Companies Act 1981

The Court may order the winding up, in accordance with the Companies Act 1981, of an insurer, being a company which may be wound up under that Act, and that Act shall apply accordingly subject to the modification that the insurer may be ordered to be wound up on the petition of ten or more policyholders owning policies of an aggregate value of not less than \$50,000:

Provided that such a petition shall not be presented except by leave of the Court, and leave shall not be granted until a *prima facie* case has been established to the satisfaction of the Court and until security for costs for such amount as the Court may think reasonable has been given.

35. Winding up on petition of Authority

(1) The Authority may present a petition for the winding up, in accordance with the Companies Act 1981, of an insurer, being a company which may be wound up under that Act, on the ground -

- (a) that the insurer is unable to pay its debts within the meaning of sections 161 and 162 of the Companies Act 1981; or
- (b) that the insurer has failed to satisfy an obligation to which it is or was subject by virtue of this Act; or
- (c) that the insurer has failed to satisfy the obligation imposed upon it by section 15 as to the preparation of accounts or ⁹⁴³to produce or file statutory financial statements in accordance with section 17, and that the Authority is unable to ascertain its financial position.

(2) In any proceedings on a petition to wind up an insurer presented by the Authority under subsection (1), evidence that the insurer was insolvent -

- (a) at the close of the period to which the statutory financial statements last prepared under section 15 relate; or
- (b) at any date specified in a direction under section 27(2),

shall be evidence that the insurer continues to be unable to pay its debts, unless the contrary is proved.

(3) If, in the case of an insurer, being a company which may be wound up under the Companies Act 1981, it appears to the Authority that it is expedient in the public interest that the insurer should be wound up, it may, unless the insurer is already being wound up by the Court, ⁹⁴⁴ present a petition for it to be so wound up if the Court thinks it just and equitable for it to be so wound up.

(4) Where a petition for the winding up of an insurer is presented by a person other than the Authority, a copy of the petition shall be served on the Authority, and it shall be entitled to be heard on the petition.

35A. Insurers carrying on long-term business⁹⁴⁵

An insurer which carries on long-term business shall not be wound up voluntarily.

36. Winding up of insurers carrying on long-term and general business⁹⁴⁶

(1) In a winding up of an insurer to which this section applies, the provisions of section 33 of the Employment Act 2000 and section 236 of the Companies Act 1981 shall not apply except as provided for in this section.

(2) Subject to rules made by virtue of section 40, subsections (4) to (8) shall apply in a winding up of composite insurers entitled to carry on long-term business and general business, other than those composite insurers under subsection (3).

(3) Subsections (4) to (8) shall not apply to a composite insurer—

- (a) that meets the requirements of section 24(6); or
- (b) where the long-term business of the composite insurer has been or is to be transferred as a going concern to another insurer in accordance with section 37.

(4) Where a winding up of a composite insurer under subsection (2) applies—

- (a) the assets of the long-term business fund must be applied in discharge of the following debts and in the following order of priority—
 - (i) Employment Act preferential debts attributable to its long-term business, to which the provisions of section 33 of the Employment Act 2000 shall apply mutatis mutandis so that references therein to—
 - (A) assets of a company are deemed to be references to such assets as are attributable to the long-term business of the insurer; and
 - (B) costs, charges and expenses of the winding up of a company are deemed to be references to such costs, charges and expenses as are attributable to the winding up of the long-term business of the insurer;
 - (ii) Companies Act preferential debts attributable to its long-term business, to which the provisions of section 236 of the Companies Act 1981 shall apply mutatis mutandis so that references therein to—

- (A) assets, property, goods or effects of a company are deemed to be references to such assets, property, goods and effects as are attributable to the long-term business of the insurer; and
 - (B) costs and expenses of the winding up of a company are deemed to be references to such costs and expenses as are attributable to the winding up of the long-term business of the insurer;
- (iii) insurance debts attributable to its long-term business which shall rank equally among themselves and be paid in full, unless the assets of the long-term business fund of the insurer remaining after payment of the preferential debts attributable to its long-term business are insufficient to meet them, in which case they abate in equal proportions;
- (b) the assets of the general business fund must be applied in discharge of the following debts and in the following order of priority—
 - (i) Employment Act preferential debts attributable to its general business, to which the provisions of section 33 of the Employment Act 2000 shall apply mutatis mutandis so that references therein to—
 - (A) assets of a company are deemed to be references to such assets as are attributable to the general business of the insurer; and
 - (B) costs, charges and expenses of the winding up of a company are deemed to be references to such costs, charges and expenses as are attributable to the winding up of the general business of the insurer;
 - (ii) Companies Act preferential debts attributable to its general business to which the provisions of section 236 of the Companies Act 1981 shall apply mutatis mutandis so that references therein to—
 - (A) assets, property, goods or effects of a company are deemed to be references to such assets, property, goods and effects as are attributable to the general business of the insurer; and
 - (B) costs and expenses of the winding up of a company are deemed to be references to such costs and expenses as are attributable to the winding up of the general business of the insurer;
 - (iii) insurance debts attributable to its general business which shall rank equally among themselves and be paid in full, unless the assets of the general business fund of the insurer remaining after payment of the preferential debts attributable to its general business are insufficient to meet them, in which case they abate in equal proportions.

(5) Section 194 of the Companies Act 1981 and rule 140 of the Companies (Winding-Up) Rules 1982 shall apply separately to the long-term business assets and to the general business assets of a composite insurer.

(6) Where, under subsection (5), any fee, cost, charge or remuneration do not apply expressly to the long-term business assets or to the general business assets of a composite insurer, the liquidator may apportion any such fee, cost, charge or remuneration amongst those assets in such manner as he may determine.

(7) Where the value of the assets mentioned in paragraph (a) or paragraph (b) of subsection (4) exceeds the amount of the liabilities mentioned in that paragraph, so much of those assets as represents the excess must be applied in discharge of the following debts and in the following order of priority—

- (a) any preferential debts mentioned in subsection (4) the assets of which were deemed insufficient to meet liabilities shall rank equally among themselves and be paid in full, unless the excess of such assets is insufficient to meet liabilities, in which case they abate in equal proportions;
- (b) any insurance debts mentioned in subsection (4) the assets of which were deemed insufficient to meet liabilities shall rank equally among themselves and be paid in full, unless the excess of such assets remaining after payment of such debts is insufficient to meet liabilities in which case they abate in equal proportions;
- (c) all other debts of the insurer, which shall rank equally among themselves and be paid in full, unless the excess of assets remaining after payment of the debts referred to in subsection (4) are insufficient to meet liabilities, in which case they abate in equal proportions.

(8) In relation to the assets falling within either paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection (4), the creditors mentioned in section 176(1) and (2) of the Companies Act 1981 shall be only those who are creditors in respect of liabilities falling within that paragraph; and any general meetings of creditors summoned for the purposes of that section shall accordingly be separate general meetings of the creditors in respect of the liabilities falling within each paragraph.

(9) Where under section 247(1) of the Companies Act 1981 (power of court to assess damages against delinquent officers) the Court orders any money or property to be repaid or restored to an insurer or any sum to be contributed to its assets, then, if and so far as the wrongful act which is the reason for the making of the order relates to assets belonging to an insurer's long-term business fund or general business fund (as the case may be), the Court shall include in the order a direction that the money, property or contribution shall be treated for the purposes of this Act as assets of that fund, and this Act shall have effect accordingly.

(10) For the purposes of this section—

- (a) a liability shall be attributable to the long-term business if it is, or would be, recorded in column C on Form 1SFS of Schedule 1 to the Insurance Account Rules 2016 or Form 4 of Schedule 1 to the Insurance Accounts Regulations 1980, as applicable; and
- (b) a liability shall be attributable to general business if it is, or would be, recorded on column A of Form 1SFS of Schedule 1 to the Insurance Account Rules 2016 or Form 1A of Schedule 1 to the Insurance Accounts Regulations 1980, as applicable.

(11) For the purposes of this Part—

“Companies Act preferential debts” means the debts mentioned in section 236(1)(a), (b), (c), (d) and (e) of the Companies Act 1981;

“composite” has the meaning given in regulation 2 of the Insurance Accounts Regulations 1980;

“Employment Act preferential debts” means the debts mentioned in section 33(3)(a), (b) and (c) of the Employment Act 2000;

“insurance contract” means any contract of insurance, capital redemption contract or a contract that has been recorded as insurance business in the financial statements of the insurer pursuant to the Insurance Accounts 1980 or the Insurance Account Rules 2016, as applicable;

“insurance debt” means a debt to which an insurer is or may become liable pursuant to an insurance contract, excluding debts owed to an insurer under an insurance contract where the insurer is the person insured;

“preferential debts” means Companies Act preferential debts and Employment Act preferential debts.”;

“section 24(6) composite” has the meaning given in regulation 2 of the Insurance Accounts Regulations 1980.

36A. Winding up of insurers⁹⁴⁷

- (1) This section applies in the case of a winding up under the Companies Act 1981 of —
 - (a) an insurer which was carrying on or entitled to carry on only long-term business;
 - (b) an insurer which was carrying on or was entitled to carry on only general business;
 - (c) a section 24(6) composite insurer; or
 - (d) a composite insurer, where the long-term business of the composite insurer has been or is to be transferred as a going concern to another long-term insurer in accordance with section 37.
- (2) Subject to subsection (3) and to rules made by virtue of section 40, and subject to the prior payment of Employment Act preferential debts and Companies Act preferential debts, the insurance debts of the insurer must be paid in priority to all other debts of the insurer.
- (3) The insurance debts of an insurer shall rank equally among themselves and be paid in full unless the assets of the insurer are insufficient to meet them, in which case they abate in equal proportions.

37. Continuation of long-term business of insurer in liquidation

- (1) This section shall have effect in relation to the winding up of an insurer, being an insurer carrying on long-term business.
- (2) The liquidator shall, unless the Court otherwise orders, carry on the long-term business of the insurer with a view to its being transferred as a going concern to another insurer, whether an existing insurer or an insurer formed for that purpose; and, in carrying on that business as aforesaid, the liquidator may agree to the variation of any contracts of insurance in existence when the winding up order is made, but shall not effect any new contracts of insurance.
- (3) If the liquidator is satisfied that the interests of the creditors in respect of liabilities of the insurer attributable to its long-term business require the appointment of a special manager of the insurer’s long-term business, he may apply to the Court, and the Court may on such application appoint a special manager of that business to act during such time as the Court may direct, with such powers, including any of the powers of a receiver or manager, as may be entrusted to him by the Court.
- (4) Section 190(2) and (3) of the Companies Act 1981 (special manager to give security and receive remuneration) shall apply to a special manager appointed under subsection (3) of this section as they apply to a special manager appointed under that section.
- (5) The Court may, if it thinks fit and subject to such provisions (if any) as it may determine, reduce the amounts of the contracts made by the insurer in the course of carrying on its long-term business.
- (6) The Court may, on the application of a liquidator, a special manager appointed under subsection (3) or the Authority, appoint an independent actuary to investigate the long-term business of the insurer and to report to the liquidator, the special manager or the Authority, as the case may be, on the desirability or otherwise of that business being conducted and on any reduction in the contracts made in the course of carrying on that business that may be necessary for its successful continuation.
- (7) Notwithstanding section 175(1) of the Companies Act 1981 (which requires the liquidator to obtain the sanction of the Court or committee of inspection for the bringing of legal proceedings in the name of

and on behalf of the company) the liquidator may without any such sanction make an application in the name of and on behalf of the insurer under section 25.

38. Subsidiary insurers

(1) Where the insurance business or any part of the insurance business of an insurer has been transferred to an insurer under an arrangement in pursuance of which the first mentioned insurer (in this section called the subsidiary insurer) or the creditors thereof has or have claims against the insurer to which the transfer was made (in this section called the principal insurer), then, if the principal insurer is being wound up by or under the supervision of the Court, the Court shall, subject to this section, order the subsidiary insurer to be wound up in conjunction with the principal insurer, and may by the same or any subsequent order appoint the same person to be liquidator for the two insurers, and make provision for such other matters as may seem to the Court necessary, with a view to the insurers being wound up as if they were one insurer.

(2) The commencement of the winding up of the principal insurer shall, save as otherwise ordered by the Court, be the commencement of the winding up of the subsidiary insurer.

(3) In adjusting the rights and liabilities of the members of the several insurers between themselves, the Court shall have regard to the constitution of the insurers, and to the arrangements entered into between the insurers, in the same manner as the Court would have regard to the rights and liabilities of different classes of contributories in the case of the winding up of a single insurer, or as near thereto as circumstances admit.

(4) Where any insurer alleged to be subsidiary is not in process of being wound up at the same time as the principal insurer to which it is subsidiary, the Court shall not direct the subsidiary insurer to be wound up unless, after hearing all objections (if any) that may be urged by or on behalf of the insurer against it being wound up, the Court is of the opinion that the insurer is subsidiary to the principal insurer, and that the winding up of the insurer in conjunction with the principal insurer is just and equitable.

(5) An application may be made in relation to the winding up of any subsidiary insurer in conjunction with a principal insurer by any creditor of, or person interested in, the principal insurer or the subsidiary insurer.

(6) Where an insurer stands in the relation of a principal insurer to one insurer, and the relation of a subsidiary insurer to some other insurer, or where there are several insurers standing in the relation of subsidiary insurers to one principal insurer, the Court may deal with any number of such insurers together or in separate groups, as it thinks most expedient, upon the principles laid down in this section.

39. Reduction of contracts as alternative to winding up

In the case of an insurer which has been proved to be unable to pay its debts, the Court may, if it thinks fit, reduce the amount of the contracts of the insurer on such terms and subject to such conditions as the Court thinks just instead of making a winding up order.⁹⁴⁸

40. Winding up rules

(1) The Minister acting on the advice of the Authority⁹⁴⁹ may make rules under this section for determining the amount of the liabilities of an insurer to policyholders of any class or description for the purpose of proof in a winding up and generally for carrying into effect this Act in respect to the winding up of insurers.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), rules made under this section may make provision for all or any of the following matters -

- (a) the identification of the assets and liabilities falling within either paragraph of section 36(2);
- (b) [REPEALED]⁹⁵⁰

- (c) the determination of the amount of liabilities of any description falling within either paragraph of section 36(2) for the purpose of establishing whether or not there is any such excess in respect of that paragraph as is mentioned in section 36(3);
 - (d) the application of assets within subsection (2)(a) for meeting the liabilities within that paragraph;
 - (e) the application of assets representing any such excess as is mentioned in section 36(3).
- (3) Rules made under this section shall be subject to the negative resolution procedure.

PART VIII - CANCELLATION OF REGISTRATION

41. Cancellation of registration of insurers^{951 952}

(1) The Authority may, subject to the provisions of this Part, by order cancel the registration of an insurer -

- (a) at the request of the insurer; or
- (b) upon any one or more of the following grounds -
 - (i) that false, misleading or inaccurate information has been supplied by the insurer or on its behalf for the purpose of any provision of this Act or the regulations;
 - (ii) that two years have elapsed since the registration of the insurer, and the insurer has not commenced to carry on business;
 - (iii) that the insurer has ceased to carry on business;
 - (iv) that the insurer has persistently failed to pay fees due under section 14;
 - (v) that the insurer has not complied with a condition attached to its registration or with a requirement made of it under this Act, the regulations or any insurance accounts rules;⁹⁵³
 - (vi) that the insurer has been convicted of an offence against a provision of this Act or the regulations;
 - (vii) that, in the opinion of the Authority⁹⁵⁴, the insurer has not been carrying on business in accordance with sound insurance principles;
 - (viii) that any of the minimum criteria is not or has not been fulfilled, or may not be or may not have been fulfilled, in respect of the insurer.⁹⁵⁵

(2) If the Authority proposes to cancel the registration of an insurer under subsection (1)(b) it must give the insurer a warning notice.^{956 957}

(3) If the Authority decides to cancel the registration of an insurer under subsection (1)(b) it must give the insurer a decision notice.^{958 959}

(4) In this section “to carry on business” means to carry on insurance business in or from within Bermuda.

42. Cancellation of registration of insurance managers, agents, brokers, salesmen, innovative intermediaries and insurance marketplace providers^{960 961 962}

(1) The Authority may, subject to this Part, by order cancel the registration of an insurance manager, broker, agent, salesman, innovative intermediary⁹⁶³ or insurance marketplace provider.⁹⁶⁴

- (a) at the request of the manager, broker, agent, salesman, innovative intermediary⁹⁶⁵ or insurance marketplace provider⁹⁶⁶ in question; or
- (b) upon any one or more of the following grounds -
 - (i) that false, misleading or inaccurate information has been supplied by him on his behalf for the purposes of any provision of this Act or the regulations;
 - (ii) that two years have elapsed since his registration, and he has not commenced to carry on business;
 - (iii) that he has ceased to carry on business;
 - (iv) that he has persistently failed to pay fees due under section 14;
 - (v) that he has not complied with a condition attached to his registration or with a requirement made of him under this Act or the regulations;
 - (vi) that he has been convicted of an offence against a provision of this Act or the regulations;
 - (vii) that he has been convicted by a court (whether in Bermuda or elsewhere) of an offence involving fraud or dishonesty;
 - (viii) that, in the opinion of the Authority⁹⁶⁷, he has not been carrying on business in accordance with sound insurance principles;
 - (ix) that any of the minimum criteria is not or has not been fulfilled, or may not be or may not have been fulfilled, in respect of any such persons.⁹⁶⁸

(2) The provisions of subsections (2) and (3) of section 41 shall apply in relation to the cancellation under this section of a registration as those provisions apply in relation to a cancellation under that section.

(3) In this section, “to carry on business” means to carry on business in or from within Bermuda as an insurance manager, broker, agent, salesman, innovative intermediary⁹⁶⁹ or insurance marketplace provider⁹⁷⁰, as the case may be⁹⁷¹.

43. [REPEALED]⁹⁷²

44. Cancellation of registration to be gazetted

The Authority shall publish in the Gazette notice of any cancellation of a registration under this Act.

PART VIIIA - APPEAL TRIBUNALS⁹⁷³

44A. Rights of appeal

(1) Subject to subsection (1A) and where⁹⁷⁴ applicable⁹⁷⁵, a registered person which is aggrieved by a decision of the Authority —

- (a) cancelling its registration under section 41 or 42;
- (b) giving a direction under sections 32, 32A or 32C;
- (ba) imposing a civil penalty under section 32D;
- (bb) publishing a statement in respect of it pursuant to section 32F (public censure); or⁹⁷⁶
- (c) making an adjustment to an insurer’s enhanced capital requirement, available statutory capital and surplus, total statutory capital and surplus, and available statutory economic capital and surplus⁹⁷⁷ made under section 6D;⁹⁷⁸

may appeal against the decision to a tribunal constituted in accordance with section 44B.

(1A) This Part does not apply to—⁹⁷⁹

- (a) an innovative insurer registered under section 4(1)(e); or
- (b) an innovative intermediary.

(2) Where -

- (a) the ground or a ground for a decision within subsection (1)(a) or (b)⁹⁸⁰ is that it appears to the Authority that the criterion in paragraph 1 of the minimum criteria is not or has not been fulfilled in the case of any person; or
- (b) the Authority directs the removal of a person as a controller or officer of a registered person under section 32 (2)(j);

the controller or officer to whom the ground relates or in respect of whom the direction is made may appeal to a tribunal constituted as aforesaid against the finding that there is such a ground for the decision or, as the case may be, against the direction for his removal.

(3) Any person on whom notice of objection is served under section 30F or 30H or 30JC⁹⁸¹ may appeal to a tribunal constituted as aforesaid against the decision of the Authority to serve the notice; but this subsection does not apply to a person in any case in which he has failed to give a notice or become or continued to be a controller in circumstances in which his doing so constitutes an offence under section 30G(1), (4) or (5)⁹⁸².

(3A) Any person in respect of whom a prohibition order has been made under section 32H may appeal to the tribunal.⁹⁸³

(3B) Any person in respect of whom a decision notice has been issued refusing a revocation or variation of a prohibition order may appeal to the tribunal.⁹⁸⁴

(4) The tribunal may suspend the operation of the decision appealed against pending the determination of an appeal in respect of the decision.

(5) The cancellation of a registered person's registration pursuant to a decision against which there is a right of appeal under this section shall not have effect -

- (a) until the end of the period within which the appeal can be brought; or
- (b) if such an appeal is brought, until it is determined or withdrawn.

44B. Constitution of tribunal

(1) A tribunal shall consist of a chairman, or, in his absence, a deputy chairman, and two other members.

(2) The chairman and the deputy chairman shall be appointed by the Minister for a term not exceeding three years, and shall be barristers and attorneys of at least seven years' standing.

(3) During any period of time when the chairman or deputy chairman is absent from Bermuda or is for any other reason unable to act, the Minister may appoint another person to act in his place for the period of his absence or inability to act.

(4) The Minister shall appoint a panel of not less than nine persons with experience of insurance business to serve as members of appeal tribunals.

(5) There shall be paid to the members of the tribunal such remuneration and such allowances as the Minister may determine, after consultation with the Minister of Finance when another Minister has been appointed to administer this Act.⁹⁸⁵

44C. Determination of appeals

- (1) Where an appeal is brought under the provisions of this Act the chairman or as the case may be the deputy chairman shall nominate two other members from the panel of members, who together with him shall constitute the tribunal which shall determine the appeal.
- (2) On an appeal under section 44A⁹⁸⁶ the question for the determination of the tribunal shall be whether, for the reasons adduced by the appellant, the decision was unlawful or not justified by the evidence on which it was based.
- (3) On any such appeal the tribunal may confirm or reverse the decision which is the subject of the appeal but shall not have power to vary it except that where the decision was to cancel a registration the tribunal may direct the Authority to impose conditions or issue directions instead.
- (4) Notice of a tribunal's determination, together with a statement of its reasons, shall be given to the appellant and to the Authority; and, unless the tribunal otherwise directs, the determination shall come into operation when the notice is given to the appellant and to the Authority.

44D. Costs, procedure and evidence

- (1) A tribunal may give such directions as it thinks fit for the payment of costs or expenses by any party to the appeal.
- (2) The Minister may make regulations with respect to appeals and those regulations may in particular make provision -
- (a) as to the period within which and the manner in which such appeals are to be brought;
 - (b) as to the manner in which such appeals are to be conducted, including provision for any hearing to be held in private and as to the persons entitled to appear on behalf of the parties;
 - (c) as to the procedure to be adopted where appeals are brought both by a registered person and by a person who is to be a controller or officer of a registered person, including provision for the hearing of the appeals together and for the mutual disclosure of information;
 - (d) for requiring an appellant or the Authority to disclose or allow the inspection of documents in his or its custody or under his or its control;
 - (e) for requiring any person, on tender of the necessary expenses of his attendance, to attend and give evidence or produce documents in his custody or under his control and for authorising the administration of oaths to witnesses;
 - (f) for enabling an appellant to withdraw an appeal or the Authority to withdraw its opposition to an appeal and for the consequences of any such withdrawal;
 - (g) for taxing or otherwise settling any costs or expenses which the tribunal directs to be paid and for the enforcement of any such direction;
 - (h) for enabling any preliminary or incidental functions in relation to an appeal to be discharged by the chairman or, as the case may be, the deputy chairman of the tribunal; and
 - (i) as to any other matter connected with such appeals.
- (3) Regulations made under subsection (2) shall be subject to negative resolution procedure.

(4) A person who, having been required in accordance with regulations made under this section to attend and give evidence, fails without reasonable excuse to attend or give evidence, shall be guilty of an offence and liable on summary conviction to a fine of \$10,000.

(5) A person who without reasonable excuse alters, suppresses, conceals, destroys or refuses to produce any document which he has been required to produce in accordance with regulations under this section, or which he is liable to be so required to produce, shall be guilty of an offence and liable -

- (a) on summary conviction to a fine of \$25,000 or to imprisonment for six months or to both;
- (b) on conviction on indictment to a fine of \$50,000 or to imprisonment for two years or to both.

44E. Further appeals on a point of law

(1) A registered person or other person who has appealed to a tribunal may appeal to the Court on any question of law arising from the decision of the appeal by the tribunal and an appeal on any such question shall also lie at the instance of the Authority; and if the Court is of the opinion that the decision was erroneous in point of law it shall remit the matter to the tribunal for re-hearing and determination by it.

(2) No appeal to the Court of Appeal shall be brought from a decision under subsection (1) except with leave of the Court of Appeal.

PART VIIIB - NOTICES⁹⁸⁷

44F. Warning notices

(1) A warning notice must—

- (a) state the action which the Authority proposes to take;
- (b) be in writing; and
- (c) give reasons for the proposed action.

(2) The warning notice must specify a reasonable period (which may not be less than 14 days) within which the person to whom it is given may make representations to the Authority; and where such representations are made the Authority shall take them into account in deciding whether to give a decision notice.

(3) The Authority may extend the period specified in the notice.

(4) A warning notice given under section 32B must specify the proposed terms of the direction.

(5) A warning notice about a proposal to publish a statement under section 32F must set out the terms of the statement.

(6) A warning notice given under section 32I must set out the terms of the prohibition.⁹⁸⁸

44G Decision notices⁹⁸⁹

(1) A decision notice must—

- (a) be in writing;
- (b) give reasons for the Authority's decision to take the action to which the notice relates;
- (c) give its decision; and
- (d) give an indication of the right to appeal the decision to the appeal tribunal under section 44A.

- (2) A decision notice shall be given within 90 days beginning with the day on which a warning notice under section 44F was given; and if no decision notice under subsection (1) is given within that period, the Authority shall be treated as having at the end of that period given a notice of discontinuance under section 44H.
- (3) A decision notice about the giving of a direction under sections 32, 32A, or 32C must set out the terms of the direction;
- (4) A decision notice about the imposition of a civil penalty under section 32D must state the date or dates of payment.
- (5) A decision notice about public censure under section 32F must—
- (a) set out the terms of the statement;
 - (b) give details of the manner in which, and the date on which, the statement will be published.
- (6) A decision notice about a prohibition order made under section 32H (2) must—
- (a) name the individual to whom the prohibition order applies;
 - (b) set out the terms of the order; and
 - (c) be given to the individual named in the order.
- (7) A decision notice shall state the day on which it is to take effect.
- (8) The Authority may, before it takes the action to which a decision notice (“the original notice”) relates, give the person concerned a further decision notice which relates to different action in respect of the same matter.
- (9) The Authority may give a further decision notice as a result of subsection (8) only if the person to whom the original notice was given consents.
- (10) If the person to whom a decision notice is given under subsection (1) had the right to refer the matter to which the original decision notice related to the tribunal, he has that right as respects the decision notice under subsection (8).

CONCLUSION OF ACTIONS⁹⁹⁰

44H Notices of discontinuance

- (1) Subject to section 44G(2), if the Authority decides not to take the action proposed in a warning notice it must give a notice of discontinuance to the person to whom the warning notice was given.
- (2) A notice of discontinuance must identify the action which is being discontinued.⁹⁹¹

PUBLICATION⁹⁹²

44I Publication

- (1) Subject to sections 32F, 32H, and 44, the Authority may publish such information about a matter to which a decision notice relates as it considers appropriate.
- (2) The Authority must not publish a decision notice under subsection (1)—
- (a) before notifying the person concerned; and
 - (b) pending an appeal under section 44A.⁹⁹³

PART IX - SUPPLEMENTARY

45. Prohibition of loans to directors, etc

(1) Subject to subsection (2), an insurer which carries on domestic business shall not, directly or indirectly, without the previous consent of the Authority in writing -

- (a) make any loan to any director or officer of the insurer, or to the spouse⁹⁹⁴ or child of any such director or officer; or
- (b) guarantee, or provide any security in connection with, a loan by any other person to a person referred to in paragraph (a).

(2) Nothing in subsection (1) shall operate to prohibit the making of a loan -

- (a) to a person referred to in subsection (1)(a) where the amount of the loan is within the surrender value of a life policy issued to him by the insurer; or
- (b) secured by a first mortgage, where the amount of the loan does not exceed three quarters of the market value of the property mortgaged.

(3) An insurer which contravenes this section commits an offence.

46. Effect on business transactions of infringement of Act

No business transaction shall be void or voidable by reason only that at the relevant time any party to the transaction is in breach of any provision of this Act.

47. Acting on behalf of unregistered insurer

(1) Subject to subsection (2), any person who solicits another person, or causes him to enter into, or make application to enter into, a contract of domestic business with a person who is not a registered insurer commits an offence.

(2) Subsection (1) shall not apply in relation to -

- (a) any contract arranged by any person authorized in that behalf by the Authority in accordance with any conditions imposed by the Authority; or
- (b) any contract of re-insurance.

48. Personal liability of intermediaries in certain cases⁹⁹⁵

(1) Any insurance broker, agent or insurance marketplace provider⁹⁹⁶ who arranges a policy of domestic business with a person who is not a registered insurer shall be personally liable on the policy as if he were the insurer.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1) a member of a recognised association of underwriters shall be deemed to be a registered insurer.

49. Control of advertisements⁹⁹⁷

An insurer or an insurance broker, agent or insurance marketplace provider⁹⁹⁸ shall not publish any advertisement which misleads, or directly or by implication is likely to mislead or deceive, any prospective policy-holder with respect to an insurer's assets or financial standing, or in any other material respect.

50. Issue of false documents etc

(1) Any person who, for any purposes of this Act, issues any document which is false or misleading in a material respect, and any person who takes part in the preparation or issue of such a document, or who signs such a document, commits an offence unless he proves -

- (a) if an individual, that he had no knowledge of the falsity or misleading character of the document and took every reasonable precaution to ensure its accuracy; and
- (b) in any other case, that every person acting on his behalf had no such knowledge, and took every such reasonable precaution, as aforesaid.

PART X - MISCELLANEOUS

51 Notices⁹⁹⁹

- (1) This section has effect in relation to any notice, direction or other document required or authorised by or under this Act to be given to or served on any person other than the Authority.
- (2) Any such document may be given to or served on the person in question—
 - (a) by delivering it to him;
 - (b) by leaving it at his principal place of business; or
 - (c) by sending it to him at that address by facsimile or other similar means which produces a document containing the text of the communication.
- (3) Any such document may in the case of a company be given to or served—
 - (a) by delivering it to the company's principal place of business or registered office in Bermuda; or
 - (b) by sending it by registered post addressed to the company's principal place of business.¹⁰⁰⁰

POWERS EXERCISABLE TO ASSIST FOREIGN REGULATORY AUTHORITIES¹⁰⁰¹

51A. [REPEALED]¹⁰⁰²

51AA Service of notice on Authority¹⁰⁰³

- (1) No notice required by this Act to be given or served on the Authority shall be regarded as given or served until it is received.
- (2) Subject to subsection (1), such notice may be given by facsimile or other similar means which produces a document containing the text of the communication.¹⁰⁰⁴

51B. [REPEALED]¹⁰⁰⁵

51C. [REPEALED]¹⁰⁰⁶

51D. [REPEALED]¹⁰⁰⁷

RESTRICTION ON DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION¹⁰⁰⁸

52. Restricted information

- (1) Except as provided by sections 52A, 52B and 52C -
 - (a) no person who under or for the purposes of this Act receives information relating to the business or other affairs of any person; and
 - (b) no person who obtains such information directly or indirectly from a person who has received it as aforesaid,

shall disclose the information without the consent of the person to whom it relates and (if different) the person from whom it was received as aforesaid.

(2) This section does not apply to information which at the time of the disclosure is or has already been made available to the public from other sources or to information in the form of a summary or collection of information so framed as not to enable information relating to any particular person to be ascertained from it.

(3) Any person who discloses information in contravention of this section commits an offence and is liable –

- (a) on summary conviction to a fine of \$50,000 or to imprisonment for two years or to both;
- (b) on conviction on indictment to a fine of \$100,000 or to imprisonment for five years or to both.

52A. Disclosure for facilitating the discharge of functions of the Authority

(1) Section 52 does not preclude the disclosure of information in any case in which disclosure is for the purpose of enabling or assisting the Authority to discharge its functions under this Act.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of subsection (1), section 52 does not preclude the disclosure of information by the Authority to the auditor of the registered person if it appears to the Authority that disclosing the information would enable or assist the Authority to discharge its functions or would otherwise be in the interests of the policyholders.

52B. Disclosure for facilitating the discharge of functions by other authorities

(1) Section 52 does not preclude the disclosure of information to the Minister or other authority in Bermuda in any case in which the disclosure is for the purpose of enabling or assisting the Minister or other authority to discharge his regulatory functions.

(2) Section 52 does not preclude the disclosure of information for the purpose of enabling or assisting an authority in a country or territory outside Bermuda to exercise functions corresponding to the functions of the Authority under this Act.

(3) Subsection (2) does not apply in relation to disclosure to an authority other than the foreign regulatory authority which has requested the information pursuant to section 30A of the Bermuda Monetary Authority Act 1969 (“the 1969 Act”), of information obtained pursuant to the exercise of powers under section 30B of the 1969 Act unless the Authority has taken into account the matters specified in section 30A(5) of that Act.¹⁰⁰⁹

(4) Subsection (2) does not apply in relation to disclosure to an authority unless the Authority is satisfied that the authority is subject to restriction on further disclosure at least equivalent to those imposed by sections 52, 52A and this section.

(5) Section 52 does not preclude the disclosure of information –

- (a) for the purpose of enabling or assisting an inspector appointed under section 30 to carry out an investigation;
- (b) with a view to the institution of, or otherwise for the purposes of, any criminal proceedings, whether under this Act or any other Act;
- (c) in connection with any other proceedings arising out of this Act.

(6) Section 52 does not preclude the disclosure by the Authority to the Director of Public Prosecutions or a police officer not below the rank of inspector of information obtained pursuant to section 30 or of information in the possession of the Authority as to any suspected contravention in relation to which the powers conferred by that section is¹⁰¹⁰ exercisable.

(7) Information which is disclosed to a person in pursuance of this section shall not be used otherwise than for the purpose mentioned in this section.

52C. Information supplied to the Authority by relevant overseas authority

(1) Section 52 applies to information which has been supplied to the Authority for the purposes of any relevant functions by the relevant supervisory authority in a country or territory outside Bermuda.

(2) Information supplied to the Authority as mentioned in subsection (1) shall not be disclosed except as provided by section 52 or—

- (a) for the purpose of enabling or assisting the Authority to discharge its functions under this Act; or
- (b) with a view to the institution of, or otherwise for the purpose of, criminal proceedings, whether under this Act or any other Act.

(3) In this section –

“relevant functions” in relation to the Authority means its functions under this Act;

“relevant supervisory authority” means the authority discharging in that country or territory functions corresponding to those of the Authority under this Act.

53. Regulations by Minister¹⁰¹¹

(1) The Minister acting on the advice of the Authority¹⁰¹² may make regulations -

- (a) dividing insurance business into classes for the purposes of any provision of this Act;
- (b) exempting any class of insurance business from any provision of this Act;
- (c) exempting any person or class of persons from any provision of this Act;
- (d) determining the value of assets or the amount of liabilities for the purposes of any provision of this Act;
- (e) without prejudice to paragraph (d), providing that, for any specified purpose, assets or liabilities of any specified class or description shall be left out of account or shall be taken into account only to a specified extent;
- (f) prescribing the information to be contained in any statement or report required by any provision of this Act to be provided, and the manner of presentation of such information;
- (g) prescribing the information to be contained in any register under this Act which is to be made available for inspection by members of the public;
- (h) prescribing the number of copies and the manner of certification of any document required to be furnished under any provision of this Act;
- (i) prescribing anything permitted or required by this Act to be prescribed or that is not otherwise prescribed in the rules for prudential standards made by the Authority in accordance with section 6A;¹⁰¹³
- (j) creating offences and prescribing penalties (including imprisonment) for breach of ¹⁰¹⁴such offences.

(2) Regulations prescribing the information to be contained in any statutory financial statement or any statutory financial return may provide for enabling the information to be given in a note on, or a statement or report annexed to, the statement or return; or may require there to be given in such a note, statement or report as aforesaid such information in addition to that given in the statement or return as may be prescribed.

(3) Regulations may, as respects such matters stated in any statutory financial statement or any statutory financial return or in statements or reports annexed thereto as may be prescribed, require there to be given by such persons as may be prescribed and to be annexed to the statutory financial statement or statutory financial return certificates of such matters as may be prescribed.

(4) If a form is prescribed for any statutory financial statement or as that in which information authorized or required to be given in a statement or report annexed to any statutory financial statement is to be given, or for a certificate to be so annexed, the statutory financial statement shall be prepared, the information shall be given or, as the case may be, the certificate shall be framed, in that form.

(4A) Regulations prescribing the information to be contained in any statutory financial statement or statutory financial return may apply retroactively for a period of up to 90 days before their coming into operation.¹⁰¹⁵

(5) In this section “Act” includes any regulations.

(6) Regulations made under this section shall be subject to the affirmative resolution procedure.

54. Specific offences

(1) Any person who fails to comply with any duty or prohibition imposed upon him by any provision to which this section applies commits an offence.

(2) This section applies to sections 16, 16A, 17(2), 24(4), 27(2), 28, 29A¹⁰¹⁶, 29B, 30(2), 31A, 31AA, 31B, 31C,¹⁰¹⁷ 43(5) and 49¹⁰¹⁸.

55. General provisions relating to offences

(1) Any person committing an offence against this Act or any regulation for which no penalty is specifically provided may be proceeded against either summarily or on indictment:

Punishment on summary conviction: imprisonment for 12 months or a fine of \$50,000¹⁰¹⁹ or both such imprisonment and fine.

Punishment on conviction on indictment: imprisonment for 3 years or a fine of \$150,000¹⁰²⁰ or both such imprisonment and fine.

(2) Where an offence committed against this Act or any regulation by a body corporate is proved to have been committed with the consent or connivance of, or to be attributable to any neglect on the part of, any director, manager, secretary or other similar officer of the body corporate or any person who was purporting to act in any such capacity, he, as well as the body corporate, commits that offence and is liable¹⁰²¹ to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

55A Civil debt and civil penalties¹⁰²²

(1) When a person is convicted of an offence under this Act, such person shall not also be liable to a civil penalty imposed by or under section 32D in relation to the same matters.

(2) A civil penalty levied pursuant to this Act may be recovered by the Authority as a civil debt.

56. The Authority may modify certain provisions¹⁰²³

(1) The Authority may, on the application, or with the consent, of any insurer, ¹⁰²⁴direct that all or any of the provisions to which this section applies shall not apply to that insurer or shall apply to it subject to such modifications as may be specified in the ¹⁰²⁵direction.

(2) A ¹⁰²⁶direction under this section may be subject to conditions.

(3) A ¹⁰²⁷direction under this section may be made with retroactive effect.

- (4) A ¹⁰²⁸direction under this section may be revoked at any time by the Authority; and the Authority may also vary any such ¹⁰²⁹direction at any time, provided the variation has been applied for, or is consented to, by the insurer affected by the variation.
- (5) The provisions to which this section applies are -¹⁰³⁰
- (a) the limitations upon the carrying on of general business or, as the case may be, long-term business specified in section 1(4);
 - (b) the provisions of sections ¹⁰³¹4 to 4F, ¹⁰³²6, 15 to 18, 18B, 27¹⁰³³ and 33; and
 - (c) the provisions of any regulations -
 - (i) relating to the limitations referred to in paragraph (a); or
 - (ii) made for the purposes of any of the provisions specified in paragraph (b).
- (6) A direction given under this section is not a statutory instrument having legislative effect¹⁰³⁴.

57. Application

- (1) Insurance business of any of the following kinds -
- (a) insurance business carried on by a friendly society registered under the Friendly Societies Act 1868 or by a trade union registered under the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 2021, being business in which risks of members of the friendly society or trade union, as the case may be, are insured; ¹⁰³⁵
 - (b) insurance business carried on by the Health Insurance Committee pursuant to the Health Insurance Act 1970¹⁰³⁶;
 - (c) the health insurance scheme conducted pursuant to the Government Employees (Health Insurance) Act 1986;
 - (d) housing loan insurance carried on by the Bermuda Housing Corporation under the Bermuda Housing Loan Insurance Act 1984,

shall be deemed not to be insurance business within the meaning of this Act.

- (2) Apart from -
- (a) section 48; and
 - (b) any provision dealt with in subsection (3) of this section,

nothing in this Act or any regulation shall apply in relation to any member of a recognised association of underwriters.

- (3) In relation to a member of a recognised association of underwriters -
- (a) section 3 shall not apply in relation to any member of a recognised association of underwriters who is registered in accordance with paragraph (b) below and carries on his business in accordance with the requirements of that paragraph and with any conditions attached to his registration;
 - (b) sections 9 to 14 and any regulations made for the purposes of those sections shall apply in relation to a member of a recognised association of underwriters as respects the carrying on of insurance business by him in or from within Bermuda as those provisions apply in relation to an insurance manager, broker, agent or salesman acting as such;

- (c) sections 42 to 44 shall apply in relation to a member of a recognised association of underwriters in the same manner as those sections apply in relation to an insurance manager, broker, agent or salesman;
- (d) section 54 shall apply as respects the proviso to section 43(5);
- (e) section 55 shall apply;
- (f) section 1 shall apply to the extent necessary for the interpretation of any other section that applies.

57A. Designated Investment Contracts¹⁰³⁷

(1) For the purposes of this section-

“contract” includes investment or security, and any reference to “parties” in relation to an investment or security shall be taken to be a reference to its issuers and investors; and

“designated investment contract” means-

- (a) any contract (including, but not limited to, any option contract, futures contract, swap contract, derivative contract, contract for differences or security) the purpose of which is to secure a profit or avoid a loss-
 - (i) by reference to fluctuations in the value or price of property of any description, or in an index, or other factor, specified for that purpose in the contract, or
 - (ii) based on the happening of a particular event specified for that purpose in the contract; and
- (b) in relation to which the Authority has given a direction under subsection (2).

(2) The Authority may direct in writing that a contract falling within paragraph (a) of the definition of designated investment contract in subsection (1), which was submitted to him in draft together with-

- (a) the fee of \$1000, or such other fee as may be prescribed under the Bermuda Monetary Authority Act 1969, and
- (b) such other documents as the Authority may require,

is a designated investment contract for the purposes of this section.

(3) A direction under this section-

- (a) may be made with retroactive effect;
- (b) may be subject to conditions which may be varied at any time, provided-
 - (i) that the variation has been applied for, or is consented to by the parties to the contract in question; and
 - (ii) that those parties undertake to notify such other persons as the Authority considers may be affected by the variation;
- (c) is not a statutory instrument having legislative effect.

(4) Being a party to a designated investment contract shall not constitute carrying on insurance business, and a designated investment contract shall not constitute a contract of insurance, for any purposes.

(5) For the avoidance of doubt, a designated investment contract shall not constitute a bet for the purposes of the Betting Act 2021.¹⁰³⁸

(6) The Minister may by order amend the definition of designated investment contract in subsection (1), if, after consulting the Authority¹⁰³⁹, he considers it necessary to do so; and any such order shall be subject to the negative resolution procedure.

58. Transitional

[OMITTED]

59. Amendment of Act No. 43 of 1971

[OMITTED]

60. Commencement

[OMITTED]

SCHEDULE

MINIMUM CRITERIA FOR REGISTRATION [SECTIONS 5, 11]

1 (1) Every person who is, or is to be, a controller or officer of a registered person is a fit and proper person to perform functions in relation to any activity carried on by the registered person¹⁰⁴⁰.

(2) In determining whether a person is a fit and proper person to hold any particular position, regard shall be had to his probity, to his competence and soundness of judgement for fulfilling the responsibilities of that position, to the diligence with which he is fulfilling or likely to fulfil those responsibilities and to whether the interests of clients or potential clients of the registered person are, or are likely to be, in any way threatened by his holding that position.

(3) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions, regard may be had to the previous conduct and activities in business or financial matters of the person in question and, in particular, to any evidence that he has—

- (a) committed an offence involving fraud or other dishonesty or violence;
- (b) contravened any provision made by or under any enactment appearing to the Authority to be designed for protecting members of the public against financial loss due to dishonesty, incompetence or malpractice by persons concerned in the provision of banking, insurance, investment or other financial services or the management of companies or against financial loss due to the conduct of discharged or undischarged bankrupts;
- (c) engaged in any business practices appearing to the Authority to be deceitful or oppressive or otherwise improper (whether lawful or not) or which otherwise reflect discredit on his method of conducting business;
- (d) engaged in or has been associated with any other business practices or otherwise conducted himself in such a way as to cast doubt on his competence and soundness of judgement.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE¹⁰⁴¹

1A Insurers shall implement corporate governance policies and processes as the Authority considers appropriate given the nature, size, complexity and risk profile of the insurer.¹⁰⁴²

BUSINESS TO BE DIRECTED BY AT LEAST TWO INDIVIDUALS

2 If a body corporate, at least two individuals shall effectively direct the business of the registered person.

COMPOSITION OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS

3. If a body corporate, the directors shall include such number (if any) of directors without executive responsibility for the management of its business as the registered person considers appropriate having regard to the circumstances of the registered person and the nature and scale of its operations; subject to the power of the Authority to review and require the addition of non-executive directors as it may deem appropriate¹⁰⁴³

BUSINESS TO BE CONDUCTED IN PRUDENT MANNER

4 (1) The registered person conducts, or, in the case of a registered person which is not yet carrying on business, will conduct its business in a prudent manner.

(2) In determining whether a registered person is conducting its business in a prudent manner, the Authority shall take into account any failure by the registered person to comply with the provisions of—

- (a) this Act;
- (b) any other law, including provisions of the law pertaining to anti-money laundering and anti-financing of terrorism as provided in the Proceeds of Crime Act 1997, the Anti-Terrorism (Financial and Other Measures) Act 2004 and the Proceeds of Crime (Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Terrorist Financing) Regulations 2008;
- (c) the code of conduct; and
- (d) international sanctions in force in Bermuda. ^{1044 1045}

(2A) A registered person that is an insurer shall not be regarded as conducting its business in a prudent manner unless it maintains, or as the case may be, will maintain sufficient capital to enable it to meet its insurance obligations given the size, business mix, complexity and risk-profile of its business.¹⁰⁴⁶

(2B) An insurance manager, broker, agent or insurance marketplace provider^{1047 1048} shall not be regarded as conducting his business in a prudent manner unless he maintains or, as the case may be, will maintain sufficient indemnity insurance cover to enable him to meet his business obligations given the nature, scale and complexity of his business.¹⁰⁴⁹

(3) A registered person shall not be regarded as conducting its business in a prudent manner unless it maintains or, as the case may be, will maintain adequate accounting and other records of its business and adequate systems of control of its business and records.

(4) Those records and systems shall not be regarded as adequate unless they are such as to enable the business of the registered person to be prudently managed and the registered person to comply with the duties imposed on it by or under this Act or other provision of law; and in determining whether those systems are adequate the Authority shall have regard to the nature and scale of its operations and the functions and responsibilities in respect of them of any such directors of the registered person as are mentioned in paragraph 3.

(5) Subparagraphs (2) to (4) are without prejudice to the generality of subparagraph (1).

CONSOLIDATED SUPERVISION

5 The position of the registered person within the structure of any group to which it may belong shall be such that it will not obstruct the conduct of effective consolidated supervision.

INTEGRITY AND SKILL

6 The business of the registered person is or, in the case of a registered person which is not yet carrying on business, will be carried on with integrity and the professional skills appropriate to the nature and scale of its activities.

BERMUDA

INSURANCE ACCOUNT RULES 2016**BR 8 / 2016**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

The Bermuda Monetary Authority, in exercise of the power conferred by section 6A of the Insurance Act 1978, makes the following Rules:

1 Citation

These Rules may be cited as the Insurance Account Rules 2016.

2 Interpretation

In these Rules—

“the Act” means the Insurance Act 1978;

“affiliate” in relation to an insurer, means a body forming part of a group with that insurer;

“association” has the meaning given in the definition of “group”;

“composite” and “section 24(6) composite” means an insurer which carried on both general business and long-term business;

“consolidated” in relation to insurer’s statutory financial statements means the statutory financial statements which record the assets, liabilities, capital and surplus, income, and expenses of the insurer and its subsidiaries as those of a single economic entity in accordance with the insurer’s adopted Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). In determining whether an insurer has control or exercises significant influence over a subsidiary, the insurer’s GAAP shall apply;

“financial return” or “return” means statutory financial return;

“Form” means a Form in Schedule I;

“funds held by ceding reinsurers” means funds held by ceding reinsurers under the terms of contracts of insurance;

“general business statutory assets” and “general business statutory liabilities” means assets and liabilities established in conformity with the requirements of Form 1SFS Column A for the statutory balance sheet of an insurer carrying on general business;

“general purpose financial statements” refers to—

- (a) additional GAAP financial statements prepared in accordance with section 17A(2) of the Act; and
- (b) any condensed general purpose financial statements under section 17A(2A) of the Act, prepared in accordance with these Rules;

“group” means any two or more bodies, whether corporate or unincorporated, that are in association, and two bodies shall for the purposes of these Rules be deemed to be in association if one of them has control of the other or both are under the control of the same person or persons;

“insurer” means a Class 3A, Class 3B, Class 4, Class C, Class D or Class E insurer;

“non-admitted” means, in relation to an asset, an asset or portion of an asset that is not allowed by these Rules to be taken into account in preparing the statutory balance sheet;

“policy” or “policy of insurance” means any contract of insurance (including any contract to pay an annuity on human life) whether or not there is in being any instrument in writing evidencing the contract;

“policy loan” means a loan made to a policyholder by an insurer carrying on long-term business on the security of the cash surrender value of the policyholder’s policy of insurance;

“policy reserve” means the amount by which the present value of any benefits due under a policy of insurance exceeds the present value of the net premiums payable under the policy;

“quoted” means—

- (a) in relation to an investment, an investment which has been granted a quotation or permission to deal on a stock exchange in Bermuda recognized by the Authority for the purposes of the Act, or on any stock exchange or over-the-counter market of repute outside Bermuda;
- (b) in relation to the value of an investment, the market value of that investment, being the value listed on such an exchange or over-the-counter market as aforesaid on the last day of the relevant year,

and “unquoted” shall have a corresponding meaning, but any investment by any insurer in an affiliate shall not for any purpose of these Rules be taken to be either a quoted or an unquoted investment;

“relevant year” has the meaning assigned to it in paragraph 3(2);

“retrocessional contract” means a reinsurance contract whereby one reinsurer transfers to another insurer all or part of the reinsurance risk that it has assumed or will assume;

“unconsolidated” in regards to an insurer’s statutory financial statements means the statutory financial statements present investments in affiliates and the insurer’s share of the subsidiary’s net assets and financial results as a line item on the statutory balance sheet and statutory income statement respectively, following the valuation basis of the insurer’s adopted GAAP;

“unearned premiums” means the amount set aside as at the end of an insurer’s financial year out of premiums in respect of risks to be borne by the insurer after the end of that year, and calculated pro rata, under contracts of insurance entered into before the end of that year;

“unrelated business” means, in relation to an insurer, insurance business consisting of insuring risks of persons who are not shareholders in, or affiliates of, the insurer; and “related business”, in relation to an insurer, means insurance business which is not unrelated business.

3 Statutory financial return to relate to relevant year

(1) Every statutory financial return prepared in accordance with these Rules shall relate to the relevant year.

(2) In these Rules, “relevant year” in relation to a statutory financial return means the financial year to which the statutory financial statements relate which are required to be available or filed under section 18 of the Act.

4 Content of statutory financial return

(1) The statutory financial return shall consist of—

- (a) an insurer information sheet;
- (b) an auditor's report;
- (c) a statutory balance sheet;
- (d) a statutory statement of income;
- (e) a statutory statement of capital and surplus;
- (f) notes to the statutory financial statements.

(2) Paragraphs 5 and 6 have effect as to the form and content of the insurer information sheet and the auditor's report, respectively.

(3) Every insurer shall file, in accordance with the requirements of these Rules, the statutory financial returns in respect of its insurance business for each financial year.

5 Insurer information sheet

The insurer information sheet shall state—

- (a) the name of the insurer and the title "Statutory Financial Return";
- (b) the certificate of registration number;
- (c) the class or classes of registration;
- (d) whether or not the insurer's statutory financial statements are available at the insurer's principal office in Bermuda pursuant to section 17(1) of the Act, or have been filed pursuant to section 17(3) of the Act;
- (e) the period covered by the insurer's statutory financial statements;
- (f) the currency in which amounts are shown in the insurer's statutory financial statements and whether that currency is the currency in which those amounts are required by paragraph 13(2) to be shown;
- (g) the rate or rates of exchange used in compliance with paragraph 13(4) for the purposes of any statutory financial statement required by these Rules;
- (h) the name of the insurer's ultimate parent company;
- (i) the name of the insurer's parent company;
- (j) the industry sector of the insurer's parent;
- (k) the insurer's ownership structure (for example, mutual company, company limited by shares, limited partnership, permit company, branch insurer, trust company, owned by a government or a government agency);
- (l) the insurer's company structure;
- (m) the nature of the insurance business carried on by the insurer including—
 - (i) whether the insurer is a member of an insurance group;
 - (ii) whether the insurer has segregated accounts;
 - (iii) whether the insurer is in run-off;
 - (iv) whether the general purpose financial statements of the insurer for the relevant year have been audited and an unqualified opinion issued;

- (v) the amounts prescribed by paragraph 10 as the minimum margin of solvency for general business insurers, and paragraph 12 as the minimum margin of solvency for long-term business insurers, and whether such margins were met;
- (vi) for general business insurers, whether or not the minimum liquidity ratio applicable to the insurer for the relevant year was met;
- (n) the conditions, if any, which have been imposed on the insurer's registration under section 4 of the Act;
- (o) whether or not the insurer has complied with every condition attached to its certificate of registration;
- (p) the particulars of any direction issued or any other approvals granted by the Authority;
- (q) if any question in clause (m)(v), (m)(vi) or (o) has been answered in the negative, whether or not the insurer has taken corrective action in any case and, where the insurer has taken such action, describe the action in a statement attached to the certificate.

6 Auditor's report

- (1) The auditor's report shall be signed by the insurer's approved auditor, addressed to the Authority, and shall state—
 - (a) whether in his own opinion the auditor has carried out a proper examination of the insurer's general purpose financial statements, and that the examination was conducted and the audit scope prepared in accordance with an audit standard recognized by the Authority; and
 - (b) whether in his own opinion the statutory balance sheet, statutory income statement, and statutory capital and surplus have been prepared in accordance with the Act and these Rules.
- (2) Where any event specified in subparagraph (3) occurs in relation to an audit, the auditor shall qualify his report accordingly and include in his report such observations, whether of fact or opinion, as he considers necessary for bringing the nature and effect of the qualifications to the attention of the Authority.
- (3) The events referred to in subparagraph (2) are that—
 - (a) there were deficiencies in the general purpose financial statement audit consisting of—
 - (i) an inability of the auditor to obtain essential information;
 - (ii) restrictions on the scope of the audit;
 - (iii) some other deficiency or deficiencies;
 - (b) the auditor disagreed with any valuation made in the general purpose financial statements;
 - (c) in some respect or respects the statutory financial statements do not, in his opinion, comply with the requirements of the Act or any applicable rule;
 - (d) the auditor considered that there was a significant doubt as to the insurer's ability to continue as a going concern.

7 Statutory balance sheet, statement of income, statement of capital and surplus

- (1) Subject to paragraph 4, the statutory balance sheet, the statutory statement of income, and the statement of capital and surplus shall be prepared using Form 1SFS, Form 2SFS and Form 8SFS, respectively.

- (2) The insurer shall—
- (a) consolidate the operation of affiliates in which it has control (as determined by the GAAP principles adopted by the insurer) in the consolidated statutory balance sheet and consolidated statutory statement of income; and
 - (b) prepare the statutory balance sheet and statutory statement of income on an unconsolidated basis.

8 Notes to statutory financial statements

Every insurer shall set forth in a general note to its statutory financial statements the matters required in Schedule II on an unconsolidated basis.

9 Instructions relating to statutory financial statements

- (1) Every insurer shall—
- (a) prepare its statutory balance sheet in accordance with the instructions in Schedule IV;
 - (b) prepare its statutory statement of income in accordance with the instructions in Schedule V;
 - (c) prepare its statutory statement of capital and surplus in accordance with the instructions in Schedule VI.
- (2) If any instruction in Schedule III, IV, V or VI requires any amount to be shown or any information to be given in a line of a Form, that amount or information must be shown or given on that line notwithstanding that that line or that Form may not contain any express direction or indication where the amount or information is to be shown or given.

10 Minimum margin of solvency for general business

- (1) For the purposes of section 6 of the Act, the minimum amount by which the value of the general business statutory assets of an insurer must exceed its general business statutory liabilities is the greatest of figure A, figure B, figure C and figure D, where those letters represent values calculated, in relation to that insurer, in accordance with Schedule VII.
- (2) The minimum amount prescribed by subparagraph (1) shall not be less than that of figure D, where this letter represents a value calculated, in relation to an insurer, in accordance with Schedule VII.

11 Minimum liquidity ratio for general business

- (1) The minimum proportion that the liquid assets of an insurer carrying on general business may bear to such an insurer's liabilities (in these Rules called "the minimum liquidity ratio") shall be in accordance with this paragraph.
- (2) The value of the relevant assets of an insurer carrying on general business shall be not less than seventy-five per centum of the amount of its relevant liabilities, unless the insurer is a section 24(6) composite.
- (3) The value of the relevant assets of a section 24(6) composite shall be not less than one hundred per centum of the amount of its relevant liabilities.
- (4) In this paragraph—
- "relevant assets" means the assets required by these Rules in Form 1SFS Column A to be shown on lines 1, 2(f), 3(b), 5(a), 9, 10(d), 11(e) and 12—
- (a) where the insurer is not a section 24(6) composite, of the insurer's statutory balance sheet for general business;

- (b) where the insurer is a section 24 (6) composite, of the insurer's statutory balance sheet,

and includes any other assets which the Authority, on application in any particular case made to him with reasons, accepts for the purposes of this definition in that case;

"relevant liabilities" means the aggregate of the insurer's liabilities required by this Rule in Part I Column A to be shown on lines 19 and 38 of the statutory balance sheet less the aggregate of the insurer's liabilities required by these Rules to be shown on Lines 31(b) and 37 thereof.

12 Minimum margin of solvency for long-term business

(1) For the purposes of section 6 of the Act, the prescribed amount by which the value of the long-term business assets of an insurer carrying on long-term business must exceed its long-term business liabilities is the amount specified in Schedule VIII in relation to the relevant class of long-term insurer.

(2) The amount prescribed in subparagraph (1) shall not be less than the MMS floor specified in Schedule VIII.

(3) In this paragraph "long-term business assets" and "long-term business liabilities" mean assets and liabilities established in conformity with the requirements of this paragraph in Form 1SFS Part II Column A for the statutory balance sheet of an insurer carrying on long-term business.

13 Requirements relating to preparation of statutory financial returns generally

(1) All statutory financial returns shall be prepared in the English language.

(2) All amounts which, for any purposes of these Rules, are to be shown in any account of any insurer shall be shown in a single currency, and that currency shall be the currency in which the books and records of the insurer are kept in the insurer's principal office in Bermuda or, where different books and records are kept in different currencies in that office, then the currency in which the majority of those books and records are kept.

(3) Notwithstanding subparagraph (2), where the Authority pursuant to section 17(1) of the Act directs the production to it of statutory financial statements and amounts in those statements are shown in a foreign currency, those amounts must be converted into their Bermudian equivalent before the said statements are so produced.

(4) For the purposes of subparagraphs (2) and (3), the Bermudian equivalent of an amount in a foreign currency shall be the Bermudian dollar equivalent of that amount as converted into Bermudian dollars at the rate of exchange used by any licensed bank in Bermuda or any central bank in relation to purchases by that bank of that foreign currency on the last day of the relevant year.

(5) For all items shown in any account of any insurer (other than a statutory open year business revenue statement), there shall be shown the corresponding amounts for the immediately preceding financial year.

14 Condensed general purpose financial statements

The Condensed Financial Statements shall be prepared by completing the—

- (a) condensed consolidated balance sheet;
- (b) condensed consolidated statement of income;
- (c) condensed consolidated statement of capital and surplus; and
- (d) notes to the condensed consolidated general purpose financial statements as prescribed in Schedules IX and X,

and populating the line items therein with the corresponding equivalent values of the line items in the insurer financial statements for the corresponding financial year, taking into account applicable instructions prescribed in Schedule XI.

15 Commencement

These Rules come into operation on 15 March 2016 and apply to financial years commencing on or after 1 January 2016.

SCHEDULES

(paragraphs 2, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14)

The following Schedules, referred to in paragraphs 2, 8, 9, 10, 12 and 14, have been omitted from these Rules and published on the Authority's website www.bma.bm, in accordance with section 6A(8) of the Insurance Act 1978—

SCHEDULE I

Content of Statutory Financial Statements

SCHEDULE II

Notes to Statutory Financial Statements

SCHEDULE III

Instructions Affecting the Statutory Financial Statements

SCHEDULE IV

Instructions Affecting the Statutory Balance Sheet

SCHEDULE V

Instructions Affecting the Statutory Statement of Income

SCHEDULE VI

Instructions Affecting the Statutory Statement of Capital and Surplus

SCHEDULE VII

Minimum Margin of Solvency for General Business

SCHEDULE VIII

Minimum Margin of Solvency for Long-Term Business

SCHEDULE IX

Condensed General Purpose Financial Statements

SCHEDULE X

Notes to Condensed Consolidated General Purpose Financial Statements

SCHEDULE XI

Instructions Affecting the Condensed General Purpose Financial Statements

Made this 3rd day of March 2016

Chairman
The Bermuda Monetary Authority

BERMUDA

INSURANCE (ELIGIBLE CAPITAL) RULES 2012**BR 62 / 2012**

The Bermuda Monetary Authority, in exercise of the power conferred by section 6A(1) of the Insurance Act 1978, makes the following Rules:

1. Citation

These Rules may be cited as the Insurance (Eligible Capital) Rules 2012.

2. Interpretation¹⁰⁵⁰

(1) In these Rules—

“the Act” means the Insurance Act 1978;

“available statutory capital and surplus” has the meaning given in section 1(1) of the Act;

“capital instrument” means a financial instrument that is—

(a) admitted for the purpose of calculating an insurer’s total statutory capital and surplus pursuant to Form 8, Line 3 of the Regulations; or

(b) approved as other fixed capital pursuant to Form 8, Line 1(c) of the Regulations;

“ECR” means the “enhanced capital requirement” as defined in section 1(1) of the Act;

“encumbered assets” means assets held for security or as collateral against a liability or contingent liability of the insurer or other person, or any other use restriction, excluding encumbered assets for policyholder obligations of the insurer;

“encumbered assets for policyholder obligations” means the total assets held for security or as collateral or otherwise restricted to meet the liabilities to the policyholders of the insurer in the event of a loss;

“Form 1A” [REVOKED]¹⁰⁵¹

“Form 1EBS” means Form 1EBS as set out in Schedule XIV of the—¹⁰⁵²

(a) Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Class 4 and Class 3B Solvency Requirement) Rules 2008, for Class 4 or Class 3B insurers; or

(b) Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Class 3A Solvency Requirement) Rules 2011, for Class 3A insurers;

“Form 4” [REVOKED]¹⁰⁵³

“Form 4EBS” means Form 4EBS as set out in Schedule XIV of the Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Class C, Class D and Class E Solvency Requirement) Rules 2011;¹⁰⁵⁴

“Form 6” means Form 6 of Schedule I to the Regulations;

“Form 8” means Form 8 of Schedule I to the Regulations;

“maturity” means the first contractual opportunity for the insurer to repay or redeem the capital instrument without the Authority’s approval, unless it is mandatory that the insurer repay or redeem the instrument with the issuance of an instrument of equal or higher quality;¹⁰⁵⁵

“minimum margin of solvency” has the meaning given in section 1(1) of the Act;

“Regulations” means the Insurance Accounts Regulations 1980;

“statutory economic surplus” means—¹⁰⁵⁶

- (a) Form 1EBS, Line 40 less Form 8, Line 1(d); or
- (b) Form 4EBS, Line 40 less Form 8, Line 1(d);

“tier 1 ancillary capital”, in relation to an insurer’s available statutory capital and surplus, is comprised of the matters set out in sub-rule (2);

“tier 1 basic capital”, in relation to an insurer’s available statutory capital and surplus, is comprised of the matters set out in sub-rule (3);

“tier 1 capital” means the aggregate sum of tier 1 basic capital and tier 1 ancillary capital;

“tier 2 ancillary capital”, in relation to an insurer’s available statutory capital and surplus, is comprised of the matters set out in sub-rule (4);

“tier 2 basic capital”, in relation to an insurer’s available statutory capital and surplus, is comprised of the matters set out in sub-rule (5);

“tier 2 capital” means the aggregate sum of tier 2 basic capital and tier 2 ancillary capital;

“tier 3 ancillary capital” is comprised of the matters set out in sub-rule (6);

“tier 3 basic capital” is comprised of the matters set out in sub-rule (7);

“tier 3 capital” means the aggregate sum of tier 3 basic capital and tier 3 ancillary capital;

“total statutory capital and surplus” means the total statutory capital and surplus of the insurer as calculated in accordance with Form 8, Line 3.

(2) Tier 1 ancillary capital is comprised of the matters set out in paragraph (a) and excludes the matters set out in paragraph (b)—

- (a) capital instruments approved by the Authority as other fixed capital pursuant to Form 8, Line 1(c) that—
 - (i) are capable of absorbing losses in a going concern¹⁰⁵⁷ either by way of write downs of the principal amount or until losses cease, or mandatory conversion to common stock when losses accumulate¹⁰⁵⁸;
 - (ii) have the highest level of subordination in a winding-up;
 - (iii) are paid-up¹⁰⁵⁹;
 - (iv) are undated or have an actual maturity¹⁰⁶⁰ of not less than 10 years from the date of issuance;
 - (v) are non-redeemable or settled only with the issuance of an instrument of equal or higher quality;
 - (vi) are free of incentives to redeem;
 - (vii) have a coupon payment on the instrument which, upon breach (or if it would cause a breach) in the ECR, is cancellable or deferrable indefinitely;
 - (viii) are unencumbered;
 - (ix) do not contain terms or conditions designed to accelerate or induce an insurer’s insolvency; and

- (x) do not give rise to a right of set off against an insurer's claims and obligations to an investor or creditor;
 - (b) the matters excluded are capital instruments that are included in tier 1 basic capital, tier 2 basic capital, tier 2 ancillary capital, tier 3 basic capital, and tier 3 ancillary capital.
- (3) Tier 1 basic capital is comprised of the matters set out in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) and excludes the matters set out in paragraph (d)—
 - (a) statutory economic surplus subject to the following—^{1061 1062}
 - (i) plus any adjustments to an insurer's total statutory economic capital and surplus¹⁰⁶³ made by the Authority in accordance with section 6D of the Act, or under Rules made under section 6A of the Act;
 - (ii) to the extent the value of encumbered assets for policyholder obligations exceeds the sum of clauses (A), (B) and (C) and to the extent there are encumbered assets for policyholder obligations which would not be available to meet the obligations of any policyholder in a going concern, less the difference between the value of the encumbered assets for policyholder obligations and the sum of—¹⁰⁶⁴
 - (A) the value of the policyholder obligations of the insurer for which assets have been held which will be either—
 - 1 the value calculated in accordance with Form 1EBS¹⁰⁶⁵, Lines 16 and 17(a)¹⁰⁶⁶ for Class 3A, Class 3B and Class 4 insurers and Form 4 EBS¹⁰⁶⁷, Line 27 (a) for Class E, Class D and Class C insurers and Form 6, Lines 16, 17(a),¹⁰⁶⁸ and 27(a) for composite insurers; or
 - 2 where applicable, the value of the ceding insurer's reserves where the ceding insurer is subject to statutory reserving requirements that are in excess of the Bermuda statutory reserve requirement and the insurer has been required to post collateral to meet the ceding insurer's reserves;
 - (B) the value of the capital requirement applicable to the encumbered assets for policyholder obligations of that insurer; and
 - (C) the value of the capital requirement applicable to the policyholder obligations referred to under clause (A) above; and
 - (iii) where the value of the encumbered assets exceeds the value reflected in Form 1EBS¹⁰⁶⁹, Form 4 EBS¹⁰⁷⁰, or Form 6 arising from the relative liability or contingent liability for which the encumbered assets are held, the excess must be deducted;
 - (iv) where the insurer has pledged assets solely for the risk management purpose, such encumbered assets must not be deducted;¹⁰⁷¹
 - (b) capital stock as set out in Form 8, Line 1(a)(i) and contributed surplus as set out in Form 8, Line 1(b), excluding preference shares;
 - (c) capital instruments as set out in Form 8, Line 1(a)(ii) not requiring an approval to be admitted for the purpose of calculating an insurer's total statutory economic capital and surplus¹⁰⁷² pursuant to Form 8, Line 3 that—
 - (i) are capable of absorbing losses in a going concern^{1073; 1074}
 - (ii) have the highest level of subordination in a winding-up;

- (iii) are paid-up ¹⁰⁷⁵;
 - (iv) are undated or have an actual maturity¹⁰⁷⁶ of not less than 10 years from the date of issuance;
 - (v) are non-redeemable or settled only with the issuance of an instrument of equal or higher quality;
 - (vi) are free of incentives to redeem;
 - (vii) have a coupon payment on the instrument which, upon breach (or if it would cause a breach) in the ECR, is cancellable or deferrable indefinitely;
 - (viii) are unencumbered;
 - (ix) do not contain terms or conditions designed to accelerate or induce an insurer's insolvency; and
 - (x) do not give rise to a right of set off against an insurer's claims and obligations to an investor or creditor;
- (d) the matters excluded are capital instruments and other amounts that are included in tier 1 ancillary capital, tier 2 basic capital, tier 2 ancillary capital, tier 3 basic capital, and tier 3 ancillary capital.

(4) Tier 2 ancillary capital is comprised of the matters set out in paragraphs (a) and (b) and excludes the matters set out in paragraph (c)—

- (a) capital instruments approved by the Authority as other fixed capital pursuant to Form 8, Line 1(c) that would otherwise qualify for tier 1 ancillary capital or tier 1 basic capital instruments but are callable on demand and are unpaid;
- (b) capital instruments approved by the Authority as other fixed capital pursuant to Form 8 Line 1(c) that—
 - (i) are subordinated to policyholder obligations in a winding-up;
 - (ii) are undated or have an actual maturity¹⁰⁷⁷ of not less than five years from the date of issuance;
 - (iii) are non-redeemable if the ECR is breached or settled only with the issuance of an instrument of equal or higher quality;
 - (iv) are free of incentives to redeem;
 - (v) have a coupon payment which is deferrable indefinitely when the ECR is breached;
 - (vi) are unencumbered;
 - (vii) do not contain terms or conditions designed to accelerate or induce an insurer's insolvency; and
 - (viii) do not give rise to a right of set off against an insurer's claims and obligations to the investor or creditor;
- (c) the matters excluded are capital instruments that are included in tier 1 ancillary capital, tier 1 basic capital, tier 2 basic capital, tier 3 basic capital, and tier 3 ancillary capital.

(5) Tier 2 basic capital is comprised of the matters set out in paragraphs (a) and (b) and excludes the matters set out in paragraph (c)—

- (a) capital instruments as set out in Form 8, line 1(a)(ii) not requiring an approval to be admitted for the purpose of calculating an insurer's total statutory capital and surplus pursuant to Form 8, line 3 that—
 - (i) are capable of absorbing moderate levels of losses on a going concern, including suspension of coupon payments if the ECR is breached;
 - (ii) are subordinated to policyholder obligations in a winding-up;
 - (iii) are undated or have an actual maturity¹⁰⁷⁸ of not less than five years from the date of issuance;
 - (iv) are non-redeemable if the ECR is breached or settled only with the issuance of an instrument of equal or higher quality;
 - (v) are free of incentives to redeem;
 - (vi) have a coupon payment which is deferrable indefinitely when the ECR is breached;
 - (vii) are unencumbered;
 - (viii) do not contain terms or conditions designed to accelerate or induce an insurer's insolvency; and
 - (ix) do not give rise to a right of set off against an insurer's claims and obligations to an investor or creditor;
- (b) the value deducted pursuant to sub-rule (3)(a)(ii);
- (c) the matters excluded are capital instruments and other amounts that are included as tier 1 ancillary capital, tier 1 basic capital, tier 2 ancillary capital, tier 3 basic capital, and tier 3 ancillary capital.

(6) Tier 3 ancillary capital is comprised of the matters set out in paragraph (a) and excludes the matters set out in paragraph (b)—

- (a) capital instruments approved by the Authority as other fixed capital pursuant to Form 8 Line 1(c) that—
 - (i) are subordinated to policyholder obligations in a winding-up;
 - (ii) are unencumbered;
 - (iii) are undated or have a maturity of not less than three years from the date of issuance;
 - (iv) do not contain terms or conditions designed to accelerate or induce an insurer's insolvency;
 - (v) do not give rise to a right of set off against an insurer's claims and obligations to the investor or creditor;
 - (vi) are non-redeemable if the ECR is breached or settled only with the issuance of an instrument of equal or higher quality;
 - (vii) have a coupon payment on the instrument which, upon breach (or if it would cause a breach) in the minimum margin of solvency, is cancellable or deferrable indefinitely;
- (b) the matters excluded are capital instruments that are included in tier 1 ancillary capital, tier 1 basic capital, tier 2 ancillary capital, tier 2 basic capital, and tier 3 basic capital.

(7) Tier 3 basic capital is comprised of the matters set out in paragraph (a) and excludes the matters set out in paragraph (b)—

- (a) capital instruments as set out in Form 8, Line 1(a)(ii) not requiring an approval to be admitted in calculating an insurer's total statutory capital and surplus pursuant to Form 8 Line 3 that—
 - (i) are subordinated to policyholder obligations in a winding-up;
 - (ii) are unencumbered;
 - (iii) are undated or have a maturity of not less than three years from the date of issuance;
 - (iv) are non-redeemable if the ECR is breached or settled only with the issuance of an instrument of equal or higher quality;
 - (v) do not contain terms or conditions designed to accelerate or induce an insurer's insolvency;
 - (vi) do not give rise to a right of set off against an insurer's claims and obligations to the investor or creditor; and
 - (vii) have a coupon payment on the instrument which, upon breach (or if it would cause a breach) in the minimum margin of solvency, is cancellable or deferrable indefinitely;
- (b) the matters excluded are capital instruments and other amounts that are included in tier 1 ancillary capital, tier 1 basic capital, tier 2 ancillary capital, tier 2 basic capital, and tier 3 ancillary capital.

(8) For the purposes of these Rules, “the capital requirement applicable to the encumbered assets for policyholder obligations and the capital requirement applicable to the policyholder obligations¹⁰⁷⁹” means the following—

- (a) the capital requirement is equal to the contribution of the pledged assets and the policyholder obligations¹⁰⁸⁰ to the ECR, multiplied by the quotient of the minimum margin of solvency, divided by the ECR, when determining whether an insurer's available statutory capital and surplus meets its minimum margin of solvency; and
- (b) the capital requirement is equal to the contribution of the pledged assets and the policyholder obligations¹⁰⁸¹ to the ECR, when determining whether an insurer's available statutory capital and surplus meets its ECR.

(9) For the purposes of these Rules, provided the capital instruments meet all other requirements of sub-rule (2) to (7), as applicable—

- (a) tier 1 capital and tier 2 capital may include capital instruments that do not satisfy the requirement that the coupon payment on the instrument would be cancellable or deferrable indefinitely upon breach (or if it would cause a breach) in the ECR until 1 January 2026;^{1082 1083}
- (b) tier 3 capital may include capital instruments that do not satisfy the requirement that the coupon payment on the instrument would be cancellable or deferrable indefinitely upon breach (or if it would cause a breach) in the minimum margin of solvency until 1 January 2026; or^{1084 1085}
- (c) tier 1 capital, tier 2 capital and tier 3 capital may include capital instruments that do not satisfy the requirement that the instrument be non-redeemable or settled only with the

issuance of an instrument of equal or higher quality upon breach (or if it would cause a breach) in the ECR until 1 January 2026. ^{1086 1087}

3. Available Statutory Capital and Surplus¹⁰⁸⁸

(1) Every Class 3A, Class 3B, Class 4, Class C, Class D¹⁰⁸⁹ and Class E insurer shall maintain available statutory capital and surplus of an amount that is equal to or exceeds the value of its minimum margin of solvency in accordance with sub-rule (2).

(2) For the purposes of sub-rule (1), the available statutory capital and surplus is an amount equal to the sum of the following amounts—

- (a) an amount of the insurer's tier 1 capital which shall be not less than 80% of the value of the insurer's minimum margin of solvency; and
- (b) an amount of the insurer's tier 2 capital which shall be not more than 25% of the amount of paragraph (a).

(3) Every Class 3A, Class 3B, Class 4, Class C, Class D¹⁰⁹⁰ and Class E insurer shall maintain available statutory capital and surplus of an amount that is equal to or exceeds the value of its ECR in accordance with sub-rule (4) or (5).

(4) In the case of a Class 3B and Class 4 insurer, the available statutory capital and surplus shall be equal to the sum of the following amounts—

- (a) an amount of the insurer's tier 1 capital which shall be not less than 60% of the value of the insurer's ECR;
- (b) an amount of the insurer's tier 2 capital which shall not be more than 66.67% of the amount of paragraph (a); and
- (c) an amount of the insurer's tier 3 capital which shall not be more than 17.65% of the aggregate sum of paragraphs (a) and (b) to the extent that the aggregate sum of paragraph (b) and this paragraph (c) do not exceed 66.67% of the amount of paragraph (a).

(5) In the case of a Class 3A, Class C, Class D¹⁰⁹¹ and Class E insurer, the available statutory capital and surplus shall be equal to the sum of the following amounts—

- (a) an amount of the insurer's tier 1 capital which shall be not less than 50% of the value of the insurer's ECR;
- (b) an amount of the insurer's tier 2 capital which shall not be more than the amount of sub-rule (a); and
- (c) an amount of the insurer's tier 3 capital which shall not be more than 17.65% of the aggregate of paragraphs (a) and (b) to the extent that the aggregate sum of paragraph (b) and this paragraph (c) do not exceed the amount of paragraph (a).

4. Commencement

These Rules come into operation on 1 January 2013.

Made this 4th day of June 2012

Chairman The Bermuda Monetary Authority

BERMUDA

INSURANCE (PRUDENTIAL STANDARDS) (CLASS 4 AND CLASS 3B SOLVENCY REQUIREMENT) RULES 2008

BR 83 / 2008

In exercise of the powers conferred upon the Bermuda Monetary Authority by section 6A of the Insurance Act 1978, the following Order is made—

1. Citation and commencement

These Rules may be cited as the Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Class 4 and Class 3B¹⁰⁹² Solvency Requirement) Rules¹⁰⁹³ 2008 and shall come into operation on the 31st day of December 2008.

2. Interpretation

In this Order—

“Act” means the Insurance Act 1978;

“approved internal capital model” means a model approved under paragraph 5;

“available statutory capital and surplus” [REVOKED];¹⁰⁹⁴

“available statutory economic capital and surplus” means the amount shown in Line 40 of Form 1EBS as set out in these Rules;¹⁰⁹⁵

“BSCR model” means the Bermuda Solvency Capital Requirement model established in accordance with paragraph 4 and Schedule I;

“business continuity risk” includes a risk of an event that threatens or disrupts an insurer’s continuous operations;¹⁰⁹⁶

“business processes risk” includes a risk of errors arising from data entry, data processing, or application design;¹⁰⁹⁷

“catastrophe risk” means the risk of a single catastrophic event or series of catastrophic events that lead to a significant deviation in actual claims from the total expected claims;¹⁰⁹⁸

“compliance risk” includes a risk of legal or regulatory breaches or both;¹⁰⁹⁹

“concentration risk” means the risk of exposure to losses associated with inadequate diversification of portfolios of assets or obligations;¹¹⁰⁰

“credit risk” includes the risk of loss arising from an insurer’s inability to collect funds from debtors;¹¹⁰¹

“currency risk” means the risk of losses resulting from movements in foreign currency exchange risks;¹¹⁰²

“distribution channel risk” includes a risk of disruption to an insurer’s distribution channel arising from employment of inexperienced or incapable brokers or agents.¹¹⁰³

“double or multiple gearing” means the same capital being used towards satisfying regulatory capital requirements in two or more entities;¹¹⁰⁴

“EBS Valuation basis” means the Economic Balance Sheet valuation principles to be complied with by a relevant Class 4 or 3B insurer in accordance with the Instructions Affecting Form 1EBS under Schedule XIV;¹¹⁰⁵

“ECR” means the enhanced capital requirement within the meaning of section 1(1) of the Act;

“encumbered assets” means assets held for security or as collateral against a liability or contingent liability of the insurer or other person or any other use restriction, excluding encumbered assets for policyholder obligations of the insurer;¹¹⁰⁶

“encumbered assets for policy holder obligations” means the total assets held for security or as collateral or otherwise restricted to meet the liabilities to the policyholders of the insurer in the event of a loss;¹¹⁰⁷

“Form 1A” [REVOKED]¹¹⁰⁸

“Form 1EBS” means Schedule XIV Class 4 and Class 3B Statutory Economic Balance Sheet set out in these Rules;¹¹⁰⁹

“fraud risk” includes a risk of misappropriation of assets, information theft, forgery or fraudulent claims;¹¹¹⁰

“group” means any two or more bodies, whether corporate or unincorporated, that are in association, and two bodies are deemed to be in association if one of them has control of the other or both are under the control of the same person or persons;¹¹¹¹

“group risk” means any risk of any kind, arising from membership of a group;¹¹¹²

“human resources (‘HR’) risk” includes a risk of employment of unethical staff, inexperienced or incapable staff, failure to train or retain experienced staff, and failure to adequately communicate with staff;¹¹¹³

“information technology (‘IT’) risk” includes a risk of unauthorized access to systems and data, data loss, utility disruptions, software and hardware failures, and inability to access information systems;¹¹¹⁴

“interest rate risk” means the risk that asset values are adversely affected by changes in current interest rates;¹¹¹⁵

“legal risk” means the risk arising from (a) an insurer’s failure to comply with statutory or regulatory obligations; or (b) failure to comply with its bye-laws; or (c) failure to comply with any contractual agreement;¹¹¹⁶

“liquidity risk” means (a) the risk arising from an insurer’s inability to meet its obligations as they fall due or (b) an insurer’s inability to meet such obligations except at excessive cost;¹¹¹⁷

“market risk” means the risk arising from fluctuations in values of, or income from, assets or in interest rates or exchange rates;¹¹¹⁸

“material intra-group transaction”¹¹¹⁹ means-

- (a) an intra-group transaction where the total value is greater than or equal to 5% of the insurer’s available capital and surplus;
- (b) a series of linked intra-group transactions that have a cumulative value that is greater than or equal to 10% of the insurer’s available capital and surplus; or
- (c) an intra-group transaction where the qualitative risk characteristics of an intra-group transaction are assessed as high risk (including liquidity and solvency risk implications) and may adversely impact existing policyholders even though the quantitative impact remains unknown;¹¹²⁰

“materialised” for the purposes of paragraph 6AB means transactions that have come into existence since the last financial return filed by the insurer with the Authority;¹¹²¹

“operational risk” means the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events, including legal risk;¹¹²²

“outsourcing risk” includes a risk of mis-communication of responsibilities in relation to outsourcing, breach of outsource service agreements or entering into inappropriate outsource service agreements.¹¹²³

“premium risk” means the risk that premium is insufficient to meet future obligations;¹¹²⁴

“relevant year” in relation to an insurer, means its financial year; and

“reputational risk” includes risk of adverse publicity regarding an insurer’s business practices and associations;¹¹²⁵

“reserve risk” means the risk that an insurer’s technical¹¹²⁶ provisions would be insufficient to satisfy its obligations;¹¹²⁷

“strategic risk” means the risk of an insurer’s inability to implement appropriate business plans and strategies, make decisions, allocate resources, or adapt to changes in the business environment;¹¹²⁸

“Tail Value-at-Risk” means the conditional average potential given that the loss outcome exceeds a given threshold;¹¹²⁹

“unaffiliated” means a body that is not a member of a group of which the insurer is a member.¹¹³⁰

3. ECR

(1) An insurer’s ECR shall be calculated at the end of its relevant year by reference to the following—

- (a) the BSCR model; or
- (b) an approved internal capital model,

provided that the ECR shall at all times be an amount equal to, or exceeding, the margin of solvency (within the meaning of section 6 of the Act).

(2) The ECR applicable to an insurer shall be the ECR as calculated—

- (a) at the end of its most recent relevant year; or
- (b) the ECR calculated after an adjustment has been made by the Authority under section 6D and has not otherwise been suspended under section 44A (4) of the Act,¹¹³¹

whichever is later.

(3) Every Class 3B or ¹¹³²Class 4 insurer shall maintain available statutory economic¹¹³³ capital and surplus to an amount that is equal to or exceeds the value of the ECR.

4. BSCR model

Schedule I (which establishes the BSCR) has effect.

5. Approved internal capital model

(1) A Class 3B or ¹¹³⁴Class 4 insurer may apply to the Authority for approval to use an internal capital model in substitution for the BSCR model (“approved internal capital model”).

(2) Where the Authority is satisfied, having regard to subparagraph (3) that it is appropriate to do so, it may approve the internal capital model and may make its approval subject to conditions.

(3) In considering an application for approval of an internal capital model the Authority shall have regard to the following matters—

- (a) the appropriateness of the internal capital model for the determination of the insurer's capital requirement;
 - (b) the extent to which the internal capital model has been integrated into the insurer's risk management program; and
 - (c) the appropriateness of controls applicable to the creation and maintenance of the insurer's internal capital model.
- (4) The Authority shall serve notice on the insurer of the following matters—
- (a) its decision to approve its internal capital model; or
 - (b) its decision to not approve its internal capital model and the reason for its decision.
- (5) An insurer served with a notice under subparagraph (4)(b) may, within a period of 28 days from the date of the notice, make written representations to the Authority; and where such representations have been made, the Authority shall take them into account in deciding whether to confirm its decision not to approve its internal capital model.
- (6) The Authority may revoke the approval given under subparagraph (2) if satisfied that the insurer has breached a condition of the approval, or where the approved internal capital model is deemed by the Authority no longer appropriate for the determination of the ECR. ¹¹³⁵
- (7) The Authority shall serve notice to the insurer of its proposal to revoke its approval of the insurer's internal capital model and the reasons for its proposal.
- (8) An insurer served with a notice under subparagraph (7) may, within a period of 28 days from the date of the notice, make written representations to the Authority; and where such representations have been made, the Authority shall take them into account in deciding whether to revoke its approval.

6. Capital and solvency return

- (1) Schedules II, IIA, IIB, IIC, IID, IIE, IIF, III, IIIA, IV, IVC, IVD, IVE, IVF, V, VI, IX, X, XI, XII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XIXA, XX, XXA, XXI, XXIA, XXIII and XXIV have effect. ^{1136 1137 1138 1139 1140 1141 1142 1143}
- (2) Every Class 3B or ¹¹⁴⁴ Class 4 insurer shall make a capital and solvency return to the Authority in accordance with Schedules I, II, IIA, IIB, IIC, IID, IIE, IIF, III, IIIA, IV, IVC, IVD, IVE, IVF, V, VI, IX, X, XI, XII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XIXA, XX, XXA, XXI, XXIA, XXIII and XXIV. ^{1145 1146 1147 1148 1149 1150 1151 1152}
- (2A) A capital and solvency return shall comprise the following —¹¹⁵³
- (a) an electronic version of the BSCR model; and ¹¹⁵⁴
 - (b) printed versions of the returns prescribed in Schedules II, IIA, IIB, IIC, IID, IIE, IIF, III, IIIA, IV, IVC, IVD, IVE, IVF, V, VI, IX, X, XI, XII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XIXA, XX, XXA, XXI, XXIA, XXIII and XXIV. ^{1155 1156 1157 1158 1159 1160 1161} ; and
 - (c) [REVOKED]
- (3) An insurer shall, on or before its filing date, furnish the Authority with its capital and solvency return.
- (3A) An insurer shall, at the time of furnishing its capital and solvency return in accordance with subparagraph (3), also file with the Authority an opinion of its loss reserve specialist, which takes into account its technical provisions calculated in accordance with Line 19 of Form 1EBS and Schedule XV. ¹¹⁶²

(4) An insurer shall keep a copy of its capital and solvency return at its principal office for a period of five years beginning with its filing date, and shall produce it to the Authority if so directed by it on or before a date specified in the direction.

(5) [REVOKED]¹¹⁶³

6A. Declaration of capital and solvency returns¹¹⁶⁴

Every capital and solvency return made by an insurer under paragraph 6 shall be accompanied with a declaration signed by—¹¹⁶⁵

- (a) two directors of the insurer, one of which may be the chief executive; and
- (b) either the chief risk officer of the insurer, or the chief financial officer of the insurer,

declaring that to the best of their knowledge and belief, the return fairly represents the financial condition of the insurer in all material respects.¹¹⁶⁶

6AB. Quarterly financial return^{1167 1168}

(1) Every insurer, where the insurer is not a member of a group for which the Authority is the group supervisor, shall prepare and file quarterly financial returns with the Authority on or before the last day in the months of May, August and November of every year.

(2) An insurer's quarterly financial returns shall comprise the following—

- (a) quarterly unaudited financial statements in respect of its business for each financial quarter, such statements should be the most recent produced by the insurer, and must not reflect a financial position that exceeds two months;¹¹⁶⁹
- (b) intra-group transactions that the insurer is a party to and the insurer's risk concentrations which include—
 - (i) details of material intra-group transactions that have materialised since the most recent quarterly or annual financial returns prepared and filed as the case may be, with the Authority by the insurer including (where applicable)—
 - (A) exposure value (face value or market value, if the latter is available);
 - (B) counterparties involved including where they are located;
 - (C) summary details of the transactions including purpose, terms and transaction costs;
 - (D) duration of the transaction; and
 - (E) performance triggers;
 - (ii) details surrounding all intra-group reinsurance and retrocession arrangements, and other intra-group risk transfer insurance business arrangements that have materialised since the most recent quarterly or annual financial returns prepared and filed as the case may be, with the Authority by the insurer including—
 - (A) aggregated values of the exposure limits (gross and net) by counterparties broken down by counterparty rating;
 - (B) aggregated premium flows between counterparties (gross and net); and
 - (C) the proportion of the insurer's insurance business exposure covered by internal reinsurance, retrocession and other risk transfer insurance business arrangements;

- (iii) details of the ten largest exposures to unaffiliated counterparties and any other unaffiliated counterparty exposures or series of linked unaffiliated counterparty exposures exceeding 10% of the insurer's statutory capital and surplus, including—
 - (A) name of unaffiliated counterparty, including where the counterparty is located;
 - (B) exposure values (face value or market value, if the latter is available); and
 - (C) transaction type; and
 - (c) the ECR ratio for the financial quarter;¹¹⁷⁰
 - (d) the total quoted bonds and total unquoted bonds allocated by the BSCR rating for the financial quarter;¹¹⁷¹
 - (e) details of any qualifying catastrophic event that occurred during the financial quarter.¹¹⁷²
- (2A) For the purposes of subparagraph (2)(e), a “qualifying catastrophic event” means the occurrence of a catastrophic event as recognized by a catastrophe modelling firm approved by the Authority that has publicly estimated industry insured losses resulting from the catastrophe at US\$5 billion or more, or any such event determined by the Authority.¹¹⁷³
- (3) Quarterly unaudited financial statements shall minimally include a balance sheet and income statement.
- (4) The information required to be included in the quarterly unaudited financial statements shall be information calculated to fulfil (in addition to any other purposes for which these Rules may require) the following purposes—
 - (a) to give as early a warning as possible to any person examining the said statements (whether by way of notice of the observance or non-observance by the insurer of any ECR, or in any other way) of any financial or operational difficulties into which the insurer's business has fallen or might appear likely to fall; and
 - (b) to provide the basis on which the Authority or any other authority may in good time take action under the Act or any other statutory provision to exercise any statutory power available to it for the safeguarding of any element of the public interest involved in or affected by the insurer's business.
- (5) In the exercise of its powers under section 6C of the Act, and without prejudice to the generality of that section, the Authority may direct that an insurer be exempt from filing the information required to be filed or modify the requirements under subparagraph (1) where—
 - (a) the insurer is able to file with the Authority relevant information that is filed with the Group Supervisor of the group for which the insurer is a member that would satisfy the filing requirements under subparagraph (1) and with the timelines as directed under that subparagraph; or
 - (b) the Authority is able to obtain relevant information from the Group Supervisor of the group for which the insurer is a member pertaining to the information required to be filed under subparagraph (1) and within the timelines as directed under that subparagraph.

6B. Offences [REVOKED]^{1174 1175}

SCHEDULES

[The Schedules to these Rules have been omitted. They are available for inspection at the offices of the Bermuda Monetary Authority or on the website www.bma.bm.]

Made this 19th day of December, 2008

Alan Richardson

Chairman

Bermuda Monetary Authority

BERMUDA

INSURANCE (PRUDENTIAL STANDARDS) (CLASS 3A SOLVENCY REQUIREMENT) RULES 2011

BR 73 / 2011

[Operative Date: 23 December 2011]

The Bermuda Monetary Authority, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6A of the Insurance Act 1978, makes the following Rules:

1. Citation

These Rules may be cited as the Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Class 3A Solvency Requirement) Rules 2011.

2. Interpretation

In these Rules—

“Act” means the Insurance Act 1978;

“approved internal capital model” means a model approved under paragraph 5;

“available statutory capital and surplus” [REVOKED]¹¹⁷⁶;

“available statutory economic capital and surplus” means the amount shown in Line 40 of Form 1EBS as set out in these Rules;¹¹⁷⁷

“BSCR-SME model” means the Bermuda Solvency Capital Requirement - Small and Medium-Sized Entities model referred to in paragraph 4 and Schedule I;

“catastrophe risk” means the risk of a single catastrophic event or series of catastrophic events that lead to a significant deviation in actual claims from the total expected claims;

“concentration risk” means the risk of exposure to losses associated with inadequate diversification of portfolios of assets or obligations;

“credit risk” includes the risk of loss arising from an insurer’s inability to collect funds from debtors;

“currency risk” means the risk of losses resulting from movements in foreign currency exchange risks;¹¹⁷⁸

“EBS valuation basis” means the Economic Balance Sheet valuation principles to be complied with by a relevant Class 3A insurer in accordance with the Instructions Affecting Form 1EBS under Schedule XIV;¹¹⁷⁹

“ECR” means the enhanced capital requirement as defined in section 1(1) of the Act;

“encumbered assets” means assets held for security or as collateral against a liability or contingent liability of the insurer or other person or any other use restriction, excluding encumbered assets for policyholder obligations of the insurer;

“encumbered assets for policyholder obligations” means the total assets held for security or as collateral or otherwise restricted to meet the liabilities to the policyholders of the insurer in the event of a loss;

“Form 1A” [REVOKED];¹¹⁸⁰

“Form 1EBS” means Schedule XIV Class 3A Statutory Economic Balance Sheet set out in these Rules¹¹⁸¹;

“Form 2A” means the Statutory Statement of Income (General Business) set out in Schedule I of the Insurance Accounts Regulations 1980;

“Form 8” means the Statutory Statement of Capital and Surplus set out in Schedule I of the Insurance Accounts Regulations 1980;

“group risk” means any risk of any kind arising from membership of a group;

“insurance underwriting risk” means any or all of the following—

- (a) premium risk;
- (b) reserve risk; or
- (c) catastrophe risk;

“legal risk” means the risk arising from an insurer’s failure to comply with—

- (a) a statutory or regulatory obligation;
- (b) its bye-laws; or
- (c) its contractual agreement;

“liquidity risk” means the risk arising from an insurer’s inability to meet its obligations as they fall due, or to meet such obligations except at excessive cost;

“market risk” means the risk arising from fluctuations in—

- (a) the value of assets or interest rates or exchange rates; or
- (b) income from assets or interest rates or exchange rates;

“operational risk” means the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events, including legal risk;

“policyholder obligations” for the purposes of these Rules, mean the obligations set out in the aggregate Lines of 16(a), 17(a) and 18 of Form 1EBS under Schedule XIV as set out in these Rules;^{1182 1183}

“premium risk” means the risk that premium is insufficient to meet future obligations;

“relevant year” in relation to an insurer, means its financial year;

“reputational risk” includes risk of adverse publicity regarding an insurer’s business practices and associations;

“reserve risk” means the risk that an insurer’s technical provisions¹¹⁸⁴ may be insufficient to satisfy its obligations;

“strategic risk” means the risk of an insurer’s inability to implement appropriate business plans and strategies, make decisions, allocate resources, or adapt to changes in the business environment;

“tail value-at-risk” (or “TVaR”) means the conditional average potential given that the loss outcome exceeds a given threshold.

3. ECR

- (1) An insurer’s ECR shall be calculated at the end of its relevant year by reference to—

- (a) the BSCR-SME model; or
- (b) an approved internal capital model,

provided that the ECR shall at all times be an amount equal to or exceeding the minimum margin of solvency, as prescribed by section 6 of the Act.

(2) The ECR applicable to an insurer shall be—

- (a) the ECR calculated at the end of its most recent relevant year; or
- (b) the ECR calculated after an adjustment has been made by the Authority under section 6D of the Act and has not otherwise been suspended under section 44A(4) of the Act,

whichever is later.

(3) Every insurer shall maintain available statutory economic¹¹⁸⁵ capital and surplus to an amount that is equal to or exceeds the value of the ECR.

(4) Notwithstanding subparagraph (3), the ECR shall be phased in over a period of three years as follows—

- (a) the applicable ECR for the financial year ending 2011 shall be 50% of the amount determined by Schedule I or an approved internal capital model;
- (b) the applicable ECR for the financial year ending 2012 shall be 75% of the amount determined by Schedule I or an approved internal capital model; and
- (c) the applicable ECR for the financial year ending 2013 and beyond shall be the full amount determined by Schedule I or an approved internal capital model.

4. BSCR-SME model

The BSCR-SME model, set out in Schedule I, has effect.

5. Approved internal capital model

(1) An insurer may apply to the Authority for approval of an internal capital model to be used in substitution of the BSCR-SME model.

(2) Where the Authority is satisfied, having regard to subparagraph (3) that it is appropriate to do so, it may approve the internal capital model and may make its approval subject to conditions.

(3) In considering an application for approval of an internal capital model the Authority shall have regard to the following matters—

- (a) the appropriateness of the internal capital model for the determination of the insurer's capital requirement;
- (b) the extent to which the internal capital model has been integrated into the insurer's risk management program; and
- (c) the appropriateness of controls applicable to the creation and maintenance of the insurer's internal capital model.

(4) The Authority shall serve notice on an insurer of the following matters—

- (a) its decision to approve the internal capital model; or
- (b) its decision to not approve the internal capital model and the reason for its decision.

(5) An insurer served with a notice under subparagraph (4)(b) may, within a period of 28 days from the date of the notice, make written representations to the Authority; and where such representations

have been made, the Authority shall take them into account in deciding whether to confirm its decision not to approve the insurer's internal capital model.

(6) The Authority may revoke the approval given under subparagraph (2) if satisfied that the insurer has breached a condition of the approval, or where the approved internal capital model is deemed by the Authority as no longer appropriate for determining the ECR.

(7) The Authority shall serve notice on the insurer of its proposal to revoke its approval of the insurer's internal capital model and the reason for its proposal.

(8) An insurer served with a notice under subparagraph (7) may, within a period of 28 days from the date of the notice, make written representations to the Authority; and where such representations have been made, the Authority shall take them into account in deciding whether to revoke its approval.

6. Capital and solvency return

(1) Schedules I, II, IIA, IIB, IIC, IID, IIE, IIF, III, IIIA, IV, IVC, IVD, IVE, IVF, V, VI, IX, X, XII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XIXA, XX, XXA, XXI, XXIA, XXIII and XXIV to these Rules have effect. ^{1186 1187 1188 1189 1190}

(2) Every insurer shall make a capital and solvency return to the Authority which shall comprise the following documents—

(a) an electronic version of the BSCR-SME model and the returns prescribed under Schedules II, IIA, IIB, IIC, IID, IIE, IIF, III, IIIA, IV, IVC, IVD, IVE, IVF, V, VI, IX, X, XII, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XIXA, XX, XXA, XXI, XXIA, XXIII and XXIV; and ^{1191 1192 1193 1194 1195}

(b) where applicable, a printed copy of an approved internal capital model.

(3) An insurer shall, on or before its filing date, furnish the Authority with its capital and solvency return.

(3A) An insurer shall, at the time of furnishing its capital and solvency return in accordance with subparagraph (3), also file with the Authority an opinion of its loss reserve specialist, which takes into account its technical provisions calculated in accordance with Line 19 of Form 1EBS and Schedule XV. ¹¹⁹⁶

(4) An insurer shall keep a copy of its capital and solvency return at its principal office for a period of five years beginning with its filing date, and shall produce a copy of the return to the Authority, if so directed by the Authority, on or before a date specified in the direction.

(5) In this paragraph, "filing date" has the meaning given in section 17(4) of the Act.

6A. Declaration of capital and solvency returns ¹¹⁹⁷

Every capital and solvency return made by an insurer under paragraph 6 shall be accompanied with a declaration signed by two directors of the insurer and by the insurer's principal representative declaring that to the best of their knowledge and belief, the return fairly represents the financial condition of the insurer in all material respects.

7. Commencement

These Rules come into operation on 31 December 2011.

SCHEDULES

[The Schedules to these Rules have been omitted. They are available for inspection at the offices of the Bermuda Monetary Authority or on the website www.bma.bm.]

Made this 23rd day of December 2011

Chairman

The Bermuda Monetary Authority

BERMUDA

INSURANCE (PRUDENTIAL STANDARDS) (CLASS C, CLASS D AND CLASS E SOLVENCY REQUIREMENT) RULES 2011¹¹⁹⁸

BR 72 / 2011

The Bermuda Monetary Authority, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6A of the Insurance Act 1978, makes the following Rules—

1. Citation

These Rules may be cited as the Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Class C, Class D and¹¹⁹⁹ Class E Solvency Requirement) Rules 2011.

2. Interpretation

In these Rules—

“Act” means the Insurance Act 1978;

“accident and health insurance” means an insurance that pays a benefit or benefits in the event of the person insured incurring an insured injury, illness or infirmity;

“annuity” means insurance that provides savings or income benefits during the lifetime of the person insured or some limited period thereafter;

“approved internal capital model” means an internal capital model approved under paragraph 5;

“available statutory capital and surplus” [REVOKED]¹²⁰⁰

“available statutory economic capital and surplus” means the amount shown in Line 40 of Form 4EBS as set out in these Rules;¹²⁰¹

“business continuity risk” includes a risk of an event that threatens or disrupts an insurer’s continuous operations;

“business processes risk” includes a risk of errors arising from data entry, data processing, or application design;

“Class E BSCR model” means the Bermuda Solvency Capital Requirement model established in accordance with paragraph 4 and Schedule I which is applicable to all Class E insurers;

“compliance risk” includes a risk of legal or regulatory breaches or both;

“credit risk” includes the risk of loss arising from an insurer’s inability to collect funds from debtors;

“critical illness insurance” means a form of accident and health insurance that pays a benefit if the person insured incurs a predefined major illness or injury;

“currency risk” means the risk of losses resulting from movements in foreign currency exchange risks;¹²⁰²

“disability income insurance” means a form of accident and health insurance that pays a benefit for a fixed period of time during disability;

“distribution channel risk” includes a risk of disruption to an insurer’s distribution channel arising from employment of inexperienced or incapable brokers or agents;

“EBS Valuation basis” means—¹²⁰³

- (a) in relation to a Class D or E insurer, the Economic Balance Sheet valuation principles to be complied with by a relevant Class D or E insurer in accordance with the Instructions Affecting Form 4EBS under Schedule XIV;
- (b) in relation to a Class C insurer, the Economic Balance Sheet valuation principles to be complied with in accordance with the Instructions Affecting Form 4EBS under Part XIV of Schedule XIII;

“ECR” means the enhanced capital requirement as defined in section 1(1) of the Act;

“encumbered assets” means assets held for security or as collateral against a liability or contingent liability of the insurer or other person or any other use restriction, excluding encumbered assets for policyholder obligations of the insurer;

“encumbered assets for policyholder obligations” means the total assets held for security or as collateral or otherwise restricted to meet the liabilities to the policyholders of the insurer in the event of a loss;

“Form 4” [REVOKED]¹²⁰⁴;

“Form 4EBS” means Schedule XIV Class C, Class D and Class E Statutory Economic Balance Sheet set out in these Rules; ¹²⁰⁵

“fraud risk” includes a risk of misappropriation of assets, information theft, forgery or fraudulent claims;

“group life, health and disability insurance” means insurance that is issued to insureds through a group arrangement such as through an employer or association;

“group risk” means any risk of any kind, arising from membership of a group;

“human resources (or “HR”) risk” includes a risk of employment of unethical staff, inexperienced or incapable staff, failure to train or retain experienced staff, and failure to adequately communicate with staff;

“information technology (or “IT”) risk” includes a risk of unauthorized access to systems and data, data loss, utility disruptions, software and hardware failures, and inability to access information systems;

“insurance rate risk” means the risk of fluctuations or deterioration in the experience affecting the cost of benefits payable to policyholders or impacting upon the amounts held to provide for policyholder obligations;

“interest risk” means the risk that relates to asset values being adversely affected by changes in current interest rates;

“legal risk” means the risk arising from an insurer’s failure to—

- (a) comply with statutory or regulatory obligations;
- (b) comply with its bye-laws; or
- (c) comply with any contractual agreement;

“life insurance” means insurance of risks on the mortality (risk of death) of the life insured; and term insurance, whole life insurance, and universal life insurance are construed accordingly;

“liquidity risk” means—

- (a) the risk that may arise when the realizable value of assets may be insufficient to meet an insurer's obligations to policyholders at a point in time; or
- (b) an insurer's inability to meet such obligations except at excessive cost;

"longevity risk" means the risk of fluctuations or improvements in mortality that cause benefits to be paid for longer than expected;

"market risk" means the risk arising from fluctuations in values of, or income from, assets or in interest rates or exchange rates;

"morbidity risk" means the risk of fluctuations or deterioration of morbidity experience causing increased claims on accident and health insurance coverages;

"mortality risk" means the risk of fluctuations or deterioration of mortality experience causing increased claims on life insurance coverages;

"operational risk" means the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events, including legal risk;

"outsourcing risk" includes a risk of miscommunication of responsibilities in relation to outsourcing, breach of outsource service agreements, or entering into inappropriate outsource service agreements;

"relevant year" in relation to an insurer, means its financial year;

"reputational risk" includes risk of adverse publicity regarding an insurer's business practices and associations;

"stop loss insurance risk" means the risk that arises when total claims experience deteriorates or is more volatile than expected, thereby increasing the likelihood and amount by which actual claims experience exceeds a predefined level;

"strategic risk" means the risk of an insurer's inability to implement appropriate business plans and strategies, make decisions, allocate resources, or adapt to changes in the business environment;

"Tail Value-at-Risk (or "TVaR")" means the conditional average potential given that the loss outcome exceeds a given threshold;

"variable annuity guarantees" means insurance that provides a minimum investment performance guarantee on variable annuities.

3. ECR

- (1) An insurer's ECR shall be calculated at the end of its relevant year by reference to the following—
 - (a) the Class C, Class D or¹²⁰⁶ Class E BSCR model; or
 - (b) an approved internal capital model,

provided that the ECR shall at all times be an amount equal to, or exceeding, the minimum margin of solvency (as provided in section 6 of the Act).

- (2) The ECR applicable to an insurer shall be—
 - (a) the ECR as calculated at the end of its most recent relevant year; or
 - (b) the ECR calculated after an adjustment has been made by the Authority under section 6D of the Act and has not been otherwise suspended under section 44A(4) of the Act,

whichever is later.

- (3) Every insurer shall maintain available statutory economic¹²⁰⁷ capital and surplus to an amount that is equal to or exceeds the value of the ECR.
- (4) Available statutory economic capital and surplus is determined by calculating the total statutory capital and surplus reported on Form 4EBS, Line 40.¹²⁰⁸
- (5) Notwithstanding subparagraph (4), the ECR shall be phased in over a period of three years as follows—
- (a) the applicable ECR for the financial year ending 2013¹²⁰⁹ shall be 50% of the amount determined by Schedule I or an approved internal capital model;
 - (b) the applicable ECR for the financial year ending 2014¹²¹⁰ shall be 75% of the amount determined by Schedule I or an approved internal capital model; and
 - (c) the applicable ECR for the financial year ending 2015¹²¹¹ and beyond shall be the full amount determined by Schedule I or an approved internal capital model.

4. BSCR models¹²¹²

The Class C, Class D and Class E BSCR models, set out in Schedule I, have effect.

5. Approved internal capital model

- (1) An insurer may apply to the Authority for approval of an internal capital model to be used in substitution of the Class C, Class D or Class E BSCR model¹²¹³.
- (2) Where the Authority is satisfied, having regard to subparagraph (3) that it is appropriate to do so, it may approve the internal capital model and may make its approval subject to conditions.
- (3) In considering an application for approval of an internal capital model the Authority shall have regard to the following matters—
- (a) the appropriateness of the internal capital model for the determination of the insurer's capital requirement;
 - (b) the extent to which the internal capital model has been integrated into the insurer's risk management program; and
 - (c) the appropriateness of controls applicable to the creation and maintenance of the insurer's internal capital model.
- (4) The Authority shall serve notice on an insurer of the following matters—
- (a) its decision to approve the internal capital model; or
 - (b) its decision to not approve the internal capital model and the reason for its decision.
- (5) An insurer served with a notice under subparagraph (4)(b) may, within a period of 28 days from the date of the notice, make written representations to the Authority; and where such representations have been made, the Authority shall take them into account in deciding whether to confirm its decision not to approve the insurer's internal capital model.
- (6) The Authority may revoke the approval given under subparagraph (2) if satisfied that the insurer has breached a condition of the approval, or where the approved internal capital model is deemed by the Authority no longer appropriate for the determination of the ECR.
- (7) The Authority shall serve notice on the insurer of its proposal to revoke its approval of the insurer's internal capital model and the reason for its proposal.

(8) An insurer served with a notice under subparagraph (7) may, within a period of 28 days from the date of the notice, make written representations to the Authority; and where such representations have been made, the Authority shall take them into account in deciding whether to revoke its approval.

6. Capital and solvency return

(1) Schedules II, IIA, IIB, IIC, IID, IIE, IIF, IV(A), IVF, V, VI, VII, VIII, VIIIA, IX, XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XIXA, XX, XXA, XXI, XXIA, XXII, XXIII and XXIV have effect. ^{1214 1215 1216 1217 1218 1219 1220 1221 1222}

(2) Every Class D and Class E insurer shall make a capital and solvency return to the Authority in accordance with Schedules I, II, IIA, IIB, IIC, IID, IIE, IIF, IV(A), IVF, V, VI, VII, VIII, VIIIA, IX, XII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XIXA, XX, XXA, XXI, XXIA, XXII, XXIII and XXIV^{1223 1224 1225 1226 1227 1228 1229 1230}.

(2A) Every Class C insurer shall make a capital and solvency return in accordance with Schedules XIII, XIV and XV^{1231 1232}.

(3) A capital and solvency return shall comprise the following—

- (a) an electronic version of the Class C, Class D and Class E BSCR models¹²³³; and ¹²³⁴
- (b) printed versions of the returns prescribed in Schedules II, IIA, IIB, IIC, IID, IIE, IIF, IV(A), IVF, V, VI, VII, VIII, VIIIA, IX, XII, XIII, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XIXA, XX, XXA, XXI, XXIA, XXII, XXIII and XXIV^{1235 1236 1237 1238 1239 1240 1241 1242}; and
- (c) [REVOKED]

(3A) A Class C, Class D and a Class E insurer shall, at the time of furnishing its capital and solvency return in accordance with subparagraph (3), also file with the Authority an opinion of its approved actuary, which takes into account its technical provisions calculated in accordance with Line 27C of Form 4EBS and —¹²⁴³

- (a) in accordance with Schedule XV, for a Class D and E Insurer;
- (b) in accordance with Part XV of Schedule XIII, for a Class C insurer.

(4) An insurer shall, on or before its filing date, furnish the Authority with its capital and solvency return.

(5) An insurer shall keep a copy of its capital and solvency return at its principal office for a period of five years, beginning with its filing date, and shall produce it to the Authority if so directed by the Authority on or before a date specified in the direction.

(6) In this paragraph, “filing date” has the meaning given in section 17(4) of the Act.

6A. Quarterly financial return ¹²⁴⁴

(1) Every Class D and Class E insurer, where such insurer is not a member of an insurance group for which the Authority is the group supervisor, shall prepare and file quarterly financial returns with the Authority on or before the last day in the months of May, August and November of every year.

(2) A Class D and Class E insurer’s quarterly financial return shall comprise the following—

- (a) quarterly unaudited financial statements in respect of its business for each financial quarter, such statements should be the most recently produced and must not reflect a financial position that exceeds two months; and
- (b) intra-group transactions that the insurer is a party to and the insurer’s risk concentrations, which include—

- (i) details of material intra-group transactions that have materialised since the most recent quarterly or annual financial returns prepared and filed, as the case may be, with the Authority by the insurer including (where applicable)—
 - (A) exposure value (face value or market value, if the latter is available);
 - (B) counterparties involved, including where they are located;
 - (C) summary details of the transactions including purpose, terms and transaction costs;
 - (D) duration of the transaction; and
 - (E) performance triggers;
 - (ii) details surrounding all intra-group reinsurance and retrocession arrangements, and other intra-group risk transfer insurance arrangements that have materialised since the most recent quarterly or annual financial returns prepared and filed as the case may be, with the Authority by the insurer including—
 - (A) aggregated values of the exposure limits (gross and net) by counterparties broken down by counterparty rating;
 - (B) aggregated premium flows between counterparties (gross and net); and
 - (C) the proportion of the insurer's insurance business exposure covered by internal reinsurance, retrocession and other risk transfer insurance business arrangements;
 - (iii) details of the ten largest exposures to unaffiliated counterparties and any other unaffiliated counterparty exposures or series of linked unaffiliated counterparty exposures exceeding 10% of the insurer's statutory capital and surplus, including—
 - (A) name of unaffiliated counterparty, including where the counterparty is located;
 - (B) exposure values (face value or market value, if the latter is available); and
 - (C) transaction type;
 - (c) ECR ratio for the financial quarter;
 - (d) total quoted bonds and total unquoted bonds allocated by the BSCR rating for the financial quarter.
- (3) Quarterly unaudited financial statements shall minimally include a balance sheet and income statement.
- (4) The information required to be included in the quarterly unaudited financial statements shall be information calculated to fulfil (in addition to any other purposes for which these Rules may require) the following purposes—
- (a) to give as early a warning as possible to any person examining the said statements (whether by way of notice of the observance or non-observance by the insurer of any ECR, or in any other way) of any financial or operational difficulties into which the insurer's business has fallen or might appear likely to fall; and
 - (b) to provide the basis on which the Authority or any other authority may in good time take action under the Act or any other statutory provision to exercise any statutory power

available to it for the safeguarding of any element of the public interest involved in or affected by the insurers business.

(5) In the exercise of its powers under section 6C of the Act, and without prejudice to the generality of that section, the Authority may direct that a Class D or Class E insurer may be exempt from filing the information required to be filed or modify the requirements under subparagraph (1) where—

- (a) the insurer is able to file with the Authority relevant information that is filed with the Group Supervisor of the group for which the insurer is a member that would satisfy the filing requirements under subparagraph (1) and with the timelines as directed under that subparagraph; or
- (b) the Authority is able to obtain relevant information from the Group Supervisor of the group for which the insurer is a member pertaining to the information required to be filed under subparagraph (1) and within the timelines as directed under that subparagraph.

7. Declaration of capital and solvency returns

Every capital and solvency return made by an insurer under paragraph 6 shall be accompanied with a declaration signed by two directors of the insurer and by the insurer's principal representative declaring that to the best of their knowledge and belief, the return fairly represents the financial condition of the insurer in all material respects.

8. Offences

Every person who knowingly or recklessly makes a false or misleading statement or return is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine up to \$50,000.

9. Commencement¹²⁴⁵

- (1) These Rules come into operation on 31 December 2011.
- (2) Notwithstanding subparagraph (1), no person is required to comply with paragraph 3 of these Rules until 1 January 2014.

SCHEDULES

[The Schedules to these Rules have been omitted. They are available for inspection at the offices of the Bermuda Monetary Authority or on the website www.bma.bm.]

Made this 23rd day of December 2011

Chairman

The Bermuda Monetary Authority

BERMUDA**INSURANCE (PRUDENTIAL STANDARDS) (INSURANCE GROUP SOLVENCY REQUIREMENT) RULES 2011****BR 77 / 2011**

The Bermuda Monetary Authority, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6A of the Insurance Act 1978, makes the following Rules-

1. Citation

These Rules may be cited as the Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Insurance Group Solvency Requirement) Rules 2011.

2. Interpretation

In these Rules-

"accident and health insurance" means an insurance that pays a benefit or benefits in the event of the person insured incurring an insured injury, illness or infirmity;

"Act" means the Insurance Act 1978;

"annuity" means an insurance that provides savings or income benefits during the lifetime of the person insured or some limited period thereafter;

"approved group internal capital model" means an internal model approved under paragraph 5;

"available statutory capital and surplus" [REVOKED]¹²⁴⁶

"available statutory economic capital and surplus" means the amount shown in Line 40 of Form 1EBS as set out in these Rules;¹²⁴⁷

"business continuity risk" includes a risk of an event that threatens or disrupts an insurance group's continuous operations;

"business processes risk" includes a risk of errors arising from data entry, data processing, or application design;

"catastrophe risk" means the risk of a single catastrophic event or series of catastrophic events that lead to a significant deviation in actual claims from the total expected claims;

"compliance risk" includes a risk of legal or regulatory breaches or both;

"concentration risk" means the risk of exposure to losses associated with inadequate diversification of portfolios of assets or obligations;

"credit risk" includes the risk of loss arising from an insurance group's inability to collect funds from debtors;

"critical illness insurance" means a form of accident and health insurance that pays a benefit if the person insured incurs a predefined major illness or injury;

"currency risk" means the risk of losses resulting from movements in foreign currency exchange risks;¹²⁴⁸

"deferred annuity" means an insurance that provides benefits at a future date which may be fixed deferred annuities where specified amounts are payable or variable annuities where the benefits are dependent on the performance of an investment fund or funds;

- “disability income insurance” means an accident and health insurance that pays a benefit for a fixed period of time during disability;
- “distribution channels risk” includes a risk of disruption to an insurance group’s distribution channel arising from employment of inexperienced or incapable brokers or agents;
- “double or multiple gearing” means the same capital being used towards satisfying regulatory capital requirements in two or more entities within an insurance group;
- “ECR” means the enhanced capital requirement as defined in section 1(1) of the Act;
- “encumbered assets” means assets held for security or as collateral against a liability or contingent liability of the insurance group or other person or any other use restriction, excluding encumbered assets for the insurance group’s policyholder obligations;
- “encumbered assets for policyholder obligations” means the total assets held for security or as collateral or otherwise restricted to meet the liabilities to the policyholders of the insurance group in the event of a loss;
- “Form 1” [REVOKED] ¹²⁴⁹
- “Form 1EBS” means Schedule XIV Group Statutory Economic Balance Sheet set out in these Rules; ¹²⁵⁰
- “fraud risk” includes a risk of misappropriation of assets, information theft, forgery or fraudulent claims;
- “Group BSCR model” means the Bermuda Solvency Capital Requirement model established in accordance with paragraph 4 and Schedule I;
- “group life, health and disability insurance” means insurance that is issued to persons insured through a group arrangement such as through an employer or association;
- “group risk” means any risk of any kind, arising from membership of a group;
- “Group Rules” means the Insurance (Group Supervision) Rules 2011;
- “human resources (or “HR”) risk” includes a risk of employment of unethical staff, inexperienced or incapable staff, failure to train or retain experienced staff, and failure to adequately communicate with staff;
- “information technology (or “IT”) risk” includes a risk of unauthorized access to systems and data, data loss, utility disruptions, software and hardware failures, and inability to access information systems;
- “insurance” includes reinsurance;
- “insurance underwriting risk” means the risk of fluctuations or deterioration in the experience factors affecting the cost of benefits payable to policyholders or impacting upon the amounts held to provide for policyholder obligations including premium risk, catastrophe risk and reserve risk;
- “interest rate risk” means the risk that asset values are adversely affected by changes in current interest rates;
- “investment risk” means the risk that the actual return from an asset deviates from the expected return;
- “legal risk” means the risk arising from the failure of a parent or any member of the insurance group to—

- (a) comply with statutory or regulatory obligations;
- (b) comply with its bye-laws; or
- (c) comply with any contractual agreement;

“life insurance” means insurance of risks on the mortality (risk of death) of the life insured; and term insurance, whole life insurance, and universal life insurance are construed accordingly;

“liquidity risk” means—

- (a) the risk arising from an insurance group’s inability to meet its obligations as they fall due; or
- (b) an insurance group’s inability to meet such obligations except at excessive cost;

“longevity risk” means the risk of fluctuations or improvements in mortality that cause benefits on payout annuities to be paid for longer than expected;

“market risk” means the risk arising from fluctuations in values of, or income from, assets or interest rates or exchange rates, and includes investment risk;

“material intra-group transaction” means—

- (a) an intra-group transaction where the total value is greater than or equal to 5% of the insurance group’s available capital and surplus;
- (b) a series of linked intra-group transactions that have a cumulative value that is greater than or equal to 10% of the insurance group’s available capital and surplus; or
- (c) an intra-group transaction where the qualitative risk characteristics of an intra-group transaction are assessed as high risk (including liquidity and solvency risk implications) and may adversely impact existing policyholders even though the quantitative impact remains unknown;

“morbidity risk” means the risk of fluctuations or deterioration of morbidity experience causing increased claims on accident and health insurance coverages;

“mortality risk” means the risk of fluctuations or deterioration of mortality experience causing increased claims on life insurance coverages;

“non-proportional insurance” means coverage of risk that is not shared at a given layer or that attach above an insured layer;

“operational risk” means the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events, including legal risk;

“outsourcing risk” includes a risk of miscommunication of responsibilities in relation to outsourcing, breach of outsource service agreements, or entering into inappropriate outsource service agreements;

“parent company” or “parent” has the meaning given to it in paragraph 2 of the Group Rules;

“payout annuity” including “contingent annuity” and “pension block” means an insurance that provides a series of payments to annuitants during their lifetime and/or for a fixed benefit period;

“premium risk” means the risk that premium is insufficient to meet future obligations;

“relevant year” in relation to an insurance group, means its financial year;

“reputational risk” includes risk of adverse publicity regarding an insurance group’s business practices and associations;

“reserve risk” means the risk that an insurance group’s technical provisions would be insufficient to satisfy its obligations;¹²⁵¹

“stop loss insurance risk” means the risk that total claims experience deteriorates or is more volatile than expected, thereby increasing the likelihood and amount by which actual claims experience exceeds a predefined level;

“strategic risk” means the risk of a parent company’s inability to implement appropriate business plans and strategies, make decisions, allocate resources, or adapt to changes in the business environment;

“Tail Value-at-Risk (or “TVaR”)” means the conditional average potential given that the loss outcome exceeds a given threshold;

“variable annuity guarantees” means insurance that provides a minimum investment guarantee on variable annuities.

3. ECR

(1) An insurance group’s ECR shall be calculated at the end of its relevant year by reference to the following—

- (a) the Group BSCR model; or
- (b) an approved group internal capital model,

provided that the ECR shall at all times be an amount equal to, or exceeding, the minimum margin of solvency within the meaning of paragraph 19 of the Group Rules.

(2) The ECR applicable to an insurance group shall be—

- (a) the ECR as calculated at the end of its most recent relevant year; or
- (b) the ECR calculated after an adjustment has been made by the Authority under section 6D of the Act and has not otherwise been suspended under section 44A(4) of the Act,

whichever is later.

(3) Every insurance group shall maintain available statutory economic¹²⁵² capital and surplus to an amount that is equal to or exceeds the value of the ECR.

(4) Available statutory economic¹²⁵³ capital and surplus is determined by calculating the total capital and surplus reported on Form 1EBS¹²⁵⁴, Line 40 and—

- (a) adding the capital contribution as applicable and entered by the insurance group; and¹²⁵⁵
- (b) deducting capital reduction for entities with insufficient data as reported on Schedule XI(D).
- (c) [REVOKED]¹²⁵⁶

(5) [REVOKED]^{1257 1258}

4. Group BSCR model

The Group BSCR model, set out in Schedule I, has effect.

5. Approved group internal capital model

- (1) A designated insurer may apply to the Authority on behalf of the group of which it is a member for approval of a group internal capital model to be used in substitution of the Group BSCR model.
- (2) Where the Authority is satisfied, having regard to subparagraph (3) that it is appropriate to do so, it may approve the group internal capital model and may make its approval subject to conditions.
- (3) In considering an application for approval of a group internal capital model the Authority shall have regard to the following matters—
- (a) the appropriateness of the group internal capital model for the determination of the insurance group's capital requirement;
 - (b) the extent to which the internal capital model has been integrated into the insurance group's risk management program; and
 - (c) the appropriateness of controls applicable to the creation and maintenance of the insurance group's internal capital model.
- (4) The Authority shall serve notice on the designated insurer of the following matters—
- (a) its decision to approve the group internal capital model; or
 - (b) its decision to not approve the group internal capital model and the reason for its decision.
- (5) A designated insurer served with a notice under subparagraph (4)(b) may, within a period of 28 days from the date of the notice, make written representations to the Authority; and where such representations have been made, the Authority shall take them into account in deciding whether to confirm its decision not to approve the group internal capital model.
- (6) The Authority may revoke the approval given under subparagraph (2) if it is satisfied that the insurance group has breached a condition of the approval or where the approved group internal capital model is deemed by the Authority no longer appropriate for the determination of the group's ECR.
- (7) The Authority shall serve notice on the designated insurer of its proposal to revoke its approval of the insurance group's internal capital model and the reason for its proposal.
- (8) A designated insurer served with a notice under subparagraph (7) may, within a period of 28 days from the date of the notice, make written representations to the Authority; and where such representations have been made, the Authority shall take them into account in deciding whether to revoke its approval.

6. Insurance group capital and solvency return

- (1) Schedules II, IIA, IIB, IIC, IID, IIE, IIF, III, IIIA, IVA, IVB, IVC, IVD, IVE, IVF, V, VI, VII, VIII, VIIIA, IX, X, XIA, XIB, XIC, XID, XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVIII, XIX, XIXA, XX, XXA, XXI, XXIA and XXIII have effect.
1259 1260 1261 1262 1263 1264
- (2) Every insurance group must prepare a group capital and solvency return in accordance with Schedules I, II, IIA, IIB, IIC, IID, IIE, IIF, III, IIIA, IVA, IVB, IVC, IVD, IVE, IVF, V, VI, VII, VIII, VIIIA, IX, X, XIA, XIB, XIC, XID, XII, XIII, XIV, XV, XVIII, XIX, XIXA, XX, XXA, XXI, XXIA and XXIII^{1265 1266 1267 1268 1269 1270}.
- (3) An insurance group capital and solvency return shall comprise the following—
- (a) both an electronic version and a printed version of the Group BSCR model;
 - (b) both an electronic version and a printed version of the returns prescribed in Schedules I, II, IIA, III, IIIA, IVA, IVB, IVC, IVD, IVE, IVF, V, VI, VII, VIII, VIIIA, IX, X, XIA, XIB, XIC, XID, XII, XIII, XV, XVIII, XIX, XIXA, XX, XXA, XXI, XXIA and XXIII^{1271 1272 1273 1274 1275 1276}; and

- (c) where applicable, a printed copy of an approved group internal capital model.
- (3A) Where the group maintains its accounts in foreign currency all amounts reported in a group capital and solvency return must be shown in the Bermuda equivalent.¹²⁷⁷
- (3B) For the purposes of subparagraph (3A)—¹²⁷⁸
 - (a) the Bermuda equivalent of an amount in foreign currency is the Bermuda dollar equivalent of that amount as converted into Bermudian dollars at the rate of exchange used by any licensed bank in Bermuda in relation to purchases by that bank of that foreign currency on the last day of the group's financial year;
 - (b) notwithstanding clause (a), the Bermuda dollar equivalent of one U.S. dollar will be deemed to be one Bermuda dollar.
- (4) A designated insurer must furnish to the Authority an insurance group capital and solvency return in respect of the insurance group of which it is a member, on or before its filing date.
- (5) A designated insurer shall keep a copy of the insurance group's capital and solvency return at its principal office for a period of five years beginning with its filing date, and shall produce it to the Authority, if so directed by it, on or before a date specified in the direction.
- (6) In this paragraph, "filing date" has the meaning given in paragraph 25 of the Group Rules.

7. Declaration of insurance group capital and solvency return¹²⁷⁹

Every group capital and solvency return submitted by a designated insurer on behalf of the group of which it is a member shall be accompanied with a declaration signed by—

- (a) two directors of the parent company¹²⁸⁰, one of which may be the chief executive; and
- (b) either the chief risk officer of the parent company, or the chief financial officer of the parent company,

declaring that to the best of their knowledge and belief, the return fairly represents the financial condition of the insurance group in all material respects.

8. Quarterly financial return

- (1) Every insurance group shall prepare and file annually, quarterly financial returns no later than the end of the months of—
 - (a) May for the first quarter;
 - (b) August for the second quarter; and
 - (c) November for the third quarter.
- (2) A quarterly financial return shall comprise the following—
 - (a) quarterly unaudited (consolidated) group financial statements in respect of its business for each financial quarter, where such statements are the most recent produced by the group, and must not reflect a financial position that exceeds two months;
 - (b) intra-group transactions and risk concentrations which will include—¹²⁸¹
 - (i) details of material intra-group transactions that have materialized since the most recent quarterly or annual financial returns prepared and filed as the case may be, with the Authority by the insurer including (where applicable)—
 - (A) exposure value (face value or market value, if the latter is available);
 - (B) counterparties involved including where they are located;

- (C) summary details of the transactions including purpose, terms and transaction costs;
 - (D) duration of the transaction; and
 - (E) performance triggers;
 - (ii) details surrounding all intra-group reinsurance and retrocession arrangements, and other intra-group risk transfer insurance business arrangements that have materialized since the most recent quarterly or annual financial returns prepared and filed as the case may be, with the Authority by the insurer including—
 - (A) aggregated values of the exposure limits (gross and net) by counterparties broken down by counterparty rating;
 - (B) aggregated premium flows between counterparties (gross and net); and
 - (C) the proportion of the insurer's insurance business exposure covered by internal reinsurance, retrocession and other risk transfer insurance business arrangements;
 - (iii) details of the ten largest exposures to unaffiliated counterparties and any other unaffiliated counterparty exposures or series of linked unaffiliated counterparty exposures exceeding 10% of the insurer's statutory capital and surplus, including—
 - (A) name of unaffiliated counterparty, including where the counterparty is located;
 - (B) exposure values (face value or market value, if the latter is available); and
 - (C) transaction type.
 - (c) the ECR ratio for the financial quarter; ¹²⁸²
 - (d) the total quoted bonds and total unquoted bonds allocated by the SCR rating for the financial quarter; ¹²⁸³
 - (e) details of any qualifying catastrophic event that occurred during the financial quarter. ¹²⁸⁴
- (2A) For the purposes of subparagraph (2)(e), a "qualifying catastrophic event" means the occurrence of a catastrophic event as recognized by a catastrophe modelling firm approved by the Authority that has publicly estimated industry insured losses resulting from the catastrophe at US\$5 billion or more, or any such event determined by the Authority. ¹²⁸⁵
- (3) Quarterly unaudited group financial statements shall minimally include a Balance Sheet and Income Statement.
- (4) The information required to be included in the quarterly unaudited group financial statements shall be information calculated to fulfil (in addition to any other purposes for which Group Rules may require) the following purposes—
- (a) to give as early warning as possible to any person examining the said statements (whether by way of notice of the observance or non-observance by the group of any ECR, or in any other way) of any financial or operational difficulties into which the insurance group's business has fallen or might appear likely to fall;
 - (b) to provide the basis on which the Authority or any other authority may in good time take action under the Act or any other statutory provision to exercise any statutory power

available to it for the safeguarding of any element of the public interest involved in or affected by the insurance group's business.

9. Offences

Every person who knowingly or recklessly makes a false or misleading statement or return shall be guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction to a fine up to \$50,000.

10. Commencement

- (1) Except for paragraph 3, these Rules come into operation on 16 January 2012.
- (2) Paragraph 3 comes into operation on 1 January 2013.

SCHEDULES

The Schedules to these Rules have been omitted. They are available for inspection at the offices of the Bermuda Monetary Authority or on the website www.bma.bm

Made this 30th day of December 2011

Chairman

The Bermuda Monetary Authority

BERMUDA**INSURANCE (PUBLIC DISCLOSURE) RULES 2015¹²⁸⁶****BR 56 / 2015**

The Bermuda Monetary Authority, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 6A of the Insurance Act 1978, makes the following Rules—

1 Citation

These Rules may be cited as the Insurance (Public Disclosure) Rules 2015.

2. Interpretation

In these Rules, unless the context requires otherwise—

“Act” means the Insurance Act 1978;

“Code” means the Insurance Code of Conduct;

“Eligible Capital Rules” means the Insurance (Eligible Capital) Rules 2012;

“filing date” has the meaning given in section 17(4)(b) of the Act;

“financial condition report” means any financial condition report prepared in accordance with rule 3;

“insurer” means a Class 3A, Class 3B, Class 4, Class C, Class D or Class E insurer;

“relevant overseas authority” means an authority, discharging in another jurisdiction or territory, functions corresponding to those of the Authority under the Act;

“significant event” means an event, in the opinion of the Board of Directors of an insurer, which has occurred—

(a) after year-end but before the filing date of the financial condition report;

(b) after the filing date and publication of the financial condition report,

that has or will have a material impact on the information contained in the financial condition report regarding an insurer’s operations; including but not limited to, acquisitions, divestitures or new lines of business entered into.

3 Financial condition report

(1) Schedule I has effect.

(2) Every insurer shall prepare a financial condition report in accordance with Schedule I.

(3) A financial condition report shall be comprised of an electronic version and a printed version, and shall be filed with the Authority on or before the filing date.

(4) Every insurer with a website shall publish on its website a copy of the financial condition report within 14 days of the date the report was filed with the Authority.

(5) Every insurer that does not have a website must furnish to the public a copy of a financial condition report within 10 days of receipt of a request made in writing.

(6) Every insurer shall keep copies of the financial condition report at its head office for a period of five years beginning with its filing date.

(7) In considering an application made in accordance with section 6C of the Act to modify or exempt an insurer from the requirements under these Rules, the Authority may take into account the following situations—

- (a) where the Authority is satisfied that the disclosure of certain information will result in a competitive disadvantage for an insurer;
- (b) where there are contractual obligations between an insurer and policyholders or counterparties to keep certain information confidential;
- (c) where such disclosures may be prohibited by a jurisdiction's law or may breach a direction issued by the Authority or any other relevant overseas authority;
- (d) where the Authority is satisfied that the disclosure of information by the insurer will be made directly to all policy holders, beneficiaries and counterparties and the disclosures are equivalent to the information required for the financial condition report;
- (e) where an insurer is a member of an insurance group and the Authority is the Group Supervisor of the insurance group; and is satisfied that the filing of the insurance group's financial condition report provides information that is appropriate and specific to the insurer's business;
- (f) where there are other statutory public disclosure requirements imposed on an insurer under the Act; and the Authority is satisfied that references may be made to the requirements under this Rule where such disclosures provide similar information to that required in the financial condition report.

(7A) When considering situations for an exemption under paragraph (7)(a) or (b), the Authority shall not grant an application of an insurer for an exemption from the requirement to provide particulars relating to paragraph (e) (capital management) of the financial condition report of the insurer required in accordance with Schedule 1.¹²⁸⁷

(8) Where approval has been granted by the Authority for a modification or exemption in accordance with the Act, the insurer may state in its financial condition report that the Authority has provided such approval.

4 Subsequent event

(1) Where a significant event occurs on or before an insurer's filing date, such insurer shall submit to the Authority a report on the event at the time of filing its financial condition report under rule 3 as part of the financial condition report under the Schedule I, heading "Subsequent Event".

(2) Where a significant event occurs after an insurer's filing date, such insurer shall submit to the Authority a report on the event within 14 days of the occurrence of such event.

(3) Every insurer with a website shall publish on such website, a report on a significant event occurring after the filing date within 30 days of the date submission of the report to the Authority, or by such other date agreed by the Authority.

(4) Every insurer that does not have a website must furnish to the public a copy of any report on a significant event occurring after the filing date within 30 days of receipt of a request made in writing.

(5) Every insurer shall keep copies of reports on any significant event at its head office for a period of five years beginning after the date such report was filed with the Authority.

5 Declaration on financial condition report or significant event

Every financial condition report or report on a significant event submitted by an insurer shall be signed by—

- (a) the chief executive of the insurer; and
- (b) any senior executive responsible for actuarial or risk management or internal audit or compliance function,

declaring that to the best of their knowledge and belief, the financial condition report or the report on a significant event fairly represents the financial condition of the insurer in all material respects.

6 Failure to file a financial condition report or significant event

(1) Where an insurer fails to file a financial condition report or a report on a significant event as the case may be, it shall be liable to a civil penalty calculated in accordance with sub-rule (2).

(2) For each week or part of a week that an insurer fails to comply with a requirement imposed on it under rules 3 and 4 of these Rules, it shall be liable to a civil penalty not exceeding—

- (a) \$1,000 in the case of a Class 3A or Class C insurer;
- (b) \$5,000 in the case of a Class 3B, Class 4, Class D or Class E insurer,

and the civil penalty applicable to an insurer falling within more than one paragraph shall be the higher penalty.

7 Commencement

These Rules come into operation on 1 January 2016 and apply to financial years commencing on or after 1 January 2016.

SCHEDULE

In accordance with section 6A(8) of the Insurance Act 1978, the Schedule referred to in rule 3 of these Rules is published separately on the website of the Authority: www.bma.bm.

Made this 13th day of July 2015

Chairman

The Bermuda Monetary Authority

BERMUDA

INSURANCE (GROUP SUPERVISION) RULES 2011**BR 76/2011**

The Bermuda Monetary Authority, in exercise of the powers conferred on by section 27F of the Insurance Act 1978 (the “Act”), makes the following Rules—

1. Citation and commencement

These Rules may be cited as the Insurance (Group Supervision) Rules 2011 and shall come into operation—

- (a) on 16 January 2012, in respect of rules 1, 2, 23 to 28, inclusive, and Schedules 1 and 2;¹²⁸⁸
- (b) on 1 January 2013, in respect of rules 3 to 19, inclusive, and paragraphs 21, 22 and 29; and¹²⁸⁹
- (c) on 1 January 2014, in respect of rules 20.¹²⁹⁰

PART 1**GROUP RESPONSIBILITIES AND GOVERNANCE****2. Interpretation**

- (1) In these Rules—

“Act” means the Insurance Act 1978;¹²⁹¹

“Chief Information Security Officer” or “CISO” means the senior executive, by whatever title they are called, appointed by the registrant to oversee and implement its cyber risk programme and enforce its cyber risk policies;¹²⁹²

“compliance risk,” “investment risk,” “market risk,” “liquidity risk,” “concentration risk,” “credit risk,” “operational risk” and “insurance underwriting risk” have the meanings given in Paragraph 2 of the Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Insurance Group Solvency Requirements) Rules 2011;

“cyber reporting event” means any act that results in unauthorised access to, disruption of or misuse of the electronic systems or information stored on such systems of an insurance group, including any breach of security leading to the loss, unlawful destruction or unauthorised disclosure of or access to such systems or information, where—¹²⁹³

- (a) the event has the likelihood of adversely impacting policyholders or clients of members of the insurance group;
- (b) a member of the insurance group has reached a view that there is a likelihood that loss of its system availability will have an adverse impact on its policyholders or clients;
- (c) a member of the insurance group has reached a view that there is a likelihood that the integrity of its information or data has been compromised or that important information has been exfiltrated (stolen), which may have an adverse impact on its policyholders or clients;

- (d) a member of the insurance group has become aware that there is a likelihood that there has been unauthorised access to its information systems whereby such would have an adverse impact on its policyholders or clients; or
- (e) an event has occurred for which notice is required to be provided to a regulatory body or government agency by a member of the insurance group;

“cyber risk programme” means the policies and procedures of the insurance group that establish and document the manner in which cyber risk is managed; ¹²⁹⁴

“ECR” means enhanced capital requirement and has the same meaning as in section 1(1) of the Act;

“filing date” has the meaning given in rule 25(2) of these Rules; ¹²⁹⁵

“financial condition report” means any financial condition report prepared in accordance with paragraph 30 of these Rules; ¹²⁹⁶

“fit and proper” has the meaning given in paragraph 1(2) of the Schedule to the Act;

“GAAP” means Generally Accepted Accounting Principles;

“IFRS” means International Financial Reporting Standards;

“information asset” means any data, device or other component of the environment that supports information-related activities; ¹²⁹⁷

“information security” means the preservation of an information asset’s confidentiality, integrity and availability; ¹²⁹⁸

“insurance reserves” means the aggregate comprising the amounts shown on line 17(d) and line 27(d) of Form 1 of Schedule 1. ¹²⁹⁹

“insurance technical provisions” means the aggregate of amounts shown on Lines 19 and 27C of the Group Statutory Economic Balance Sheet set out in Schedule XIV of the Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Insurance Group Solvency Requirement) Rules 2011; ¹³⁰⁰

“significant event” means an event which in the opinion of the parent board occurred— ¹³⁰¹

- (a) after year-end but before the filing date of the financial condition report; and
- (b) after the filing date and publication of the financial condition report;

and has or will have a material impact on the information contained in the financial condition report regarding the insurance group’s operations; including but not limited to, acquisitions, divestitures, or new lines of business entered into.

- (2) References in these Rules to the “parent” are references to the parent company of the group (such as the ultimate parent) that is not a subsidiary company of any other member of the group;

3. General principles

- (1) These Rules apply to insurance groups of which the Authority is the group supervisor.
- (2) An insurance group shall establish and maintain¹³⁰² organizational, governance and communications structures at the group level that facilitate the fulfilment of the duties of the designated insurer.
- (3) A designated insurer shall facilitate and maintain compliance by the group with the Act and these Rules.

(4) Where obligations are imposed on¹³⁰³ the group, or in the event of breaches of the Act or these Rules, or otherwise to safeguard the interests of policyholders or potential policyholders of the group, the Authority may issue a direction to the designated insurer to require the group to perform the obligations or to remediate the breach.

(5) The Authority may acknowledge the existence of a variety of group structures, taking into consideration that some group structures are more or less centralized and some are managed on a business line, as opposed to being managed on the basis of a legal entity.

(6) To the extent that reference is made to responsibilities performed by the parent board under these Rules, such responsibilities may be delegated to and performed by an appropriately constituted committee of the parent board or the board of a subsidiary or affiliate of the parent company, provided that the parent board exercises oversight over and ratifies key decisions that impact materially on group operations.

(7) Responsibilities assigned to senior executives of the parent company may be delegated to and performed by appropriate senior executives of a subsidiary or affiliate of the parent company, subject to the parent company oversight and the ratification by parent company executives of key decisions that materially impact group operations.

4. Corporate governance: general

(1) An insurance group must establish a group risk tolerance and appetite and group operational objectives and strategies that reflect an understanding of the structure of the group, the material risks that the structure may pose to the group and the key drivers of those risks.

(2) An insurance group must have adequate capital resources and sources of funding liquidity in light of its risk profile and operational strategy and planned changes to that strategy.

(3) An insurance group must establish and maintain¹³⁰⁴ a reliable and transparent group-wide financial reporting process for regulatory reporting and public disclosure and for selecting (or proposing to shareholders) an independent and objective external auditor.

(4) An insurance group must establish and maintain¹³⁰⁵ a group internal audit function that is independent of other group functions, the lines of business for which it has audit responsibilities and underwriting and financial operations¹³⁰⁶.

(4A) The compensation of persons responsible for the group internal audit function must not compromise their independence, and at a minimum, the parent board or an appropriate committee thereof must establish and periodically review the compensation of the head of internal audit and establish guidelines for the compensation of other internal audit staff.¹³⁰⁷

(5) An insurance group must establish and maintain¹³⁰⁸ group internal audit, risk management, compliance and actuarial functions that are fit for the purpose, given the nature, scale and complexity of the group.

(6) In each insurance group—

- (a) senior executives, persons responsible for the internal audit, cyber risk programme,¹³⁰⁹ risk management, compliance and actuarial functions and the approved group statutory function holders (such as an approved actuary, loss reserve specialist) shall have the ability to communicate directly with the parent board without the need for management review or approval; and
- (b) the parent board shall have direct access to senior executives, the cyber information security officer,¹³¹⁰ persons responsible for the internal audit, risk management, compliance and actuarial functions and the approved group statutory function holders.

(7) The insurance group must establish and maintain¹³¹¹ an adequate business continuity plan aimed at ensuring, in the case of a business interruption event, the preservation or timely recovery of group functions, data and business activities.

5. Corporate governance: responsibilities of the parent board

(1) A parent board must establish and maintain appropriate governance procedures and practices to facilitate its work in a manner that supports objective and independent judgment and decision-making.

(2) A parent board must include such number of independent directors without executive responsibility for the management of the business of the group as the board considers appropriate, subject to the power of the Authority to review and require the addition of independent directors as it may deem appropriate.

(3) The independence of a director shall be determined by reference to the rules of an appointed stock exchange as defined in the Companies Act 1981.

(4) A parent board must establish and maintain¹³¹², annually, policies and procedures that address adequately actual or potential conflicts of interest.

(5) A parent board must establish and maintain sufficient committees¹³¹³ to allow for the effective discharge of the parent board's responsibilities.

(6) The members of a parent board must review the membership of the board and its committees and the composition of the chief and senior executives of the group no less frequently than every three years and upon a material change in the business activities or risk profile of the group to ensure that—

- (a) the members of the board and the executives continue to be fit and proper;
- (b) the members of the board and each of its committees and the members of the executive individually and collectively have the requisite knowledge, skills, expertise and resources given the nature, scale and complexity of the group's operations; and
- (c) the members of the board and its committees and the members of the executive individually and collectively remain effective in discharging the respective roles and responsibilities assigned to them.

(7) A parent board is responsible for—

- (a) overseeing the implementation by the senior executives of group operational objectives and strategies in light of the group's stated risk tolerance and appetite, group structure and material risks;
- (b) overseeing the effective management of the group's business in a sound and prudent manner with integrity and the professional skills appropriate to the nature and scale of its activities;
- (ba) reviewing annually the group's solvency self-assessment and any changes;¹³¹⁴
- (c) confirming that the organizational, governance and communications structures of the group facilitate the effective execution of the group's operational objectives and strategies, the effective exercise of the role of the designated insurer and compliance with the Act and these Rules;
- (d) confirming that the communications structure of the group facilitates the effective communication of the statutory obligations of the group and its members under Bermuda law; and
- (e) selecting a competent chief executive who is fit and proper and has the requisite knowledge, skills, expertise and resources given the nature, scale and complexity of the

- group's operations, and, with respect to that person, establishing roles and responsibilities, giving due regard to the potential for conflicts of interest, reviewing and approving cash, non-cash and incentive compensation, evaluating at least annually performance and addressing in a timely manner any deficiencies in performance¹³¹⁵.
- (f) the group's cyber risk posture and must ensure it provides overall strategic direction, adequate oversight and challenge to the group's information security, commensurate with the size and extent of cyber threats to its information assets.¹³¹⁶

6. Corporate governance: responsibilities of the chief and senior executives of the parent company

- (1) The chief executive of a parent company is responsible for selecting competent senior executives, who are fit and proper and have the requisite knowledge and skills, given the nature, scale and complexity of the group's operations, establishing their roles and responsibilities, giving due regard to the potential for conflicts of interest, reviewing and approving their cash, non-cash and incentive compensation, evaluating at least annually their performance and addressing in a timely manner any deficiencies¹³¹⁷.
- (2) Senior executives of a parent company (senior executives) are responsible for staffing the internal audit, risk management, compliance and actuarial functions¹³¹⁸ in a manner that provides for appropriate segregation of duties, clear reporting lines and the avoidance or management of conflicts of interest by fit and proper persons who are competent and properly trained to perform the assigned functions, and able and willing to perform those functions in an effective manner.
- (3) Senior executives of a parent company are responsible for establishing systems and controls¹³¹⁹ that produce complete, reliable, clear, consistent, timely and relevant reporting and management information concerning the business activities and risks to which the group is exposed.
- (4) Senior executives of a parent company are responsible for—
- (a) providing the parent board with timely, accurate and comprehensive reports that highlight current and prospective changes in business activities, profitability, capital and funding liquidity positions, risk profile or risk drivers;
 - (b) reporting promptly to the parent board any material deficiencies in the effectiveness of group functions or any decisions taken that deviate materially from the group risk tolerance, risk appetite or operational strategy;
 - (c) reviewing and approving all material outsourcing arrangements and for the effective performance and oversight of outsourced functions or tasks; and
 - (d) filing all required returns and financial statements in an accurate, complete and timely manner;¹³²⁰

7. Internal audit function

- (1) The group internal audit function is responsible for—
- (a) providing an independent and objective evaluation of the robustness of the group's corporate governance framework, and the reliability, integrity and completeness of the design and effectiveness of the risk management function and internal controls framework, and the compliance and actuarial functions;
 - (b) developing minimum standards for internal audit and a risk-based internal audit plan, which is reviewed, amended as appropriate and approved by the parent board or an appropriate committee thereof at least annually; and
 - (c) developing recommendations for the remediation of internal or external audit deficiencies or for improvement of corporate governance, the risk management, compliance and

actuarial functions and business operations and monitoring the implementation of those recommendations.

- (2) The internal audit function must be headed by an appropriately qualified and experienced senior executive with direct reporting lines to the parent board or an appropriate committee thereof.
- (3) The internal audit function must be staffed by persons independent of any other function, the lines of business over which the function has audit responsibilities, and underwriting and financial operations.
- (4) Staff of the internal audit function shall not report to the chief financial officer or the chief actuary or persons performing equivalent roles over which the internal audit function has audit responsibility,¹³²¹ and must have unrestricted access to all group, legal entity and business line records, including those held at third party service providers, subject to legal requirements.

8. Risk management function

- (1) The risk management function is responsible for developing and maintaining appropriate enterprise-wide strategies and policies for identifying, measuring, monitoring, controlling and reporting in a timely manner the group's reasonably foreseeable material risks, including those arising from off-balance sheet and contingent exposures and relating to, at a minimum: investment/market, liquidity, concentration, credit, operational and insurance risks, taking into consideration both regulated and unregulated entities and material intra-group transactions, and reflecting the structure and interdependencies within the group.
- (2) The size, scope and sophistication of the risk management function shall reflect the nature, scale and complexity of the group's operations and the risk tolerance, risk appetite and operational strategies established by the parent board.
- (3) Persons responsible for the risk management function shall assess the adequacy of group capital and liquidity in light of the risk profile associated with the group's activities and make recommendations to the parent board regarding appropriate levels of capital and liquidity.
- (4) The risk management function must be supported by a risk management and internal controls framework that specifies and implements appropriate written procedures and processes to execute effectively the risk management framework and identifies the persons responsible for the implementation of the framework.
- (5) The risk management function must be supported by management information and reporting systems that capture data that reflect the group's risk exposures and provide timely, accurate and meaningful reports to the parent board, other appropriate boards and committees and appropriate executives.

9. Compliance function

- (1) The compliance function is responsible for identifying, measuring, monitoring, and reporting compliance risk across the insurance group and developing and implementing strategies for mitigating material compliance risks.¹³²²
- (2) Persons responsible for the compliance function must—
 - (a) establish a compliance risk management framework that is documented in the form of policies, procedures and processes, including those related to legal and ethical conduct and compliance with applicable laws, rules and standards, including contract certainty standards;
 - (b) establish a system of compliance monitoring and testing that is risk-based and a program for remediating any deficiencies or non-compliance with policies or procedures revealed through the compliance monitoring and testing system;

- (c) have direct access to and report to the parent board on matters including—
 - (i) the compliance risk management framework and the resources it has available to implement that program;
 - (ii) key compliance risks and the strategy for mitigating those risks;
 - (iii) the results of compliance monitoring and testing; and
 - (iv) compliance deficiencies or violations and actions taken or recommended to be taken to address those deficiencies or breaches; and
- (d) hold regular training for staff on the compliance risk management framework and provide a mechanism for staff to report confidentially concerns regarding compliance deficiencies or breaches.

10. Actuarial function

- (1) The actuarial function is responsible for—¹³²³
 - (a) assessing the appropriateness and reasonableness of methodologies and assumptions relating to obligations to policyholders;
 - (b) providing independent support to the risk management function in the modeling and estimation of current and potential obligations to policyholders and appropriate levels of reserves against those obligations;
 - (c) providing independent support to the risk management function by providing input into pricing, reserves and risk mitigation techniques including ceding reinsurance and the purchase of protection;
 - (d) evaluating and providing independent advice on insurance technical provisions¹³²⁴ and a comparison of estimated policyholder obligations to actual policyholder payments; and
 - (e) providing a written report to the parent board and other appropriate boards and committees at least annually.
- (2) In evaluating insurance technical provisions¹³²⁵, the actuarial function shall apply methodologies and procedures to assess their sufficiency, taking into consideration uncertainties of estimation and data limitations.¹³²⁶

11. Risk management and internal controls framework

- (1) The risk management and internal controls framework of an insurance group must be well integrated into the group's overall system of governance and must contain policies, procedures and processes for implementing the strategies and policies developed by the risk management function to identify, measure, monitor and control in a timely manner the material risks of the insurance group.¹³²⁷
- (2) The risk management and internal controls framework must employ robust risk-based methodologies for identifying, measuring and monitoring material risks, taking into account the probability, potential impact and time duration of risks, as well as risks that are not readily quantifiable.
- (3) The measurement of material risks shall include stress and scenario analysis using extreme but plausible internal scenarios, including those prescribed by the Authority.
- (4) The risk management and internal controls framework must utilize comprehensive systems for identifying and reporting the potential impact of material risks to the parent board, and other appropriate boards and committees, and the chief and senior executives.

12. Risk management and internal controls framework: investment/market risk component

(1) The investment/market risk component of the group's risk management and internal controls framework must, amongst other things—

- (a) give effect to the 'prudent person' principle in relation to the investment of assets;
- (b) reflect investment objectives, strategies, policies and practices that align with the risk tolerance, risk appetite and overall group strategies and provide—
 - (i) clear standards for the selection and composition of the investment portfolio, expected returns, desired holding periods, exit strategies and dispositions, diversification parameters and allocation limits;
 - (ii) clear standards for investments in more complex or less transparent assets, markets or instruments;
 - (iii) procedures for conducting due diligence and approving investments;
 - (iv) methodologies to assess the effectiveness of asset/liability management and the management of asset-liability mismatch risk and funding and cash flow gaps;
 - (v) a clear statement of objectives and strategy for their use and standards governing the employment and valuation of such instruments, where hedging and derivatives instruments are used;
 - (vi) methodologies for the valuation of the investment portfolio in accordance with generally accepted accounting standards and policies for the review of those methodologies for consistent application;
 - (vii) controls to prevent the inappropriate use of the investment portfolio to manage earnings or otherwise to conceal the true financial performance of the group;
 - (viii) techniques, including benchmarking and stress and scenario testing, to analyse performance results, confirm whether the investment strategy would continue to meet the group's risk tolerance and operational strategy in a stressed market, and identify current and contingent exposures arising from the execution of a planned strategy or market developments;
 - (ix) standards for data management of the investment portfolio and the reporting of timely, accurate and meaningful information and results to the parent board and the chief and senior executives; and
 - (x) techniques for assessing and monitoring regularly the adequacy of capital to support current and planned objectives and strategies.
- (c) establish lines of authority and responsibility of senior executives for making and monitoring investments and managing risk; and
- (d) establish standards for the selection, compensation and oversight of service providers including those providing custodian and investment management services.

(2) For the purposes of sub rule (1)(a), under the 'prudent person' principle, the group only assumes investment risks that it can properly identify, measure, monitor and control, taking into consideration its capital needs and resources, short-term and long-term sources and uses of funding liquidity, policyholder obligations and the protection of the interests of policyholders and beneficiaries.

13. Risk management and internal controls framework: Liquidity risk component

The liquidity risk component of the group's risk management and internal controls framework must include—

- (a) sound liquidity management policies, procedures and practices covering short, medium and long-term objectives that reflect the risk tolerance and operational strategy of the group, including investment, underwriting and claims strategies;
- (b) policies and procedures to manage short-term liquidity requirements, including access to sufficient funds to meet its day-to-day obligations and any intra-group funding needs;
- (c) policies and procedures to manage group-wide liquidity risk exposures on a consolidated basis, where necessary recognizing legal distinctions and possible obstacles, including legal and regulatory restrictions, to the movement of cash and other liquid assets among group members;
- (d) policies, procedures and practices to manage the collateral positions of members of the group and any intra-group positions or exposures;
- (e) benchmarking and stress and scenario testing to assist in the identification and determination of unexpected adverse developments in the medium and long-term; and
- (f) timely, accurate and meaningful reporting of the group's liquidity position and risk exposure to the parent board and the chief and senior executives.

14. Risk management and internal controls framework: Concentration risk component

(1) The concentration risk component of the group's risk management and internal controls framework must include policies, procedures and methodologies to identify, measure, monitor and manage concentrations of risk within or among risk types (such as credit, investment/market, underwriting or liquidity risks) or arising from concentrations of exposures to a particular geography, market segment (catastrophe risk) or type of counterparty.

(2) Sound and robust reporting and accounting procedures must be in place to manage intra-group transactions and risk concentrations.

(3) Concentrations that pose material risks to group solvency or liquidity must be reported in a timely, accurate and meaningful manner to the parent board, other appropriate boards and committees and the senior executives.

15. Risk management and internal controls framework: Credit risk component

The credit risk component of the group's risk management and internal controls framework must include—

- (a) a credit risk policy that is aligned with the group's risk tolerance, risk appetite and short-term and long-term strategies, reflects the group's key business lines and activities, and takes into consideration plans for new business lines or activities or growth in existing business lines or activities;
- (b) detailed exposure limits relating to—
 - (i) individual counterparty or concentrations of counterparties;
 - (ii) material intra-group transactions;
 - (iii) assets or sectors;
 - (iv) off-balance sheet exposures, including guarantees and letters of credit;

- (v) exposures to issuer-specific countries or regions that may be exposed to country-specific or regional economic or market factors, including but not limited to sovereign exposures;
- (c) qualitative and quantitative assessments of both on- and off-balance sheet exposures and potential future exposures;
- (d) qualitative and quantitative standards for the use of credit risk mitigation tools and techniques, including collateral and other credit enhancements;
- (e) measurement techniques to assess the risk exposures and effectiveness of the credit risk mitigation tools and techniques used, including stress and scenario testing; and
- (f) timely, accurate and meaningful reporting of the group's credit risk exposure to the parent board and the chief and senior executives.

16. Risk management and internal controls framework: Operational risk component

- (1) The operational risk component of the group's risk management and internal controls framework must include procedures and processes for identifying, measuring and assessing—
 - (a) the operational risk of the group and establishing appropriate tolerance limits within the group's overall risk tolerance, taking into consideration: business process risk, business continuity risk, compliance risk, information systems risk, distribution channels risk, fraud risk, human resources risk and outsourcing risk;
 - (b) the operational risk of each material product, activity, process and system and for incorporating the consideration of potential sources of operational risk in new product or business line approval reviews;
 - (c) the extent to which operational risk may be transferred from one member of the group to others, including but not limited to risk transfer through guarantees or the purchase or sale of protection or derivatives instruments; and
 - (d) systems and operations exposures and for capturing and tracking systems and operations near-miss data.
 - (e) risks to its information assets including those managed by related parties and third parties.¹³²⁸
- (2) Operational risk must be managed and controlled through—
 - (a) a system of effective internal reporting and operating controls (including IT infrastructure);
 - (b) measurement techniques, including stress and scenario testing, to assess the vulnerability of the group to operational risk; and
 - (c) annual reviews to ensure that mitigation strategies, including business resiliency and contingency plans and an early warning system, have been deployed

17. Risk management and internal controls framework: Insurance underwriting risk component

- (1) The insurance underwriting component of the risk management and internal controls framework must include—
 - (a) underwriting strategies that reflect the risk tolerance and overall group strategy and reflect appropriate risk mitigation techniques;

- (b) appropriately detailed underwriting policies that reflect those underwriting strategies and facilitate the accurate pricing of underwriting contracts and manage the risk of loss from inadequate pricing or provisioning assumptions;
- (c) monitoring and measurement of exposures to policyholders and risks arising from those exposures, and stress testing and scenario analysis of those exposures and risks, to ensure that they remain within established risk tolerance levels;
- (d) procedures for managing and processing policyholder claims and resolving disputes;
- (e) policies and procedures for establishing appropriate reserves against claims to reflect current and contingent obligations to policyholders; and
- (f) systems to capture, maintain and analyze underwriting and claims data.

(2) The insurance underwriting component of the risk management function must encompass risk mitigation techniques that are embedded into the underwriting policies and processes and are reflective of the group's risk tolerance and overall strategy.

18. Group Solvency Self-Assessment

(1) An insurance group must ensure that senior management establishes written group solvency self-assessment procedures that reflect all reasonably foreseeable material risks arising from both on and off balance sheet exposures of the group and material intra- group exposures.

(2) The procedures must—

- (a) be an integral part of the group's risk management framework, forward- looking, reflect the group's risk tolerance and overall business strategy, and link the group's risk tolerance to exposure limits and set forth the process through which breaches of exposure limits are addressed;
- (b) be documented, readily available for supervisory review, and maintained by the parent company or the designated insurer in a form readily accessible to the Authority for a period of five years; and
- (c) be conducted annually or after a significant change in the business activities or risk profile of the group self-assessments on the quantity and quality of capital required to adequately cover all reasonably foreseeable material risks to which the group is exposed and to support the group's current and planned activities.

(3) The interlinkages among the procedures and the risk management framework, risk tolerance, business strategy, and new product approval or business line process must be documented and demonstrate consideration of the relationships among risk management, the quantity and quality of capital resources, the impact of risk mitigation techniques and correlations or interdependencies among material risks.

(4) The procedures must be subject to annual review, evaluation and updating by the parent board¹³²⁹ to reflect changes in the risk management framework, risk tolerance, business strategy and lines of business or activities of the group, as well as changes in market conditions.

(5) The procedures must include appropriate stress and scenario testing measures to determine the group's ability to manage its business with appropriate levels of capital under conditions of severe but plausible stress and contingency plans to restore capital to adequate levels after an adverse event.

(6) The self-assessment procedures must contain a clear process and timeline for addressing any deficiencies in the quantity or quality of capital.

19. Minimum margin of solvency

(1) An insurance group must ensure that the value of the insurance group's ¹³³⁰total statutory economic capital and surplus, calculated in accordance with Schedule XIV of the Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Insurance Group Solvency Requirement) Rules 2011, exceeds the aggregate of — ¹³³¹

- (a) the aggregate minimum margin of solvency (MSM) of each qualifying member of the group controlled by the parent company; and
- (b) the parent company's percentage shareholding in the member multiplied by the member's MSM, where the parent company exercises significant influence over a member of the group but does not control the member.

(2) [REVOKED]¹³³²

(3) A member is a qualifying member of a group if it is subject to solvency requirements in the jurisdiction in which it is registered.

(4) In determining whether the parent company controls or exercises significant influence over a member of the group, GAAP as applied in the United States of America, the United Kingdom or Canada or IFRS,¹³³³ as applicable, shall apply.

20. Group Enhanced Capital Requirement

(1) The insurance group must ensure that the group holds eligible capital equal to or exceeding the greater of the MSM calculated under rule 19 of these Rules and the group enhanced capital requirement (group ECR) calculated according to the requirements of this rule and the Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Insurance Group Solvency Requirement) Rules 2011 (or any subsequent amendments to or restatements of such Rules).

(2) In determining whether an insurance group is holding eligible capital in accordance with sub-rule (1), the insurance group shall apply the following requirements¹³³⁴ —

- (a) non-admitted assets are deducted;
- (b) the discounted expected value of contingent and off-balance sheet obligations are reflected as a liability;
- (c) amounts that reflect the double or multiple gearing of capital or the intra- group creation of capital through reciprocal financing are deducted;
- (d) holdings in regulated non-insurance financial entities are reflected by including in the group ECR the proportionate share of regulatory capital calculated using the solvency rules applicable to those entities and without regard to any diversification benefit.

(3) The Authority may require additional capital to mitigate the risks arising from intra-group transactions and the lack of transferability of capital within the group.

(4) A group may apply to the Authority for approval to use an internal model to calculate the group ECR based on a robustly modeled assessment of the risks posed by such exposures or based on a modified aggregation approach under which the capital requirements for each company in an approved jurisdiction would be aggregated in determining the group ECR, and in accordance with the Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Insurance Group Solvency Requirement) Rules 2011.

PART 2

ELIGIBLE CAPITAL

21. Interpretation

(1) In this part—

“capital instruments” means a financial instrument that qualifies to be admitted for the purposes of determining a group’s total statutory capital and surplus calculated in accordance with Schedule 1 or is otherwise approved by the Authority as other fixed capital for the purpose of determining a group’s statutory capital and surplus in accordance with Schedule 1;

“encumbered assets” means assets held for security or as collateral against a liability or contingent liability of the group or other person or any other use restriction, excluding encumbered assets for policyholder obligations of the group;

“encumbered assets for policyholder obligations” means the total assets held for security or as collateral or otherwise restricted to meet the liabilities to the policyholders of the group in the event of a loss ;

“maturity” means the first contractual opportunity for the insurer to repay or redeem the capital instrument without the Authority’s approval, unless it is mandatory that the insurer repay or redeem the instrument with the issuance of an instrument of equal or higher quality;¹³³⁵

“minimum margin of solvency” has the meaning given in rule 19;

“Tier 1-ancillary capital”, in relation to an insurer’s available statutory capital and surplus, has the meaning given in sub-rule (2);

“Tier 1-basic capital”, in relation to a group’s available statutory capital and surplus, has the meaning given in sub-rule (3);

“Tier 2-ancillary capital”, in relation to a group’s available statutory capital and surplus, has the meaning given in sub-rule (4);

“Tier 2-basic capital”, in relation to a group’s available statutory capital and surplus, has the meaning given in sub-rule (5);

“Tier 1-capital” means the aggregate sum of “Tier 1-basic capital” and “Tier 1-ancillary capital”;

“Tier 2-capital” means the aggregate sum of “Tier 2-basic capital” and “Tier 2-ancillary capital”;

“Tier 3-capital” means the aggregate sum of “Tier 3-basic capital” and “Tier 3-ancillary capital”;

“Tier 3-ancillary capital” has the meaning given in subparagraph (6);

“Tier 3-basic capital” has the meaning given in sub-rule (7);

“Total statutory capital and surplus” means the total statutory capital and surplus of the group as calculated in accordance with Schedule 1.

(2) “Tier 1-ancillary capital” shall comprise the following—

(a) capital instruments approved by the Authority as other fixed capital pursuant to Line 1(c) of Form 8, Group Statutory Statement of Capital and Surplus of Schedule 1 that satisfy the following—

(i) capable of absorbing losses in a going concern either by way of—^{1336 1337}

(A) write downs of the principal amount or until losses cease; or¹³³⁸

- (B) mandatory conversion to common stock when losses accumulate; and¹³³⁹
¹³⁴⁰
 - (ii) highest level of subordination in a winding-up; and
 - (iii) paid-up¹³⁴¹; and
 - (iv) undated or actual maturity¹³⁴² of not less than 10 years from the date of issuance; and
 - (v) non-redeemable or settled only with the issuance of an instrument of equal or higher quality; and
 - (vi) free of incentives to redeem; and
 - (vii) the coupon payment on the instrument, upon breach (or if it would cause a breach) in the ECR, is—
 - (A) cancellable; or
 - (B) deferrable indefinitely; and
 - (viii) unencumbered; and
 - (ix) do not contain terms or conditions designed to accelerate or induce a member of the group's insolvency; and
 - (x) do not give rise to a right of set off against a group's claims and obligations to an investor or creditor; and
 - (b) excludes capital instruments that are included in Tier 1 – basic capital, Tier 2 – basic capital, Tier 2–ancillary capital, Tier 3–basic capital, and Tier 3–ancillary capital.
- (3) “Tier 1-basic capital” shall comprise the following—
- (a) statutory economic surplus as set out under Line 40 of the Group Economic Balance Sheet of Schedule XIV of the Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Insurance Group Solvency Requirement) Rules 2011, less Line 1(d) of Form 8, Group Statutory Statement of Capital and Surplus of Schedule 1¹³⁴³ subject to the following—
 - (i) plus any adjustments to a group's total statutory capital and surplus made by the Authority in accordance with the provisions of section 6D of the Act, or in accordance with Rules made under section 6A of the Act¹³⁴⁴;
 - (ii) where the value of encumbered assets for policyholder obligations exceeds the sum¹³⁴⁵ of (A), (B) and (C)¹³⁴⁶, and to the extent to which there are encumbered assets for policyholder obligations which would not be available to meet the obligations of any policyholder in a going concern, less the aggregate difference between the value of the encumbered assets for policyholder obligations of each insurer that is a member of the group and the sum¹³⁴⁷ of—
 - (A) the value of the policyholder obligations of that insurer for which the assets have been held which will be either—¹³⁴⁸
 - 1 the value calculated in accordance with the sum total of Lines 16(a), 17(a),¹³⁴⁹ and 27(a), of the Group Statutory Economic Balance Sheet as set out in Schedule XIV of the Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Insurance Group Solvency Requirement) Rules 2011¹³⁵⁰ in relation to that insurer; or

- 2 where applicable, the value of the ceding insurer's reserves if the ceding insurer is subject to statutory reserving requirements that are in excess of the Bermuda statutory reserve requirement and the group has been required to post collateral to meet the ceding insurer's reserves and;
 - (B) the value of the capital requirement applicable to the encumbered assets for policyholder obligations of that insurer; and
 - (C) the value of the capital requirement applicable to the policyholder obligations referred to under clause (A) above; and¹³⁵¹
- (iii) where the value of the encumbered assets exceeds the value reflected in¹³⁵² Group Statutory Economic Balance Sheet set out under Schedule XIV of the Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Insurance Group Solvency Requirement) Rules 2011¹³⁵³ arising from the relative liability or contingent liability for which the encumbered assets are held, the excess must be deducted; and
- (iv) where assets are not transferable among members of the group, less the aggregate amount of such assets in excess of the capital requirement applicable to each member owning those assets provided such amount has not already been deducted in subparagraphs (ii) and (iii);
- (v) where the group has pledged assets solely for risk management purposes such encumbered assets must not be deducted;¹³⁵⁴
- (b) capital stock and contributed surplus prepared in accordance with instructions set out for Lines 1(a)(i) and 1(b) of Form 8, Group Statutory Statement of Capital and Surplus of Schedule 1 excluding preference shares;
- (c) capital instruments not requiring an approval from the Authority to be admitted for the purposes of determining a group's total statutory capital and surplus calculated pursuant to Line 1(a)(ii) of Form 8, Group Statutory Statement of Capital and Surplus of Schedule 1 that satisfy the following—
 - (i) capable of absorbing losses in a going concern¹³⁵⁵; and
 - (A) [REVOKED]^{1356 1357}
 - (B) [REVOKED]^{1358 1359}
 - (ii) highest level of subordination in a winding-up; and
 - (iii) paid-up¹³⁶⁰; and
 - (iv) undated or actual maturity¹³⁶¹ of not less than 10 years from the date of issuance; and
 - (v) non-redeemable or settled only with the issuance of an instrument of equal or higher quality; and
 - (vi) free of incentives to redeem; and
 - (vii) the coupon payment on the instrument, upon breach (or if it would cause a breach) in the ECR, is—
 - (A) cancellable; or
 - (B) deferrable indefinitely; and
 - (viii) unencumbered; and

- (ix) do not contain terms or conditions designed to accelerate or induce a member of the group's insolvency; and
 - (x) do not give rise to a right of set off against a group's claims and obligations to an investor or creditor; and
- (d) excludes capital instruments and other amounts that are included in Tier1–ancillary capital, Tier 2–basic capital, Tier 2–ancillary capital, Tier 3–basic capital, and Tier 3–ancillary capital.
- (4) “Tier 2–ancillary capital” shall comprise the following—
 - (a) capital instruments approved by the Authority as other fixed capital pursuant to Line 1(c) of Form 8, Group Statutory Statement of Capital and Surplus of Schedule 1 that would otherwise qualify for Tier 1-ancillary capital or Tier 1-basic capital instruments but are callable on demand and are unpaid;
 - (b) capital instruments approved by the Authority as other fixed capital pursuant to Schedule 1 that satisfy the following—
 - (i) [REVOKED]¹³⁶²
 - (ii) subordinated to policyholder obligations in a winding-up; and
 - (iii) undated or actual maturity¹³⁶³ of not less than five years from the date of issuance; and
 - (iv) non-redeemable if ECR is breached or settled only with the issuance of an instrument of equal or higher quality; and
 - (v) free of incentives to redeem; and
 - (vi) the coupon payment is deferrable indefinitely when ECR is breached; and
 - (vii) unencumbered; and
 - (viii) do not contain terms or conditions designed to accelerate or induce a member of the group's insolvency; and
 - (ix) do not give rise to a right of set off against a group's claims and obligations to an investor or creditor; and
 - (c) excludes capital instruments that are included in Tier 1-ancillary capital, Tier 1-basic capital, Tier 2–basic capital, Tier 3–basic capital, and Tier 3–ancillary capital.
- (5) “Tier 2–basic capital” shall comprise the following—
 - (a) capital instruments not requiring an approval from the Authority to be admitted for the purposes of determining a group's total statutory capital and surplus calculated pursuant to Line 1(a)(ii) of Form 8, Group Statutory Statement of Capital and Surplus of Schedule 1 that satisfy the following—
 - (i) capable of absorbing moderate level of losses on a going concern, including suspending coupon payments if the ECR is breached; and
 - (ii) subordinated to policyholder obligations in a winding-up; and
 - (iii) undated or actual maturity¹³⁶⁴ of not less than five years from the date of issuance; and
 - (iv) non-redeemable if the ECR is breached or settled only with the issuance of an instrument of equal or higher quality; and

- (v) free of incentives to redeem; and
 - (vi) the coupon payment is deferrable indefinitely when ECR is breached; and
 - (vii) unencumbered; and
 - (viii) do not contain terms or conditions designed to accelerate or induce a member of the group's insolvency; and
 - (ix) do not give rise to a right of set-off against a group's claims and obligations to an investor or creditor;
 - (b) the value deducted pursuant to sub-rule (3)(a)(ii);¹³⁶⁵
 - (c) excludes capital instruments and other amounts that are included as Tier 1- ancillary capital, Tier 1 - basic capital, Tier 2 – ancillary capital, Tier 3 – basic capital, and Tier 3 – ancillary capital.
- (6) "Tier 3-ancillary capital" shall comprise the following—
- (a) capital instruments approved by the Authority as other fixed capital pursuant to Line 1(c) of Form 8, Group Statutory Statement of Capital and Surplus of schedule 1 that satisfy the following—
 - (i) subordinated to policyholder obligations in a winding-up; and
 - (ii) unencumbered; and
 - (iii) undated or maturity of not less than 3 years from the date of issuance; and
 - (iv) do not contain terms or conditions designed to accelerate or induce a member of the group's insolvency; and
 - (v) do not give rise to a right of set off against a group's claims and obligations to the investor or creditor; and
 - (vi) non-redeemable if the ECR is breached or settled only with the issuance of an instrument of equal or higher quality; and
 - (vii) [REVOKED]¹³⁶⁶
 - (b) excludes capital instruments that are included in Tier 1- ancillary capital, Tier 1-basic capital, Tier 2—ancillary capital, Tier 2—basic capital, and Tier 3—basic capital.
- (7) "Tier 3 - basic capital" shall comprise the following—
- (a) capital instruments not requiring an approval to be admitted in determining a group's total statutory capital and surplus calculated pursuant to Line 1(a)(ii) of Form 8, Group Statutory Statement of Capital and Surplus of schedule 1 that satisfy the following—
 - (i) subordinated to policyholder obligations in a winding-up; and
 - (ii) unencumbered; and
 - (iii) undated or maturity of not less than 3 years from the date of issuance ; and
 - (iv) non-redeemable if the ECR is breached or settled only with the issuance of an instrument of equal or higher quality; and
 - (v) do not contain terms or conditions designed to accelerate or induce a member of the group's insolvency; and

- (vi) do not give rise to a right of set off against a group's claims and obligations to the investor or creditor; and
 - (vii) [REVOKED]¹³⁶⁷
 - (b) excludes capital instruments and other amounts that are included in Tier 1-ancillary capital, Tier 1-basic capital, Tier 2-ancillary capital, Tier 2- basic capital, and Tier 3-ancillary capital.
- (8) For the purposes of these Rules, "the capital requirement applicable to the encumbered assets for policyholder obligations and the capital requirement applicable to the policyholder obligations¹³⁶⁸" means the following—
- (a) when determining whether a group's available statutory capital and surplus meets its minimum margin of solvency, such capital requirement is equal to the contribution of the pledged assets and the policyholder obligations¹³⁶⁹ to the ECR multiplied by the quotient of the minimum margin of solvency divided by the ECR; and
 - (b) when determining whether a group's available statutory capital and surplus meets its ECR, such capital requirement is the contribution of the pledged assets and the policyholder obligations¹³⁷⁰ to the ECR.
- (9) For the purposes of these Rules, Tier 1-capital, Tier 2-capital and Tier 3-capital that meet the requirements of sub-rules (2) through (7), as applicable, but for the requirement that the instrument be non-redeemable or settled only with the issuance of an instrument of equal or higher quality upon breach (or if it would cause a breach) in the ECR, may continue to be included in Tier 1-capital, Tier 2-capital or Tier 3-capital, as applicable, until January 1, 2026^{1371 1372}.
- (10) For the purposes of these Rules, Tier-1 capital and Tier-2 capital that meet the requirements of sub-rules (2) through (7), as applicable, but for the requirement that the coupon payment on the instrument would be cancellable or deferrable indefinitely upon breach (or if it would cause a breach) in the ECR, may continue to be included in Tier-1 capital or Tier-2 capital, as applicable, until January 1, 2026¹³⁷³¹³⁷⁴.

22. Available Statutory Capital and Surplus

- (1) Every insurance group shall, in accordance with sub-rule (2), maintain available statutory economic capital and surplus¹³⁷⁵ of an amount that is equal to or exceeds the value of its minimum margin of solvency.
- (2) For the purposes of sub-rule (1), the available statutory economic capital and surplus¹³⁷⁶ is an amount equal to the sum of the following amounts—
- (a) an amount of the group's Tier 1-capital which must not be less than 80% of the value of the group's minimum margin of solvency; and
 - (b) an amount of the group's Tier 2-capital which must not be more than 25% of the amount of paragraph (a).
- (3) Every group shall maintain available statutory economic capital and surplus¹³⁷⁷ of an amount that is equal to or exceeds the value of its ECR in accordance with sub-rule (4).
- (4) In the case of a group, the available statutory economic capital and surplus¹³⁷⁸ shall be equal to the sum of the following amounts—
- (a) an amount of the group's Tier 1-capital which shall be not less than 60% of the value of the group's ECR;

- (b) an amount of the group's Tier 2-capital which shall not be more than 66.67% of the amount of paragraph (a); and
- (c) an amount of the group's Tier 3-capital which shall not be more than 17.65% of the aggregate sum of paragraph (a) and (b) to the extent that the aggregate sum of paragraph (b) and (c) do not exceed 66.67% of the amount of paragraph (a).

ASSESSMENT OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE INSURANCE GROUP

23. Group financial statements

- (1) Every insurance group must prepare in each financial year consolidated financial statements (including notes to the financial statements) of the parent company of the group in accordance with sub-rule (3) ("group financial statements").
- (2) Such financial statements must be prepared in accordance with any one of the following standards or principles—
 - (a) International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS");
 - (b) Generally Accepted Accounting Principles ("GAAP") that apply in¹³⁷⁹ Canada, the United Kingdom or the United States of America; or
 - (c) Such other GAAP or international standards as the Authority may recognise.
- (3) The group financial statements of an insurance group must be audited annually by the group's approved auditor and an auditor's report prepared by the group's approved auditor in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards ("GAAS") for Canada, the United Kingdom, the United States of America or such GAAS as the Authority may recognise.
- (4) Group financial statements must be prepared in the English language.
- (5) All amounts shown in a group financial statement must be shown in a single currency, and that currency must be the currency in which the books and records of the group are kept in the designated insurer's principal office in Bermuda or, where different books and records are kept in different currencies in that office, then the currency in which the majority of those books and records are kept.
- (6) Where the Authority, pursuant to the power provided by this rule, directs the production of group financial statements, and the amounts in those statements are shown in a foreign currency, then those amounts must be converted into their Bermuda equivalent before the statements are so produced.
- (7) For the purposes of sub-rule (6), the Bermuda equivalent of an amount in a foreign currency is the Bermuda dollar equivalent of that amount as converted into Bermudian dollars at the rate of exchange used by any licensed bank in Bermuda in relation to purchases by that bank of that foreign currency on the last day of the group's financial year, provided that the rate of exchange of one U.S. dollar will be deemed to be one Bermuda dollar.
- (8) For all items shown in any account of any group there must be shown the corresponding amounts for the immediately preceding financial year.
- (9) A designated insurer must within five months after the end of the financial year or such longer period, not exceeding eight months, as the Authority may allow after the end of each financial year, file with the Authority audited group financial statements in respect of the business of the group of which it is a member and the auditor's report¹³⁸⁰.
- (10) The Authority must publish in such manner as it considers appropriate a copy of every audited financial statement filed with it under sub-rule (9) together with the notes to those statements and the auditor's report.

(11) Group financial statements shall be accompanied by an unaudited statement for public disclosure with respect to the group's compliance with the MSM and ECR.¹³⁸¹

SUPERVISORY REPORTING AND DISCLOSURES

24. Statutory financial statements

(1) Every insurance group must prepare in each year financial statements (including notes to the financial statements) of the parent company of the group in accordance with sub-rule (2) ("statutory financial statements").

(2) The statutory financial statements must be prepared by completing forms 1, 2 and 8 of Schedule 1 and populating the line items therein with the corresponding Bermuda- equivalent values of the line items in the group financial statements for the corresponding financial year taking into account the applicable instructions in forms 1, 2 and 8.

(3) For the purposes of sub-rule (2), the Bermuda equivalent of an amount in a foreign currency is the Bermuda dollar equivalent of that amount as converted into Bermudian dollars at the rate of exchange used by any licensed bank in Bermuda in relation to purchases by that bank of that foreign currency on the last day of the group's financial year, provided that the rate of exchange of one U.S. dollar will be deemed to be one Bermuda dollar.

(4) A designated insurer must file with the Authority statutory financial statements prepared in accordance with subparagraph (2) in every financial year within five months after the end of the financial year or such longer period, not exceeding eight months as the Authority may allow.

25. Group Statutory financial return

(1) An insurance group must prepare an annual financial return in accordance with this rule ("statutory financial return").

(2) A designated insurer must submit a group statutory financial return in respect of the insurance group of which it is a member for each financial year within five months after the end of the financial year or such longer period not exceeding eight months as the Authority may allow ("filing date").

(3) The group statutory financial return must consist of the following documents—

- (a) a cover sheet as prescribed in schedule 2;
- (b) an insurance group business solvency certificate as prescribed in schedule 2;
- (c) [DELETED]¹³⁸²;
- (d) particulars of ceded reinsurance comprising of the top ten unaffiliated reinsurers for which the group has the highest recoverable balances and any reinsurer with recoverable balances exceeding 15% of the insurance group's statutory capital and surplus as prescribed in schedule 2;
- (e) any adjustments applied to the group financial statements by the group to produce the statutory financial statements in the form of a reconciliation of amounts reported as total assets, total liabilities, net income and total statutory capital and surplus; and
- (f) a list of non-insurance financial regulated entities owned by the group;
- (g) particulars of qualifying members within the meaning of rule 19(3) as set out in sub-rule (4).

(4) The particulars of qualifying members within the meaning of rule 19(3) are—

- (a) the name of the registered entity;

- (b) the name of the jurisdiction in which the entity is registered;
- (c) the minimum margin of solvency for each registered entity;
- (d) the group's participation interest (percentage) of each registered entity; and
- (e) the member's minimum margin of solvency that is taken into account in calculating the group's minimum margin of solvency pursuant to rule 19.

(5) Schedule 2 which prescribes the form and content of the cover sheet, ¹³⁸³the insurance group business solvency certificate, ¹³⁸⁴the schedule of ceded reinsurance to unaffiliated reinsurers, has effect.

26. Requirements relating to preparation of returns generally

(1) Every statutory financial return and any document annexed to such a return must be prepared in the English language.

(2) All amounts which are shown in any such return or document must be shown in the currency in which, pursuant to rule 23(6), amounts in any account of a group are to be shown; but the Bermuda equivalent of every such amount must be stated next to that amount in every case where that amount is an amount expressed in a foreign currency (in this rule called a "foreign currency amount").

(3) For the purposes of sub-rule (2), the Bermuda equivalent of a foreign currency amount shall be the Bermuda dollar equivalent of that foreign currency amount as converted into Bermuda dollars at the rate of exchange used by any licensed bank in Bermuda in relation to purchases by that bank of that foreign currency on the last day of the relevant year, provided that the rate of exchange of one U.S. dollar will be deemed to be one Bermuda dollar; and the person preparing the return or document in question shall state that rate either in the return or document itself or in some other document made available to the Authority.

27. Opinion of group actuary

The capital and solvency return required in accordance with the Insurance (Prudential Standards) (Insurance Group Solvency Requirement) Rules 2011 shall include an annual opinion of the group actuary in accordance with the requirements of Schedule XV of those Rules. ¹³⁸⁵ ¹³⁸⁶

28. Requirement to keep records in Bermuda

Every designated insurer must keep a copy of the insurance group's financial statements (together with the notes to those statements and the auditor's report thereon), statutory financial statements and the statutory financial return at its principal office for a period of five years.

GENERAL PROVISIONS TO ENSURE COMPLIANCE

29. Designated insurer to report certain events

- (1) A designated insurer must forthwith notify the Authority, in such manner as it may direct—
 - (a) on the designated insurer reaching a view that there is a likelihood of the insurance group or any member of the group of which it is a member becoming insolvent (i.e. breaching a regulatory capital requirement applicable to the insurance group or any member); or
 - (b) if it knows or has reason to believe, that an event to which this rule applies (as provided in sub-rule (3)) has occurred.
- (2) Within 30 days of such notification, the designated insurer must furnish the Authority with a report in writing setting out all the particulars of the case that are available to it.
- (3) This rule applies to the following events—

- (a) failure by the insurance group or any member of the group to comply substantially with a requirement imposed upon it by or under these Rules or the Act or any rules or regulations made thereunder, including requirements relating to its solvency position, governance and risk management, or supervisory reporting and disclosures;
 - (b) failure by the designated insurer, to comply or to facilitate compliance by the group to enable the designated insurer to comply with a direction given to the designated insurer in respect of the group or any of its members under Sections 6C and 32A of the Act or under rule 3(4) of these Rules¹³⁸⁷;
 - (c) conviction of a criminal offence by any member of the group whether in Bermuda or abroad;
 - (d) material breaches of any statutory requirements by any member of the group located outside of Bermuda that could lead to supervisory or enforcement action by a competent authority;
 - (e) a significant loss that is reasonably likely to cause the insurance group to be unable to comply with the enhanced capital requirement applicable to it.
- (4) Within 45 days of notifying the Authority of an event referred to in sub-rule (3)(e), the designated insurer must furnish the Authority with—
- (a) a capital and solvency return that reflects an enhanced capital requirement that has been prepared using post-loss data;
 - (b) unaudited interim statutory financial statements in relation to such period as the Authority may require, together with a declaration of solvency in respect of those statements.
- (5) A designated insurer must notify the Authority in writing within 14 days of becoming aware that a requirement of these Rules conflicts with the laws of another jurisdiction where a member of the insurance group operates.

29A. Cyber risk programme¹³⁸⁸

- (1) Every insurance group shall implement a cyber risk programme to ensure the information security of its information assets.
- (2) The cyber risk programme shall be evidenced by such policies and documentation as the insurance group deems appropriate, and shall reflect the nature, scale and complexity of the group's business, systems and operations.

29B. Cyber event reporting¹³⁸⁹

- (1) Every insurance group that comes into the knowledge of, or where it has reason to believe that, a cyber reporting event resulting in significant adverse impact to the insurance group's operations, policyholders or clients has occurred, shall within 72 hours from the time that there is either a determination or a confirmation of such event (whichever is sooner), notify the Authority in such manner as the Authority may direct.
- (2) Within 14 days of such notification, the insurance group shall furnish the Authority with a report in writing, setting out all the known pertinent particulars of the case that are available to it, and if the root cause has not been confirmed, then the report must still be submitted detailing the information known to date.
- (3) If the report in paragraph (2) does not include all the details due to event complexity and ongoing investigation, a full report containing root cause analysis should be submitted promptly once it is concluded.

(4) The report shall either be submitted by the designated insurer to the Authority or, where similar reporting requirements have been completed at local jurisdiction level for a member of the group, a copy of such report shall be furnished to the Authority.

(5) Where a notification is made to the Authority, but a copy of the local jurisdiction report referred to above is not furnished to the Authority, the Authority in its capacity as the group supervisor will seek to engage with and obtain the report or its particulars from the local jurisdiction regulator as part of the college of supervisors exchange of information.

30. Financial Condition Report¹³⁹⁰

(1) Schedule 3 has effect.

(2) An insurance group shall prepare a financial condition report in accordance with Schedule 3, in connection with public disclosure requirements under rule 4(3).

(3) A financial condition report shall be comprised of an electronic version and a printed version of the financial condition report and shall be filed by the designated insurer of the insurance group with the Authority on or before the filing date.

(4) An insurance group with a website shall publish on its website a copy of the financial condition report within 14 days of the date the report was filed with the Authority.

(5) An insurance group that does not have a website must furnish to the public a copy of a financial condition report within 10 days of receipt of a request made in writing.

(6) The designated insurer of an insurance group shall keep copies of the financial condition report at its head office for a period of five years beginning with the filing date.

(7) In considering an application under section 27F of the Act to modify, or exempt an insurance group from, any requirements of these Rules, the Authority may take into account whether—

- (a) the Authority is satisfied that the disclosure of certain information will result in a competitive disadvantage for an insurance group;
- (b) there are contractual obligations between the insurance group and any policyholder or counterparty to keep certain information confidential;
- (c) such disclosures may be prohibited by a jurisdiction's law or may breach a direction issued by the Authority or any other relevant overseas authority; and
- (d) there are other statutory public disclosure requirements imposed on an insurance group under the Act and the Authority is satisfied that references may be made to the requirements under this rule, where such disclosures provide similar information to that required in the financial condition report.

(7A) When considering situations for an exemption under paragraph (7)(a) or (b), the Authority shall not grant an application of a designated insurer for an exemption from the requirement to provide particulars relating to paragraph (7)(e) (capital management) of the financial condition report of an insurance group required in accordance with Schedule 3.¹³⁹¹

(8) Where approval has been granted by the Authority for a modification or exemption in accordance with the Act; the financial condition report may state that the Authority has provided such approval.

31 Subsequent Event¹³⁹²

(1) Where a significant event occurs on or before an insurance group's filing date, the insurance group shall prepare a report on the event at the time of filing its financial condition report under rule 30 as part of the financial condition report under Schedule 3, heading "Subsequent Event".

- (2) Where a significant event occurs after an insurance group's filing date, an insurance group shall prepare for the Authority a report on the event within 14 days of the occurrence of such event; which shall be filed with the Authority by the designated insurer of the insurance group.
- (3) An insurance group with a website shall publish on such website, a report on a significant event occurring after the filing date within 30 days of the date of submission of the report to the Authority, or by such other date agreed by the Authority.
- (4) An insurance group that does not have a website must furnish to the public a copy of any report prepared on a significant event occurring after the filing date within 30 days of receipt of a request made in writing.
- (5) The designated insurer of the insurance group shall keep copies of reports on any significant event at its head office for a period of five years beginning with the filing date.

32 Declaration on Financial Condition Report or Significant Event¹³⁹³

Every financial condition report or report on a significant event filed by a designated insurer of an insurance group shall be signed by-

- (a) the chief executive of the parent company; and
- (b) any chief risk officer or chief financial officer of the parent company;

declaring that to the best of their knowledge and belief, the financial condition report or the report on a significant event fairly represents the financial condition of the insurance group in all material respects.

SCHEDULES

[The Schedules to these Rules have been omitted. They are available for inspection at the offices of the Bermuda Monetary Authority or on the website: www.bma.bm.]

Made this 30th day of December 2011

Chairman

The Bermuda Monetary Authority

BERMUDA MONETARY AUTHORITY ACT 1969 (FIFTH SCHEDULE FEES - INSURANCE ACT 1978)

FOURTH SCHEDULE - INSURANCE ACT 1978^{1394 1395 1396 1397 1398 1399 1400 1401 1402 1403 1404 1405 1406 1407 1408}

FIFTH SCHEDULE¹⁴⁰⁹

Insurance Act 1978 - Part A (2024)					
1	Applying for registration as:				
	(a)	an insurer under section 4(1)		\$800	
	(b)	an insurance manager, broker, agent or insurance marketplace provider under section 10		\$400	
	(c)	an insurance salesman under section 10		\$200	
2	Applying:				
	(a)	to vary or delete any conditions imposed on the Certificate of Registration under section 4(3)		\$800	
	(b)	to register as a different class of insurer under section 4(6)		\$800	
	(c)	to be granted an extension to the filing deadline under section 17(4) for:			
		(i)	Class 3A, C and D insurers:		
			(A)	First month past filing deadline	\$1,500
			(B)	Second month past filing deadline	\$1,500
			(C)	Third month past filing deadline	\$1,500
		(ii)	Class 3B, 4 and E insurers:		
			(A)	First month past filing deadline	\$2,500
			(B)	Second month past filing deadline	\$2,500
			(C)	Third month past filing deadline	\$2,500
		(iii)	Class 1, 2, 3, A, B insurers, innovative insurers and Special Purpose Insurers:		
			(A)	First month past filing deadline	\$750
			(B)	Second month past filing deadline	\$750
			(C)	Third month past filing deadline	\$750
		Note: Where the deadline for more than one filing is extended pursuant to Section 17(4) or Section 6C under paragraphs (x) and (z) only one application fee is payable.			

Insurance Act 1978 - Part A (2024)			
	(d)	to be exempted from the record keeping requirements of section 18C(2)	\$750
	(e)	to be granted an extension of the period of registration under section 13(2A)(b)(ii)	\$2,266
	(f)	to notify new or increased shareholder control under section 30D	\$750
	(g)	to file an affidavit prior to the payment of dividends exceeding 25% of a Class 3A, 3B, 4, C, D and E insurer's statutory capital and surplus under section 31B	\$550
	(h)	to obtain approval for an insurer to reduce statutory capital by 15% or more under section 31C	\$1,500
	(i)	to be granted direction under section 56 other than those mentioned in paragraph (ia)	\$1,000
	(ia)	to be granted a direction under section 56 in respect of:	
	(i)	exemption from requirement of section 18B to include opinion of Loss Reserve Specialist or section 27 to include actuarial certificate of long-term business liabilities	\$1,000
	(ii)	modifying of accounting provisions under sections 15 to 18 and Regulations	\$1,000
	(iii)	modifying margin of solvency for general business under section 33 and Regulations	\$1,000
	(iv)	modifying statutory financial returns under sections 15 to 18 and Regulations	\$1,000
	(j)	to be granted a direction under section 57A	\$2,500
	(k)	to obtain approval for an asset not appearing on lines 1, 2, 3(a), 5(a), 9, 10, 11 and 12 as required by Insurance Accounts Regulations 1980 or Insurance Accounts Rules 2016, to be treated as "relevant assets"	\$1,000
	(l)	to obtain approval of letters of credit, guarantees and any other instruments to be treated as other fixed capital for:	
	(i)	Class A, B, 1, 2, and 3 insurers	\$1,000
	(ii)	Class 3A, 3B, 4, C, D and E insurers	\$5,000
		Note: Where applications are made by an insurer for approval of instruments to be treated as other fixed capital and eligible capital then only the higher of the two application fees shall be payable.	
	(m)	for cancellation of registration under section 41(1)(a)	\$1,000
	(ma)	for cancellation of registration under section 42(1)(a)	\$500
	(n)	for approval of an internal capital model made under the provisions of a Rule made under section 6A:	\$55,000

Insurance Act 1978 - Part A (2024)			
		Note: this paragraph is intended to refer to the pre- application process.	
	(o)	subject to paragraph 2A, for review and approval of an internal capital model made under the provision of a Rule made under section 6A.	Assessed on a case-by-case, subject to minimum of \$200,000 and maximum of \$2,000,000
		Note: Applications made hereunder shall be subject to a sliding scale fee payment as determined by the Authority having regard to (1) the structural complexity of the internal model, (2) the scale and complexity of risks covered by the internal model, (3) the complexity of the insurance group organization structure	
	(p)	for annual fee for monitoring of an approved internal capital model made under the provision of a Rule made under section 6A	\$30,000
	(q)	for post-approval of an internal capital model made under the provision of a Rule made under section 6A	\$30,000
		Note: this charge shall apply to each major change that is being considered.	
	(r)	for exemption from filing CISSA information under a prudential rule where a GSSA filing includes such information and the insurance group confirms risk management is centralised within the insurance group	\$1,000
	(s)	for exemption from an applicable prudential standard requirement under section 6C	\$1,000
	(t)	for exemption from filing a capital and solvency return under section 6C	\$1,000
	(u)	for modifications to an applicable prudential standard requirements under section 6C	\$1,000
	(v)	for approval of an eligible capital instrument under section 6C:	Assessed on a case-by-case, subject to minimum of \$10,000 and maximum of \$130,000
		Note: Applications made hereunder shall be subject to a sliding scale fee payment as determined by the Authority having regard to the scope and complexity of the review and the expected solvency impact of the application.	
	(w)	under section 6D to adjust enhanced capital requirement or available statutory capital and surplus or available statutory economic capital and surplus in accordance with prudential rules made under section 6A:	Assessed on a case-by-case, subject to

Insurance Act 1978 - Part A (2024)				
		Note: Applications made hereunder shall be subject to a sliding scale fee payment as determined by the Authority having regard to the scope and complexity of the review and the expected solvency impact of the application.		minimum of \$10,000 and maximum of \$200,000
	(wa)	For subsequent approvals of adjustment to the enhanced capital requirement or available statutory capital and surplus or available statutory economic capital and surplus (where there are no major changes from the initial application) by changing certain capital factor charges in the BSCR under section 6D:		
		(i)	application for simple adjustment	\$10,000
		(ii)	application for a simple-complex adjustment	\$10,000
		(iii)	application for a complex adjustment	Assessed on a case-by-case, subject to a minimum of \$10,000 and a maximum of \$100,000
		Note: Applications made hereunder shall be subject to a sliding scale fee payment as determined by the Authority having regard to the scope and complexity of the review and the expected solvency impact of the application.		
	(x)	for BSCR filing extensions, under section 6C made by:		
		Note: Where applications are also made for filing deadline extensions pursuant to section 17(4) under paragraph (c) or section 6(c) under paragraphs (x) and (z) only one application fee is payable.		
		Class 3A, C and D insurers:		
		(A)	First month past the filing date	\$1,500
		(B)	Second month past the filing date	\$1,500
		(C)	Third month past the filing date	\$1,500
		Class 3B, 4 and E insurers:		
		(A)	First month past the filing date	\$1,500
		(B)	Second month past the filing date	\$1,500

Insurance Act 1978 - Part A (2024)					
			(C)	Third month past the filing date	\$1,500
	(y)	for exemption or modification of quarterly financial returns, under section 6C:			\$2,500
	(z)	for CISSA, GAAP or Financial Condition Report extensions under section 6C made by:			
		Note: Where the deadline for more than one filing is extended pursuant to Section 17(4) under paragraph (c) or Section 6(c) under paragraphs (x) and (z) only one application fee is payable.			
		Class 3A, C and D insurers:			
		(A)	First month past the filing date		\$1,500
		(B)	Second month past the filing date		\$1,500
		(C)	Third month past the filing date		\$1,500
		Class 3B, 4 and E insurers:			
		(A)	First month past the filing date		\$1,500
		(B)	Second month past the filing date		\$1,500
		(C)	Third month past the filing date		\$1,500
	(aa)	for in depth reviews of matters relating to a modification of a prudential rule under section 6C:			Assessed on a case by case, subject to minimum of \$10,000 and maximum of \$130,000
		Note: Applications made hereunder shall be subject to a sliding scale fee payment as determined by the Authority having regard to the scope and complexity of the review and the expected solvency impact of the application. This fee is to be applied for applications under section 6C not set out in this Schedule.			
	(ab)	for excepted long term business approval under section 14 (1) (i)			\$1,000
	(ac)	application to modify LRSO for Class IIGB, Class 3A, 3B, 4 under section (6C)			\$1,000
	(ad)	for review and approval of a scenario based approach (SBA) model made under the provisions of a Rule made under section 6A.			One-time fee assessed on a case-by-case, subject to a minimum of \$120,000 and a maximum
		Note: Applications made hereunder shall be subject to a sliding scale fee payment as determined by the Authority, having regard to the structural complexity of the SBA model, the scale and complexity of assets or liabilities covered by the SBA model, or any other item deemed relevant by the Authority.			

Insurance Act 1978 - Part A (2024)			
			of \$1,500,000
	(ae)	for annual fee for monitoring of an approved SBA model made under the provisions of a Rule made under section 6A	\$250,000
	(af)	for approval of a SBA model made under the provision of a Rule made under section 6A for:	
	(i)	approval for use of assets that are acceptable on a limited basis in Best Estimate Liability (BEL) calculation	Assessed on a case-by-case, subject to a minimum of \$10,000 and a maximum of \$500,000
	(ii)	subsequent approval for use of assets under subparagraph (i)	\$10,000
	(iii)	approval of use of long duration assets that are otherwise unacceptable in BEL calculation	Assessed on a case-by-case, subject to a minimum of \$10,000 and a maximum of \$500,000
	(iv)	subsequent approval for use of long duration assets under subparagraph (iii)	\$10,000
	(v)	approval for use of insurer-specific default cost assumptions	\$15,000
	(vi)	subsequent approval for use of insurer-specific default cost assumptions under subparagraph (v)	\$10,000
		Note: approval for use of insurer-specific \$ default cost assumptions under paragraph (2)(af)(vi) shall be required every two years.	
	(vii)	approval for any other application for post-approval adjustment to the SBA model	\$20,000
3	Registering as:		
	(a)	insurer:	

Insurance Act 1978 - Part A (2024)				
		(i)	non-resident insurance undertaking under the Non-Resident Insurance Undertakings Act 1967 (fees in paragraphs (a)(ii) to (xvi) of this item do not apply to these undertakings)	\$25,750
		(ii)	Class 1 insurer carrying on general business	\$2,250
		(iii)	Class 2 insurer carrying on general business	\$4,375
		(iv)	Class 3 insurer carrying on general business where gross premium is expected to:	
		(A)	not exceed \$5 million	\$17,800
		(B)	exceed \$5 million but not exceed \$20 million	\$19,800
		(C)	exceed \$20 million but not exceed \$35 million	\$22,550
		(D)	exceed \$35 million but not exceed \$100 million	\$25,920
		(E)	exceed \$100 million	\$30,000
		(iva)	Class 3A insurer carrying on general business where gross premium is expected to:	
		(A)	not exceed \$5 million	\$24,550
		(B)	exceed \$5 million but not exceed \$20 million	\$29,100
		(C)	exceed \$20 million but not exceed \$35 million	\$33,600
		(D)	exceed \$35 million but not exceed \$100 million	\$38,760
		(E)	exceed \$100 million	\$44,500
		(F)	or the insurer qualifies as a Class 3A affiliated reinsurer	\$24,550
		(ivb)	Class 3B insurer carrying on general business where gross premium is expected to:	
		(A)	not exceed \$150 million	\$253,000
		(B)	exceed \$150 million but not exceed \$350 million	\$281,100
		(C)	exceed \$350 million but not exceed \$2 billion	\$314,800
		(D)	exceed \$2 billion but not exceed \$5 billion	\$365,400
		(E)	exceed \$5 billion	\$446,800
		(v)	Class 4 insurer carrying on general business where gross premium is expected to:	
		(A)	not exceed \$150 million	\$253,000
		(B)	exceed \$150 million but not exceed \$350 million	\$281,100
		(C)	exceed \$350 million but not exceed \$2 billion	\$314,800
		(D)	exceed \$2 billion but not exceed \$5 billion	\$365,400

Insurance Act 1978 - Part A (2024)				
		(E)	exceed \$5 billion	\$446,800
	(vi)	Special Purpose Insurer:		
		(A)	Conducting restricted special purpose business	\$10,000
		(B)	Conducting unrestricted special purpose business	\$15,000
	(vii)	Class A insurer		\$13,570
	(viii)	Class B insurer		\$13,570
	(ix)	Class C insurer, carrying on domestic business only, where total assets are expected to:		
		(A)	not exceed \$150 million	\$25,000
		(B)	exceed \$150 million but not exceed \$350 million	\$28,000
		(C)	exceed \$350 million but not exceed \$2 billion	\$31,000
		(D)	exceed \$2 billion but not exceed \$5 billion	\$61,000
		(E)	exceed \$5 billion but not exceed \$10 billion	\$65,000
		(F)	exceed \$10 billion	\$100,000
	(ixa)	Class C insurer, except those carrying on domestic business only, where total assets are expected to:		
		(A)	not exceed \$50 million	\$50,000
		(B)	exceed \$50 million but not exceed \$150 million	\$75,000
		(C)	exceed \$150 million but not exceed \$350 million	\$150,000
		(D)	exceed \$350 million but not exceed \$1 billion	\$210,000
		(E)	exceed \$1 billion but not exceed \$3 billion	\$270,000
		(F)	exceed \$3 billion but not exceed \$5 billion	\$380,000
		(G)	exceed \$5 billion	\$430,000 + 0.001% for assets above \$5 billion
	(x)	Class D insurer, carrying on domestic business only, where total assets are expected to:		
		(A)	not exceed \$750 million	\$75,000
		(B)	exceed \$750 million	\$80,000
	(xa)	Class D insurer, except those carrying on domestic business only, where total assets are expected to:		
		(A)	not exceed \$500 million	\$270,000
		(B)	exceed \$500 million but not exceed \$1 billion	\$300,000

Insurance Act 1978 - Part A (2024)					
		(C)	exceed \$1 billion but not exceed \$3 billion	\$350,000	
		(D)	exceed \$3 billion but not exceed \$5 billion	\$380,000	
		(E)	exceed \$5 billion	\$430,000 + 0.001% for assets above \$5 billion	
	(xi)	Class E insurer, carrying on domestic business only, where total assets are expected to:			
		(A)	not exceed \$1 billion	\$95,000	
		(B)	exceed \$1 billion but not exceed \$5 billion	\$114,000	
		(C)	exceed \$5 billion but not exceed \$10 billion	\$152,000	
		(D)	exceed \$10 billion	\$190,000	
	(xia)	Class E insurer, except those carrying on domestic business only, where total assets are expected to:			
		(A)	not exceed \$500 million	\$270,000	
		(B)	exceed \$500 million but not exceed \$1 billion	\$300,000	
		(C)	exceed \$1 billion but not exceed \$3 billion	\$350,000	
		(D)	exceed \$3 billion but not exceed \$5 billion	\$380,000	
		(E)	exceed \$5 billion	\$430,000 + 0.001% for assets above \$5 billion	
	(xii)	Class IGB insurer			\$6,180
	(xiii)	Class ILT insurer			\$6,180
	(xiv)	Class 3A insurer carrying on run-off general business where:			
		(A)	gross reserves are less than \$7.5 million and assets are less than \$15 million	\$24,550	
		(B)	gross reserves are less than \$25 million and assets are less than \$50 million	\$29,100	
		(C)	gross reserves are less than \$35 million and assets are less than \$70 million	\$33,600	
		(D)	gross reserves are less than \$100 million and assets are less than \$200 million	\$38,760	
		(E)	gross reserves are exceeding \$100 million and assets are exceeding \$200 million	\$44,500	

Insurance Act 1978 - Part A (2024)				
	(xv)	Class 3B insurer carrying on run-off general business where:		
		(A)	gross reserves are less than \$200 million and assets are less than \$400 million	\$253,000
		(B)	gross reserves are less than \$500 million and assets are less than \$1 billion	\$281,100
		(C)	gross reserves are less than \$3 billion and assets are less than \$6 billion	\$314,800
		(D)	gross reserves are less than \$9 billion and assets are less than \$18 billion	\$365,400
		(E)	gross reserves are exceeding \$9 billion and assets are exceeding \$18 billion	\$446,800
	(xvi)	Class 4 insurer carrying on run-off general business where:		
		(A)	gross reserves are less than \$200 million and assets are less than \$400 million	\$253,000
		(B)	gross reserves are less than \$500 million and assets are less than \$1 billion	\$281,100
		(C)	gross reserves are less than \$3 billion and assets are less than \$6 billion	\$314,800
		(D)	gross reserves are less than \$9 billion and assets are less than \$18 billion	\$365,400
		(E)	gross reserves are exceeding \$9 billion and assets are exceeding \$18 billion	\$446,800
(b)	insurance manager:			
	(i)	for each Class 1 insurer managed		\$100
	(ii)	for each Class 2 insurer managed		\$150
	(iii)	for each Class 3 insurer managed		\$200
	(iv)	for each Class 3A insurer managed		\$300
	(v)	for each Class 3B insurer managed		\$400
	(vi)	for each Class 4 insurer managed		\$400
	(vii)	for each Class A insurer managed		\$100
	(viii)	for each Class B insurer managed		\$150
	(ix)	for each Class C insurer managed		\$300
	(x)	for each Class D insurer managed		\$350
	(xi)	for each Class E insurer managed		\$400
	(xii)	for each Special Purpose Insurer managed		\$150

Insurance Act 1978 - Part A (2024)			
	(xiii)	for each Class IIGB insurer managed	\$200
	(xiv)	for each Collateralized Insurer managed	\$200
		Note: Where an insurance manager's fees are less than \$3,000, it shall pay the minimum of \$3,000. Where an insurance manager's fees are \$15,000 or more, it shall pay the maximum of \$15,000.	
	(c)	insurance broker or agent under section 10, or an innovative intermediary under the Act	\$3,000
	(d)	insurance salesman under section 10	\$300
	(e)	insurance marketplace provider where gross premiums are expected to:	
	(A)	not exceed \$5 million	\$4,500
	(B)	exceed \$5 million but not exceed \$20 million	\$6,000
	(C)	exceed \$20 million but not exceed \$35 million	\$7,500
	(D)	exceed \$35 million but not exceed \$100 million	\$9,000
	(E)	exceed \$100 million	\$11,500
	(f)	Collateralized Insurer under section 14 where assets held as collateral are expected to:	
	(A)	not exceed \$150 million	\$15,000
	(B)	exceed \$150 million but not exceed \$350 million	\$17,000
	(C)	exceed \$350 million but not exceed \$2 billion	\$22,000
	(D)	exceed \$2 billion but not exceed \$5 billion	\$30,000
	(E)	exceed \$5 billion but not exceed \$10 billion	\$40,000
	(F)	exceed \$10 billion	\$50,000
	(g)	Class IIGB Insurer where gross premiums are expected to:	
	(A)	not exceed \$5 million	\$20,000
	(B)	exceed \$5 million but not exceed \$20 million	\$25,500
	(C)	exceed \$20 million but not exceed \$35 million	\$30,000
	(D)	exceed \$35 million but not exceed \$100 million	\$35,000
	(E)	exceed \$100 million	\$40,000
	(h)	Class IILT insurer where total assets are expected to:	
	(A)	not exceed \$150 million	\$25,000
	(B)	exceed \$150 million but not exceed \$350 million	\$28,000
	(C)	exceed \$350 million but not exceed \$2 billion	\$31,000
	(D)	exceed \$2 billion but not exceed \$5 billion	\$61,000

Insurance Act 1978 - Part A (2024)					
		(E)	exceed \$5 billion but not exceed \$10 billion		\$65,000
		(F)	exceed \$10 billion		\$100,000
4	Issuing any certificate under section 14(1)(c)				\$800
5	Inspecting the register under section 14(1)(d)				\$26
6	The furnishing by the Authority of any document or copy of a document under section 14(1)(e):				
	(a)	For the first three pages or part thereof			\$26
	(b)	For each additional three pages or part thereof			\$6
Fees in respect of the above are due upon application.					
7	Annual fee under section 14(2) payable by:				
	(a)	insurer:			
	(i)	non-resident insurance undertaking under the Non-Resident Insurance Undertakings Act 1967 (fees in paragraphs (a)(ii) to (xia) of this item do not apply to these undertakings)			\$25,750
	(ii)	Class 1 insurer carrying on general business			\$2,250
	(iii)	Class 2 insurer carrying on general business			\$4,375
	(iv)	Class 3 insurer carrying on general business where gross premium written is expected to:			
		(A)	not exceed \$5 million		\$17,800
		(B)	exceed \$5 million but not exceed \$20 million		\$19,800
		(C)	exceed \$20 million but not exceed \$35 million		\$22,550
		(D)	exceed \$35 million but not exceed \$100 million		\$25,920
		(E)	exceed \$100 million		\$30,000
	(iva)	Class 3A insurer carrying on general business where gross premium written is expected to:			
		(A)	not exceed \$5 million		\$24,550
		(B)	exceed \$5 million but not exceed \$20 million		\$29,100
		(C)	exceed \$20 million but not exceed \$35 million		\$33,600
		(D)	exceed \$35 million but not exceed \$100 million		\$38,760
		(E)	exceed \$100 million		\$44,500
		(F)	or where the insurer qualifies as a Class 3A affiliated reinsurer		24,550
	(ivb)	Class 3B insurer carrying on general business where gross premium written is expected to:			

Insurance Act 1978 - Part A (2024)					
		(A)	not exceed \$150 million		\$253,000
		(B)	exceed \$150 million but not exceed \$350 million		\$281,100
		(C)	exceed \$350 million but not exceed \$2 billion		\$314,800
		(D)	exceed \$2 billion but not exceed \$5 billion		\$365,400
		(E)	exceed \$5 billion		\$446,800
	(v)	Class 4 insurer carrying on general business where gross premium written is expected to:			
		(A)	not exceed \$150 million		\$253,000
		(B)	exceed \$150 million but not exceed \$350 million		\$281,100
		(C)	exceed \$350 million but not exceed \$2 billion		\$314,800
		(D)	exceed \$2 billion but not exceed \$5 billion		\$365,400
		(E)	exceed \$5 billion		\$446,800
	(vi)	Special Purpose insurers			
		(A)	Conducting restricted special purpose business		\$10,000
		(B)	Conducting unrestricted special purpose business		\$15,000
	(vii)	Class A insurer			\$13,570
	(viii)	Class B insurer			\$13,570
	(ix)	Class C insurer, carrying on domestic business only, where total assets are expected to:			
		(A)	not exceed \$150 million		\$25,000
		(B)	exceed \$150 million but not exceed \$350 million		\$28,000
		(C)	exceed \$350 million but not exceed \$2 billion		\$31,000
		(D)	exceed \$2 billion but not exceed \$5 billion		\$61,000
		(E)	exceed \$5 billion but not exceed \$10 billion		\$65,000
		(F)	exceed \$10 billion		\$100,000
	(ixa)	Class C insurer, except those carrying on domestic business only, where total assets are expected to:			
		(A)	not exceed \$50 million		\$30,000
		(B)	exceed \$50 million but not exceed \$150 million		\$45,000
		(C)	exceed \$150 million but not exceed \$350 million		\$90,000
		(D)	exceed \$350 million but not exceed \$1 billion		\$126,000
		(E)	exceed \$1 billion but not exceed \$3 billion		\$162,000
		(F)	exceed \$3 billion but not exceed \$5 billion		\$228,000

Insurance Act 1978 - Part A (2024)				
		(G)	exceed \$5 billion	\$258,000 + 0.001% for assets above \$5 billion
	(x)	Class D insurer, carrying on domestic business only, where total assets are expected to:		
		(A)	not exceed \$750 million	\$75,000
		(B)	exceed \$750 million	\$80,000
	(xa)	Class D insurer, except those carrying on domestic business only, where total assets are expected to:		
		(A)	not exceed \$500 million	\$162,000
		(B)	exceed \$500 million but not exceed \$1 billion	\$180,000
		(C)	exceed \$1 billion but not exceed \$3 billion	\$210,000
		(D)	exceed \$3 billion but not exceed \$5 billion	\$228,000
		(E)	exceed \$5 billion	\$258,000 + 0.001% for assets above \$5 billion
	(xi)	Class E insurer, carrying on domestic business only, where total assets are expected to:		
		(A)	not exceed \$1 billion	\$95,000
		(B)	exceed \$1 billion but not exceed \$5 billion	\$114,000
		(C)	exceed \$5 billion but not exceed \$10 billion	\$152,000
		(D)	exceed \$10 billion	\$190,000
	(xia)	Class E insurer, except those carrying on domestic business only, where total assets are expected to:		
		(A)	not exceed \$500 million	\$162,000
		(B)	exceed \$500 million but not exceed \$1 billion	\$180,000
		(C)	exceed \$1 billion but not exceed \$3 billion	\$210,000
		(D)	exceed \$3 billion but not exceed \$5 billion	\$228,000
		(E)	exceed \$5 billion	\$258,000 + 0.001% for assets above \$5 billion
	(b)	insurance manager:		

Insurance Act 1978 - Part A (2024)				
		(i)	for each Class 1 insurer managed	\$100
		(ii)	for each Class 2 insurer managed	\$150
		(iii)	for each Class 3 insurer managed	\$200
		(iv)	for each Class 3A insurer managed	\$300
		(v)	for each Class 3B insurer managed	\$400
		(vi)	for each Class 4 insurer managed	\$400
		(vii)	for each Class A insurer managed	\$100
		(viii)	for each Class B insurer managed	\$150
		(ix)	for each Class C insurer managed	\$300
		(x)	for each Class D insurer managed	\$350
		(xi)	for each Class E insurer managed	\$400
		(xii)	for each Special Purpose Insurer managed	\$150
		(xiii)	for each Class IIGB insurer managed	\$200
		(xiv)	for each Collateralized Insurer managed	\$200
		Note: The total sum payable by an insurance manager pursuant to the above fees is subject to a minimum of \$3,000 and a maximum of \$15,000		
	(c)	insurance broker or agent under section 10		\$3,000
	(d)	insurance salesman under section 10		\$300
	(e)	insurer registered to carry on run-off general business as a:		
		(i)	Class 3A insurer where:	
		(A)	gross reserves are less than \$7.5 million and assets are less than \$15 million	\$24,550
		(B)	gross reserves are less than \$25 million and assets are less than \$50 million	\$29,100
		(C)	gross reserves are less than \$35 million and assets are less than \$70 million	\$33,600
		(D)	gross reserves are less than \$100 million and assets are less than \$200 million	\$38,760
		(E)	gross reserves are exceeding \$100 million and assets are exceeding \$200 million	\$44,500
		(ii)	Class 3B insurer where:	
		(A)	gross reserves are less than \$200 million and assets are less than \$400 million	\$253,000

Insurance Act 1978 - Part A (2024)					
		(B)	gross reserves are less than \$500 million and assets are less than \$1 billion		\$281,100
		(C)	gross reserves are less than \$3 billion and assets are less than \$6 billion		\$314,800
		(D)	gross reserves are less than \$9 billion and assets are less than \$18 billion		\$365,400
		(E)	gross reserves are exceeding \$9 billion and assets are exceeding \$18 billion		\$446,800
	(iii)	Class 4 insurer where:			
		(A)	gross reserves are less than \$200 million and assets are less than \$400 million		\$253,000
		(B)	gross reserves are less than \$500 million and assets are less than \$1 billion		\$281,100
		(C)	gross reserves are less than \$3 billion and assets are less than \$6 billion		\$314,800
		(D)	gross reserves are less than \$9 billion and assets are less than \$18 billion		\$365,400
		(E)	gross reserves are exceeding \$9 billion and assets are exceeding \$18 billion		\$446,800
	(f)	insurance marketplace provider where gross premiums are expected to:			
		(A)	not exceed \$5 million		\$4,500
		(B)	exceed \$5 million but not exceed \$20 million		\$6,000
		(C)	exceed \$20 million but not exceed \$35 million		\$7,500
		(D)	exceed \$35 million but not exceed \$100 million		\$9,000
		(E)	exceed \$100 million		\$11,500
	(g)	Collateralized Insurer under section 14 where assets held as collateral are expected to:			
		(A)	not exceed \$150 million		\$15,000
		(B)	exceed \$150 million but not exceed \$350 million		\$17,000
		(C)	exceed \$350 million but not exceed \$2 billion		\$22,000
		(D)	exceed \$2 billion but not exceed \$5 billion		\$30,000
		(E)	exceed \$5 billion but not exceed \$10 billion		\$40,000
		(F)	exceed \$10 billion		\$50,000
	(h)	Class IIIGB where gross premiums are expected to:			
		(A)	not exceed \$5 million		\$20,000

Insurance Act 1978 - Part A (2024)				
		(B)	exceed \$5 million but not exceed \$20 million	\$25,000
		(C)	exceed \$20 million but not exceed \$35 million	\$30,000
		(D)	exceed \$35 million but not exceed \$100 million	\$35,000
		(E)	exceed \$100 million	\$40,000
	(i)	Class IILT insurer where total assets are expected to:		
		(A)	not exceed \$150 million	\$25,000
		(B)	exceed \$150 million but not exceed \$350 million	\$28,000
		(C)	exceed \$350 million but not exceed \$2 billion	\$31,000
		(D)	exceed \$2 billion but not exceed \$5 billion	\$61,000
		(E)	exceed \$5 billion but not exceed \$10 billion	\$65,000
		(F)	exceed \$10 billion	\$100,000
7A	Supplementary fee to be paid by an insurer whose business includes domestic insurance business in addition to the fee payable for its class of business under paragraph 7(a)			\$25,750
7B	Supplementary fee to be paid by a Class C, Class D and Class E insurer who writes retail business, in addition to the fee payable for its class of business under paragraph 7(a):			
		Where total assets are expected to:		
		(A)	not exceed \$100 million	\$30,000
		(B)	exceed \$100 million but not exceed \$500 million	\$50,000
		(C)	exceed \$500 million but not exceed \$5 billion	\$75,000
		(D)	exceed \$5 billion	\$100,000
	Note: Where an insurer carries on domestic business only, the supplementary fees under paragraph 7B do not apply.			
8	(a)	Annual fee under section 27B payable by a Class 3A, 3B or 4 designated insurer on behalf of an insurance group where gross premium written in the year preceding the year of assessment:		
		(i)	did not exceed \$5 billion	\$211,700
		(ii)	exceeded \$5 billion but did not exceed \$10 billion	\$279,000
		(iii)	exceeded \$10 billion	\$545,900
	(b)	Annual fee under section 27B payable by a Class C, D or E designated insurer on behalf of an insurance group where total assets at the preceding year-end to the year of assessment:		
		(i)	did not exceed \$10 billion	\$211,700
		(ii)	exceeded \$10 billion but did not exceed \$20 billion	\$279,000

Insurance Act 1978 - Part A (2024)			
	(iii)	exceeded \$20 billion	\$545,900
	(c)	Annual fee under section 27B payable by a designated insurer carrying on run off general business on behalf of an insurance group where:	
	(i)	gross reserves of the insurance group are less than \$9 billion and assets of the insurance group are less than \$18 billion	\$211,700
	(ii)	gross reserves of the insurance group are less than \$15 billion and assets of the insurance group are less than \$30 billion	\$279,000
	(iii)	gross reserves of the insurance group exceeded \$15 billion and assets of the insurance group are less than \$30 billion	\$545,900
	(d)	Annual fee payable by the Head of the IAIG on behalf of the IAIG where total consolidated group assets at the preceding year-end to the year of assessment:	
	(i)	did not exceed \$50 billion	\$1,000,000
	(ii)	exceeded \$50 billion	\$1,000,000 + 0.0015% for assets above \$50 billion
		Note: IAIG fees are only applicable to an insurance group carrying on Long-term business where Long-term assets for the group exceed 20% of total assets and where such insurance group meets the criteria for and is designated as an IAIG in accordance with the Act.	
Annual fees in respect of the above are due on or before 31st March.			

Insurance Act 1978 - Part B (2025)			
1	Applying for registration as:		
	(a)	an insurer under section 4(1)	\$800
	(b)	an insurance manager, broker, agent or insurance marketplace provider under section 10	\$400
	(c)	an insurance salesman under section 10	\$200
2	Applying:		
	(a)	to vary or delete any conditions imposed on the Certificate of Registration under section 4(3)	\$800
	(b)	to register as a different class of insurer under section 4(6)	\$800

Insurance Act 1978 - Part B (2025)				
	(c)	to be granted an extension to the filing deadline under section 17(4) for:		
	(i)	Class 3A, C and D insurers:		
		(A)	First month past filing deadline	\$1,500
		(B)	Second month past filing deadline	\$1,500
		(C)	Third month past filing deadline	\$1,500
	(ii)	Class 3B, 4 and E insurers:		
		(A)	First month past filing deadline	\$2,500
		(B)	Second month past filing deadline	\$2,500
		(C)	Third month past filing deadline	\$2,500
	(iii)	Class 1, 2, 3, A, B insurers, innovative insurers and Special Purpose Insurers:		
		(A)	First month past filing deadline	\$750
		(B)	Second month past filing deadline	\$750
		(C)	Third month past filing deadline	\$750
		Note: Where the deadline for more than one filing is extended pursuant to Section 17(4) or Section 6C under paragraphs (x) and (z) only one application fee is payable.		
	(d)	to be exempted from the recordkeeping requirements of section 18C(2)		\$750
	(e)	to be granted an extension of the period of registration under section 13(2A)(b)(ii)		\$2,266
	(f)	to notify new or increased shareholder control under section 30D		\$750
	(g)	to file an affidavit prior to the payment of dividends exceeding 25% of a Class 3A, 3B, 4, C, D and E insurer's statutory capital and surplus under section 31B		\$550
	(h)	to obtain approval for an insurer to reduce statutory capital by 15% or more under section 31C		\$1,500
	(i)	to be granted direction under section 56 other than those mentioned in paragraph (ia)		\$1,000
	(ia)	to be granted a direction under section 56 in respect of:		
		(i)	exemption from requirement of section 18B to include opinion of Loss Reserve Specialist or section 27 to include actuarial certificate of long-term business liabilities	\$1,000
		(ii)	modifying of accounting provisions under sections 15 to 18 and Regulations	\$1,000

Insurance Act 1978 - Part B (2025)				
		(iii)	modifying margin of solvency for general business under section 33 and Regulations	\$1,000
		(iv)	modifying statutory financial returns under sections 15 to 18 and Regulations	\$1,000
	(j)		to be granted a direction under section 57A	\$2,500
	(k)		to obtain approval for an asset not appearing on lines 1, 2, 3(a), 5(a), 9, 10, 11 and 12 as required by Insurance Accounts Regulations 1980 or Insurance Accounts Rules 2016, to be treated as “relevant assets”	\$1,000
	(l)		to obtain approval of letters of credit, guarantees and any other instruments to be treated as other fixed capital for:	
		(i)	Class A, B, 1, 2, and 3 insurers	\$1,000
		(ii)	Class 3A, 3B, 4, C, D and E insurers	\$5,000
			Note: Where applications are made by an insurer for approval of instruments to be treated as other fixed capital and eligible capital then only the higher of the two application fees shall be payable.	
	(m)		for cancellation of registration under section 41(1)(a)	\$1,000
	(ma)		for cancellation of registration under section 42(1)(a)	\$500
	(n)		for approval of an internal capital model made under the provisions of a Rule made under section 6A:	\$55,000
			Note: this paragraph is intended to refer to the pre- application process.	
	(o)		subject to paragraph 2A, for review and approval of an internal capital model made under the provision of a Rule made under section 6A.	Assessed on a case-by-case, subject to minimum of \$200,000 and maximum of \$2,000,000
			Note: Applications made hereunder shall be subject to a sliding scale fee payment as determined by the Authority having regard to (1) the structural complexity of the internal model, (2) the scale and complexity of risks covered by the internal model, (3) the complexity of the insurance group organization structure	
	(p)		for annual fee for monitoring of an approved internal capital model made under the provision of a Rule made under section 6A	\$30,000
	(q)		for post-approval of an internal capital model made under the provision of a Rule made under section 6A	\$30,000
			Note: this charge shall apply to each major change that is being considered.	
	(r)		for exemption from filing CISSA information under a prudential rule where a GSSA filing includes such information and the insurance	\$1,000

Insurance Act 1978 - Part B (2025)			
		group confirms risk management is centralised within the insurance group	
	(s)	for exemption from an applicable prudential standard requirement under section 6C	\$1,000
	(t)	for exemption from filing a capital and solvency return under section 6C	\$1,000
	(u)	for modifications to an applicable prudential standard requirements under section 6C	\$1,000
	(v)	for approval of an eligible capital instrument under section 6C: Note: Applications made hereunder shall be subject to a sliding scale fee payment as determined by the Authority having regard to the scope and complexity of the review and the expected solvency impact of the application.	Assessed on a case-by-case, subject to minimum of \$10,000 and maximum of \$130,000
	(w)	under section 6D to adjust enhanced capital requirement or available statutory capital and surplus or available statutory economic capital and surplus in accordance with prudential rules made under section 6A: Note: Applications made hereunder shall be subject to a sliding scale fee payment as determined by the Authority having regard to the scope and complexity of the review and the expected solvency impact of the application.	Assessed on a case-by-case, subject to minimum of \$10,000 and maximum of \$200,000
	(wa)	For subsequent approvals of adjustment to the enhanced capital requirement or available statutory capital and surplus or available statutory economic capital and surplus (where there are no major changes from the initial application) by changing certain capital factor charges in the BSCR under section 6D:	
	(i)	application for simple adjustment	\$10,000
	(ii)	application for a simple-complex adjustment	\$10,000
	(iii)	application for a complex adjustment	Assessed on a case-by-case, subject to minimum of \$10,000 and maximum

Insurance Act 1978 - Part B (2025)				
				of \$100,000
		Note: Applications made hereunder shall be subject to a sliding scale fee payment as determined by the Authority having regard to the scope and complexity of the review and the expected solvency impact of the application.		
(x)		for BSCR filing extensions, under section 6C made by:		
		Note: Where applications are also made for filing deadline extensions pursuant to section 17(4) under paragraph (c) or section 6(c) under paragraphs (x) and (z) only one application fee is payable.		
		Class 3A, C and D insurers:		
		(A)	First month past the filing date	\$1,500
		(B)	Second month past the filing date	\$1,500
		(C)	Third month past the filing date	\$1,500
		Class 3B, 4 and E insurers:		
		(A)	First month past the filing date	\$1,500
		(B)	Second month past the filing date	\$1,500
		(C)	Third month past the filing date	\$1,500
(y)		for exemption or modification of quarterly financial returns, under section 6C:		\$2,500
(z)		for CISSA, GAAP or Financial Condition Report extensions under section 6C made by:		
		Note: Where the deadline for more than one filing is extended pursuant to Section 17(4) under paragraph (c) or Section 6(c) under paragraphs (x) and (z) only one application fee is payable.		
		Class 3A, C and D insurers:		
		(A)	First month past the filing date	\$1,500
		(B)	Second month past the filing date	\$1,500
		(C)	Third month past the filing date	\$1,500
		Class 3B, 4 and E insurers:		
		(A)	First month past the filing date	\$1,500
		(B)	Second month past the filing date	\$1,500
		(C)	Third month past the filing date	\$1,500
(aa)		for in depth reviews of matters relating to a modification of a prudential rule under section 6C:		Assessed on a case

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		Note: Applications made hereunder shall be subject to a sliding scale fee payment as determined by the Authority having regard to the scope and complexity of the review and the expected solvency impact of the application. This fee is to be applied for applications under section 6C not set out in this Schedule.	by case, subject to minimum of \$10,000 and maximum of \$130,000
(ab)		for excepted long term business approval under section 14 (1) (i)	\$1,000
(ac)		application to modify LRSO for Class IIIB, Class 3A, 3B, 4 under section (6C)	\$1,000
(ad)		for review and approval of a scenario based approach (SBA) model made under the provisions of a Rule made under section 6A.	One-time fee assessed on a case-by-case, subject to a minimum of \$120,000 and a maximum of \$1,500,000
		Note: Applications made hereunder shall be subject to a sliding scale fee payment as determined by the Authority, having regard to the structural complexity of the SBA model, the scale and complexity of assets or liabilities covered by the SBA model, or any other item deemed relevant by the Authority.	
(ae)		for annual fee for monitoring of an approved SBA model made under the provisions of a Rule made under section 6A	\$250,000
(af)		for approval of a SBA model made under the provision of a Rule made under section 6A for:	
	(i)	approval for use of assets that are acceptable on a limited basis in Best Estimate Liability (BEL) calculation	Assessed on a case-by-case, subject to a minimum of \$10,000 and a maximum of \$500,000
	(ii)	subsequent approval for use of assets under subparagraph (i)	\$10,000
	(iii)	approval of use of long duration assets that are otherwise unacceptable in BEL calculation	Assessed on a case-by-case, subject to a minimum

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				of \$10,000 and a maximum of \$500,000
		(iv)	subsequent approval for use of long duration assets under subparagraph (iii)	\$10,000
		(v)	approval for use of insurer-specific default cost assumptions	\$15,000
		(vi)	subsequent approval for use of insurer-specific default cost assumptions under subparagraph (v)	\$10,000
			Note: approval for use of insurer-specific \$ default cost assumptions under paragraph (2)(af)(vi) shall be required every two years.	
		(vii)	approval for any other application for post-approval adjustment to the SBA model	\$20,000
3	Registering as:			
	(a)	insurer:		
		(i)	non-resident insurance undertaking under the Non-Resident Insurance Undertakings Act 1967 (fees in paragraphs (a)(ii) to (xvi) of this item do not apply to these undertakings)	\$25,750
		(ii)	Class 1 insurer carrying on general business	\$2,250
		(iii)	Class 2 insurer carrying on general business	\$4,375
		(iv)	Class 3 insurer carrying on general business where gross premium is expected to:	
			(A) not exceed \$5 million	\$17,800
			(B) exceed \$5 million but not exceed \$20 million	\$19,800
			(C) exceed \$20 million but not exceed \$35 million	\$22,550
			(D) exceed \$35 million but not exceed \$100 million	\$25,920
			(E) exceed \$100 million	\$30,000
		(iva)	Class 3A insurer carrying on general business where gross premium is expected to:	
			(A) not exceed \$5 million	\$24,550
			(B) exceed \$5 million but not exceed \$20 million	\$29,100
			(C) exceed \$20 million but not exceed \$35 million	\$33,600
			(D) exceed \$35 million but not exceed \$100 million	\$38,760

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		(E)	exceed \$100 million		\$44,500
		(F)	or the insurer qualifies as a Class 3A affiliated reinsurer		\$24,550
	(ivb)	Class 3B insurer carrying on general business where gross premium is expected to:			
		(A)	not exceed \$150 million		\$253,000
		(B)	exceed \$150 million but not exceed \$350 million		\$281,100
		(C)	exceed \$350 million but not exceed \$2 billion		\$314,800
		(D)	exceed \$2 billion but not exceed \$5 billion		\$365,400
		(E)	exceed \$5 billion		\$446,800
	(v)	Class 4 insurer carrying on general business where gross premium is expected to:			
		(A)	not exceed \$150 million		\$253,000
		(B)	exceed \$150 million but not exceed \$350 million		\$281,100
		(C)	exceed \$350 million but not exceed \$2 billion		\$314,800
		(D)	exceed \$2 billion but not exceed \$5 billion		\$365,400
		(E)	exceed \$5 billion		\$446,800
	(vi)	Special Purpose Insurer:			
		(A)	Conducting restricted special purpose business		\$10,000
		(B)	Conducting unrestricted special purpose business		\$15,000
	(vii)	Class A insurer			\$13,570
	(viii)	Class B insurer			\$13,570
	(ix)	Class C insurer, carrying on domestic business only, where total assets are expected to:			
		(A)	not exceed \$150 million		\$25,000
		(B)	exceed \$150 million but not exceed \$350 million		\$28,000
		(C)	exceed \$350 million but not exceed \$2 billion		\$31,000
		(D)	exceed \$2 billion but not exceed \$5 billion		\$61,000
		(E)	exceed \$5 billion but not exceed \$10 billion		\$65,000
		(F)	exceed \$10 billion		\$100,000
	(ixa)	Class C insurer, except those carrying on domestic business only, where total assets are expected to:			
		(A)	not exceed \$50 million		\$50,000
		(B)	exceed \$50 million but not exceed \$150 million		\$75,000

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		(C)	exceed \$150 million but not exceed \$350 million	\$150,000	
		(D)	exceed \$350 million but not exceed \$1 billion	\$210,000	
		(E)	exceed \$1 billion but not exceed \$3 billion	\$270,000	
		(F)	exceed \$3 billion but not exceed \$5 billion	\$380,000	
		(G)	exceed \$5 billion	\$430,000 + 0.001% for assets above \$5 billion	
	(x)	Class D insurer, carrying on domestic business only, where total assets are expected to:			
		(A)	not exceed \$750 million	\$75,000	
		(B)	exceed \$750 million	\$80,000	
	(xa)	Class D insurer, except those carrying on domestic business only, where total assets are expected to:			
		(A)	not exceed \$500 million	\$270,000	
		(B)	exceed \$500 million but not exceed \$1 billion	\$300,000	
		(C)	exceed \$1 billion but not exceed \$3 billion	\$350,000	
		(D)	exceed \$3 billion but not exceed \$5 billion	\$380,000	
		(E)	exceed \$5 billion	\$430,000 + 0.001% for assets above \$5 billion	
	(xi)	Class E insurer, carrying on domestic business only, where total assets are expected to:			
		(A)	not exceed \$1 billion	\$95,000	
		(B)	exceed \$1 billion but not exceed \$5 billion	\$114,000	
		(C)	exceed \$5 billion but not exceed \$10 billion	\$152,000	
		(D)	exceed \$10 billion	\$190,000	
	(xia)	Class E insurer, except those carrying on domestic business only, where total assets are expected to:			
		(A)	not exceed \$500 million	\$270,000	
		(B)	exceed \$500 million but not exceed \$1 billion	\$300,000	
		(C)	exceed \$1 billion but not exceed \$3 billion	\$350,000	
		(D)	exceed \$3 billion but not exceed \$5 billion	\$380,000	

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		(E)	exceed \$5 billion		\$430,000 + 0.001% for assets above \$5 billion
	(xii)	Class IGB insurer			\$6,180
	(xiii)	Class ILT insurer			\$6,180
	(xiv)	Class 3A insurer carrying on run-off general business where:			
		(A)	gross reserves are less than \$7.5 million and assets are less than \$15 million		\$24,550
		(B)	gross reserves are less than \$25 million and assets are less than \$50 million		\$29,100
		(C)	gross reserves are less than \$35 million and assets are less than \$70 million		\$33,600
		(D)	gross reserves are less than \$100 million and assets are less than \$200 million		\$38,760
		(E)	gross reserves are exceeding \$100 million and assets are exceeding \$200 million		\$44,500
	(xv)	Class 3B insurer carrying on run-off general business where:			
		(A)	gross reserves are less than \$200 million and assets are less than \$400 million		\$253,000
		(B)	gross reserves are less than \$500 million and assets are less than \$1 billion		\$281,100
		(C)	gross reserves are less than \$3 billion and assets are less than \$6 billion		\$314,800
		(D)	gross reserves are less than \$9 billion and assets are less than \$18 billion		\$365,400
		(E)	gross reserves are exceeding \$9 billion and assets are exceeding \$18 billion		\$446,800
	(xvi)	Class 4 insurer carrying on run-off general business where:			
		(A)	gross reserves are less than \$200 million and assets are less than \$400 million		\$253,000
		(B)	gross reserves are less than \$500 million and assets are less than \$1 billion		\$281,100
		(C)	gross reserves are less than \$3 billion and assets are less than \$6 billion		\$314,800

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		(D)	gross reserves are less than \$9 billion and assets are less than \$18 billion	\$365,400
		(E)	gross reserves are exceeding \$9 billion and assets are exceeding \$18 billion	\$446,800
	(b)	insurance manager:		
		(i)	for each Class 1 insurer managed	\$100
		(ii)	for each Class 2 insurer managed	\$150
		(iii)	for each Class 3 insurer managed	\$200
		(iv)	for each Class 3A insurer managed	\$300
		(v)	for each Class 3B insurer managed	\$400
		(vi)	for each Class 4 insurer managed	\$400
		(vii)	for each Class A insurer managed	\$100
		(viii)	for each Class B insurer managed	\$150
		(ix)	for each Class C insurer managed	\$300
		(x)	for each Class D insurer managed	\$350
		(xi)	for each Class E insurer managed	\$400
		(xii)	for each Special Purpose Insurer managed	\$150
		(xiii)	for each Class IIGB insurer managed	\$200
		(xiv)	for each Collateralized Insurer managed	\$200
		Note: Where an insurance manager's fees are less than \$3,000, it shall pay the minimum of \$3,000. Where an insurance manager's fees are \$15,000 or more, it shall pay the maximum of \$15,000.		
	(c)	insurance broker or agent under section 10, or an innovative intermediary under the Act		\$3,000
	(d)	insurance salesman under section 10		\$300
	(e)	insurance marketplace provider where gross premiums are expected to:		
		(A)	not exceed \$5 million	\$4,500
		(B)	exceed \$5 million but not exceed \$20 million	\$6,000
		(C)	exceed \$20 million but not exceed \$35 million	\$7,500
		(D)	exceed \$35 million but not exceed \$100 million	\$9,000
		(E)	exceed \$100 million	\$11,500
	(f)	Collateralized Insurer under section 14 where assets held as collateral are expected to:		
		(A)	not exceed \$150 million	\$15,000

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		(B)	exceed \$150 million but not exceed \$350 million	\$17,000	
		(C)	exceed \$350 million but not exceed \$2 billion	\$22,000	
		(D)	exceed \$2 billion but not exceed \$5 billion	\$30,000	
		(E)	exceed \$5 billion but not exceed \$10 billion	\$40,000	
		(F)	exceed \$10 billion	\$50,000	
	(g)	Class IIGB Insurer where gross premiums are expected to:			
		(A)	not exceed \$5 million	\$20,000	
		(B)	exceed \$5 million but not exceed \$20 million	\$25,500	
		(C)	exceed \$20 million but not exceed \$35 million	\$30,000	
		(D)	exceed \$35 million but not exceed \$100 million	\$35,000	
		(E)	exceed \$100 million	\$40,000	
	(h)	Class IILT insurer where total assets are expected to:			
		(A)	not exceed \$150 million	\$25,000	
		(B)	exceed \$150 million but not exceed \$350 million	\$28,000	
		(C)	exceed \$350 million but not exceed \$2 billion	\$31,000	
		(D)	exceed \$2 billion but not exceed \$5 billion	\$61,000	
		(E)	exceed \$5 billion but not exceed \$10 billion	\$65,000	
		(F)	exceed \$10 billion	\$100,000	
	4	Issuing any certificate under section 14(1)(c)			\$800
	5	Inspecting the register under section 14(1)(d)			\$26
6	The furnishing by the Authority of any document or copy of a document under section 14(1)(e):				
	(a)	For the first three pages or part thereof		\$26	
	(b)	For each additional three pages or part thereof		\$6	
Fees in respect of the above are due upon application.					
7	Annual fee under section 14(2) payable by:				
	(a)	insurer:			
		(i)	non-resident insurance undertaking under the Non-Resident Insurance Undertakings Act 1967 (fees in paragraphs (a)(ii) to (xia) of this item do not apply to these undertakings)	\$25,750	
		(ii)	Class 1 insurer carrying on general business	\$2,250	
		(iii)	Class 2 insurer carrying on general business	\$4,375	

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		(iv)	Class 3 insurer carrying on general business where gross premium written is expected to:	
		(A)	not exceed \$5 million	\$17,800
		(B)	exceed \$5 million but not exceed \$20 million	\$19,800
		(C)	exceed \$20 million but not exceed \$35 million	\$22,550
		(D)	exceed \$35 million but not exceed \$100 million	\$25,920
		(E)	exceed \$100 million	\$30,000
		(iva)	Class 3A insurer carrying on general business where gross premium written is expected to:	
		(A)	not exceed \$5 million	\$24,550
		(B)	exceed \$5 million but not exceed \$20 million	\$29,100
		(C)	exceed \$20 million but not exceed \$35 million	\$33,600
		(D)	exceed \$35 million but not exceed \$100 million	\$38,760
		(E)	exceed \$100 million	\$44,500
		(F)	or where the insurer qualifies as a Class 3A affiliated reinsurer	24,550
		(ivb)	Class 3B insurer carrying on general business where gross premium written is expected to:	
		(A)	not exceed \$150 million	\$253,000
		(B)	exceed \$150 million but not exceed \$350 million	\$281,100
		(C)	exceed \$350 million but not exceed \$2 billion	\$314,800
		(D)	exceed \$2 billion but not exceed \$5 billion	\$365,400
		(E)	exceed \$5 billion	\$446,800
		(v)	Class 4 insurer carrying on general business where gross premium written is expected to:	
		(A)	not exceed \$150 million	\$253,000
		(B)	exceed \$150 million but not exceed \$350 million	\$281,100
		(C)	exceed \$350 million but not exceed \$2 billion	\$314,800
		(D)	exceed \$2 billion but not exceed \$5 billion	\$365,400
		(E)	exceed \$5 billion	\$446,800
		(vi)	Special Purpose insurers	
		(A)	Conducting restricted special purpose business	\$10,000
		(B)	Conducting unrestricted special purpose business	\$15,000
		(vii)	Class A insurer	\$13,570

Insurance Act 1978 - Part B (2025)				
		(viii)	Class B insurer	\$13,570
		(ix)	Class C insurer, carrying on domestic business only, where total assets are expected to:	
		(A)	not exceed \$150 million	\$25,000
		(B)	exceed \$150 million but not exceed \$350 million	\$28,000
		(C)	exceed \$350 million but not exceed \$2 billion	\$31,000
		(D)	exceed \$2 billion but not exceed \$5 billion	\$61,000
		(E)	exceed \$5 billion but not exceed \$10 billion	\$65,000
		(F)	exceed \$10 billion	\$100,000
		(ixa)	Class C insurer, except those carrying on domestic business only, where total assets are expected to:	
		(A)	not exceed \$50 million	\$40,000
		(B)	exceed \$50 million but not exceed \$150 million	\$60,000
		(C)	exceed \$150 million but not exceed \$350 million	\$120,000
		(D)	exceed \$350 million but not exceed \$1 billion	\$168,000
		(E)	exceed \$1 billion but not exceed \$3 billion	\$216,000
		(F)	exceed \$3 billion but not exceed \$5 billion	\$304,000
		(G)	exceed \$5 billion	\$344,000 + 0.001% for assets above \$5 billion
		(x)	Class D insurer, carrying on domestic business only, where total assets are expected to:	
		(A)	not exceed \$750 million	\$75,000
		(B)	exceed \$750 million	\$80,000
		(xa)	Class D insurer, except those carrying on domestic business only, where total assets are expected to:	
		(A)	not exceed \$500 million	\$216,000
		(B)	exceed \$500 million but not exceed \$1 billion	\$240,000
		(C)	exceed \$1 billion but not exceed \$3 billion	\$280,000
		(D)	exceed \$3 billion but not exceed \$5 billion	\$304,000
		(E)	exceed \$5 billion	\$344,000 + 0.001% for assets

Insurance Act 1978 - Part B (2025)				
				above \$5 billion
	(xi)	Class E insurer, carrying on domestic business only, where total assets are expected to:		
		(A)	not exceed \$1 billion	\$95,000
		(B)	exceed \$1 billion but not exceed \$5 billion	\$114,000
		(C)	exceed \$5 billion but not exceed \$10 billion	\$152,000
		(D)	exceed \$10 billion	\$190,000
	(xia)	Class E insurer, except those carrying on domestic business only, where total assets are expected to:		
		(A)	not exceed \$500 million	\$216,000
		(B)	exceed \$500 million but not exceed \$1 billion	\$240,000
		(C)	exceed \$1 billion but not exceed \$3 billion	\$280,000
		(D)	exceed \$3 billion but not exceed \$5 billion	\$304,000
		(E)	exceed \$5 billion	\$344,000 + 0.001% for assets above \$5 billion
(b)	insurance manager:			
	(i)	for each Class 1 insurer managed		\$100
	(ii)	for each Class 2 insurer managed		\$150
	(iii)	for each Class 3 insurer managed		\$200
	(iv)	for each Class 3A insurer managed		\$300
	(v)	for each Class 3B insurer managed		\$400
	(vi)	for each Class 4 insurer managed		\$400
	(vii)	for each Class A insurer managed		\$100
	(viii)	for each Class B insurer managed		\$150
	(ix)	for each Class C insurer managed		\$300
	(x)	for each Class D insurer managed		\$350
	(xi)	for each Class E insurer managed		\$400
	(xii)	for each Special Purpose Insurer managed		\$150
	(xiii)	for each Class IIIGB insurer managed		\$200
	(xiv)	for each Collateralized Insurer managed		\$200

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	Note: The total sum payable by an insurance manager pursuant to the above fees is subject to a minimum of \$3,000 and a maximum of \$15,000			
(c)	insurance broker or agent under section 10			\$3,000
(d)	insurance salesman under section 10			\$300
(e)	insurer registered to carry on run-off general business as a:			
	(i)	Class 3A insurer where:		
		(A)	gross reserves are less than \$7.5 million and assets are less than \$15 million	\$24,550
		(B)	gross reserves are less than \$25 million and assets are less than \$50 million	\$29,100
		(C)	gross reserves are less than \$35 million and assets are less than \$70 million	\$33,600
		(D)	gross reserves are less than \$100 million and assets are less than \$200 million	\$38,760
		(E)	gross reserves are exceeding \$100 million and assets are exceeding \$200 million	\$44,500
	(ii)	Class 3B insurer where:		
		(A)	gross reserves are less than \$200 million and assets are less than \$400 million	\$253,000
		(B)	gross reserves are less than \$500 million and assets are less than \$1 billion	\$281,100
		(C)	gross reserves are less than \$3 billion and assets are less than \$6 billion	\$314,800
		(D)	gross reserves are less than \$9 billion and assets are less than \$18 billion	\$365,400
		(E)	gross reserves are exceeding \$9 billion and assets are exceeding \$18 billion	\$446,800
	(iii)	Class 4 insurer where:		
		(A)	gross reserves are less than \$200 million and assets are less than \$400 million	\$253,000
		(B)	gross reserves are less than \$500 million and assets are less than \$1 billion	\$281,100
		(C)	gross reserves are less than \$3 billion and assets are less than \$6 billion	\$314,800
		(D)	gross reserves are less than \$9 billion and assets are less than \$18 billion	\$365,400

Insurance Act 1978 - Part B (2025)				
		(E)	gross reserves are exceeding \$9 billion and assets are exceeding \$18 billion	\$446,800
	(f)	insurance marketplace provider where gross premiums are expected to:		
		(A)	not exceed \$5 million	\$4,500
		(B)	exceed \$5 million but not exceed \$20 million	\$6,000
		(C)	exceed \$20 million but not exceed \$35 million	\$7,500
		(D)	exceed \$35 million but not exceed \$100 million	\$9,000
		(E)	exceed \$100 million	\$11,500
	(g)	Collateralized Insurer under section 14 where assets held as collateral are expected to:		
		(A)	not exceed \$150 million	\$15,000
		(B)	exceed \$150 million but not exceed \$350 million	\$17,000
		(C)	exceed \$350 million but not exceed \$2 billion	\$22,000
		(D)	exceed \$2 billion but not exceed \$5 billion	\$30,000
		(E)	exceed \$5 billion but not exceed \$10 billion	\$40,000
		(F)	exceed \$10 billion	\$50,000
	(h)	Class IIGB where gross premiums are expected to:		
		(A)	not exceed \$5 million	\$20,000
		(B)	exceed \$5 million but not exceed \$20 million	\$25,000
		(C)	exceed \$20 million but not exceed \$35 million	\$30,000
		(D)	exceed \$35 million but not exceed \$100 million	\$35,000
		(E)	exceed \$100 million	\$40,000
	(i)	Class IILT insurer where total assets are expected to:		
		(A)	not exceed \$150 million	\$25,000
		(B)	exceed \$150 million but not exceed \$350 million	\$28,000
		(C)	exceed \$350 million but not exceed \$2 billion	\$31,000
		(D)	exceed \$2 billion but not exceed \$5 billion	\$61,000
		(E)	exceed \$5 billion but not exceed \$10 billion	\$65,000
		(F)	exceed \$10 billion	\$100,000
7A	Supplementary fee to be paid by an insurer whose business includes domestic insurance business in addition to the fee payable for its class of business under paragraph 7(a)			\$25,750

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7B	Supplementary fee to be paid by a Class C, Class D and Class E insurer who writes retail business, in addition to the fee payable for its class of business under paragraph 7(a):		
		Where total assets are expected to:	
	(A)	not exceed \$100 million	\$30,000
	(B)	exceed \$100 million but not exceed \$500 million	\$50,000
	(C)	exceed \$500 million but not exceed \$5 billion	\$75,000
	(D)	exceed \$5 billion	\$100,000
	Note: Where an insurer carries on domestic business only, the supplementary fees under paragraph 7B do not apply.		
8	(a)	Annual fee under section 27B payable by a Class 3A, 3B or 4 designated insurer on behalf of an insurance group where gross premium written in the year preceding the year of assessment:	
	(i)	did not exceed \$5 billion	\$211,700
	(ii)	exceeded \$5 billion but did not exceed \$10 billion	\$279,000
	(iii)	exceeded \$10 billion	\$545,900
	(b)	Annual fee under section 27B payable by a Class C, D or E designated insurer on behalf of an insurance group where total assets at the preceding year-end to the year of assessment:	
	(i)	did not exceed \$10 billion	\$211,700
	(ii)	exceeded \$10 billion but did not exceed \$20 billion	\$279,000
	(iii)	exceeded \$20 billion	\$545,900
	(c)	Annual fee under section 27B payable by a designated insurer carrying on run off general business on behalf of an insurance group where:	
	(i)	gross reserves of the insurance group are less than \$9 billion and assets of the insurance group are less than \$18 billion	\$211,700
	(ii)	gross reserves of the insurance group are less than \$15 billion and assets of the insurance group are less than \$30 billion	\$279,000
	(iii)	gross reserves of the insurance group exceeded \$15 billion and assets of the insurance group are less than \$30 billion	\$545,900
	(d)	Annual fee payable by the Head of the IAIG on behalf of the IAIG where total consolidated group assets at the preceding year-end to the year of assessment:	
	(i)	did not exceed \$50 billion	\$1,000,000

Insurance Act 1978 - Part B (2025)				
		(ii)	exceeded \$50 billion	\$1,000,000 + 0.0015% for assets above \$50 billion
		Note: IAIG fees are only applicable to an insurance group carrying on Long-term business where Long-term assets for the group exceed 20% of total assets and where such insurance group meets the criteria for and is designated as an IAIG in accordance with the Act.		
Annual fees in respect of the above are due on or before 31st March.				

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1	Applying for registration as:				
	(a)	an insurer under section 4(1)		\$800	
	(b)	an insurance manager, broker, agent or insurance marketplace provider under section 10		\$400	
	(c)	an insurance salesman under section 10		\$200	
2	Applying:				
	(a)	to vary or delete any conditions imposed on the Certificate of Registration under section 4(3)		\$800	
	(b)	to register as a different class of insurer under section 4(6)		\$800	
	(c)	to be granted an extension to the filing deadline under section 17(4) for:			
		(i)	Class 3A, C and D insurers:		
			(A)	First month past filing deadline	\$1,500
			(B)	Second month past filing deadline	\$1,500
			(C)	Third month past filing deadline	\$1,500
		(ii)	Class 3B, 4 and E insurers:		
			(A)	First month past filing deadline	\$2,500
			(B)	Second month past filing deadline	\$2,500
			(C)	Third month past filing deadline	\$2,500
		(iii)	Class 1, 2, 3, A, B insurers, innovative insurers and Special Purpose Insurers:		
			(A)	First month past filing deadline	\$750
			(B)	Second month past filing deadline	\$750
			(C)	Third month past filing deadline	\$750

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		Note: Where the deadline for more than one filing is extended pursuant to Section 17(4) or Section 6C under paragraphs (x) and (z) only one application fee is payable.	
	(d)	to be exempted from the recordkeeping requirements of section 18C(2)	\$750
	(e)	to be granted an extension of the period of registration under section 13(2A)(b)(ii)	\$2,266
	(f)	to notify new or increased shareholder control under section 30D	\$750
	(g)	to file an affidavit prior to the payment of dividends exceeding 25% of a Class 3A, 3B, 4, C, D and E insurer's statutory capital and surplus under section 31B	\$550
	(h)	to obtain approval for an insurer to reduce statutory capital by 15% or more under section 31C	\$1,500
	(i)	to be granted direction under section 56 other than those mentioned in paragraph (ia)	\$1,000
	(ia)	to be granted a direction under section 56 in respect of:	
	(i)	exemption from requirement of section 18B to include opinion of Loss Reserve Specialist or section 27 to include actuarial certificate of long-term business liabilities	\$1,000
	(ii)	modifying of accounting provisions under sections 15 to 18 and Regulations	\$1,000
	(iii)	modifying margin of solvency for general business under section 33 and Regulations	\$1,000
	(iv)	modifying statutory financial returns under sections 15 to 18 and Regulations	\$1,000
	(j)	to be granted a direction under section 57A	\$2,500
	(k)	to obtain approval for an asset not appearing on lines 1, 2, 3(a), 5(a), 9, 10, 11 and 12 as required by Insurance Accounts Regulations 1980 or Insurance Accounts Rules 2016, to be treated as "relevant assets"	\$1,000
	(l)	to obtain approval of letters of credit, guarantees and any other instruments to be treated as other fixed capital for:	
	(i)	Class A, B, 1, 2, and 3 insurers	\$1,000
	(ii)	Class 3A, 3B, 4, C, D and E insurers	\$5,000
		Note: Where applications are made by an insurer for approval of instruments to be treated as other fixed capital and eligible capital then only the higher of the two application fees shall be payable.	
	(m)	for cancellation of registration under section 41(1)(a)	\$1,000
	(ma)	for cancellation of registration under section 42(1)(a)	\$500

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	(n)	for approval of an internal capital model made under the provisions of a Rule made under section 6A:	\$55,000
		Note: this paragraph is intended to refer to the pre- application process.	
	(o)	subject to paragraph 2A, for review and approval of an internal capital model made under the provision of a Rule made under section 6A.	Assessed on a case-by-case, subject to minimum of \$200,000 and maximum of \$2,000,000
		Note: Applications made hereunder shall be subject to a sliding scale fee payment as determined by the Authority having regard to (1) the structural complexity of the internal model, (2) the scale and complexity of risks covered by the internal model, (3) the complexity of the insurance group organization structure	
	(p)	for annual fee for monitoring of an approved internal capital model made under the provision of a Rule made under section 6A	\$30,000
	(q)	for post-approval of an internal capital model made under the provision of a Rule made under section 6A	\$30,000
		Note: this charge shall apply to each major change that is being considered.	
	(r)	for exemption from filing CISSA information under a prudential rule where a GSSA filing includes such information and the insurance group confirms risk management is centralised within the insurance group	\$1,000
	(s)	for exemption from an applicable prudential standard requirement under section 6C	\$1,000
	(t)	for exemption from filing a capital and solvency return under section 6C	\$1,000
	(u)	for modifications to an applicable prudential standard requirements under section 6C	\$1,000
	(v)	for approval of an eligible capital instrument under section 6C:	Assessed on a case-by-case, subject to minimum of \$10,000 and maximum of \$130,000
		Note: Applications made hereunder shall be subject to a sliding scale fee payment as determined by the Authority having regard to the scope and complexity of the review and the expected solvency impact of the application.	
	(w)	under section 6D to adjust enhanced capital requirement or available statutory capital and surplus or available statutory	

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		economic capital and surplus in accordance with prudential rules made under section 6A:		Assessed on a case-by-case, subject to minimum of \$10,000 and maximum of \$200,000
		Note: Applications made hereunder shall be subject to a sliding scale fee payment as determined by the Authority having regard to the scope and complexity of the review and the expected solvency impact of the application.		
	(wa)	For subsequent approvals of adjustment to the enhanced capital requirement or available statutory capital and surplus or available statutory economic capital and surplus (where there are no major changes from the initial application) by changing certain capital factor charges in the BSCR under section 6D:		
		(i)	application for simple adjustment	\$10,000
		(ii)	application for a simple-complex adjustment	\$10,000
		(iii)	application for a complex adjustment	Assessed on a case-by-case, subject to minimum of \$10,000 and maximum of \$100,000
		Note: Applications made hereunder shall be subject to a sliding scale fee payment as determined by the Authority having regard to the scope and complexity of the review and the expected solvency impact of the application.		
	(x)	for BSCR filing extensions, under section 6C made by:		
		Note: Where applications are also made for filing deadline extensions pursuant to section 17(4) under paragraph (c) or section 6(c) under paragraphs (x) and (z) only one application fee is payable.		
		Class 3A, C and D insurers:		
		(A)	First month past the filing date	\$1,500
		(B)	Second month past the filing date	\$1,500
		(C)	Third month past the filing date	\$1,500
		Class 3B, 4 and E insurers:		
		(A)	First month past the filing date	\$1,500

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			(B)	Second month past the filing date	\$1,500
			(C)	Third month past the filing date	\$1,500
(y)	for exemption or modification of quarterly financial returns, under section 6C:				\$2,500
(z)	for CISSA, GAAP or Financial Condition Report extensions under section 6C made by:				
	Note: Where the deadline for more than one filing is extended pursuant to Section 17(4) under paragraph (c) or Section 6(c) under paragraphs (x) and (z) only one application fee is payable.				
		Class 3A, C and D insurers:			
		(A)	First month past the filing date		\$1,500
		(B)	Second month past the filing date		\$1,500
		(C)	Third month past the filing date		\$1,500
		Class 3B, 4 and E insurers:			
		(A)	First month past the filing date		\$1,500
		(B)	Second month past the filing date		\$1,500
		(C)	Third month past the filing date		\$1,500
(aa)	for in depth reviews of matters relating to a modification of a prudential rule under section 6C:				Assessed on a case by case, subject to minimum of \$10,000 and maximum of \$130,000
	Note: Applications made hereunder shall be subject to a sliding scale fee payment as determined by the Authority having regard to the scope and complexity of the review and the expected solvency impact of the application. This fee is to be applied for applications under section 6C not set out in this Schedule.				
(ab)	for excepted long term business approval under section 14 (1) (i)				\$1,000
(ac)	application to modify LRSO for Class IIGB, Class 3A, 3B, 4 under section (6C)				\$1,000
(ad)	for review and approval of a scenario based approach (SBA) model made under the provisions of a Rule made under section 6A.				One-time fee assessed on a case-by-case, subject to a minimum of \$120,000 and a maximum
	Note: Applications made hereunder shall be subject to a sliding scale fee payment as determined by the Authority, having regard to the structural complexity of the SBA model, the scale and complexity of assets or liabilities covered by the SBA model, or any other item deemed relevant by the Authority.				

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			of \$1,500,000
	(ae)	for annual fee for monitoring of an approved SBA model made under the provisions of a Rule made under section 6A	\$250,000
	(af)	for approval of a SBA model made under the provision of a Rule made under section 6A for:	
	(i)	approval for use of assets that are acceptable on a limited basis in Best Estimate Liability (BEL) calculation	Assessed on a case-by-case, subject to a minimum of \$10,000 and a maximum of \$500,000
	(ii)	subsequent approval for use of assets under subparagraph (i)	\$10,000
	(iii)	approval of use of long duration assets that are otherwise unacceptable in BEL calculation	Assessed on a case-by-case, subject to a minimum of \$10,000 and a maximum of \$500,000
	(iv)	subsequent approval for use of long duration assets under subparagraph (iii)	\$10,000
	(v)	approval for use of insurer-specific default cost assumptions	\$15,000
	(vi)	subsequent approval for use of insurer-specific default cost assumptions under subparagraph (v)	\$10,000
		Note: approval for use of insurer-specific \$ default cost assumptions under paragraph (2)(af)(vi) shall be required every two years.	
	(vii)	approval for any other application for post-approval adjustment to the SBA model	\$20,000
3	Registering as:		
	(a)	insurer:	

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		(i)	non-resident insurance undertaking under the Non-Resident Insurance Undertakings Act 1967 (fees in paragraphs (a)(ii) to (xvi) of this item do not apply to these undertakings)	\$25,750
		(ii)	Class 1 insurer carrying on general business	\$2,250
		(iii)	Class 2 insurer carrying on general business	\$4,375
		(iv)	Class 3 insurer carrying on general business where gross premium is expected to:	
		(A)	not exceed \$5 million	\$17,800
		(B)	exceed \$5 million but not exceed \$20 million	\$19,800
		(C)	exceed \$20 million but not exceed \$35 million	\$22,550
		(D)	exceed \$35 million but not exceed \$100 million	\$25,920
		(E)	exceed \$100 million	\$30,000
		(iva)	Class 3A insurer carrying on general business where gross premium is expected to:	
		(A)	not exceed \$5 million	\$24,550
		(B)	exceed \$5 million but not exceed \$20 million	\$29,100
		(C)	exceed \$20 million but not exceed \$35 million	\$33,600
		(D)	exceed \$35 million but not exceed \$100 million	\$38,760
		(E)	exceed \$100 million	\$44,500
		(F)	or the insurer qualifies as a Class 3A affiliated reinsurer	\$24,550
		(ivb)	Class 3B insurer carrying on general business where gross premium is expected to:	
		(A)	not exceed \$150 million	\$253,000
		(B)	exceed \$150 million but not exceed \$350 million	\$281,100
		(C)	exceed \$350 million but not exceed \$2 billion	\$314,800
		(D)	exceed \$2 billion but not exceed \$5 billion	\$365,400
		(E)	exceed \$5 billion	\$446,800
		(v)	Class 4 insurer carrying on general business where gross premium is expected to:	
		(A)	not exceed \$150 million	\$253,000
		(B)	exceed \$150 million but not exceed \$350 million	\$281,100
		(C)	exceed \$350 million but not exceed \$2 billion	\$314,800
		(D)	exceed \$2 billion but not exceed \$5 billion	\$365,400

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		(E)	exceed \$5 billion	\$446,800
	(vi)	Special Purpose Insurer:		
		(A)	Conducting restricted special purpose business	\$10,000
		(B)	Conducting unrestricted special purpose business	\$15,000
	(vii)	Class A insurer		\$13,570
	(viii)	Class B insurer		\$13,570
	(ix)	Class C insurer, carrying on domestic business only, where total assets are expected to:		
		(A)	not exceed \$150 million	\$25,000
		(B)	exceed \$150 million but not exceed \$350 million	\$28,000
		(C)	exceed \$350 million but not exceed \$2 billion	\$31,000
		(D)	exceed \$2 billion but not exceed \$5 billion	\$61,000
		(E)	exceed \$5 billion but not exceed \$10 billion	\$65,000
		(F)	exceed \$10 billion	\$100,000
	(ixa)	Class C insurer, except those carrying on domestic business only, where total assets are expected to:		
		(A)	not exceed \$50 million	\$50,000
		(B)	exceed \$50 million but not exceed \$150 million	\$75,000
		(C)	exceed \$150 million but not exceed \$350 million	\$150,000
		(D)	exceed \$350 million but not exceed \$1 billion	\$210,000
		(E)	exceed \$1 billion but not exceed \$3 billion	\$270,000
		(F)	exceed \$3 billion but not exceed \$5 billion	\$380,000
		(G)	exceed \$5 billion	\$430,000 + 0.001% for assets above \$5 billion
	(x)	Class D insurer, carrying on domestic business only, where total assets are expected to:		
		(A)	not exceed \$750 million	\$75,000
		(B)	exceed \$750 million	\$80,000
	(xa)	Class D insurer, except those carrying on domestic business only, where total assets are expected to:		
		(A)	not exceed \$500 million	\$270,000
		(B)	exceed \$500 million but not exceed \$1 billion	\$300,000

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		(C)	exceed \$1 billion but not exceed \$3 billion	\$350,000	
		(D)	exceed \$3 billion but not exceed \$5 billion	\$380,000	
		(E)	exceed \$5 billion	\$430,000 + 0.001% for assets above \$5 billion	
	(xi)	Class E insurer, carrying on domestic business only, where total assets are expected to:			
		(A)	not exceed \$1 billion	\$95,000	
		(B)	exceed \$1 billion but not exceed \$5 billion	\$114,000	
		(C)	exceed \$5 billion but not exceed \$10 billion	\$152,000	
		(D)	exceed \$10 billion	\$190,000	
	(xia)	Class E insurer, except those carrying on domestic business only, where total assets are expected to:			
		(A)	not exceed \$500 million	\$270,000	
		(B)	exceed \$500 million but not exceed \$1 billion	\$300,000	
		(C)	exceed \$1 billion but not exceed \$3 billion	\$350,000	
		(D)	exceed \$3 billion but not exceed \$5 billion	\$380,000	
		(E)	exceed \$5 billion	\$430,000 + 0.001% for assets above \$5 billion	
	(xii)	Class IGB insurer			\$6,180
	(xiii)	Class ILT insurer			\$6,180
	(xiv)	Class 3A insurer carrying on run-off general business where:			
		(A)	gross reserves are less than \$7.5 million and assets are less than \$15 million	\$24,550	
		(B)	gross reserves are less than \$25 million and assets are less than \$50 million	\$29,100	
		(C)	gross reserves are less than \$35 million and assets are less than \$70 million	\$33,600	
		(D)	gross reserves are less than \$100 million and assets are less than \$200 million	\$38,760	
		(E)	gross reserves are exceeding \$100 million and assets are exceeding \$200 million	\$44,500	

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	(xv)	Class 3B insurer carrying on run-off general business where:		
	(A)	gross reserves are less than \$200 million and assets are less than \$400 million		\$253,000
	(B)	gross reserves are less than \$500 million and assets are less than \$1 billion		\$281,100
	(C)	gross reserves are less than \$3 billion and assets are less than \$6 billion		\$314,800
	(D)	gross reserves are less than \$9 billion and assets are less than \$18 billion		\$365,400
	(E)	gross reserves are exceeding \$9 billion and assets are exceeding \$18 billion		\$446,800
	(xvi)	Class 4 insurer carrying on run-off general business where:		
	(A)	gross reserves are less than \$200 million and assets are less than \$400 million		\$253,000
	(B)	gross reserves are less than \$500 million and assets are less than \$1 billion		\$281,100
	(C)	gross reserves are less than \$3 billion and assets are less than \$6 billion		\$314,800
	(D)	gross reserves are less than \$9 billion and assets are less than \$18 billion		\$365,400
	(E)	gross reserves are exceeding \$9 billion and assets are exceeding \$18 billion		\$446,800
(b)	insurance manager:			
	(i)	for each Class 1 insurer managed		\$100
	(ii)	for each Class 2 insurer managed		\$150
	(iii)	for each Class 3 insurer managed		\$200
	(iv)	for each Class 3A insurer managed		\$300
	(v)	for each Class 3B insurer managed		\$400
	(vi)	for each Class 4 insurer managed		\$400
	(vii)	for each Class A insurer managed		\$100
	(viii)	for each Class B insurer managed		\$150
	(ix)	for each Class C insurer managed		\$300
	(x)	for each Class D insurer managed		\$350
	(xi)	for each Class E insurer managed		\$400
	(xii)	for each Special Purpose Insurer managed		\$150

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	(xiii)	for each Class IIGB insurer managed	\$200
	(xiv)	for each Collateralized Insurer managed	\$200
		Note: Where an insurance manager's fees are less than \$3,000, it shall pay the minimum of \$3,000. Where an insurance manager's fees are \$15,000 or more, it shall pay the maximum of \$15,000.	
	(c)	insurance broker or agent under section 10, or an innovative intermediary under the Act	\$3,000
	(d)	insurance salesman under section 10	\$300
	(e)	insurance marketplace provider where gross premiums are expected to:	
	(A)	not exceed \$5 million	\$4,500
	(B)	exceed \$5 million but not exceed \$20 million	\$6,000
	(C)	exceed \$20 million but not exceed \$35 million	\$7,500
	(D)	exceed \$35 million but not exceed \$100 million	\$9,000
	(E)	exceed \$100 million	\$11,500
	(f)	Collateralized Insurer under section 14 where assets held as collateral are expected to:	
	(A)	not exceed \$150 million	\$15,000
	(B)	exceed \$150 million but not exceed \$350 million	\$17,000
	(C)	exceed \$350 million but not exceed \$2 billion	\$22,000
	(D)	exceed \$2 billion but not exceed \$5 billion	\$30,000
	(E)	exceed \$5 billion but not exceed \$10 billion	\$40,000
	(F)	exceed \$10 billion	\$50,000
	(g)	Class IIGB Insurer where gross premiums are expected to:	
	(A)	not exceed \$5 million	\$20,000
	(B)	exceed \$5 million but not exceed \$20 million	\$25,500
	(C)	exceed \$20 million but not exceed \$35 million	\$30,000
	(D)	exceed \$35 million but not exceed \$100 million	\$35,000
	(E)	exceed \$100 million	\$40,000
	(h)	Class IILT insurer where total assets are expected to:	
	(A)	not exceed \$150 million	\$25,000
	(B)	exceed \$150 million but not exceed \$350 million	\$28,000
	(C)	exceed \$350 million but not exceed \$2 billion	\$31,000
	(D)	exceed \$2 billion but not exceed \$5 billion	\$61,000

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		(E)	exceed \$5 billion but not exceed \$10 billion		\$65,000
		(F)	exceed \$10 billion		\$100,000
4	Issuing any certificate under section 14(1)(c)				\$800
5	Inspecting the register under section 14(1)(d)				\$26
6	The furnishing by the Authority of any document or copy of a document under section 14(1)(e):				
	(a)	For the first three pages or part thereof			\$26
	(b)	For each additional three pages or part thereof			\$6
Fees in respect of the above are due upon application.					
7	Annual fee under section 14(2) payable by:				
	(a)	insurer:			
		(i)	non-resident insurance undertaking under the Non-Resident Insurance Undertakings Act 1967 (fees in paragraphs (a)(ii) to (xia) of this item do not apply to these undertakings)		\$25,750
		(ii)	Class 1 insurer carrying on general business		\$2,250
		(iii)	Class 2 insurer carrying on general business		\$4,375
		(iv)	Class 3 insurer carrying on general business where gross premium written is expected to:		
			(A)	not exceed \$5 million	\$17,800
			(B)	exceed \$5 million but not exceed \$20 million	\$19,800
			(C)	exceed \$20 million but not exceed \$35 million	\$22,550
			(D)	exceed \$35 million but not exceed \$100 million	\$25,920
			(E)	exceed \$100 million	\$30,000
		(iva)	Class 3A insurer carrying on general business where gross premium written is expected to:		
			(A)	not exceed \$5 million	\$24,550
			(B)	exceed \$5 million but not exceed \$20 million	\$29,100
			(C)	exceed \$20 million but not exceed \$35 million	\$33,600
			(D)	exceed \$35 million but not exceed \$100 million	\$38,760
			(E)	exceed \$100 million	\$44,500
			(F)	or where the insurer qualifies as a Class 3A affiliated reinsurer	24,550
		(ivb)	Class 3B insurer carrying on general business where gross premium written is expected to:		

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		(A)	not exceed \$150 million		\$253,000
		(B)	exceed \$150 million but not exceed \$350 million		\$281,100
		(C)	exceed \$350 million but not exceed \$2 billion		\$314,800
		(D)	exceed \$2 billion but not exceed \$5 billion		\$365,400
		(E)	exceed \$5 billion		\$446,800
	(v)	Class 4 insurer carrying on general business where gross premium written is expected to:			
		(A)	not exceed \$150 million		\$253,000
		(B)	exceed \$150 million but not exceed \$350 million		\$281,100
		(C)	exceed \$350 million but not exceed \$2 billion		\$314,800
		(D)	exceed \$2 billion but not exceed \$5 billion		\$365,400
		(E)	exceed \$5 billion		\$446,800
	(vi)	Special Purpose insurers			
		(A)	Conducting restricted special purpose business		\$10,000
		(B)	Conducting unrestricted special purpose business		\$15,000
	(vii)	Class A insurer			\$13,570
	(viii)	Class B insurer			\$13,570
	(ix)	Class C insurer, carrying on domestic business only, where total assets are expected to:			
		(A)	not exceed \$150 million		\$25,000
		(B)	exceed \$150 million but not exceed \$350 million		\$28,000
		(C)	exceed \$350 million but not exceed \$2 billion		\$31,000
		(D)	exceed \$2 billion but not exceed \$5 billion		\$61,000
		(E)	exceed \$5 billion but not exceed \$10 billion		\$65,000
		(F)	exceed \$10 billion		\$100,000
	(ixa)	Class C insurer, except those carrying on domestic business only, where total assets are expected to:			
		(A)	not exceed \$50 million		\$50,000
		(B)	exceed \$50 million but not exceed \$150 million		\$75,000
		(C)	exceed \$150 million but not exceed \$350 million		\$150,000
		(D)	exceed \$350 million but not exceed \$1 billion		\$210,000
		(E)	exceed \$1 billion but not exceed \$3 billion		\$270,000
		(F)	exceed \$3 billion but not exceed \$5 billion		\$380,000

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		(G)	exceed \$5 billion	\$430,000 + 0.001% for assets above \$5 billion
	(x)	Class D insurer, carrying on domestic business only, where total assets are expected to:		
		(A)	not exceed \$750 million	\$75,000
		(B)	exceed \$750 million	\$80,000
	(xa)	Class D insurer, except those carrying on domestic business only, where total assets are expected to:		
		(A)	not exceed \$500 million	\$270,000
		(B)	exceed \$500 million but not exceed \$1 billion	\$300,000
		(C)	exceed \$1 billion but not exceed \$3 billion	\$350,000
		(D)	exceed \$3 billion but not exceed \$5 billion	\$380,000
		(E)	exceed \$5 billion	\$430,000 + 0.001% for assets above \$5 billion
	(xi)	Class E insurer, carrying on domestic business only, where total assets are expected to:		
		(A)	not exceed \$1 billion	\$95,000
		(B)	exceed \$1 billion but not exceed \$5 billion	\$114,000
		(C)	exceed \$5 billion but not exceed \$10 billion	\$152,000
		(D)	exceed \$10 billion	\$190,000
	(xia)	Class E insurer, except those carrying on domestic business only, where total assets are expected to:		
		(A)	not exceed \$500 million	\$270,000
		(B)	exceed \$500 million but not exceed \$1 billion	\$300,000
		(C)	exceed \$1 billion but not exceed \$3 billion	\$350,000
		(D)	exceed \$3 billion but not exceed \$5 billion	\$380,000
		(E)	exceed \$5 billion	\$430,000 + 0.001% for assets above \$5 billion
	(b)	insurance manager:		

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		(i)	for each Class 1 insurer managed	\$100
		(ii)	for each Class 2 insurer managed	\$150
		(iii)	for each Class 3 insurer managed	\$200
		(iv)	for each Class 3A insurer managed	\$300
		(v)	for each Class 3B insurer managed	\$400
		(vi)	for each Class 4 insurer managed	\$400
		(vii)	for each Class A insurer managed	\$100
		(viii)	for each Class B insurer managed	\$150
		(ix)	for each Class C insurer managed	\$300
		(x)	for each Class D insurer managed	\$350
		(xi)	for each Class E insurer managed	\$400
		(xii)	for each Special Purpose Insurer managed	\$150
		(xiii)	for each Class IIGB insurer managed	\$200
		(xiv)	for each Collateralized Insurer managed	\$200
		Note: The total sum payable by an insurance manager pursuant to the above fees is subject to a minimum of \$3,000 and a maximum of \$15,000		
	(c)	insurance broker or agent under section 10		\$3,000
	(d)	insurance salesman under section 10		\$300
	(e)	insurer registered to carry on run-off general business as a:		
		(i)	Class 3A insurer where:	
		(A)	gross reserves are less than \$7.5 million and assets are less than \$15 million	\$24,550
		(B)	gross reserves are less than \$25 million and assets are less than \$50 million	\$29,100
		(C)	gross reserves are less than \$35 million and assets are less than \$70 million	\$33,600
		(D)	gross reserves are less than \$100 million and assets are less than \$200 million	\$38,760
		(E)	gross reserves are exceeding \$100 million and assets are exceeding \$200 million	\$44,500
		(ii)	Class 3B insurer where:	
		(A)	gross reserves are less than \$200 million and assets are less than \$400 million	\$253,000

Insurance Act 1978 - Part C (2026)					
		(B)	gross reserves are less than \$500 million and assets are less than \$1 billion		\$281,100
		(C)	gross reserves are less than \$3 billion and assets are less than \$6 billion		\$314,800
		(D)	gross reserves are less than \$9 billion and assets are less than \$18 billion		\$365,400
		(E)	gross reserves are exceeding \$9 billion and assets are exceeding \$18 billion		\$446,800
	(iii)	Class 4 insurer where:			
		(A)	gross reserves are less than \$200 million and assets are less than \$400 million		\$253,000
		(B)	gross reserves are less than \$500 million and assets are less than \$1 billion		\$281,100
		(C)	gross reserves are less than \$3 billion and assets are less than \$6 billion		\$314,800
		(D)	gross reserves are less than \$9 billion and assets are less than \$18 billion		\$365,400
		(E)	gross reserves are exceeding \$9 billion and assets are exceeding \$18 billion		\$446,800
	(f)	insurance marketplace provider where gross premiums are expected to:			
		(A)	not exceed \$5 million		\$4,500
		(B)	exceed \$5 million but not exceed \$20 million		\$6,000
		(C)	exceed \$20 million but not exceed \$35 million		\$7,500
		(D)	exceed \$35 million but not exceed \$100 million		\$9,000
		(E)	exceed \$100 million		\$11,500
	(g)	Collateralized Insurer under section 14 where assets held as collateral are expected to:			
		(A)	not exceed \$150 million		\$15,000
		(B)	exceed \$150 million but not exceed \$350 million		\$17,000
		(C)	exceed \$350 million but not exceed \$2 billion		\$22,000
		(D)	exceed \$2 billion but not exceed \$5 billion		\$30,000
		(E)	exceed \$5 billion but not exceed \$10 billion		\$40,000
		(F)	exceed \$10 billion		\$50,000
	(h)	Class IIIGB where gross premiums are expected to:			
		(A)	not exceed \$5 million		\$20,000

Insurance Act 1978 - Part C (2026)				
		(B)	exceed \$5 million but not exceed \$20 million	\$25,000
		(C)	exceed \$20 million but not exceed \$35 million	\$30,000
		(D)	exceed \$35 million but not exceed \$100 million	\$35,000
		(E)	exceed \$100 million	\$40,000
	(i)	Class IILT insurer where total assets are expected to:		
		(A)	not exceed \$150 million	\$25,000
		(B)	exceed \$150 million but not exceed \$350 million	\$28,000
		(C)	exceed \$350 million but not exceed \$2 billion	\$31,000
		(D)	exceed \$2 billion but not exceed \$5 billion	\$61,000
		(E)	exceed \$5 billion but not exceed \$10 billion	\$65,000
		(F)	exceed \$10 billion	\$100,000
7A	Supplementary fee to be paid by an insurer whose business includes domestic insurance business in addition to the fee payable for its class of business under paragraph 7(a)			\$25,750
7B	Supplementary fee to be paid by a Class C, Class D and Class E insurer who writes retail business, in addition to the fee payable for its class of business under paragraph 7(a):			
		Where total assets are expected to:		
		(A)	not exceed \$100 million	\$30,000
		(B)	exceed \$100 million but not exceed \$500 million	\$50,000
		(C)	exceed \$500 million but not exceed \$5 billion	\$75, 000
		(D)	exceed \$5 billion	\$100,000
	Note: Where an insurer carries on domestic business only, the supplementary fees under paragraph 7B do not apply.			
8	(a)	Annual fee under section 27B payable by a Class 3A, 3B or 4 designated insurer on behalf of an insurance group where gross premium written in the year preceding the year of assessment:		
		(i)	did not exceed \$5 billion	\$211,700
		(ii)	exceeded \$5 billion but did not exceed \$10 billion	\$279,000
		(iii)	exceeded \$10 billion	\$545,900
	(b)	Annual fee under section 27B payable by a Class C, D or E designated insurer on behalf of an insurance group where total assets at the preceding year-end to the year of assessment:		
		(i)	did not exceed \$10 billion	\$211,700
		(ii)	exceeded \$10 billion but did not exceed \$20 billion	\$279,000

Insurance Act 1978 - Part C (2026)				
		(iii)	exceeded \$20 billion	\$545,900
	(c)	Annual fee under section 27B payable by a designated insurer carrying on run off general business on behalf of an insurance group where:		
		(i)	gross reserves of the insurance group are less than \$9 billion and assets of the insurance group are less than \$18 billion	\$211,700
		(ii)	gross reserves of the insurance group are less than \$15 billion and assets of the insurance group are less than \$30 billion	\$279,000
		(iii)	gross reserves of the insurance group exceeded \$15 billion and assets of the insurance group are less than \$30 billion	\$545,900
	(d)	Annual fee payable by the Head of the IAIG on behalf of the IAIG where total consolidated group assets at the preceding year-end to the year of assessment:		
		(i)	did not exceed \$50 billion	\$1,000,000
		(ii)	exceeded \$50 billion	\$1,000,000 + 0.0015% for assets above \$50 billion
		Note: IAIG fees are only applicable to an insurance group carrying on Long-term business where Long-term assets for the group exceed 20% of total assets and where such insurance group meets the criteria for and is designated as an IAIG in accordance with the Act.		
	Annual fees in respect of the above are due on or before 31st March.			

BERMUDA

**INSURANCE (COLLATERALIZED INSURERS)
(STATEMENTS, RETURNS, SOLVENCY AND CAPITAL)
RULES 2020**

BR 38 / 2020

[Operative Date: 30 April 2020]

The Bermuda Monetary Authority, in exercise of the power conferred by section 6A of the Insurance Act 1978, makes the following Rules:

1. Citation

These Rules may be cited as the Insurance (Collateralized Insurers) (Statements, Returns, Solvency and Capital) Rules 2020.

2. Interpretation

In these Rules, unless the context indicates otherwise—

“the Act” means the Insurance Act 1978;

“the Authority” means the Bermuda Monetary Authority;

“BSCR model” means the Bermuda Solvency Capital Requirement - Collateralized Insurers model set out in Schedule IIA;

“relevant year” means the financial year to which the Statutory Financial Statements, the Statutory Financial Return, or the Capital and Solvency Return relates;

“segregated account” has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Segregated Accounts Companies Act 2000;

“statutory assets” means the assets established in conformity with the requirements of these Rules for the Statutory Balance Sheet of a Collateralized Insurer;

“statutory liabilities” means the liabilities established in conformity with the requirements of these Rules for the Statutory Balance Sheet of a Collateralized Insurer.

3. Application

These Rules apply to all Collateralized Insurers, subject to any exemptions or modifications granted by the Authority under section 6C of the Act.

4. Statements and Returns: General

(1) The Statutory Financial Statements, required under section 15 of the Act, shall be prepared in accordance with paragraphs 5 and 8 of these Rules.

(2) The Statutory Financial Return, required under section 18 of the Act, shall be prepared in accordance with paragraphs 6 and 8 of these Rules.

(3) Every Collateralized Insurer shall, for each relevant year, prepare a Capital and Solvency Return in accordance with paragraphs 7 and 8 of these Rules.

(4) A copy of the Statutory Financial Statements shall be filed with the Authority in accordance with section 17(4)(b) of the Act, accompanied with—

- (a) the Statutory Financial Return; and
- (b) the Capital and Solvency Return.

5. Statutory Financial Statements

- (1) The Statutory Financial Statements shall consist of the Statutory Balance Sheet, the Statutory Statement of Income, and the Statutory Statement of Capital and Surplus.
- (2) The—
 - (a) Statutory Balance Sheet shall be as set out in Form 1SFS of Schedule I;
 - (b) Statutory Statement of Income shall be as set out in Form 2SFS of Schedule I;
 - (c) Statutory Statement of Capital and Surplus shall be as set out in Form 8SFS of Schedule I.
- (3) The Forms referred to in subparagraph (2) must be prepared by populating the line items of the respective forms with the corresponding line items in the audited GAAP financial statements.
- (4) Where a Collateralized Insurer also has segregated accounts, the Insurer shall—
 - (a) combine the operations of its segregated accounts and general account in the combined Statutory Balance Sheet, the combined Statutory Statement of Income, and the combined Statutory Statement of Capital and Surplus;
 - (b) prepare the Statutory Balance Sheet, the Statutory Statement of Income, and the Statutory Statement of Capital and Surplus of its general account on an uncombined basis.

6. Statutory Financial Return

- (1) The Statutory Financial Return shall consist of the Collateralized Insurer Information Sheet prepared in accordance with this paragraph.
- (2) The Collateralized Insurer Information Sheet shall state—
 - (a) the name of the Insurer and bear the title “Statutory Financial Return”;
 - (b) the Insurer’s certificate of registration number;
 - (c) whether or not the Insurer’s Statutory Financial Statements are available at the Insurer’s principal office in Bermuda pursuant to section 17(1) of the Act, and have been filed pursuant to section 17(3) of the Act;
 - (d) the financial year covered by the Statutory Financial Return;
 - (e) the currency in which amounts are shown in the Statutory Financial Statements, and whether that currency is the currency in which those amounts are shown;
 - (f) the rate or rates of exchange used in compliance with paragraph 8(4) for the purposes of the Statutory Financial Statements;
 - (g) the name of the Insurer’s ultimate parent;
 - (h) the name of the Insurer’s parent company;
 - (i) the industry sector of the Insurer’s parent company;
 - (j) the Insurer’s ownership structure (for example, mutual company, company limited by shares, limited partnership, permit company, branch insurer, trust company, owned by a government or a government agency);
 - (k) the Insurer’s organizational structure, including—

- (i) whether the Insurer has written, or currently writes, long-term insurance business;
- (ii) whether the Insurer wrote any long-term insurance business during the relevant year;
- (iii) whether the Insurer has subsidiaries;
- (iv) whether any subsidiaries wrote long-term insurance business during the relevant year;
- (v) whether the Insurer's subsidiaries wrote long-term insurance business during the financial year;
- (vi) if the Insurer's subsidiaries are located in jurisdictions outside of Bermuda, the names of such jurisdictions;
- (l) the nature of the insurance business carried on by the Insurer, including—
 - (i) whether the Insurer is a member of an insurance group;
 - (ii) whether the Insurer has segregated accounts;
 - (iii) whether the Insurer is in run-off;
 - (iv) whether the audit of the GAAP financial statements for the relevant year resulted in the issuance of an unqualified audit opinion and if a qualified opinion was issued, indicate the nature of the qualification;
 - (v) whether the minimum margin of solvency was met;
- (m) the conditions, if any, which have been imposed on the Insurer's registration by the Authority under section 4 of the Act;
- (n) whether the Insurer has complied with every condition attached to its certificate of registration;
- (o) the particulars, if any, of any direction issued or any approvals granted by the Authority;
- (p) if any statement in clause (m), (n) or (o) has been confirmed in the negative, whether or not the Insurer has taken corrective action in any case and, where the Insurer has taken such action, describe the action in a statement attached to the Return.

7. Capital and Solvency Return

- (1) The Capital and Solvency Return shall consist of the BSCR model, the audited GAAP financial statements, and the opinion of a loss reserve specialist or the certificate of an actuary, all prepared in accordance with this paragraph.
- (2) The BSCR model shall be an electronic version prepared in accordance with Schedule IIA.
- (3) The audited GAAP financial statements shall be prepared in accordance with—
 - (a) IFRS;
 - (b) GAAP that applies in Bermuda, Canada, the United Kingdom, or the United States of America;
 - (c) Condensed GAAP prepared in accordance with the Insurance Account Rules 2016; or
 - (d) such other GAAP as the Authority may recognize.
- (4) Where—

- (a) an opinion of the loss reserve specialist is provided, the opinion must take into account the general business loss and loss expense of the Collateralized Insurer entered on line 17 of the Statutory Balance Sheet;
 - (b) a certificate prepared by an actuary is provided, the certificate must take into account the amount of the Collateralized Insurer's liabilities outstanding on account of its long-term business as entered on line 27 of the Statutory Balance Sheet.
- (5) The Capital and Solvency Return shall be accompanied with a declaration, signed by two directors of the Collateralized Insurer and the Insurer's principal representative in Bermuda, stating that to the best of their knowledge and belief, the Return fairly represents the financial condition of the Insurer in all material respects.

8. General requirements for Statements and Returns

- (1) The Statutory Financial Statements, the Statutory Financial Return, the Capital and Solvency Return and all other documents required to be prepared under paragraphs 5 to 7 must be prepared in the English language.
- (2) All amounts which are to be shown in any account of the Collateralized Insurer shall be shown in a single currency, and that currency shall be the currency in which the books and records of the Insurer are kept in the Insurer's principal office in Bermuda or, where different books and records are kept in different currencies in that office, then the currency in which the majority of those books and records are kept.
- (3) Notwithstanding subparagraph (2), where the Authority pursuant to section 17(1) of the Act directs the production of the Statutory Financial Statements and amounts in those Statements are shown in a foreign currency, those amounts must be converted into their Bermudian equivalent before the Statements are produced.
- (4) For the purposes of subparagraphs (2) and (3), the Bermudian equivalent of an amount in a foreign currency shall be the Bermudian dollar equivalent of that amount as converted into Bermudian dollars at the rate of exchange used by any licensed bank in Bermuda or any central bank in relation to purchases by that bank of that foreign currency on the last day of the relevant year.
- (5) For all items shown in any account of the Collateralized Insurer (other than a statutory open year business revenue statement), there shall be shown the corresponding amounts for the immediately preceding financial year.

9. Minimum margin of solvency

For the purposes of section 6 of the Act, the minimum amount by which the value of the statutory assets of a Collateralized Insurer must exceed its statutory liabilities is \$250,000.

10. ECR

- (1) A Collateralized Insurer's ECR shall be calculated at the end of its financial year in accordance with the BSCR model, provided the ECR shall at all times be an amount equal to or exceeding the minimum margin of solvency calculated in accordance with paragraph 9.
- (2) The ECR applicable to a Collateralized Insurer shall be—
- (a) the ECR as calculated at the end of its most recent relevant year; or
 - (b) the ECR calculated after an adjustment has been made by the Authority under section 6D of the Act and which has not otherwise been suspended under section 44A(4) of the Act,
- whichever is later.

(3) Every Collateralized Insurer must maintain a total statutory capital and surplus to an amount that is equal to or exceeds the value of the ECR.

(4) Every Collateralized Insurer's total Statutory Capital and Surplus for the purpose of complying with the ECR shall be the amount entered on line 40 of the Statutory Balance Sheet less the assets held as collateral for the benefit of the Insurer's ceding (re)insurers entered in the 'Total collateral held on balance sheet' line of the Statutory Balance Sheet supplemental information, provided those assets are included in the total Statutory Capital and Surplus.

11. Commencement

These Rules come into operation on 30 April 2020.

SCHEDULE I

(paragraph 5)

FORMS

Schedule I has been omitted from these Rules and published on the Authority's website, www.bma.bm, in accordance with section 6A(8) of the Insurance Act 1978.

SCHEDULE IIA

(paragraph 7)

Schedule IIA has been omitted from these Rules and published on the Authority's website, www.bma.bm, in accordance with section 6A(8) of the Insurance Act 1978.

Made this 28th day of April 2020

Chairman

The Bermuda Monetary Authority

[Operative Date: 30 April 2020]

BERMUDA

**INSURANCE (INSURANCE MARKETPLACE PROVIDERS)
(STATUTORY FINANCIAL RETURN) RULES 2020**

BR 39/2020

[Operative Date: 30 April 2020]

The Bermuda Monetary Authority, in exercise of the power conferred by section 6A of the Insurance Act 1978, makes the following Rules:

1. Citation

These Rules may be cited as the Insurance (Insurance Marketplace Providers) (Statutory Financial Return) Rules 2020.

2. Interpretation

In these Rules—

“the Act” means the Insurance Act 1978;

“financial year” means the period not exceeding fifty-three weeks at the end of which the balance of the insurance marketplace provider’s accounts is struck or, if no such balance is struck or if a period in excess of fifty-three weeks is employed, then calendar year”;

“Insurance Marketplace Provider” has the meaning given in section 1(1) of the Act.

3. Statutory Financial Return

- (1) Every Insurance Marketplace Provider shall prepare a Statutory Financial Return in accordance with the matters set out in the Schedule.
- (2) The Statutory Financial Return shall be filed with the Authority on or before 30 June of each year.
- (3) The Statutory Financial Return shall be accompanied with—
 - (a) a copy of the management accounts of the Insurance Marketplace Provider for the preceding financial year;
 - (b) a copy of the business plan of the Insurance Marketplace Provider for the next financial year; and
 - (c) a declaration signed by two directors, one of whom may be the chief executive, stating that to the best of their knowledge and belief, the information in the Statutory Financial Return is fair and accurate.
- (4) The Insurance Marketplace Provider shall keep a copy of the Statutory Financial Return at its principal office for a period of five years, beginning with the date on which the Return was filed.
- (5) If directed to do so by the Authority, the Insurance Marketplace Provider shall produce a copy of the Statutory Financial Return to the Authority on or before the date specified in the direction.

4. Commencement

These Rules come into operation on 30 April 2020.

SCHEDULE

(paragraph 3)

MATTERS TO BE INCLUDED IN THE RETURN

The Schedule referred to in paragraph 3(1) of these Rules has been omitted and published on the Authority's website, www.bma.bm, in accordance with section 6A(8) of the Insurance Act 1978.

Made this 28th day of April 2020

Chairman

The Bermuda Monetary Authority

[Operative Date: 30 April 2020]

BERMUDA

**INSURANCE (SPECIAL PURPOSE INSURERS)
(STATEMENTS, RETURNS AND SOLVENCY
REQUIREMENT) RULES 2020**

BR 40/2020

[Operative Date: 30 April 2020]

The Bermuda Monetary Authority, in exercise of the power conferred by section 6A of the Insurance Act 1978, makes the following Rules:

PRELIMINARY

1. Citation

These Rules may be cited as the Insurance (Special Purpose Insurers) (Statements, Returns and Solvency Requirement) Rules 2020.

2. Interpretation

In these Rules—

“the Act” means the Insurance Act 1978;

“GAAP” means generally accepted accounting principles;

“IFRS” means International Financial Reporting Standards;

“relevant year” means the financial year to which the Statutory Financial Statements or the Statutory Financial Return relates;

“Special Purpose Insurer” has the meaning given in section 1(1) of the Act.

STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3. Statutory Financial Statements: General

(1) The Statutory Financial Statements, required under section 15 of the Act, shall be prepared in accordance with—

(a) paragraphs 4 and 14, where the Special Purpose Insurer carries on general business;

(b) paragraphs 5 and 14, where the Special Purpose Insurer carries on long-term business.

(2) A copy of the Statutory Financial Statements shall be filed with the Authority in accordance with section 17(4)(b) of the Act, accompanied with the Statutory Financial Return.

4. Special Purpose Insurer: General business

(1) Where a Special Purpose Insurer carries on general business, the Statutory Financial Statements shall consist of the Statutory Balance Sheet, the Statutory Statement of Income, and the Statutory Statement of Capital and Surplus.

(2) The—

(a) Statutory Balance Sheet shall be as set out in Form 1A of Schedule I (“Forms”);

- (b) Statutory Statement of Income shall be as set out in Form 2A of Schedule
- (c) Statutory Statement of Capital and Surplus shall be as set out in Form 8 of Schedule I.
- (3) The Forms referred to in subparagraph (2) shall be prepared—
 - (a) by populating the line items of the respective Forms with the corresponding line items in the GAAP financial statements as set out in paragraph 7; and
 - (b) in accordance with Schedule II (“Statutory Financial Statements: Instructions”).

5. Special Purpose Insurer: Long-term business

- (1) Where a Special Purpose Insurer carries on long-term business, the Statutory Financial Statement shall consist of the Statutory Balance Sheet, the Statutory Statement of Income, and the Statutory Statement of Capital and Surplus.
- (2) The—
 - (a) Statutory Balance Sheet shall be as set out in Form 4 of Schedule I (“Forms”);
 - (b) Statutory Statement of Income shall be as set out in Form 5 of Schedule I;
 - (c) Statutory Statement of Capital and Surplus shall be as set out in Form 8 of Schedule I.
- (3) The Forms referred to in subparagraph (2) shall be prepared—
 - (a) by populating the line items of the respective Forms with the corresponding line items in the GAAP financial statements as set out in paragraph 7; and
 - (b) in accordance with Schedule II (“Statutory Financial Statements: Instructions”).

STATUTORY FINANCIAL RETURNS

6. Statutory Financial Return: General

The Statutory Financial Return of every Special Purpose Insurer shall consist of—

- (a) GAAP financial statements prepared in accordance with paragraphs 7 and 14;
- (b) a Cover Sheet prepared in accordance with paragraphs 8 and 14;
- (c) the Statement of Control and Changes of Control prepared in accordance with paragraphs 9 and 14;
- (d) the Solvency Certificate prepared in accordance with paragraphs 10 and 14;
- (e) the Annual Statutory Declaration prepared in accordance with paragraphs 11 and 14;
- (f) the Own-Risk Assessment prepared in accordance with paragraphs 12 and 14;
- (g) the Alternative Capital Arrangements prepared in accordance with Schedule III and paragraph 14;
- (h) the Cyber Risk Management prepared in accordance with Schedule IV and paragraph 14; and
- (i) the Compliance with Sanctions prepared in accordance with Schedule V and paragraph 14.

7. GAAP financial statements

- (1) Every Special Purpose Insurer shall, in respect of its insurance business, prepare GAAP financial statements for each financial year in accordance with this paragraph.

- (2) The GAAP financial statements shall be prepared in accordance with—
- (a) IFRS;
 - (b) GAAP that applies in Bermuda, Canada, the United Kingdom or the United States of America;
 - (c) Condensed GAAP prepared in accordance with the Insurance Accounts Rules 2016; or
 - (d) such other GAAP as the Authority may in writing recognize.
- (3) Where a Special Purpose Insurer writes—
- (a) unrestricted special purpose business, the GAAP financial statements shall be audited;
 - (b) restricted special purpose business, the GAAP financial statements shall be unaudited.

8. Cover sheet

The cover sheet shall set out—

- (a) the name of the Special Purpose Insurer and bear the title “Statutory Financial Return”;
- (b) the Insurer’s certificate of registration number;
- (c) the period covered by the Return;
- (d) the currency in which amounts are shown in the Insurer’s Statutory Financial Statements, and whether that currency is the currency in which those amounts are shown;
- (e) the name of the Insurer’s ultimate parent;
- (f) the name of the Insurer’s parent company;
- (g) the industry sector of the Insurer’s parent company;
- (h) the Insurer’s ownership structure (for example, mutual company, company limited by shares, limited partnership, permit company, branch insurer, trust company, owned by a government or a government agency);
- (i) the Insurer’s company structure;
- (j) the nature of the insurance business carried on by the Insurer, including but not limited to—
 - (i) whether the Insurer is an affiliated reinsurer;
 - (ii) whether the Insurer is a member of an insurance group;
 - (iii) whether the Insurer has segregated accounts;
 - (iv) whether the Insurer is in run-off;
- (k) the conditions, if any, which have been imposed on the Insurer’s registration by the Authority under section 4 of the Act;
- (l) the particulars, if any, of any direction issued by the Authority under the Act;
- (m) the lines of business written and separated by Line of Business type, Gross Premium Written, Premium Ceded, Net Premium Written, Net Earned Premium, Net Loss and Loss Expense Provision, and Net Loss Incurred but Not Reported;
- (n) any non-Bermuda branches or subsidiaries within the insurance group, if applicable;

- (o) the names of all of the Insurer's directors, the effective date of appointment of each director, the title and position held by each director, if applicable, and the effective date any director ceased to act; and
- (p) the names of all of the Insurer's officers, the effective start date of employment of all officers, the title and position held by all officers, and the date any officer ceased to act.

9. Statement of Control and Changes of Control

The Statement of Control and Changes of Control shall—

- (a) confirm changes to all shareholder controllers since the filing of the last Statutory Financial Return;
- (b) state the year-end date;
- (c) attach a register of shareholder controllers of the Special Purpose Insurer, confirming the following—
 - (i) any increase or decrease in the number of shareholder controllers;
 - (ii) changes to the position that a controller is appointed to or holds an office in;
 - (iii) changes in the ownership percentage of a shareholder controller (whether increased or decreased);
 - (iv) the date a person became a new shareholder controller; and
 - (v) the date a person ceased to be a shareholder controller;
- (d) state the name of the ultimate parent company;
- (e) state the industry of operation of the ultimate parent company;
- (f) state the jurisdiction of the parent company; and
- (g) state the jurisdiction of the ultimate parent company.

10. Solvency Certificate

(1) The Solvency Certificate shall state—

- (a) whether the Special Purpose Insurer has prepared Statutory Financial Statements in respect of the relevant year;
- (b) whether a copy of the Statutory Financial Statements—
 - (i) are available at the Insurer's principle office in Bermuda pursuant to section 17(1) of the Act; and
 - (ii) have been filed with the Authority pursuant to section 17(3) of the Act;
- (c) whether the Insurer has complied with every condition attached to its certificate of registration;
- (d) the aggregate value of the Insurer's assets as shown in the Statutory Financial Return for the relevant year, in this subparagraph called "the statutory financial return assets value", and whether in the opinion of those signing the Solvency Certificate—
 - (i) the statutory financial return assets value was determined in accordance with the requirements of the Act and of any applicable Rules and Regulations; and
 - (ii) the value of the Insurer's assets at the end of the relevant year was in the aggregate at least equal to the Statutory Financial Return assets value;

- (e) whether, in the opinion of those signing the Solvency Certificate, the aggregate amount of the Special Purpose Insurer's liabilities at the end of the relevant year (after taking into account all prospective and contingent liabilities, but not liabilities in respect of share capital) is not more than the aggregate amount of the liabilities as shown in the Statutory Financial Statements for that year;
 - (f) the following amounts as shown in the Special Purpose Insurer's Statutory Financial Statements on Forms 2A and 5 of Schedule I for the relevant year—
 - (i) the aggregate amount of the gross premiums written;
 - (ii) the aggregate amount of the reinsurance premiums ceded; and
 - (iii) the aggregate amount of—
 - (A) the net premiums written shown on line 3 of Form 2A of Schedule I (where the Insurer carries on general business); or
 - (B) the premiums and other considerations shown on line 19(d) of Form 5 of Schedule I (where the Insurer carries on long-term business);
 - (g) whether any accounts of the Insurer for the relevant year have been audited for any purpose other than the purposes of the Act or any other Rules and Regulations;
 - (h) the minimum margin of solvency prescribed by paragraph 13, and whether that margin was met;
 - (i) whether the Insurer's business is fully collateralized in accordance with the definition of "special purpose business" in section 1(1) of the Act;
 - (j) the aggregate amount of the statutory capital and surplus as shown on line 3 of Form 8 of Schedule I for the relevant year;
 - (k) the currency in which amounts in the Insurer's Statutory Financial Statements for the relevant year have been shown;
 - (l) whether the rate of exchange used is in compliance with paragraph 14(4), for the purposes of any statement called for by this paragraph; and
 - (m) if any statement in subparagraph (c), (h) or (i) has been confirmed in the negative, whether the Insurer has taken corrective action in any case and, where the Insurer has taken such action, a description of the action in a statement attached to the Solvency Certificate.
- (2) The Solvency Certificate shall be signed by at least two directors of the Special Purpose Insurer, and by the Insurer's principal representative in Bermuda.

11. Annual Statutory Declaration

- (1) The Annual Statutory Declaration shall state—
 - (a) whether the information in the Statutory Financial Statements, including any supporting attachments, fairly represents the financial condition and position of the Special Purpose Insurer in all material respects and are in compliance with the Act, any applicable Rules and Regulations, the Insurance Code of Conduct, and any direction, condition or restriction imposed on the Special Purpose Insurer by the Authority;
 - (b) whether the Special Purpose Insurer has sufficient resources as at the date of the Statutory Financial Statements to enable the Insurer to continue as a going concern, and to satisfy its obligations as and when they fall due for a period of twelve months past the date of the relevant Statutory Financial Statements; and

- (c) if any statement in clause (a) or (b) has been confirmed in the negative, whether the Special Purpose Insurer has taken corrective action in any case and, where the Insurer has taken such action, a description of the action in a statement attached to the Declaration.

(2) The Annual Statutory Declaration shall be signed by at least two directors of the Special Purpose Insurer, and by the Insurer's principal representative in Bermuda. Own-Risk Assessment

12 The Own-Risk Assessment shall set out—

- (a) an overview of the Special Purpose Insurer's insurance program (including but not limited to, affiliated, third party, source of business, and details of policy limits or aggregate limits);
- (b) details of any significant changes planned for the next 12 months;
- (c) confirmation of fronting insurer or insurers, if applicable;
- (d) details of any collateral including but not limited to—
 - (i) collateral posted to contracts written to policy limits;
 - (ii) collateral (for example, funds withheld or letters of credit);
 - (iii) form of collateral;
 - (iv) amount of collateral provided; and
 - (v) amount of assets encumbered;
- (e) details of the number of employees of the Special Purpose Insurer residing in Bermuda;
- (f) details of known or notified legal actions, disputes or arbitration;
- (g) risk register;
- (h) risk appetite; and
- (i) investment guidelines.

MINIMUM MARGIN OF SOLVENCY AND GENERAL PROVISIONS

13. Minimum margin of solvency

The minimum margin of solvency for the purposes of section 6 of the Act by which the prescribed amount of a Special Purpose Insurer's assets must exceed the amount of its liabilities is \$1.00.

14. General requirements for Statements and Returns

- (1) The Statutory Financial Statements, the Statutory Financial Return and all other documents required to be prepared under paragraphs 4 to 12 shall be prepared in the English language.
- (2) All amounts which, for any purposes of these Rules, are to be shown in any account of the Special Purpose Insurer shall be shown in a single currency, and that currency shall be the currency in which the books and records of the Insurer are kept in the Insurer's principal office in Bermuda or, where different books and records are kept in different currencies in that office, then the currency in which the majority of those books and records are kept.
- (3) Notwithstanding subparagraph (2), where the Authority pursuant to section 17(1) of the Act directs the production of Statutory Financial Statements and amounts in those Statements are shown in a foreign currency, those amounts must be converted into their Bermudian equivalent before the Statements are produced.

(4) For the purposes of subparagraphs (2) and (3), the Bermudian equivalent of an amount in a foreign currency shall be the Bermudian dollar equivalent of that amount as converted into Bermudian dollars at the rate of exchange used by any licensed bank in Bermuda or any central bank in relation to purchases by that bank of that foreign currency on the last day of the relevant year.

(5) For all items shown in any account of the Special Purpose Insurer (other than a statutory open year business revenue statement), there shall be shown the corresponding amounts for the immediately preceding financial year.

15. Commencement

These Rules come into operation on 30 April 2020.

SCHEDULES

Schedules I, II, III, IV and V referred to in paragraphs 4, 5, 6 and 10 of these Rules have been omitted from these Rules and published on the Authority's website, www.bma.bm, in accordance with section 6A(8) of the Insurance Act 1978.

Made this 28th day of April 2020

Chairman

The Bermuda Monetary Authority

[Operative Date: 30 April 2020]

BERMUDA**INSURANCE (TECHNICAL STANDARDS) (CLASS IIGB INSURERS) (SOLVENCY REQUIREMENT) RULES 2020****BR 41/2020**

[Operative Date: 30 April 2020]

The Bermuda Monetary Authority, in exercise of the power conferred by section 6A of the Insurance Act 1978, makes the following Rules:

1. Citation

These Rules may be cited as the Insurance (Technical Standards) (Class IIGB Insurers) (Solvency Requirement) Rules 2020.

2. Interpretation

In these Rules, unless the context indicates otherwise—

“the Act” means the Insurance Act 1978;

“approved internal capital model” means an internal capital model approved by the Authority under paragraph 5;

“available statutory capital and surplus” means the amount shown in Line 40 of Form 1SFS of Schedule I to the Insurance (Class IIGB Insurers) (Technical Standards) (Statements, Returns, and Capital Solvency) Rules 2020;

“BSCR-IIGB model” means the Bermuda Solvency Capital Requirement - IIGB Insurers model set out in Schedule I to these Rules;

“catastrophe risk” means the risk of a single catastrophic event or series of catastrophic events that lead to a significant deviation in actual claims from the total expected claims;

“concentration risk” means the risk of exposure to losses associated with inadequate diversification of portfolios of assets or obligations;

“credit risk” includes the risk of loss arising from a Class IIGB Insurer’s inability to collect funds from debtors;

“currency risk” means the risk of losses resulting from movements in foreign currency exchange;

“digital asset” has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Digital Asset Business Act 2018;

“digital asset risk” means the risk from the loss in value of any digital assets held by the Class IIGB Insurer, arising from multiple factors, such as but not limited to technological failures, loss of public confidence, government intervention, and all other factors surrounding the application of this emerging technology;

“ECR” means “enhanced capital requirement” as defined in section 1(1) of the Act;

“encumbered assets” means assets held for security or as collateral against a liability or contingent liability of the Class IIGB Insurer or other person or any other use restriction, excluding encumbered assets for policyholder obligations of the Insurer;

“encumbered assets for policyholder obligations” means the total assets held for security or as collateral or otherwise restricted to meet the liabilities to the policyholders of the Class IIGB Insurer in the event of a loss;

“fiat currency” has the meaning given in section 2(1) of the Digital Asset Business Act 2018;

“Form 1SFS” means the Statutory Balance Sheet set out in Schedule I to the Insurance (Class IIGB Insurers) (Technical Standards) (Statements, Returns, and Capital Solvency) Rules 2020;

“Form 2SFS” means the Statutory Statement of Income set out in Schedule I to the Insurance (Class IIGB Insurers) (Technical Standards) (Statements, Returns, and Capital Solvency) Rules 2020;

“Form 8SFS” means the Statutory Statement of Capital and Surplus set out in Schedule I to the Insurance (Class IIGB Insurers) (Technical Standards) (Statements, Returns, and Capital Solvency) Rules 2020;

“fully-hedged arrangement” means an arrangement where a digital asset held by the Class IIGB Insurer is sourced from an insurance contract which requires that the resulting financial obligation will be paid in the same type of digital asset;

“group risk” means any risk of any kind, arising from membership of a group;

“insurance underwriting risk” means any or all of the following—

- (a) premium risk;
- (b) reserve risk;
- (c) catastrophe risk;

“legal risk” means the risk arising from a Class IIGB Insurer’s failure to comply with—

- (a) a statutory or regulatory obligation;
- (b) its bye-laws; or
- (c) its contractual agreement;

“liquidity risk” means the risk arising from a Class IIGB Insurer’s inability to meet its obligations as they fall due, or to meet such obligations except at excessive cost;

“market risk” means the risk arising from fluctuations in—

- (a) values of, or income from, assets or in interest rates or exchange rates; or
- (b) income from assets or interest rates or exchange rates;

“operational risk” means the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events, including legal risk;

“policyholder obligations” means the obligations set out in the aggregate of lines 16(a), 17(a) and 18 of Form 1SFS of Schedule I to the Insurance (Class IIGB Insurers) (Technical Standards) (Statements, Returns, and Capital Solvency) Rules 2020;

“premium risk” means the risk that premium is insufficient to meet future obligations;

“relevant year” means the financial year of the Class IIGB insurer;

“reputational risk” includes risk of adverse publicity regarding a Class IIGB Insurer’s business practices and associations;

“reserve risk” means the risk that a Class IIGB Insurer’s technical provisions may be insufficient to satisfy its obligations;

“stablecoin” means a digital asset that is fully collateralized by a fiat currency reserve and can be used at any point in time to redeem from the issuer of the stablecoin or the stablecoin issuer’s agent on a one-to-one basis;

“strategic risk” means the risk of a Class IIGB Insurer’s inability to implement appropriate business plans and strategies, make decisions, allocate resources, or adapt to changes in the business environment;

“tail value-at-risk” (or “TVaR”) means the conditional average potential given that the loss outcome exceeds a given threshold.

3. ECR

(1) A Class IIGB Insurer’s ECR shall be calculated at the end of the relevant year by reference to—

- (a) the BSCR-IIGB model; or
- (b) the approved internal capital model,

provided that the ECR shall at all times be an amount equal to, or exceeding, the minimum margin of solvency required under section 6 of the Act.

(2) The ECR applicable to a Class IIGB Insurer shall be—

- (a) the ECR as calculated at the end of the most recent relevant year; or
- (b) the ECR calculated after an adjustment has been made by the Authority under section 6D of the Act and which has not otherwise been suspended under section 44A(4) of the Act, whichever is later.

(3) Every Class IIGB Insurer shall maintain available statutory capital and surplus to an amount that is equal to or exceeds the value of the ECR.

4. BSCR-IIGB model

The BSCR-IIGB model set out in Schedule I has effect.

5. Approved internal capital model

(1) A Class IIGB Insurer may apply to the Authority for approval to use an internal capital model in substitution for the BSCR-IIGB model.

(2) Where the Authority is satisfied, having regard to subparagraph (3) that it is appropriate to do so, it may approve the internal capital model and may make its approval subject to conditions.

(3) In considering an application for approval of an internal capital model the Authority shall have regard to—

- (a) the appropriateness of the internal capital model for the determination of the Insurer’s capital requirement;
- (b) the extent to which the internal capital model has been integrated into the Insurer’s risk management program; and
- (c) the appropriateness of controls applicable to the creation and maintenance of the Insurer’s internal capital model.

(4) The Authority shall serve notice on the Class IIGB Insurer of—

- (a) its decision to approve its internal capital model; or
- (b) its decision to not approve its internal capital model, giving reasons for its decision.

(5) A Class IIGB Insurer served with a notice under subparagraph (4)(b) may, within a period of 28 days from the date of the notice, make written representations to the Authority; and where such representations have been made, the Authority shall take them into account in deciding whether to confirm its decision not to approve the Insurer's internal capital model.

(6) The Authority may revoke the approval given under subparagraph (2) if satisfied that the Class IIGB Insurer has breached a condition of the approval, or where the approved internal capital model is deemed by the Authority no longer appropriate for the determination of the ECR.

(7) The Authority shall serve notice to the Class IIGB Insurer of its proposal to revoke its approval of the Insurer's internal capital model, giving reasons for its proposal.

(8) A Class IIGB Insurer served with a notice under subparagraph (7) may, within a period of 28 days from the date of the notice, make written representations to the Authority; and where such representations have been made, the Authority shall take them into account in deciding whether to revoke its approval.

6. Capital and Solvency Return

(1) Schedules I, II, IIA, IIB, IIC, IID, IIE, IIF, III, IIIA, IV, IVC, IVD, IVE, V, VI, IX, X, XII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XIXA, XX, XXA, XXI, XXIA, XXIII, XXIV and XXV have effect.

(2) Every Class IIGB Insurer shall, on or before the filing date referred to in section 17(4)(b) of the Act, file with the Authority a Capital and Solvency Return which shall comprise—

(a) an electronic version of—

(i) the BSCR-IIGB model; or

(ii) an approved internal capital model, where applicable; and

(b) the returns prescribed under Schedules II, IIA, IIB, IIC, IID, IIE, IIF, IIIA, IV, IVC, IVD, IVE, V, VI, IX, XII, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XIXA, XX, XXA, XXI, XXIA, XXIII, XXIV, and XXV.

(3) The Capital and Solvency Return shall be accompanied with—

(a) an opinion of its loss reserve specialist, which takes into account the Class IIGB Insurer's total business insurance reserves calculated in accordance with Line 19 of Form 1SFS of Schedule I to the Insurance (Class IIGB Insurers) (Technical Standards) (Statements, Returns, and Capital Solvency) Rules 2020; and

(b) a declaration signed by two directors of the Insurer and the Insurer's principal representative in Bermuda declaring that to the best of their knowledge and belief, the Return fairly represents the financial condition of the insurer in all material respects.

(4) Every Class IIGB Insurer shall keep a copy of its Capital and Solvency Return and the accompanying documents at its principal office for a period of five years beginning with its filing date, and shall produce a copy of the return and accompanying documents to the Authority if so directed by the Authority, on or before a date specified in the direction.

7. Commencement

These Rules come into operation on 30 April 2020.

SCHEDULES

(paragraph 4 and 6)

Schedules I, II, IIA, IIB, IIC, IID, IIE, IIF, III, IIIA, IV, IVC, IVD, IVE, V, VI, IX, X, XII, XIV, XV, XVI, XVII, XVIII, XIX, XIXA, XX, XXA, XXI, XXIA, XXIII, XXIV and XXV have been omitted from these Rules and

published on the Authority's website, www.bma.bm, in accordance with section 6A(8) of the Insurance Act 1978.

Made this 28th day of April 2020

Chairman

The Bermuda Monetary Authority

[Operative Date: 30 April 2020]

BERMUDA

INSURANCE (TECHNICAL STANDARDS) (CLASS IIGB INSURERS) (STATEMENTS, RETURNS, AND CAPITAL SOLVENCY) RULES 2020

BR 42/2020

[Operative Date: 30 April 2020]

The Bermuda Monetary Authority, in exercise of the power conferred by section 6A of the Insurance Act 1978, makes the following Rules:

1. Citation

These Rules may be cited as the Insurance (Technical Standards) (Class IIGB Insurers) (Statements, Returns, and Capital Solvency) Rules 2020.

2. Interpretation

In these Rules, unless the context indicates otherwise—

“the Act” means the Insurance Act 1978;

“affiliate” in relation to a Class IIGB Insurer, means a body forming part of a group with that Class IIGB Insurer;

“association” has the meaning assigned to it in the definition of “group”;

“consolidated” in relation to a Class IIGB Insurer’s Statutory Financial Statements means the Statutory Financial Statements which record the assets, liabilities, capital and surplus, income, and expenses of the Insurer and its subsidiaries as those of a single economic entity in accordance with the Class IIGB Insurer’s adopted Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP). In determining whether an Insurer has control or exercises significant influence over a subsidiary, the Insurer’s GAAP shall apply;

“digital asset” means digital asset as defined under section 2(1) of the Digital Asset Business Act 2018;

“Financial Return” or “Return” means Statutory Financial Return;

“Form” means a Form as set out in Schedule I to these Rules;

“funds held by ceding reinsurers” means funds held by ceding reinsurers under the terms of contracts of insurance;

“group” means any two or more bodies, whether corporate or unincorporated, that are in association, and two bodies shall for the purposes of these Rules be deemed to be in association if one of them has control of the other or both are under the control of the same person or persons;

“non-admitted” means, in relation to an asset, an asset or portion of an asset that is not allowed by these Rules to be taken into account in preparing the Statutory Balance Sheet;

“policy” or “policy of insurance” means any contract of insurance (including any contract to pay an annuity on human life) whether or not there is in being any instrument in writing evidencing the contract;

“policy loan” means a loan made to a policyholder by a Class IIGB Insurer carrying on long-term business on the security of the cash surrender value of the policyholder’s policy of insurance;

“policy reserve” means the amount by which the present value of any benefits due under a policy of insurance exceeds the present value of the net premiums payable under the policy;

“quoted” means—

- (a) in relation to an investment, an investment as respects which there has been granted a quotation or permission to deal on a stock exchange in Bermuda, or on any stock exchange outside Bermuda recognized by the Authority for the purpose of these Rules, or over-the-counter market of repute outside Bermuda; and
- (b) in relation to the value of an investment, the market value of that investment, being the value listed on such an exchange or over-the-counter market as aforesaid on the last day of the relevant year, and “unquoted” has a corresponding meaning, but any investment by a Class IIGB Insurer in an affiliate shall not for any purpose of these Rules be taken to be either a quoted or an unquoted investment;

“relevant year” means the financial year to which the Statutory Financial Statements or the Statutory Financial Return relates;

“retrocessional contract” means a reinsurance contract whereby one reinsurer transfers to another insurer all or part of the reinsurance risk that it has assumed or will assume;

“unconsolidated” in regards to a Class IIGB Insurer’s Statutory Financial Statements means the Statutory Financial Statements present investments in affiliates and the Class IIGB Insurer’s share of the subsidiary’s net assets and financial results as a line item on the Statutory Balance Sheet and the Statutory Income Statement respectively, following the valuation basis of the Insurer’s adopted GAAP;

“unrelated business” means, in relation to a Class IIGB Insurer, insurance business consisting of insuring risks of persons who are not shareholders in, or affiliates of, the Class IIGB Insurer; and “related business”, in relation to a Class IIGB Insurer, means insurance business which is not unrelated business.

3. Statutory Statements and Returns: General

- (1) The Statutory Financial Statements required under section 15 of the Act shall be prepared in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 6 of these Rules.
- (2) The Statutory Financial Return required under section 18 of the Act shall be prepared in accordance with paragraphs 5 and 6 of these Rules.
- (3) A copy of the Statutory Financial Statements (together with the Notes to those statements and the Auditor’s Report thereon) shall be filed with the Authority in accordance with section 17(4)(b) of the Act, and shall be accompanied with the Statutory Financial Return.

4. Statutory Financial Statements

- (1) The Statutory Financial Statements shall consist of the Statutory Balance Sheet, the Statutory Statement of Income, and the Statutory Statement of Capital and Surplus.
- (2) The—
 - (a) Statutory Balance Sheet shall be—
 - (i) as set out in Form 1SFS of Schedule I to these Rules; and

- (ii) prepared in accordance with Schedule II to these Rules;
 - (b) Statutory Statement of Income shall be as set out in Form 2SFS of Schedule I to these Rules;
 - (c) Statutory Statement of Capital and Surplus shall be as set out in Form 8SFS of Schedule I to these Rules.
- (3) If any instruction in Schedule II requires any amount to be shown or any information to be given in a line of a Form, that amount or information must be shown or given on that line notwithstanding that that line or that Form may not contain any express direction or indication where the amount or information is to be shown or given.
- (4) Where a Class IIGB Insurer has control in affiliates, the Insurer shall—
- (a) consolidate the operation of its affiliates (as determined by the GAAP principles adopted by the Insurer) in the consolidated Statutory Balance Sheet and the consolidated Statutory Statement of Income; and
 - (b) prepare the Statutory Balance Sheet and the Statutory Statement of Income on an unconsolidated basis.
- (5) The Notes to the Statutory Financial Statements shall set forth the matters called for in Schedule III to these Rules on an unconsolidated basis.
- (6) The Auditor's Report shall be signed by the Class IIGB Insurer's approved auditor, addressed to the Authority, and shall state whether, in the auditor's own opinion, the Statutory Balance Sheet, the Statutory Statement of Income, the Statutory Statement of Capital and Surplus, and accompanying Notes to the Statutory Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the Act and these Rules.
- (7) Where any event specified in subparagraph (8) occurs in relation to an audit, the auditor shall qualify his report accordingly and include in his report such observations, whether of fact or opinion, as he considers necessary for bringing the nature and effect of the qualifications to the attention of the Authority.
- (8) The events referred to in subparagraph (7) are that—
- (a) there were deficiencies in the general purpose financial statement audit consisting of—
 - (i) an inability of the auditor to obtain essential information;
 - (ii) restrictions on the scope of the audit; or
 - (iii) some other deficiency or deficiencies;
 - (b) the auditor disagreed with any valuation made in the general purpose financial statements;
 - (c) in some respect or respects the Statutory Financial Statements do not, in the auditor's opinion, comply with the requirements of the Act or any applicable Rule;
 - (d) the auditor considered that there was a significant doubt as to the Insurer's ability to continue as a going concern.

5. Statutory Financial Return

- (1) The Statutory Financial Return shall consist of the Class IIGB Insurer Information Cover Sheet.
- (2) The Class IIGB Insurer Information Cover Sheet shall state—
 - (a) the name of the Insurer and bear the title "Statutory Financial Return";
 - (b) the Insurer's certificate of registration number;

- (c) whether or not the Insurer's Statutory Financial Statements are available at the Insurer's principal office in Bermuda, pursuant to section 17(1) of the Act, and have been filed pursuant to section 17(3) of the Act;
- (d) the period covered by the Insurer's Statutory Financial Statements;
- (e) the currency in which amounts are shown in the Insurer's Statutory Financial Statements, and whether that currency is the currency in which those amounts are required by paragraph 6(2) to be shown;
- (f) the rate or rates of exchange used in compliance with paragraph 6(4) for the purposes of the Statutory Financial Statements;
- (g) the name of the Insurer's ultimate parent company;
- (h) the name of the Insurer's parent company;
- (i) the industry sector of the Insurer's parent company;
- (j) the Insurer's ownership structure (for example, mutual company; company limited by shares; limited partnership; permit company; branch insurer; trust company; owned by a government or a government agency);
- (k) the Insurer's company structure;
- (l) the nature of the insurance business carried on by the Insurer, including—
 - (i) whether the Insurer is a member of an insurance group;
 - (ii) whether the Insurer has segregated accounts;
 - (iii) the amount prescribed by paragraph 7 as the minimum margin of solvency for general business insurers, and whether such margin was met;
 - (iv) whether or not the minimum liquidity ratio applicable to the Insurer for the relevant year was met;
- (m) the conditions, if any, which have been imposed on the Insurer's registration by the Authority under section 4 of the Act;
- (n) whether or not the Insurer has complied with every condition attached to its certificate of registration;
- (o) the particulars of any direction issued or any other approvals granted by the Authority;
- (p) if any statement in clause (l)(iii), (iv) or (m) has been confirmed in the negative, whether or not the Insurer has taken corrective action in any case and, where the Insurer has taken such action, describe the action in a statement attached to the Return.

6. General requirements

- (1) The Statutory Financial Statements, the Statutory Financial Returns and all other documents required to be prepared under paragraphs 4 and 5 shall be prepared in the English language.
- (2) All amounts which, for any purposes of these Rules, are to be shown in any account of the Class IIGB Insurer shall be shown in a single currency, and that currency shall be the currency in which the books and records of the Insurer are kept in its principal office in Bermuda or, where different books and records are kept in different currencies in that office, then the currency in which the majority of those books and records are kept.
- (3) Notwithstanding subparagraph (2), where the Authority pursuant to section 17(1) of the Act directs the production of Statutory Financial Statements and amounts in those Statements are shown in a foreign

currency, those amounts must be converted into their Bermudian equivalent before the Statements are produced.

(4) For the purposes of subparagraphs (2) and (3), the Bermudian equivalent of an amount in a foreign currency shall be the Bermudian dollar equivalent of that amount as converted into Bermudian dollars at the rate of exchange used by any licensed bank in Bermuda or any central bank in relation to purchases by that bank of that foreign currency on the last day of the relevant year.

(5) For all items shown in any account of the Class IIGB Insurer (other than a statutory open year business revenue statement) there shall be shown the corresponding amounts for the immediately preceding financial year.

7. Minimum margin of solvency

(1) For the purposes of section 6 of the Act, the minimum amount by which the value of the statutory assets of a Class IIGB Insurer must exceed its statutory liabilities is the greatest of figure A, figure B, figure C and figure D, where those letters represent values calculated in accordance with Schedule IV to these Rules.

(2) The minimum amount prescribed by subparagraph (1) shall not be less than that of figure D, where this letter represents a value calculated in accordance with Schedule IV to these Rules.

8. Minimum liquidity ratio

(1) The minimum proportion that the liquid assets of a Class IIGB Insurer carrying on may bear to such an Insurer's liabilities (in these Rules called "the minimum liquidity ratio") shall be in accordance with this paragraph.

(2) The value of the relevant assets of a Class IIGB Insurer shall be not less than seventy-five per centum of the amount of its relevant liabilities.

(3) In this paragraph—

"relevant assets" means the assets required in Column A to be shown on lines 1, 2(f), 3(b), 5(a), 9 and 10 of Form 1SFS of Schedule I to these Rules including any other assets which the Authority, on application in any particular case made to it with reasons, accepts for the purposes of this definition in that case;

"relevant liabilities" means the aggregate of the Class IIGB Insurer's liabilities required in Part I Column A to be shown on lines 19 and 38 of Form 1SFS of Schedule I to these Rules, of the Statutory Balance Sheet less the aggregate of the Insurer's liabilities required to be shown on Lines 34 and 37 of Form 1SFS of Schedule I to these Rules.

9. Commencement

These Rules come into operation on 30 April 2020 and apply to financial years commencing on or after 31 December 2019.

SCHEDULE I

(paragraph 4)

FORMS

Schedule I has been omitted from these Rules and published on the Authority's website, www.bma.bm, in accordance with section 6A(8) of the Insurance Act 1978.

SCHEDULE II

(paragraph 4)

INSTRUCTIONS AFFECTING THE STATUTORY BALANCE SHEET

Schedule II has been omitted from these Rules and published on the Authority's website, www.bma.bm, in accordance with section 6A(8) of the Insurance Act 1978.

SCHEDULE III

(paragraph 4)

NOTES TO STATUTORY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Schedule III has been omitted from these Rules and published on the Authority's website, www.bma.bm, in accordance with section 6A(8) of the Insurance Act 1978.

SCHEDULE IV

(paragraph 7)

CALCULATING MINIMUM MARGIN OF SOLVENCY

Schedule IV has been omitted from these Rules and published on the Authority's website, www.bma.bm, in accordance with section 6A(8) of the Insurance Act 1978.

Made this 28th day of April 2020

Chairman

Bermuda Monetary Authority

[Operative Date: 30 April 2020]

Endnotes

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- 1 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2015
 - 2 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2015
 - 3 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
 - 4 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2020
 - 5 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
 - 6 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
 - 7 Insurance Amendment Act 2004
 - 8 All references in the Insurance Act 1978 to “the Authority” result from the Insurance Amendment (No 2) Act 2001
 - 9 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
 - 10 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
 - 11 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2015
 - 12 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
 - 13 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
 - 14 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
 - 15 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2015
 - 16 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
 - 17 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
 - 18 Insurance Amendment Act 1995
 - 19 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
 - 20 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
 - 21 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
 - 22 Insurance Amendment Act 2018
 - 23 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
 - 24 Insurance Amendment Act 2018
 - 25 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2006
 - 26 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
 - 27 Insurance Amendment Act 2012
 - 28 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
 - 29 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
 - 30 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
 - 31 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
 - 32 Insurance Amendment Act 1983
 - 33 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2015
 - 34 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
 - 35 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
 - 36 Insurance Amendment Act 1983
 - 37 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
 - 38 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
 - 39 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
 - 40 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
 - 41 Insurance Amendment Act 2018
 - 42 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
 - 43 Insurance Amendment Act 2018
 - 44 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
 - 45 Insurance Amendment Act 2018
 - 46 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
 - 47 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2020
 - 48 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2020
 - 49 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
 - 50 Insurance Amendment Act 2018
 - 51 Insurance Amendment Act 2018
 - 52 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
 - 53 Insurance Amendment Act 2018
 - 54 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2015
 - 55 Insurance Amendment Act 2006
 - 56 Insurance Amendment Act 1983
 - 57 Insurance Amendment Act 2011
 - 58 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
 - 59 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
 - 60 Insurance Amendment Act 2019

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- 61 Insurance Amendment Act 2021
62 Insurance Amendment Act 1983
63 Insurance Amendment Act 1981
64 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
65 Insurance Amendment Act 1983
66 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
67 Insurance Amendment Act 1981
68 Insurance Amendment Act 1983
69 Insurance Amendment Act 1995
70 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
71 Insurance Amendment Act 2004
72 Insurance Amendment Act 2006
73 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2015
74 Insurance Amendment Act 1995
75 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
76 Ministers (Change of Responsibilities and Style) Order 2011
77 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
78 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
79 Insurance Amendment Act 2006
80 Insurance Amendment Act 2011
81 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
82 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
83 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2015
84 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
85 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
86 Insurance Amendment Act 2023
87 Insurance Amendment Act 2006
88 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
89 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
90 Bermuda Monetary Authority Amendment Act 2023
91 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2015
92 Insurance Amendment Act 1995
93 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
94 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
95 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
96 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2015
97 Insurance Amendment Act 2006
98 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2015
99 Insurance Amendment Act 1995
100 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
101 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2015
102 Insurance Amendment Act 1995
103 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
104 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2015
105 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
106 Insurance Amendment Act 2012
107 Spent on repeal of the Companies (Winding Up) Act 1977
108 Insurance Amendment Act 1981
109 Insurance Amendment Act 1983
110 Insurance Amendment Act 1983
111 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
112 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2015
113 Insurance Amendment Act 2006
114 Insurance Amendment Act 2006
115 Section 1B(2) repealed and replaced by section 4 of Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
116 Inserted by Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
117 Insurance Amendment Act 2006
118 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
119 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
120 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
121 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
122 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010

123 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
124 Insurance Amendment Act 2012
125 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
126 Insurance Amendment Act 2012
127 Insurance Amendment Act 2012
128 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2006
129 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2006
130 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
131 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
132 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
133 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
134 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
135 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2020
136 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2020
137 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2020
138 Insurance Amendment Act 1995
139 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
140 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
141 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
142 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
143 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
144 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
145 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
146 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
147 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
148 Insurance Amendment Act 2018
149 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
150 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
151 Insurance Amendment Act 2008 (Punctuation errors original to the legislation)
152 Insurance Amendment Act 2018
153 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
154 Insurance Amendment Act 2018
155 Insurance Amendment Act 2004
156 Insurance Amendment Act 2004
157 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
158 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
159 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
160 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
161 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
162 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
163 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
164 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
165 Insurance Amendment Act 1995
166 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
167 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
168 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
169 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
170 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
171 Insurance Amendment Act 1995
172 Insurance Amendment Act 1995
173 Insurance Amendment Act 1995
174 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
175 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
176 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
177 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
178 Insurance Amendment Act 1995
179 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
180 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
181 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
182 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
183 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
184 Insurance Amendment Act 2022

185 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
186 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
187 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
188 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
189 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
190 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
191 Insurance Amendment Act 2018
192 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
193 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
194 Insurance Amendment Act 2018
195 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
196 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
197 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
198 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
199 Insurance Amendment Act 1995
200 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
201 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
202 Insurance Amendment Act 2018
203 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
204 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
205 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2015
206 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
207 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
208 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2015
209 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
210 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
211 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
212 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
213 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
214 Insurance Amendment Act 2006
215 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2020
216 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
217 Insurance Amendment Act 2018
218 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2020
219 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
220 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
221 Insurance Amendment Act 2018
222 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
223 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
224 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
225 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
226 Insurance Amendment Act 2018
227 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
228 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
229 Insurance Amendment Act 2018
230 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
231 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
232 Insurance Amendment Act 2011
233 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
234 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
235 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
236 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
237 Insurance Amendment Act 2011
238 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
239 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
240 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
241 Insurance Amendment Act 2011
242 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
243 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
244 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2013
245 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
246 Insurance Amendment Act 2016

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- 247 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2015
248 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
249 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2015
250 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
251 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
252 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
253 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2015
254 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2015
255 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
256 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2015
257 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2015
258 Insurance Amendment Act 2016
259 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2015
260 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
261 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
262 Insurance Amendment Act 2016
263 Insurance Amendment Act 2018
264 Insurance Amendment Act 2016
265 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2015
266 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
267 Insurance Amendment Act 2021
268 Insurance Amendment Act 2023
269 Insurance Amendment Act 2018
270 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
271 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
272 Insurance Amendment Act 2021
273 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
274 Insurance Amendment Act 2018
275 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010, s. 9 amends section 6A, 6B and 6C by deleting the words “Order”, “Orders” and
“an Order” wherever they appear and substitutes the word “Rules”.
276 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
277 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
278 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
279 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
280 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
281 Insurance Amendment Act 2016
282 Insurance Amendment Act 2018
283 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
284 Insurance Amendment Act 2018
285 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
286 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
287 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
288 Section 6A(4) repealed by section 4 and section 23(1)(a) of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
289 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
290 Section 6A(8) inserted by section 4(b) of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
291 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
292 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010, s. 9 amends section 6A, 6B and 6C by deleting the words “Order”, “Orders” and
“an Order” wherever they appear and substitutes the word “Rules”.
293 Insurance Amendment Act 2016
294 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
295 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
296 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
297 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
298 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
299 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
300 Insurance Amendment Act 2018
301 Insurance Amendment Act 2016
302 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
303 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
304 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
305 Insurance Amendment Act 2016
306 Insurance Amendment Act 2019

307 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
308 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
309 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010, s. 9 amends section 6A, 6B and 6C by deleting the words “Order”, “Orders” and
“an Order” wherever they appear and substitutes the word “Rules”.
310 Repealed and replaced by section 4 of the Insurance Amendment Act 2011
311 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
312 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
313 Insurance Amendment Act 2011
314 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
315 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
316 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
317 Insurance Amendment Act 2016
318 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
319 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
320 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
321 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
322 Insurance Amendment Act 2016
323 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
324 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
325 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
326 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
327 Insurance Amendment Act 2018
328 Insurance Amendment Act 2016
329 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
330 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
331 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
332 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
333 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
334 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
335 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2015
336 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
337 Insurance (No. 2) Amendment Act 2019
338 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2015
339 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
340 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
341 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
342 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
343 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
344 Section 6 repealed and replaced by section 10 of Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
345 Insurance (No. 2) Amendment Act 2019
346 Insurance Amendment Act 2018
347 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
348 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
349 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
350 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
351 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
352 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
353 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
354 Insurance Amendment Act 2018
355 Insurance Amendment Act 2023
356 Insurance Amendment Act 1995
357 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
358 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
359 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
360 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
361 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
362 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
363 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
364 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
365 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
366 Insurance Amendment Act 2011
367 Insurance Amendment Act 2018

368 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
369 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
370 Insurance Amendment Act 1985
371 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
372 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
373 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
374 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
375 Insurance Amendment Act 1995
376 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
377 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
378 Insurance Amendment Act 2004
379 Section 8(5) repealed by section 23(1)(b) of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
380 Insurance Amendment Act 1985
381 Insurance Amendment Act 2004
382 Insurance Amendment Act 2004
383 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
384 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
385 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
386 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
387 Insurance Amendment Act 2011
388 Insurance Amendment Act 2011
389 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
390 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
391 Section 8A(3) repealed by section 23(1)(c) of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
392 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2015
393 Insurance Amendment Act 2004
394 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2015
395 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
396 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
397 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2015
398 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
399 Insurance Amendment Act 2018
400 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2015
401 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2015
402 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2015
403 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2015
404 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
405 Section 8B(6) repealed by section 10 of the Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
406 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
407 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2015
408 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
409 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
410 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
411 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
412 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
413 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
414 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
415 Insurance Amendment Act 2006
416 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
417 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
418 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
419 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
420 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
421 Insurance Amendment Act 1995
422 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
423 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
424 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
425 Insurance Amendment Act 2006
426 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
427 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
428 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
429 Insurance Amendment Act 2001

430 Insurance Amendment Act 2018
431 Insurance Amendment Act 2018
432 Insurance Amendment Act 2018
433 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
434 Insurance Amendment Act 2016
435 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2015
436 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2015
437 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
438 Insurance Amendment Act 1995
439 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
440 Insurance Amendment Act 2018
441 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
442 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2015
443 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2015
444 Bermuda Monetary Authority Amendment (No. 2) Act 2008
445 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
446 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2015
447 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
448 Bermuda Monetary Authority Amendment (No. 2) Act 2008
449 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2015
450 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
451 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
452 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
453 Insurance Amendment Act 2016
454 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
455 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2015
456 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
457 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2015
458 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
459 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
460 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
461 Insurance Amendment Act 1981
462 Bermuda Monetary Authority Amendment (No. 2) Act 2008
463 Insurance Amendment Act 1985
464 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
465 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
466 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
467 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
468 Insurance Amendment Act 2016
469 Section 3 and 3A inserted by Bermuda Monetary Authority (Regulatory Fees) Amendment Act 2010
470 Bermuda Monetary Authority (Regulatory Fees) Amendment Act 2010
471 Section 14(3A) repealed and replaced by section 5 of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
472 Bermuda Monetary Authority Amendment (No. 2) Act 2008
473 Repealed and replaced by section 7(a) of the Insurance Amendment Act 2011
474 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
475 Bermuda Monetary Authority Amendment (No. 2) Act 2008
476 Repealed and replaced by section 7(b) of the Insurance Amendment Act 2011
477 Bermuda Monetary Authority (Regulatory Fees) Amendment Act 2010
478 Bermuda Monetary Authority (Regulatory Fees) Amendment Act 2010
479 Bermuda Monetary Authority (Regulatory Fees) Amendment Act 2010
480 Bermuda Monetary Authority (Regulatory Fees) Amendment Act 2010
481 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
482 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
483 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
484 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
485 Insurance Amendment Act 2016
486 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
487 Insurance Amendment Act 2016
488 Insurance Amendment Act 2016
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491 Insurance Amendment Act 2015

492 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
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495 Insurance Amendment Act 2016
496 Insurance Amendment Act 2016
497 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
498 Insurance Amendment Act 2004
499 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
500 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
501 Insurance Amendment Act 2016
502 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2015
503 Insurance Amendment Act 2004
504 Insurance Amendment Act 2016
505 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2015
506 Section 16a(1)(e) inserted by section 11 of Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
507 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2015
508 Insurance Amendment Act 2016
509 Insurance Amendment Act 2016
510 Insurance Amendment Act 2016
511 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
512 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
513 Insurance Amendment Act 2004
514 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
515 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2013
516 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
517 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2013
518 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
519 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
520 Insurance Amendment Act 2018
521 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
522 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
523 Insurance Amendment Act 2016
524 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2015
525 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
526 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
527 Insurance Amendment Act 2015
528 Insurance Amendment Act 2011
529 Insurance Amendment Act 2011
530 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
531 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
532 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
533 Insurance Amendment Act 2011
534 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
535 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2015
536 Insurance Amendment Act 2016
537 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2015
538 Insurance Amendment Act 2016
539 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
540 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
541 Insurance Amendment Act 2011
542 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
543 Insurance Amendment Act 2015
544 Insurance Amendment Act 2011
545 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
546 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
547 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
548 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
549 Insurance Amendment Act 1995
550 Insurance Amendment Act 2004
551 Insurance Amendment Act 2016
552 Insurance Amendment Act 1995
553 Insurance Amendment Act 2019

554 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
555 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
556 Insurance Amendment Act 2016
557 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
558 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
559 Section 18A(1) amended by section 6(a) of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
560 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
561 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
562 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
563 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2013
564 Insurance Amendment Act 2016
565 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
566 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
567 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2013
568 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
569 Insurance Amendment Act 2018
570 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
571 Section 18A(2) repealed and replaced by section 6(b) of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
572 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
573 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
574 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
575 Section 18A(3) repealed by section 6(c) of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
576 Section 18A(4) repealed by section 6(c) of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
577 Insurance Amendment Act 2011
578 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
579 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
580 Insurance Amendment Act 2016
581 Insurance Amendment Act 2011
582 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
583 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
584 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
585 Insurance Amendment Act 2016
586 Insurance Amendment Act 2011
587 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
588 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
589 Insurance Amendment Act 1995
590 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2015
591 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2015
592 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
593 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
594 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2015
595 Insurance Amendment Act 1995
596 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
597 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
598 Insurance Amendment Act 2018
599 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
600 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
601 Section 19 repealed and replaced by section 13 of the Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
602 Section 6 Proceeds of Crime (Miscellaneous) (No. 2) Act 2018
603 Section 19 Transitional and savings added by section 22(1) and (2) of the Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
604 Insurance Amendment Act 2001
605 Insurance Amendment Act 1983
606 Section 22(5) repealed by section 23(1)(d) of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
607 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2018
608 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2018
609 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2018
610 Insurance Amendment Act 1981
611 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
612 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
613 Insurance Amendment Act 1981
614 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2018
615 Insurance Amendment Act 1983

616 Insurance Amendment Act 1985
617 Insurance Amendment Act 1983
618 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2015
619 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2015
620 Insurance Amendment Act 2018
621 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2015
622 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
623 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2015
624 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2015
625 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
626 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2015
627 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2015
628 Insurance Amendment Act 2018
629 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
630 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2015
631 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
632 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2015
633 Part IV inserted by section 12 of the Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
634 Insurance Amendment Act 2013
635 Insurance Amendment Act 2023
636 Insurance Amendment Act 2016
637 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2015
638 Insurance Amendment Act 2016
639 Insurance Amendment Act 2016
640 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
641 Insurance Amendment Act 2011
642 Bermuda Monetary Authority (Regulatory Fees) Amendment Act 2010
643 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2015
644 Bermuda Monetary Authority (Regulatory Fees) Amendment Act 2010
645 Bermuda Monetary Authority (Regulatory Fees) Amendment Act 2010
646 Insurance Amendment Act 2016
647 Insurance Amendment Act 2016
648 Insurance Amendment Act 2016
649 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
650 Bermuda Monetary Authority Amendment Act 2023
651 Bermuda Monetary Authority Amendment Act 2023
652 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
653 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
654 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
655 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2015
656 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
657 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2015
658 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2015
659 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2015
660 Insurance Amendment Act 2021
661 Bermuda Monetary Authority Amendment Act 2023
662 Bermuda Monetary Authority Amendment Act 2023
663 Bermuda Monetary Authority Amendment Act 2023
664 Bermuda Monetary Authority Amendment Act 2023
665 Bermuda Monetary Authority Amendment Act 2023
666 Bermuda Monetary Authority Amendment Act 2023
667 Bermuda Monetary Authority Amendment Act 2023
668 Insurance Amendment Act 2023
669 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
670 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
671 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
672 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
673 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
674 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
675 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
676 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
677 Insurance Amendment Act 2022

678 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
679 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
680 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
681 Insurance Amendment Act 2002
682 Insurance Amendment Act 2002
683 Section 29A repealed and replaced by section 13 of Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
684 Section 29A(1)(b) repealed and replaced by section 7 of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
685 Section 29A(2) repealed and replaced by section 7 of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
686 Section 29A(3) repealed and replaced by section 7 of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
687 Section 29A(4) amended by section 7 of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
688 Repealed by section 9 of the Insurance Amendment Act 2006
689 Section 29B amended by section 14 of Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
690 Section 29B amended by section 14 of Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
691 Section 29B amended by section 14 of Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
692 Section 29B amended by section 14 of Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
693 Section 29B amended by section 14 of Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
694 Section 29B amended by section 14 of Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
695 Section 29B amended by section 14 of Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
696 Section 29B amended by section 14 of Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
697 Section 29B amended by section 14 of Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
698 Section 29B amended by section 14 of Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
699 Section 29B amended by section 14 of Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
700 Insurance Amendment Act 2006
701 Section 29B(7) repealed by section 14 of Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
702 Section 29C(1) amended by section 8 of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
703 Section 29C(2) amended by section 8 of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
704 Section 29D Repealed by section 16 of the Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
705 Insurance Amendment Act 2006
706 Insurance Amendment Act 2006
707 Insurance Amendment Act 2016
708 Section 30 repealed and replaced by section 9 of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
709 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
710 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
711 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
712 Insurance Amendment Act 2016
713 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
714 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
715 Insurance Amendment Act 2016
716 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
717 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
718 Insurance Amendment Act 2016
719 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
720 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
721 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
722 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
723 Insurance Amendment Act 2016
724 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
725 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
726 Insurance Amendment Act 2016
727 Section 30 repealed and replaced by section 9 of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
728 Insurance Amendment Act 2004
729 Insurance Amendment Act 2004
730 Insurance Amendment Act 2004
731 Section 30A(1) and (2) inserted by section 11 of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
732 Section 30A heading renumbered by section 10(b) of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
733 Section 30A heading deleted and replaced by section 10(a) of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
734 Insurance Amendment Act 2006
735 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
736 Renamed section 30AA(1) amended by section 10(c) of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
737 Renamed section 30AA(1)(a) amended by section 10(d) of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
738 Renamed section 30AA(1)(b) amended by section 10(e) of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
739 Renamed section 30AA(1)(c) amended by section 10(f) of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012

740 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
741 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
742 Renamed section 30AA(1A) inserted by section 10(g) of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
743 Renamed section 30AA(1A)(7) inserted by section 10(h) of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
744 Insurance Amendment Act 2006
745 Section 30B(1) amended by section 12(a) of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
746 Section 30B(1)(a) amended by section 12(b) of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
747 Section 30B(2)(a) amended by section 12(c) of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
748 Insurance Amendment Act 2006
749 Section 30C(1)(b) amended by section 13 of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
750 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
751 Insurance Amendment Act 2016
752 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
753 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
754 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
755 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
756 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
757 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
758 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
759 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
760 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
761 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
762 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
763 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
764 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
765 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
766 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
767 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
768 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
769 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2015
770 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
771 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
772 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
773 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
774 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
775 Insurance Amendment Act 2006
776 Insurance Amendment Act 2006
777 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2015
778 Section 30G(3) Repealed by section 19 of the Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
779 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2015
780 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2015
781 Insurance Amendment Act 2006
782 Insurance Amendment Act 2006
783 Section 30I amended by section 20 of the Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
784 Section 30I(7) amended by section 20 of the Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
785 Section 30I(7) amended by section 20 of the Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
786 Insurance Amendment Act 2016
787 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
788 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
789 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2013
790 Insurance Amendment Act 2016
791 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
792 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
793 Section 30J(6) repealed by section 14 of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
794 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
795 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
796 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
797 Section 30J(8) repealed by section 14 of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
798 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
799 Insurance Amendment Act 2015
800 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) 2015
801 Insurance Amendment Act 2019

802 Insurance Amendment Act 2015
803 Section 30JA(1)(c) repealed by section 17(a)(i) of the Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
804 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
805 Insurance Amendment Act 2015
806 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
807 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
808 Insurance Amendment Act 2015
809 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
810 Insurance Amendment Act 2015
811 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
812 Insurance Amendment Act 2015
813 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2015
814 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2015
815 Bermuda Monetary Authority Amendment Act 2023
816 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
817 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2015
818 Insurance Amendment Act 2015
819 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
820 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
821 Insurance Amendment Act 2013
822 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
823 Insurance Amendment Act 2013
824 Insurance Amendment Act 2013
825 Insurance Amendment Act 2015
826 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
827 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
828 Insurance Amendment Act 2013
829 Insurance Amendment Act 2013
830 Section 30JD repealed by section 23(1)(e) of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
831 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
832 Insurance Amendment Act 2020
833 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
834 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
835 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
836 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
837 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
838 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
839 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
840 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
841 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
842 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
843 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
844 Insurance Amendment Act 2020
845 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
846 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
847 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
848 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
849 Insurance Amendment Act 2002
850 Insurance Amendment Act 1995
851 Insurance Amendment Act 2011
852 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
853 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
854 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
855 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
856 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
857 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
858 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
859 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2015
860 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
861 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
862 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
863 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2015

864 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2015
865 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
866 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
867 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
868 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
869 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
870 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
871 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
872 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
873 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2015
874 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
875 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2012
876 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
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878 Insurance Amendment Act 2011
879 Insurance Amendment Act 2015
880 Insurance Amendment Act 1995
881 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
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883 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
884 Insurance Amendment Act 2015
885 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
886 Insurance Amendment Act 1995
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888 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
889 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
890 Insurance Amendment Act 2011
891 Insurance Amendment Act 2018
892 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
893 Insurance Amendment Act 2011
894 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
895 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
896 Insurance Amendment Act 2016
897 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2015
898 Insurance Amendment Act 2015
899 Insurance Amendment Act 1995
900 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
901 Insurance Amendment Act 2006
902 Insurance Amendment Act 2006
903 Insurance Amendment Act 2015
904 Insurance Amendment Act 2006
905 Insurance Amendment Act 2016
906 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
907 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
908 Insurance Amendment Act 2006
909 Insurance Amendment Act 2006
910 Insurance Amendment Act 2006
911 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2015
912 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
913 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
914 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2015
915 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2015
916 Section 32(7) repealed by section 15 of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
917 Insurance Amendment Act 2006
918 Insurance Amendment Act 2006
919 Insurance Amendment Act 2006
920 Insurance Amendment Act 2006
921 Insurance Amendment Act 2006
922 Section 32(9) repealed by section 15 of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
923 Insurance Amendment Act 2006
924 Insurance Amendment Act 2016
925 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010

926 Insurance Amendment Act 2016
927 Section 32B inserted by section 16 of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
928 Section 32C inserted by section 16 of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
929 Insurance Amendment Act 2012
930 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
931 Section 32D inserted by section 16 of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
932 Section 32E inserted by section 16 of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
933 Section 32F inserted by section 16 of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
934 Section 32G inserted by section 16 of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
935 Insurance Amendment Act 2012
936 Section 32H inserted by section 16 of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
937 Section 32I inserted by section 16 of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
938 Section 32J inserted by section 16 of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
939 Section 32K inserted by section 16 of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
940 Insurance Amendment Act 2012
941 Section 32L inserted by section 16 of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
942 Insurance Amendment Act 1995
943 Insurance Amendment Act 1995
944 Insurance Amendment Act 2001
945 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2018
946 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2018
947 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2018
948 Insurance Amendment Act 1981
949 Insurance Amendment Act 2001
950 Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2018
951 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2015
952 Insurance Amendment Act 1981
953 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2015
954 Insurance Amendment (No 2) Act 2001
955 Insurance Amendment Act 2006
956 Section 41(2) repealed and replaced by section 17 of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
957 Insurance Amendment Act 2006
958 Section 41(3) repealed and replaced by section 17 of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
959 Insurance Amendment Act 2006
960 Insurance Amendment Act 1981
961 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
962 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
963 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
964 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
965 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
966 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
967 Insurance Amendment (No 2) Act 2001
968 Insurance Amendment Act 2006
969 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
970 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
971 Insurance Amendment Act 2006
972 Insurance Amendment Act 2006
973 Insurance Amendment Act 2006
974 Insurance Amendment Act 2018
975 Insurance Amendment Act 2011
976 Section 44A(1)(b) repealed and replaced by section 18(a) of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
977 Insurance (No. 2) Amendment Act 2019
978 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
979 Insurance Amendment Act 2018
980 Section 44A(2)(a) amended by section 18(b) of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
981 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2010
982 Section 44A amended by section 22 of the Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
983 Section 44A(3A) inserted by section 18(c) of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
984 Section 44A(3B) inserted by section 18(c) of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
985 Appeal Tribunals (Miscellaneous) Act 2017
986 Bermuda Monetary Authority (Determination of Appeals) Act 2016
987 Insurance Amendment Act 2012

988 Section 44F inserted by section 19 of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
 989 Section 44G inserted by section 19 of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
 990 Insurance Amendment Act 2012
 991 Section 44H inserted by section 19 of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
 992 Insurance Amendment Act 2012
 993 Section 44I inserted by section 19 of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
 994 Insurance Amendment Act 2004
 995 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
 996 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
 997 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
 998 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
 999 Section 51 repealed and replaced by section 20 of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
 1000 Section 52 repealed and replaced by section 20 of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
 1001 Insurance Amendment Act 2001, Bermuda Monetary Authority Amendment Act 2008
 1002 Section 51A repealed by section 10 of the Bermuda Monetary Authority Amendment Act 2008
 1003 Section 51AA(1) and (2) inserted by section 20 of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
 1004 Section 51 repealed and replaced by section 20 of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
 1005 Section 51B repealed by section 10 of the Bermuda Monetary Authority Amendment Act 2008
 1006 Section 51C repealed by section 10 of the Bermuda Monetary Authority Amendment Act 2008
 1007 Section 51D repealed by section 10 of the Bermuda Monetary Authority Amendment Act 2008
 1008 Insurance Amendment Act 2001
 1009 Bermuda Monetary Authority Amendment Act 2008
 1010 [sic]
 1011 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2015
 1012 Insurance Amendment Act 2001
 1013 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2015
 1014 Insurance Amendment Act 1983
 1015 Insurance Amendment Act 2010
 1016 Section 54 amended by section 23 of the Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2010
 1017 Insurance Amendment Act 2008
 1018 Insurance Amendment Act 2004
 1019 Section 55(1) amended by section 21 of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
 1020 Section 55(1) amended by section 21 of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
 1021 Insurance Amendment Act 1995
 1022 Section 55A inserted by section 22 of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
 1023 Insurance Amendment Act 2015
 1024 Insurance Amendment Act 1981
 1025 Insurance Amendment Act 1981
 1026 Insurance Amendment Act 1981
 1027 Insurance Amendment Act 1981
 1028 Insurance Amendment Act 1981
 1029 Insurance Amendment Act 1981
 1030 Insurance Amendment Act 1983
 1031 Insurance Amendment Act 1995
 1032 Insurance Amendment Act 1981
 1033 Insurance Amendment Act 2015
 1034 Insurance Amendment Act 1981
 1035 Trade Union and Labour Relations (Consolidation) Act 2021
 1036 Insurance Amendment Act 2006
 1037 Insurance Amendment Act 1998
 1038 Betting Act 2021
 1039 Insurance Amendment Act 2001
 1040 Schedule section 1(1) amended by section 23(2)(a) of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
 1041 Insurance Amendment Act 2015
 1042 Insurance Amendment Act 2015
 1043 Insurance Amendment Act 2015
 1044 Schedule section 4(2) repealed and replaced by section 23(2)(b) of the Insurance Amendment Act 2012
 1045 The Insurance Amendment (No. 2) Act 2006
 1046 The Insurance Amendment Act 2008
 1047 Insurance Amendment Act 2019
 1048 Insurance Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
 1049 Insurance Amendment Act 2016

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- [illegible]

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- 1360 Insurance (Group Supervision) Amendment Rules 2015
1361 Insurance (Group Supervision) Amendment Rules 2015
1362 Insurance (Group Supervision) Amendment (No. 3) Rules 2016
1363 Insurance (Group Supervision) Amendment Rules 2015
1364 Insurance (Group Supervision) Amendment Rules 2015
1365 Insurance (Group Supervision) Amendment Rules 2012
1366 Insurance (Group Supervision) Amendment Rules 2012
1367 Insurance (Group Supervision) Amendment Rules 2012
1368 Insurance (Group Supervision) Amendment Rules 2013
1369 Insurance (Group Supervision) Amendment Rules 2013
1370 Insurance (Group Supervision) Amendment Rules 2013
1371 Insurance (Group Supervision) Amendment Rules 2015
1372 Insurance (Group Supervision) Amendment Rules 2012
1373 Insurance (Group Supervision) Amendment Rules 2015
1374 Insurance (Group Supervision) Amendment Rules 2012
1375 Insurance (Group Supervision) Amendment Rules 2015
1376 Insurance (Group Supervision) Amendment Rules 2015
1377 Insurance (Group Supervision) Amendment Rules 2015
1378 Insurance (Group Supervision) Amendment Rules 2015
1379 Insurance (Group Supervision) Amendment Rules 2012
1380 Insurance (Group Supervision) Amendment Rules 2012
1381 Insurance (Group Supervision) Amendment Rules 2012
1382 Insurance (Group Supervision) Amendment Rules 2015
1383 Insurance (Group Supervision) Amendment Rules 2012
1384 Insurance (Group Supervision) Amendment Rules 2015
1385 Insurance (Group Supervision) Amendment Rules 2015
1386 Insurance (Group Supervision) Amendment Rules 2012
1387 Insurance (Group Supervision) Amendment Rules 2012
1388 Insurance (Group Supervision) Amendment Rules 2022
1389 Insurance (Group Supervision) Amendment Rules 2022
1390 Insurance (Group Supervision) Amendment Rules 2015
1391 Insurance (Group Supervision) Amendment Rules 2016
1392 Insurance (Group Supervision) Amendment Rules 2015
1393 Insurance (Group Supervision) Amendment Rules 2015
1394 Bermuda Monetary Authority Amendment (No. 2) Act 2022
1395 Bermuda Monetary Authority Amendment Act 2020
1396 Bermuda Monetary Authority Amendment Act 2019
1397 Bermuda Monetary Authority Amendment (No. 3) Act 2018
1398 Bermuda Monetary Authority Amendment Act 2015
1399 Bermuda Monetary Authority Amendment (No. 2) Act 2008
1400 Bermuda Monetary Authority (Regulatory Fees) Amendment Act 2010
1401 Bermuda Monetary Authority (Regulatory Fees) Amendment Act 2011
1402 Bermuda Monetary Authority Amendment Act 2012
1403 Bermuda Monetary Authority Amendment Act 2014
1404 Bermuda Monetary Authority Amendment Act 2021
1405 Bermuda Monetary Authority Amendment Act 2020
1406 Bermuda Monetary Authority Amendment Act 2019
1407 Bermuda Monetary Authority Amendment (No. 2) Act 2021
1408 Insurance Amendment Act 2022
1409 Bermuda Monetary Authority Amendment Act 2023