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# Rules of Department of Commerce and Insurance

## Division 200—Insurance Solvency and Company Regulation

### Chapter 2—Reinsurance and Assumptions

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**Title 20—DEPARTMENT OF  
COMMERCE AND INSURANCE  
Division 200—Insurance Solvency and  
Company Regulation  
Chapter 2—Reinsurance and  
Assumptions**

**20 CSR 200-2.100 Credit for Reinsurance**

*PURPOSE: This rule sets forth rules and procedural requirements which the director deems necessary to carry out the provisions of the Law on Credit Reinsurance, section 375.246, RSMo. The actions and information required by this rule are declared to be necessary and appropriate in the public interest and for the protection of the ceding insurers in this state.*

(1) If any provision of this rule, or the application of the provision to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of this rule, and the application of the provision to persons or circumstances other than those to which it is held invalid, shall not be affected.

(2) Credit for Reinsurance—Reinsurer Licensed in this State. Pursuant to section 375.246.1(1), RSMo, the director shall allow credit for reinsurance ceded by a domestic insurer to an assuming insurer that was licensed in this state as of any date on which statutory financial statement credit for reinsurance is claimed. For purposes of this rule, an insurer whose certificate of authority has been suspended or revoked for one (1) or more of the grounds set forth in section 375.881.1(1), (2), or (3), RSMo, shall be deemed not licensed in this state.

(3) Credit for Reinsurance—Accredited Reinsurers.

(A) Pursuant to section 375.246.1(2), RSMo, the director shall allow credit for reinsurance ceded by a domestic insurer to an assuming insurer that is accredited as a reinsurer in this state as of the date on which statutory financial statement credit for reinsurance is claimed. An accredited reinsurer must—

1. File with the director the following:

A. A properly executed Reinsurer Application, the form of which is set forth as Exhibit 1 of this rule, included herein, revised December 10, 2013, or any form which substantially comports with the specified form;

B. A certified copy of a certificate of authority or other acceptable evidence that it is licensed to transact insurance or reinsurance in at least one (1) state or, in the case of a United States branch of an alien assuming

insurer, is entered through and licensed to transact insurance or reinsurance in at least one (1) state;

C. A properly executed appointment of the director to acknowledge or receive service of process, the form of which is set forth as Exhibit 2 of this rule included herein, revised September 23, 2013, or any form which substantially comports with the specified form;

D. A properly executed Certificate of Assuming Insurer (Form AR-1), which is set forth as Exhibit 3 of this rule included herein, revised September 23, 2013, or any form which substantially comports with the specified form, as evidence of its submission to this state's jurisdiction and to this state's authority to examine its books and records;

E. A copy of its articles of incorporation or association, as amended, duly certified by the proper officer of the state under whose laws it is organized or incorporated;

F. A copy of its bylaws, certified by its secretary;

G. The National Association of Insurance Commissioner (NAIC) Uniform Certificate of Authority Application (UCAA) Form 11 Biographical Affidavit, the form of which is included herein as Exhibit 4 of this rule, revised September 23, 2013, or any form which substantially comports with the specified form; and

H. A copy of the registration statement of any holding company system if it is a member of such a system.

2. File annually with the director a copy of its annual statement filed with the insurance department of its state of domicile or, in the case of an alien assuming insurer, with the state through which it is entered and in which it is licensed to transact insurance or reinsurance, and a copy of its most recent audited financial statement.

3. Include, with the documents required to be filed under the preceding provisions of section (3) of this rule, the appropriate filing fees as set forth in section 374.230, RSMo; and

4. Maintain a surplus as regards policyholders in an amount not less than twenty (20) million dollars, or obtain the affirmative approval of the director upon a finding that it has adequate financial capacity to meet its reinsurance obligations and is otherwise qualified to assume reinsurance from domestic insurers.

(B) If the director determines that the assuming insurer has failed to meet or maintain any of these qualifications, the director may, upon written notice and opportunity for a hearing, suspend or revoke the accreditation. Credit shall not be allowed a domestic

ceding insurer under section (3) of this rule, if the assuming insurer's accreditation has been revoked by the director, or if the reinsurance was ceded while the assuming insurer's accreditation was under suspension by the director.

(4) Credit for Reinsurance—Reinsurer Domiciled in Another State.

(A) Pursuant to section 375.246.1(3), RSMo, the director shall allow credit for reinsurance ceded by a domestic insurer to an assuming insurer that as of any date on which statutory financial statement credit for reinsurance is claimed—

1. Files with the director—

A. A properly executed Reinsurer Application, the form of which is set forth as Exhibit 1 of this rule, included herein, revised December 10, 2013, or any form which substantially comports with the specified form;

B. A properly executed appointment of the director to acknowledge or receive service of process, the form of which is set forth as Exhibit 2 of this rule, included herein, revised September 23, 2013, or any form which substantially comports with the specified form; and

C. A properly executed Form AR-2, the form of which is included herein as Exhibit 5 of this rule, revised September 23, 2013, or any form which substantially comports with the specified form, as evidence of its submission to this state's authority to examine its books and records.

2. Files with the director in addition to its initial filing, and annually after that, prior to March 1 of each year, a certified copy of the annual statement it has filed with the insurance department of its state of domicile or, in the case of an alien assuming insurer, with the state through which it is entered and in which it is licensed to transact insurance or reinsurance, including an actuarial certification and management discussion and analysis required as part of the NAIC annual statement requirements;

3. Is domiciled in or, in the case of a United States branch of an alien assuming insurer, is entered through a state that employs standards regarding credit for reinsurance substantially similar to those applicable under section 375.246, RSMo (the Act) and this rule;

4. Includes with the documents required to be filed under preceding provisions of section (4) of this rule, the appropriate filing fees as set forth in section 374.230, RSMo; and



5. Maintains a surplus as regards policyholders in an amount not less than twenty (20) million dollars.

(B) The provisions of section (4) of this rule relating to surplus as regards policyholders shall not apply to reinsurance ceded and assumed pursuant to pooling arrangements among insurers in the same holding company system. As used in this section, “substantially similar” standards means credit for reinsurance standards that the director determines equal or exceed the standards of Reinsurance Model Act (the Act) and this rule.

(5) Credit for Reinsurance—Reinsurers Maintaining Trust Funds.

(A) Pursuant to section 375.246.1(4), RSMo, the director shall allow credit for reinsurance ceded by a domestic insurer to an assuming insurer which, as of any date on which statutory financial statement credit for reinsurance is claimed, and thereafter for so long as credit for reinsurance is claimed and therefore for so long as credit for reinsurance is claimed, maintains a trust fund in an amount prescribed in this rule in a qualified United States financial institution as defined in section 375.246.3(2), RSMo, for the payment of the valid claims of its United States domiciled ceding insurers, their assigns and successors in interest. The assuming insurer shall report annually to the director substantially the same information as that required to be reported on the NAIC annual statement form by licensed insurers, to enable the director to determine the sufficiency of the trust fund.

(B) The following requirements apply to the following categories of assuming insurer:

1. The trust fund for a single assuming insurer shall consist of funds in trust in an amount not less than the assuming insurer’s liabilities attributable to reinsurance ceded by United States domiciled insurers, and in addition, the assuming insurer shall maintain a trusteed surplus of not less than twenty (20) million dollars, except as provided in paragraph (5)(B)2. of this rule;

2. At any time after the assuming insurer has permanently discontinued underwriting new business secured by the trust for at least three (3) full years, the director with principal regulatory oversight of the trust may authorize a reduction in the required trusteed surplus, but only after a finding, based on an assessment of the risk, that the new required surplus level is adequate for the protection of United States ceding insurers, policyholders, and claimants in light of reasonably foreseeable adverse loss development. The risk assessment may involve an actuarial review, including an independent

analysis of reserves and cash flows, and shall consider all material risk factors, including, when applicable, the lines of business involved, the stability of the incurred loss estimates and the effect of the surplus requirements on the assuming insurer’s liquidity or solvency. The minimum required trusteed surplus may not be reduced to an amount less than thirty percent (30%) of the assuming insurer’s liabilities attributable to reinsurance ceded by United States ceding insurers covered by the trust.

3. The trust fund for a group including incorporated and individual unincorporated underwriters shall consist of:

A. For reinsurance ceded under reinsurance agreements with an inception, amendment, or renewal date on or after January 1, 1993, funds in trust in an amount not less than the respective underwriters’ several liabilities attributable to business ceded by United States domiciled ceding insurers to any underwriter of the group;

B. For reinsurance ceded under reinsurance agreements with an inception date on or before December 31, 1992, and not amended or renewed after that date, notwithstanding the other provisions of this rule, funds in trust in an amount not less than the respective underwriters’ several insurance and reinsurance liabilities attributable to business written in the United States; and

C. In addition to these trusts, the group shall maintain a trusteed surplus of which one-hundred (100) million dollars shall be held jointly for the benefit of the United States domiciled ceding insurers of any member of the group for all the years of the account.

4. The incorporated members of the group shall not be engaged in any business other than underwriting as a member of the group and shall be subject to the same level of regulation and solvency control by the group’s domiciliary regulator as are the unincorporated members. The group shall, within ninety (90) days after its financial statements are due to be filed with the group’s domiciliary regulator, provide to the director—

A. An annual certification by the group’s domiciliary regulator of the solvency of each underwriter member of the group; or

B. If a certification is unavailable, a financial statement, prepared by independent public accountants, of each underwriter member of the group.

5. The trust fund for a group of incorporated insurers under common administration, whose members possess aggregate policyholders’ surplus of ten (10) billion dollars (calculated and reported in substantially the same manner as prescribed by the annual

statement instructions and *Accounting Practices and Procedures Manual* of the NAIC) and which has continuously transacted an insurance business outside the United States for at least three (3) years immediately prior to making application for accreditation, shall—

A. Consist of funds in trust in an amount not less than the assuming insurer’s several liabilities attributable to business ceded by United States domiciled ceding insurers to any members of the group pursuant to reinsurance contracts issued in the name of such group;

B. Maintain a joint trusteed surplus of which one hundred (100) million dollars shall be held jointly for the benefit of United States domiciled ceding insurers of any member of the group; and

C. File with the director the following forms:

(I) A Reinsurer Application, the form of which is included herein as Exhibit 1 of this rule, revised December 10, 2013, or any form which substantially comports with the specified form;

(II) A properly executed Form AR-1 the form of which is included herein as Exhibit 3 of this rule, revised September 23, 2013, or any form which substantially comports with the specified form, as evidence of the submission to this state’s authority to examine the books and records of any of its members and shall certify that any member examined will bear the expense of any examination; and

(III) Includes with the documents required to be filed under preceding provisions of section (5) of this rule the appropriate filing fees as set forth in section 374.230, RSMo.

D. Within ninety (90) days after the statements are due to be filed with the group’s domiciliary regulator, the group shall file with the director an annual certification of each underwriter member’s solvency by the member’s domiciliary regulators, and financial statements, prepared by independent public accountants, of each underwriter member of the group.

(C) Trust Instrument.

1. Credit for reinsurance shall not be granted unless the form of the trust and any amendments to the trust have been approved by either the director or commissioner of the state where the trust is domiciled or the director or commissioner of another state who, pursuant to the terms of the trust instrument, has accepted responsibility for regulatory oversight of the trust. The form of the trust and any trust amendments also shall be filed with the director or commissioner of every state in which the ceding insurer beneficiaries



of the trust are domiciled. The trust instrument shall provide that—

A. Contested claims shall be valid and enforceable out of funds in trust to the extent remaining unsatisfied thirty (30) days after entry of the final order of any court of competent jurisdiction in the United States;

B. Legal title to the assets of the trust shall be vested in the trustee for the benefit of the grantor's United States ceding insurers, their assigns and successors in interest;

C. The trust shall be subject to examination as determined by the director;

D. The trust shall remain in effect for as long as the assuming insurer, or any member or former member of a group of insurers, shall have outstanding obligations under reinsurance agreements subject to the trust; and

E. No later than February 28 of each year, the trustees of the trust shall report to the director in writing setting forth the balance in the trust and listing the trust's investments at the preceding year-end, and shall certify the date of termination of the trust, if so planned, or certify that the trust shall not expire prior to the following December 31.

#### 2. Trust Assets.

A. Notwithstanding any other provisions in the trust instrument, if the trust fund is inadequate because it contains an amount less than the amount required by subparagraph (5)(C)2.A. of this rule, or if the grantor of the trust has been declared insolvent or placed into receivership, rehabilitation, liquidation, or similar proceedings under the laws of its state or country of domicile, the trustee shall comply with an order of the director with regulatory oversight over the trust or with an order of a court of competent jurisdiction directing the trustee to transfer to the director with regulatory oversight over the trust or other designated receiver all of the assets of the trust fund.

B. The assets shall be distributed by and claims shall be filed with and valued by the director with regulatory oversight over the trust in accordance with the laws of the state in which the trust is domiciled applicable to the liquidation of domestic insurance companies.

C. If the director with regulatory oversight over the trust determines that the assets of the trust fund or any part thereof are not necessary to satisfy the claims of the United States beneficiaries of the trust, the director with regulatory oversight over the trust shall return the assets, or any part thereof, to the trustee for distribution in accordance with the trust agreement.

D. The grantor shall waive any right otherwise available to it under United States law that is inconsistent with this provision.

(D) For purposes of this subsection, the term "liabilities" shall mean the assuming insurer's gross liabilities attributable to reinsurance ceded by United States domiciled insurers excluding liabilities that are otherwise secured by acceptable means, and, shall include:

1. For business ceded by domestic insurers authorized to write accident and health, and property and casualty insurance—

A. Losses and allocated loss expenses paid by the ceding insurer, recoverable from the assuming insurer;

B. Reserves for losses reported and outstanding;

C. Reserves for losses incurred but not reported;

D. Reserves for allocated loss expenses; and

E. Unearned premiums.

2. For business ceded by domestic insurers authorized to write life, health, and annuity insurance—

A. Aggregate reserves for life policies and contracts net of policy loans and net due and deferred premiums;

B. Aggregate reserves for accident and health policies;

C. Deposit funds and other liabilities without life or disability contingencies; and

D. Liabilities for policy and contract claims.

(E) Assets deposited in trusts established pursuant to section 375.246.1, RSMo, of this rule shall be valued according to their current fair market value and shall consist only of cash in United States dollars, certificates of deposit issued by a United States financial institution as defined in section 375.246.3(1), RSMo, clean, irrevocable, unconditional, and "evergreen" letters of credit issued or confirmed by a qualified United States financial institution, as defined in section 375.246.3(1), RSMo, and investments of the type specified in subsection (5)(E) of this rule, but investments in or issued by an entity controlling, controlled by or under common control with either the grantor or beneficiary of the trust shall not exceed five percent (5%) of total investments. No more than twenty percent (20%) of the total of the investments in the trust may be foreign investments authorized under paragraphs (5)(E)1., (5)(E)3., subparagraph (5)(E)6.B., or paragraph (5)(E)7. of this rule, and no more than ten percent (10%) of the total of the investments in the trust may be securities denominated in foreign currencies. For purposes of applying the preceding sentence, a depository receipt denominated in United States dollars and representing rights conferred by a foreign security shall be classified as a foreign investment denominated in

a foreign currency. The assets of a trust established to satisfy the requirements of section 375.246.1(4), RSMo, shall be invested only as follows:

1. Government obligations that are not in default as to principal or interest, that are valid and legally authorized and that are issued, assumed, or guaranteed by—

A. The United States or by any agency or instrumentality of the United States;

B. A state of the United States;

C. A territory, possession, or other governmental unit of the United States;

D. An agency or instrumentality of a governmental unit referred to in subparagraphs (5)(E)1.B. and C. of this rule if the obligations shall be by law (statutory or otherwise) payable, as to both principal and interest, from taxes levied or by law required to be levied or from adequate special revenues pledged or otherwise appropriated or by law required to be provided for making these payments, but shall not be obligations eligible for investment under subparagraph (5)(E)1.D. of this rule, if payable solely out of special assessments on properties benefited by local improvements; or

E. The government of any other country that is a member of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development and whose government obligations are rated A or higher, or the equivalent, by a rating agency recognized by the Securities Valuation Office of the NAIC;

2. Obligations that are issued in the United States, or that are dollar denominated and issued in a non-United States market, by a solvent United States institution (other than an insurance company) or that are assumed or guaranteed by a solvent United States institution (other than an insurance company) and that are not in default as to principal or interest if the obligations—

A. Are rated A or higher (or the equivalent) by the securities rating agency recognized by the Securities Valuation Office of the NAIC, or if not so rated, are similar in structure and other material respects to other obligations of the same institution that are so rated;

B. Are insured by at least one (1) authorized insurer (other than the investing insurer or a parent, subsidiary, or affiliate of the investing insurer) licensed to insure obligations in this state and, after considering the insurance, are rated AAA (or the equivalent) by a securities rating agency recognized by the Securities Valuation Office of the NAIC; or

C. Have been designated as Class One or Class Two by the Securities Valuation Office of the NAIC;



3. Obligations issued, assumed, or guaranteed by a solvent non-United States institution chartered in a country that is a member of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development or obligations of United States corporations in a non-United States currency, provided that in either case the obligations are rated A or higher, or the equivalent, by a rating agency recognized by the Securities Valuation Office of the NAIC;

4. An investment made pursuant to the provisions of paragraphs (5)(E)1., 2., or 3. of this rule shall be subject to the following additional limitations:

A. An investment in or loan upon the obligations of an institution other than an institution that issues mortgage-related securities shall not exceed five percent (5%) of the assets of the trust;

B. An investment in any one mortgage-related security shall not exceed five percent (5%) of the assets of the trust;

C. The aggregate total investment in mortgage-related securities shall not exceed twenty-five percent (25%) of the assets of the trust; and

D. Preferred or guaranteed shares issued or guaranteed by a solvent United States institution are permissible investments if all of the institution's obligations are eligible as investments under subparagraphs (5)(E)2.A. and (5)(E)2.C. of this rule, but shall not exceed two percent (2%) of the assets of the trust.

5. As used in this rule—

A. "Mortgage-related security" means an obligation that is rated AA or higher (or the equivalent) by a securities rating agency recognized by the Securities Valuation Office of the NAIC and that either—

(I) Represents ownership of one (1) or more promissory notes or certificates of interest or participation in the notes (including any rights designed to assure servicing of, or the receipt or timeliness of receipt by the holders of the notes, certificates, or participation of amounts payable under, the notes, certificates or participation), that—

(a) Are directly secured by a first lien on a single parcel of real estate, including stock allocated to a dwelling unit in a residential cooperative housing corporation, upon which is located a dwelling or mixed residential and commercial structure, or on a residential manufactured home as defined in 42 U.S.C.A. Section 5402(6), whether the manufactured home is considered real or personal property under the laws of the state in which it is located; and

(b) Were originated by a savings and loan association, savings bank, commer-

cial bank, credit union, insurance company, or similar institution that is supervised and examined by a federal or state housing authority, or by a mortgagee approved by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development pursuant to 12 U.S.C.A. Sections 1709 and 1715-b, or, where the notes involve a lien on the manufactured home, by an institution or by a financial institution approved for insurance by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development pursuant to 12 U.S.C.A. Section 1703; or

(II) Is secured by one (1) or more promissory notes or certificates of deposit or participations in the notes (with or without recourse to the insurer of the notes) and, by its terms, provides for payments of principal in relation to payments, or reasonable projections of payments, or notes meeting the requirements of subparts (5)(E)5.A.(I)(a) and (5)(E)5.A.(I)(b) of this rule;

B. "Promissory note," when used in connection with a manufactured home, shall also include a loan, advance, or credit sale as evidenced by a retail installment sales contract or other instrument.

#### 6. Equity Interests.

A. Investments in common shares or partnership interests of a solvent United States institution are permissible if—

(I) Its obligations and preferred shares, if any, are eligible as investments under paragraph (5)(E)6. of this rule; and

(II) The equity interests of the institution (except an insurance company) are registered on a national securities exchange as provided in the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, 15 U.S.C. sections 78a to 78kk or otherwise registered pursuant to that Act, and if otherwise registered, price quotations for them are furnished through a nationwide automated quotations system approved by the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority, or successor organization. A trust shall not invest in equity interest under part (5)(E)6.A.(II) of this rule an amount exceeding one percent (1%) of the assets of the trust even though the equity interests are not so registered and are not issued by an insurance company;

B. Investments in common shares of a solvent institution organized under the laws of a country that is a member of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, if—

(I) All its obligations are rated A or higher, or the equivalent, by a rating agency recognized by the Securities Valuation Office of the NAIC; and

(II) The equity interests of the institution are registered on a securities exchange regulated by the government of a country that

is a member of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development;

C. An investment or loan upon any one (1) institution's outstanding equity interests shall not exceed one percent (1%) of the assets of the trust. The cost of an investment in equity interests made pursuant to subparagraph (5)(E)6.C. of this rule, when added to the aggregate cost of other investments in equity interests then held pursuant to subparagraph (5)(E)6.A. of this rule, shall not exceed ten percent (10%) of the assets in the trust;

7. Obligations issued, assumed, or guaranteed by a multinational development bank, provided the obligations are rated A or higher, or the equivalent, by a rating agency recognized by the Securities Valuation Office of the NAIC.

#### 8. Investment companies.

A. Securities of an investment company registered pursuant to the Investment Company Act of 1940, 15 U.S.C. section 80a, are permissible investments if the investment company—

(I) Invests at least ninety percent (90%) of its assets in the types of securities that qualify as an investment under paragraphs (5)(E)1., (5)(E)2., or (5)(E)3. of this rule or invests in securities that are determined by the director to be substantively similar to the types of securities set forth in paragraphs (5)(E)1., (5)(E)2., or (5)(E)3. of this rule; or

(II) Invests at least ninety percent (90%) of its assets in the types of equity interests that qualify as an investment under subparagraph (5)(E)6.A. of this rule;

B. Investments made by a trust in investment companies under subparagraph (5)(E)8.B. of this rule shall not exceed the following limitations:

(I) An investment in an investment company qualifying under part (5)(E)8.A.(I) of this rule shall not exceed ten percent (10%) of the assets in the trust and the aggregate amount of investment in qualifying investment companies shall not exceed twenty-five percent (25%) of the assets in the trust; and

(II) Investments in an investment company qualifying under part (5)(E)8.A.(II) of this rule shall not exceed five percent (5%) of the assets in the trust, and the aggregate amount of investment in qualifying investment companies shall be included when calculating the permissible aggregate value of equity interests pursuant to subparagraph (5)(E)6.A. of this rule.

#### 9. Letters of Credit.

A. In order for a letter of credit to qualify as an asset of the trust, the trustee shall have the right and the obligation pursuant to



the deed of trust or some other binding agreement (as duly approved by the director), to immediately draw down the full amount of the letter of credit and hold the proceeds in trust for the beneficiaries of the trust if the letter of credit will otherwise expire without being renewed or replaced.

B. The trust agreement shall provide that the trustee shall be liable for its negligence, willful misconduct, or lack of good faith. The failure of the trustee to draw against the letter of credit in circumstances where such draw would be required shall be deemed to be negligence and/or willful misconduct.

(F) A specific security provided to a ceding insurer by an assuming insurer pursuant to section (7) of this rule shall be applied, until exhausted, to the payment of liabilities of the assuming insurer to the ceding insurer holding the specific security prior to, and as a condition precedent for, presentation of a claim by the ceding insurer for payment by a trustee of a trust established by the assuming insurer pursuant to section (5) of this rule.

(6) Credit for Reinsurance—Certified Reinsurers.

(A) Pursuant to section 375.246.1(5), RSMo, the director shall allow credit for reinsurance ceded by a domestic insurer to an assuming insurer that has been certified as a reinsurer in this state at all times for which statutory financial statement credit for reinsurance is claimed under section (6) of this rule. The credit allowed shall be based upon the security held by or on behalf of the ceding insurer in accordance with a rating assigned to the certified reinsurer by the director. The security shall be in a form consistent with the provisions of sections 375.246.1(5) and 375.246.2, RSMo, and sections (9), (10), or (11) of this rule. The amount of security required in order for full credit to be allowed shall correspond with the following requirements:

1. Ratings	Security Required
Secure – 1	0%
Secure – 2	10%
Secure – 3	20%
Secure – 4	50%
Secure – 5	75%
Vulnerable – 6	100%

2. Affiliated reinsurance transactions shall receive the same opportunity for reduced security requirements as all other reinsurance transactions.

3. The director shall require the certified reinsurer to post one hundred percent (100%), for the benefit of the ceding insurer or its estate, security upon the entry of an order or rehabilitation, liquidation, or conservation against the ceding insurer.

4. In order to facilitate the prompt payment of claims, a certified reinsurer shall not be required to post security for catastrophe recoverables for a period of one (1) year from the date of the first instance of a liability reserve entry by the ceding company as a result of a loss from a catastrophic occurrence as recognized by the director. The one (1) year deferral period is contingent upon the certified reinsurer continuing to pay claims in a timely manner. Reinsurance recoverables for only the following lines of business as reported on the NAIC annual financial statement related specifically to the catastrophic occurrence will be included in the deferral:

- A. Line 1: Fire;
- B. Line 2: Allied Lines;
- C. Line 3: Farmowners multiple peril;
- D. Line 4: Homeowners multiple peril;
- E. Line 5: Commercial multiple peril;
- F. Line 9: Inland Marine;
- G. Line 12: Earthquake; and
- H. Line 21: Auto physical damage.

5. Credit for reinsurance under section (6) of this rule shall apply only to reinsurance contracts entered into or renewed on or after the effective date of the certification of the assuming insurer. Any reinsurance contract entered into prior to the effective date of the certification of the assuming insurer that is subsequently amended after the effective date of the certification of the assuming insurer, or a new reinsurance contract, covering any risk for which collateral was provided previously, shall only be subject to section (6) of this rule with respect to losses incurred and reserves reported from and after the effective date of the amendment or new contract.

6. Nothing in section (6) of this rule shall prohibit the parties to a reinsurance agreement from agreeing to provisions establishing security requirements that exceed the minimum security requirements established for certified reinsurers under section (6) of this rule.

(B) Certification Procedure.

1. The director shall post notice on the department’s website promptly upon receipt of any application for certification, including instructions on how members of the public may respond to the application. The director may not take final action on the application until at least thirty (30) days after posting the notice required by paragraph (6)(B)1. of this rule.

2. The director shall issue written notice to an assuming insurer that has made application and been approved as a certified reinsurer. Included in such notice shall be the rating assigned the certified reinsurer in accordance with subsection (6)(A) of this rule. The director shall publish a list of all certified reinsur-

ers and their ratings.

3. In order to be eligible for certification, the assuming insurer shall meet the following requirements:

A. The assuming insurer must be domiciled and licensed to transact insurance or reinsurance in a Qualified Jurisdiction, as determined by the director pursuant to subsection (6)(C) of this rule.

B. The assuming insurer must maintain capital and surplus, or its equivalent, of no less than two hundred-fifty (250) million dollars calculated in accordance with subparagraph (6)(B)4.H. of this rule. This requirement may also be satisfied by an association including incorporated and individual unincorporated underwriters having minimum capital and surplus equivalents (net of liabilities) of at least two hundred-fifty (250) million dollars and a central fund containing a balance of at least two hundred-fifty (250) million dollars.

C. The assuming insurer must maintain financial strength ratings from two (2) or more rating agencies deemed acceptable by the director. These ratings shall be based on interactive communication between the rating agency and the assuming insurer and shall not be based solely on publicly available information. These financial strength ratings will be one (1) factor used by the director in determining the rating that is assigned to the assuming insurer. Acceptable rating agencies include the following: Standard & Poor’s, Moody’s Investors Service, Fitch Ratings, A.M. Best Company, or any other nationally recognized statistical rating organization.

D. The certified reinsurer must comply with any other requirements reasonably imposed by the director.

4. Each certified reinsurer shall be rated on a legal entity basis, with due consideration being given to the group rating where appropriate, except that an association including incorporated and individual unincorporated underwriters that has been approved to do business as a single certified reinsurer may be evaluated on the basis of its group rating. Factors that may be considered as part of the evaluation process include, but are not limited to, the following:

A. The certified reinsurer’s financial strength rating from an acceptable rating agency. The maximum rating that a certified reinsurer may be assigned will correspond to its financial strength rating as outlined in the table below. The director shall use the lowest financial strength rating received from an approved rating agency in establishing the maximum rating of a certified reinsurer. A failure to obtain or maintain at least two (2) financial strength ratings from acceptable rating agencies will result in loss of eligibility for certification—



Ratings	Best	S & P	Moody's	Fitch
Secure – 1	A++	AAA	Aaa	AAA
Secure – 2	A+	AA+, AA, AA-	Aa1, Aa2, Aa3	AA+, AA, AA-
Secure – 3	A	A+, A	A1, A2	A+, A
Secure – 4	A-	A-	A3	A-
Secure – 5	B++, B+	BBB+, BBB, BBB-	Baa1, Baa2, Baa3	BBB+, BBB, BBB-
Vulnerable – 6	B, B-, C++, C+, C, C-, D, E, F	BB+, BB, BB-, B+, B, B-, CCC, CC, C, D, R	Ba1, Ba2, Ba3, B1, B2, B3, Caa, Ca, C	BB+, BB, BB-, B+, B, B-, CCC+, CC, CCC-, DD

B. The business practices of the certified reinsurer in dealing with its ceding insurers, including its record of compliance with reinsurance contractual terms and obligations;

C. For certified reinsurers domiciled in the United States, a review of the most recent applicable NAIC Annual Statement Blank, either Schedule F (for property/casualty reinsurers) or Schedule S (for life and health reinsurers);

D. For certified reinsurers not domiciled in the United States, a review annually of the NAIC Form CR-F (for property/casualty reinsurers) or Form CR-S (for life and health reinsurers).

E. The reputation of the certified reinsurer for prompt payment of claims under reinsurance agreements, based on an analysis of ceding insurers' Schedule F reporting of overdue reinsurance recoverables, including the proportion of obligations that are more than ninety (90) days past due or are in dispute, with specific attention given to obligations payable to companies that are in administrative supervision or receivership;

F. Regulatory actions against the certified reinsurer;

G. The report of the independent auditor on the financial statements of the insurance enterprise, on the basis described in subparagraph (6)(B)4.H. of this rule;

H. For certified reinsurers not domiciled in the United States, audited financial statements (audited United States GAAP basis if available, audited IFRS basis statements are allowed but must include an audited footnote reconciling equity and net income to a United States GAAP basis, or, with the permission of the state insurance commissioner, audited IFRS statements with reconciliation to United States GAAP certified by an officer of the company), regulatory filings,

and actuarial opinion (as filed with the non-United States jurisdiction supervisor). Upon the initial application for certification, the director will consider audited financial statements for the last three (3) years filed with its non-United States jurisdiction supervisor;

I. The liquidation priority of obligations to a ceding insurer in the certified reinsurer's domiciliary jurisdiction in the context of an insolvency proceeding;

J. A certified reinsurer's participation in any solvent scheme of arrangement, or similar procedure, which involves United States ceding insurers. The director shall receive prior notice from a certified reinsurer that proposes participation by the certified reinsurer in a solvent scheme of arrangement; and

K. Any other information deemed relevant by the director.

5. Based on the analysis conducted under subparagraph (6)(B)4.E. of this rule of a certified reinsurer's reputation for prompt payment of claims, the director may make appropriate adjustments in the security the certified reinsurer is required to post to protect its liabilities to United States ceding insurers, provided that the director shall, at a minimum, increase the security the certified reinsurer is required to post by one (1) rating level under subparagraph (6)(B)4.A. of this rule if the director finds that—

A. More than fifteen percent (15%) of the certified reinsurer's ceding insurance clients have overdue reinsurance recoverables on paid losses of ninety (90) days or more which are not in dispute and which exceed one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) for each cedent; or

B. The aggregate amount of reinsurance recoverables on paid losses which are not in dispute that are overdue by ninety (90)

days or more exceeds fifty (50) million dollars.

6. The assuming insurer must submit a properly executed Form CR-1, the form of which is included herein as Exhibit 6 of this rule, revised September 23, 2013, or any form which substantially comports with the specified form, as evidence of its submission to the jurisdiction of this state, appointment of the director as an agent for service of process in this state, and agreement to provide security for one hundred percent (100%) of the assuming insurer's liabilities attributable to reinsurance ceded by United States ceding insurers if it resists enforcement of a final United States judgment. The director shall not certify any assuming insurer that is domiciled in a jurisdiction that the director has determined does not adequately and promptly enforce final United States judgments or arbitration awards.

7. The certified reinsurer must agree to meet applicable information filing requirements as determined by the director, both with respect to an initial application for certification and on an ongoing basis. The applicable information filing requirements are as follows:

A. Notification within ten (10) days of any regulatory actions taken against the certified reinsurer, any change in the provisions of its domiciliary license or any change in rating by an approved rating agency, including a statement describing such changes and the reasons therefore;

B. Annually, the NAIC Form CR-F or CR-S, the forms of which are included herein as Exhibits 7 and 8, respectively, of this rule, revised September 23, 2013, or any form which substantially comports with the specified form as applicable;

C. Annually, the report of the independent auditor on the financial statements of



the insurance enterprise, on the basis described in subparagraph (6)(B)7.D. of this rule;

D. Annually, audited financial statements (audited United States GAAP basis if available, audited IFRS basis statements are allowed but must include an audited footnote reconciling equity and net income to a United States GAAP basis, or, with the permission of the state insurance commissioner, audited IFRS statements with reconciliation to United States GAAP certified by an officer of the company), regulatory filings, and actuarial opinion (as filed with the certified reinsurer's supervisor). Upon the initial certification, audited financial statements for the last three (3) years filed with the certified reinsurer's supervisor;

E. At least annually, an updated list of all disputed and overdue reinsurance claims regarding reinsurance assumed from United States domestic ceding insurers;

F. A certification from the certified reinsurer's domestic regulator that the certified reinsurer is in good standing and maintains capital in excess of the jurisdiction's highest regulatory action level;

G. Includes with the documents required to be filed under preceding provisions of section (6) of this rule the appropriate filing fees as set forth in section 374.230, RSMo; and

H. Any other information that the director may reasonably require.

8. The information required to be filed pursuant to paragraph (6)(B)7. of this rule shall be deemed records which are open to the inspection of the public in accordance with sections 374.070 and 610.011, RSMo. Any insurance company claiming that such filings are trade secrets or proprietary information shall comply with the procedures as set forth in 20 CSR 10-2.400(8).

9. Change in Rating or Revocation of Certification.

A. In the case of a downgrade by a rating agency or other disqualifying circumstance, the director shall, upon written notice, assign a new rating to the certified reinsurer in accordance with the requirements of subparagraph (6)(B)4.A. of this rule.

B. The director shall have the authority to suspend, revoke, or otherwise modify a certified reinsurer's certification at any time, if the certified reinsurer fails to meet or maintain its obligations or security requirements under section (6) of this rule, or if other financial or operating results of the certified reinsurer, or documented significant delays in payment by the certified reinsurer, lead the director to reconsider the certified reinsurer's ability or willingness to meet its contractual obligations.

C. If the rating of a certified reinsurer is upgraded by the director, the certified reinsurer may meet the security requirements applicable to its new rating on a prospective basis, but the director shall require the certified reinsurer to post security under the previously applicable security requirements as to all contracts in force on or before the effective date of the upgraded rating. If the rating of a certified reinsurer is downgraded by the director, the director shall require the certified reinsurer to meet the security requirements applicable to its new rating for all business it has assumed as a certified reinsurer.

D. Upon revocation of the certification of a certified reinsurer by the director, the assuming insurer shall be required to post security in accordance with section (8) of this rule in order for the ceding insurer to continue to take credit for reinsurance ceded to the assuming insurer. If funds continue to be held in trust in accordance with section (5) of this rule, the director may allow additional credit equal to the ceding insurer's *pro rata* share of such funds, discounted to reflect the risk of uncollectibility and anticipated expenses of trust administration. Notwithstanding the change of a certified reinsurer's rating or revocation of its certification, a domestic insurer that has ceded reinsurance to that certified reinsurer may not be denied credit for reinsurance for a period of three (3) months for all reinsurance ceded to that certified reinsurer, unless the reinsurance is found by the director to be at high risk of uncollectibility.

(C) Qualified Jurisdictions.

1. If, upon conducting an evaluation under section (6) of this rule with respect to the reinsurance supervisory system of any non-United States assuming insurer, the director determines that the jurisdiction qualifies to be recognized as a qualified jurisdiction, the director shall publish notice and evidence of such recognition in an appropriate manner. The director may establish a procedure to withdraw recognition of those jurisdictions that are no longer qualified.

2. In order to determine whether the domiciliary jurisdiction of a non-United States assuming insurer is eligible to be recognized as a qualified jurisdiction, the director shall evaluate the reinsurance supervisory system of the non-United States jurisdiction, both initially and on an ongoing basis, and consider the rights, benefits, and the extent of reciprocal recognition afforded by the non-United States jurisdiction to reinsurers licensed and domiciled in the United States. The director shall determine the appropriate approach for evaluating the qualifications of such jurisdictions, and create and publish a

list of jurisdictions whose reinsurers may be approved by the director as eligible for certification. A qualified jurisdiction must agree to share information and cooperate with the director with respect to all certified reinsurers domiciled within that jurisdiction. Additional factors to be considered in determining whether to recognize a qualified jurisdiction, in the discretion of the director, include but are not limited to the following:

A. The framework under which the assuming insurer is regulated;

B. The structure and authority of the domiciliary regulator with regard to solvency regulation requirements and financial surveillance;

C. The substance of financial and operating standards for assuming insurers in the domiciliary jurisdiction;

D. The form and substance of financial reports required to be filed or made publicly available by reinsurers in the domiciliary jurisdiction and the accounting principles used;

E. The domiciliary regulator's willingness to cooperate with United States regulators in general and the director in particular;

F. The history of performance by assuming insurers in the domiciliary jurisdiction;

G. Any documented evidence of substantial problems with the enforcement of final United States judgments in the domiciliary jurisdiction. A jurisdiction will not be considered to be a qualified jurisdiction if the director has determined that it does not adequately and promptly enforce final United States judgments or arbitration awards;

H. Any relevant international standards or guidance with respect to mutual recognition of reinsurance supervision adopted by the International Association of Insurance Supervisors or successor organization; and

I. Any other matters deemed relevant by the director.

3. A list of qualified jurisdictions shall be published through the NAIC Committee Process. The director may consider this list in determining qualified jurisdictions. If the director approves a jurisdiction as qualified that does not appear on the list of qualified jurisdictions, the director shall provide thoroughly documented justification with respect to the criteria provided under subsection (8)(C) of this rule.

4. United States jurisdictions that meet the requirements for accreditation under the NAIC financial standards and accreditation





program shall be recognized as qualified jurisdictions.

(D) Recognition of Certification Issued by an NAIC Accredited Jurisdiction.

1. If an applicant for certification has been certified as a reinsurer in an NAIC accredited jurisdiction, the director has the discretion to defer to that jurisdiction's certification, and to defer to the rating assigned by that jurisdiction, if the assuming insurer submits a properly executed Form CR-1, the form of which is included herein as Exhibit 6 of this rule, revised September 23, 2013, or any form which substantially comports with the specified form, and such additional information as the director requires. The assuming insurer shall be considered to be a certified reinsurer in this state.

2. Any change in the certified reinsurer's status or rating in the other jurisdiction shall apply automatically in this state as of the date it takes effect in the other jurisdiction. The certified reinsurer shall notify the director of any change in its status or rating within ten (10) days after receiving notice of the change.

3. The director may withdraw recognition of the other jurisdiction's rating at any time and assign a new rating in accordance with subparagraph (6)(B)7.A. of this rule.

4. The director may withdraw recognition of the other jurisdiction's certification at any time, with written notice to the certified reinsurer. Unless the director suspends or revokes the certified reinsurer's certification in accordance with subparagraph (6)(B)7.B. of this rule, the certified reinsurer's certification shall remain in good standing in this state for a period of three (3) months, which shall be extended if additional time is necessary to consider the assuming insurer's application for certification in this state.

(E) Mandatory Funding Clause. In addition to the clauses required under section (12) of this rule, reinsurance contracts entered into or renewed under section (6) of this rule shall include a proper funding clause, which requires the certified reinsurer to provide and maintain security in an amount sufficient to avoid the imposition of any financial statement penalty on the ceding insurer under section (6) of this rule for reinsurance ceded to the certified reinsurer.

(F) The director shall comply with all reporting and notification requirements that may be established by the NAIC with respect to certified reinsurers and qualified jurisdictions.

(7) Credit for Reinsurance Required by Law. Pursuant to section 375.246.1(6), RSMo, the director shall allow credit for reinsurance

ceded by a domestic insurer to an assuming insurer not meeting the requirements of section 375.246.1(1), (2), (3), (4), or (5), RSMo, but only as to the insurance of risks located in jurisdictions where the reinsurance is required by the applicable law or regulation of that jurisdiction. As used in this section, "jurisdiction" means state, district, or territory of the United States and any lawful national government.

(8) Asset or Reduction From Liability for Reinsurance Ceded to an Unauthorized Assuming Insurer not Meeting the Requirements of Sections (2) through (7) of this Rule.

(A) Pursuant to section 375.246.2., RSMo, the director shall allow a reduction from liability for reinsurance ceded by a domestic insurer to an assuming insurer not meeting the requirements of section 375.246.1., RSMo, in an amount not exceeding the liabilities carried by the ceding insurer. The reduction shall be in the amount of funds held by or on behalf of the ceding insurer, including funds held in trust for the exclusive benefit of the ceding insurer, under a reinsurance contract with such assuming insurer as security for the payment of obligations under the reinsurance contract. The security shall be held in the United States subject to withdrawal solely by, and under the exclusive control of, the ceding insurer or, in the case of a trust, held in a qualified United States financial institution as defined in section 375.246.3(2), RSMo. This security may be in the form of any of the following:

1. Cash;

2. Securities listed by the Securities Valuation Office of the NAIC, including those deemed exempt from filing as defined by the Purpose and Procedures Manual of the Securities Valuation Office, and qualifying as admitted assets;

3. Clean, irrevocable, unconditional, and "evergreen" letters of credit issued or confirmed by a qualified United States institution, as defined in section 375.246.3(1), RSMo, effective no later than December 31 of the year for which filing is being made, and in the possession of, or in trust for, the ceding insurer on or before the filing date of its annual statement. Letters of credit meeting applicable standards of issuer acceptability as of the dates of their issuance (or confirmation), shall, notwithstanding the issuing (or confirming) institution's subsequent failure to meet applicable standards of issuer acceptability, continue to be acceptable as security until their expiration, extension, renewal, modification or amendment, whichever first occurs; or

4. Any other form of security acceptable to the director.

(B) An admitted asset or a reduction from liability for reinsurance ceded to an unauthorized assuming insurer pursuant to section (8) of this rule shall be allowed only when the requirements of section (12) and the applicable portions of sections (9), (10), or (11) of this rule have been satisfied.

(9) Trust Agreements Qualified Under Section (8).

(A) As used in section (9) of this rule—

1. "Beneficiary" means the entity for whose sole benefit the trust has been established and any successor of the beneficiary by operation of law. If a court of law appoints a successor in interest to the named beneficiary, then the named beneficiary includes, and is limited to, the court-appointed domiciliary receiver (including conservator, rehabilitator, or liquidator);

2. "Grantor" means the entity that has established a trust for the sole benefit of the beneficiary. When established in conjunction with a reinsurance agreement, the grantor is the unlicensed, unaccredited assuming insurer; and

3. "Obligations," as used in paragraph (9)(B)11. of this rule, means—

A. Reinsured losses and allocated loss expenses paid by the ceding company, but not recovered from the assuming insurer;

B. Reserves for reinsured losses reported and outstanding;

C. Reserves for reinsured losses incurred but not reported; and

D. Reserves for allocated reinsured loss expenses and unearned premiums.

(B) Required Conditions.

1. The trust agreement shall be entered into between the beneficiary, the grantor, and a trustee, which shall be a qualified United States financial institution as defined in section 375.246.3(2), RSMo.

2. The trust agreement shall create a trust account into which assets shall be deposited.

3. All assets in the trust account shall be held by the trustee at the trustee's office in the United States.

4. The trust agreement shall provide that—

A. The beneficiary shall have the right to withdraw assets from the trust account at any time, without notice to the grantor, subject only to written notice from the beneficiary to the trustee;

B. No other statement or document is required to be presented in order to withdraw assets, except that the beneficiary may be required to acknowledge receipt of withdrawn



assets;

C. It is not subject to any conditions or qualifications outside of the trust agreement; and

D. It shall not contain references to any other agreements or documents except as provided for in paragraphs (9)(B)11. and (9)(B)12. of this rule.

5. The trust agreement shall be established for the sole benefit of the beneficiary.

6. The trust agreement shall require the trustee to—

A. Receive assets and hold all assets in a safe place;

B. Determine that all assets are in the form that the beneficiary, or the trustee upon direction by the beneficiary, may whenever necessary negotiate any such assets, without consent or signature from the grantor or any other person or entity;

C. Furnish to the grantor and the beneficiary a statement of all assets in the trust account upon its inception and at intervals no less frequent than the end of each calendar quarter;

D. Notify the grantor and the beneficiary within ten (10) days, of any deposits to or withdrawals from the trust account;

E. Upon written demand of the beneficiary, immediately take any and all steps necessary to transfer absolutely and unequivocally all right, title, and interest in the assets held in the trust account to the beneficiary and deliver physical custody of these assets to the beneficiary; and

F. Allow no substitutions or withdrawals of assets from the trust account, except on written instructions from the beneficiary, except that the trustee may, without the consent of but with notice to the beneficiary, upon call or maturity of any trust asset withdraw such asset upon condition that the proceeds are paid into the trust account.

7. The trust agreement shall provide that at least thirty (30) days, but not more than forty-five (45) days, prior to termination of the trust account, written notification of termination shall be delivered by the trustee to the beneficiary.

8. The trust agreement shall be made subject to and governed by the laws of the state in which the trust is domiciled.

9. The trust agreement shall prohibit invasion of the trust corpus for the purpose of paying commission to, or reimbursing the expenses of, the trustee. In order for a letter of credit to qualify as an asset of the trust, the trustee shall have the right and the obligation pursuant to the deed of trust or some other binding agreement (as duly approved by the director), to immediately draw down the full amount of the letter of credit and hold the

proceeds in trust for the beneficiaries of the trust if the letter of credit will otherwise expire without being renewed or replaced.

10. The trust agreement shall provide that the trustee shall be liable for its negligence, willful misconduct, or lack of good faith. The failure of the trustee to draw against the letter of credit in circumstances where such draw would be required shall be deemed to be negligence and/or willful misconduct.

11. Notwithstanding other provisions of this rule, when a trust agreement is established in conjunction with a reinsurance agreement covering risks other than life, annuities, and accident and health, where it is customary practice to provide a trust agreement for a specific purpose, the trust agreement may provide that the ceding insurer shall undertake to use and apply amounts drawn upon the trust account, without diminution because of the insolvency of the ceding insurer or the assuming insurer, only for the following purposes:

A. To pay or reimburse the ceding insurer for the assuming insurer's share under the specific reinsurance agreement regarding any losses and allocated loss expenses paid by the ceding insurer, but not recovered from the assuming insurer, or for unearned premiums due to the ceding insurer if not otherwise paid by the assuming insurer;

B. To make payment to the assuming insurer of any amounts held in the trust account that exceed one hundred-two percent (102%) of the actual amount required to fund the assuming insurer's obligations under the specific reinsurance agreement; or

C. Where the ceding insurer has received notification of termination of the trust account and where the assuming insurer's entire obligations under the specific reinsurance agreement remain unliquidated and undischarged ten (10) days prior to that termination date, to withdraw amounts equal to those obligations and deposit those amounts in a separate account, in the name of the ceding insurer in any qualified United States financial institution as defined in section 375.246.3(2), RSMo, apart from its general assets, in trust for those uses and purposes specified in subparagraphs (9)(B)11.A. and B. of this rule as may remain executory after such withdrawal and for any period after the termination date.

12. Notwithstanding other provisions of this rule, when a trust agreement is established to meet the requirements of section (8) of this rule in conjunction with a reinsurance agreement covering life, annuities, or accident and health risks, where it is customary

to provide a trust agreement for a specific purpose, the trust agreement may provide that the ceding insurer shall undertake to use and apply amounts drawn upon the trust account, without diminution because of the insolvency of the ceding insurer or the assuming insurer, only for the following purposes:

A. To pay or reimburse the ceding insurer for—

(I) The assuming insurer's share under the specific reinsurance agreement of premiums returned, but not yet recovered from the assuming insurer, to the owners of policies reinsured under the reinsurance agreement on account of cancellations of the policies; and

(II) The assuming insurer's share under the specific reinsurance agreement of surrenders and benefits or losses paid by the ceding insurer, but not yet recovered from the assuming insurer, under the terms and provisions of the policies reinsured under the reinsurance agreement;

B. To pay to the assuming insurer amounts held in the trust account in excess of the amount necessary to secure the credit or reduction from liability for reinsurance taken by the ceding insurer; or

C. Where the ceding insurer has received notification of termination of the trust and where the assuming insurer's entire obligations under the specific reinsurance agreement remain unliquidated and undischarged ten (10) days prior to the termination date, to withdraw amounts equal to the assuming insurer's share of liabilities, to the extent that the liabilities have not yet been funded by the assuming insurer, and deposit those amounts in a separate account, in the name of the ceding insurer in any qualified United States financial institution apart from its general assets, in trust for the uses and purposes specified in subparagraphs (9)(B)12.A. and (9)(B)12.B. of this rule as may remain executory after withdrawal and for any period after the termination date.

13. Either the reinsurance agreement or the trust agreement must stipulate that assets deposited in the trust account shall be valued according to their current fair market value and shall consist only of cash in United States dollars, certificates of deposit issued by a United States bank and payable in United States dollars, and investments permitted by the Insurance Code or any combination of the above, provided investments in or issued by an entity controlling, controlled by, or under common control with either the grantor or the beneficiary of the trust shall not exceed five percent (5%) of total investments. The agreement may further specify the types of investments to be deposited. If the reinsurance



agreement covers life, annuities, or accident and health risks, then the provisions required by paragraph (9)(B)13. of this rule must be included in the reinsurance agreement.

(C) Permitted Conditions.

1. The trust agreement may provide that the trustee may resign upon delivery of a written notice of resignation, effective not less than ninety (90) days after the beneficiary and grantor receive the notice and that the trustee may be removed by the grantor by delivery to the trustee and the beneficiary of a written notice of removal, effective not less than ninety (90) days after the trustee and the beneficiary receive the notice, provided that no such resignation or removal shall be effective until a successor trustee has been duly appointed and approved by the beneficiary and the grantor and all assets in the trust have been duly transferred to the new trustee.

2. The grantor may have the full and unqualified right to vote any shares of stock in the trust account and to receive from time-to-time payments of any dividends or interest upon any shares of stock or obligations included in the trust account. Any interest or dividends either shall be forwarded promptly upon receipt to the grantor or deposited in a separate account established in the grantor's name.

3. The trustee may be given authority to invest, and accept substitutions of, any funds in the account, provided that no investment or substitution shall be made without prior approval of the beneficiary, unless the trust agreement specifies categories of investments acceptable to the beneficiary and authorizes the trustee to invest those funds and to accept substitutions that the trustee determines are at least equal in current fair market value to the assets withdrawn and that are consistent with the restrictions in subparagraph (9)(D)1.B. of this rule.

4. The trust agreement may provide that the beneficiary may at any time designate a party to which all or part of the trust assets are to be transferred. Transfer may be conditioned upon the trustee receiving, prior to or simultaneously, other specified assets.

5. The trust agreement may provide that, upon termination of the trust account, all assets not previously withdrawn by the beneficiary shall, with written approval by the beneficiary, be delivered over to the grantor.

(D) Additional Conditions Applicable to Reinsurance Agreements.

1. A reinsurance agreement may contain provisions that—

A. Require the assuming insurer to enter into a trust agreement and to establish a trust account for the benefit of the ceding

insurer, and specifying what the agreement is to cover;

B. Require the assuming insurer, prior to depositing assets with the trustee, to execute assignments or endorsements in blank, or to transfer legal title to the trustee of all shares, obligations or any other assets requiring assignments, in order that the ceding insurer, or the trustee upon the direction of the ceding insurer, may whenever necessary negotiate these assets without consent or signature from the assuming insurer or any other entity;

C. Require that all settlements of account between the ceding insurer and the assuming insurer be made in cash or its equivalent; and

D. Stipulate that the assuming insurer and the ceding insurer agree that the assets in the trust account, established pursuant to the provisions of the reinsurance agreement, may be withdrawn by the ceding insurer at any time, notwithstanding any other provisions in the reinsurance agreement, and shall be utilized and applied by the ceding insurer or its successors in interest by operation of law, including, without limitation, any liquidator, rehabilitator, receiver, or conservator of such company, without diminution because of insolvency on the part of the ceding insurer or the assuming insurer, only for the following purposes:

(I) To pay or reimburse the ceding insurer for the assuming insurer's share under the specific reinsurance agreement of premiums returned, but not yet recovered from the assuming insurer, to the owners of policies reinsured under the reinsurance agreement because of cancellation of such policies;

(II) To pay or reimburse the ceding insurer for the assuming insurer's share of surrenders and benefits or losses paid by the ceding insurer pursuant to the provisions of the policies reinsured under the reinsurance agreement;

(III) To pay or reimburse the ceding insurer for any other amounts necessary to secure the credit or reduction from liability for reinsurance taken by the ceding insurer; and

(IV) To make payment to the assuming insurer of amounts held in the trust account in excess of the amount necessary to secure the credit or reduction from liability for reinsurance taken by the ceding insurer.

2. The reinsurance agreement also may contain provisions that—

A. Give the assuming insurer the right to seek approval from the ceding insurer, which shall not be unreasonably or arbitrarily withheld, to withdraw from the trust account all or any part of the trust assets and

transfer those assets to the assuming insurer, provided—

(I) The assuming insurer shall, at the time of that withdrawal, replace the withdrawn assets with other qualified assets having a current fair market value equal to the market value of the assets withdrawn so as to maintain at all times the deposit in the required amount; or

(II) After withdrawal and transfer, the current fair market value of the trust account is no less than one hundred-two percent (102%) of the required amount.

B. Provide for the return of any amount withdrawn in excess of the actual amounts required for parts (9)(D)1.D.(I)–(IV) of this rule, and for interest payments at a rate not in excess of the prime rate of interest on such amounts.

C. Permit the award by any arbitration panel or court of competent jurisdiction of—

(I) Interest at a rate different from that provided in subparagraph (9)(D)2.B. of this rule;

(II) Court or arbitration costs;

(III) Attorney's fees; and

(IV) Any other reasonable expenses.

(E) Financial reporting. A trust agreement may be used to reduce any liability for reinsurance ceded to an unauthorized assuming insurer in financial statements required to be filed with this department in compliance with the provisions of this rule when established on or before the date of filing of the financial statement of the ceding insurer. Further, the reduction for the existence of an acceptable trust account may be up to the current fair market value of acceptable assets available to be withdrawn from the trust account at that time, but such reduction shall be no greater than the specific obligations under the reinsurance agreement that the trust account was established to secure.

(F) Existing agreements. Notwithstanding the effective date of this rule, any trust agreement or underlying reinsurance agreement in existence prior to January 1, 2013, will continue to be acceptable until December 31, 2013, at which time the agreements will have to be in full compliance with this rule for the trust agreement to be acceptable.

(G) The failure of any trust agreement to specifically identify the beneficiary as defined in subsection (9)(A) of this rule shall not be construed to affect any actions or rights which the director may take or possess pursuant to the provisions of the laws of this state.

(10) Letters of Credit Qualified Under Section (8).



(A) The letter of credit must be clean, irrevocable, unconditional and issued or confirmed by a qualified United States financial institution as defined in section 375.246.3(1), RSMo. The letter of credit shall contain an issue date and expiration date and shall stipulate that the beneficiary need only draw a sight draft under the letter of credit and present it to obtain funds and that no other document need be presented. The letter of credit also shall indicate that it is not subject to any condition or qualifications outside of the letter of credit. In addition, the letter of credit itself shall not contain reference to any other agreements, documents or entities, except as provided in paragraph (10)(H)1. of this rule. As used in section (10) of this rule, “beneficiary” means the domestic insurer for whose benefit the letter of credit has been established and any successor of the beneficiary by operation of law. If a court of law appoints a successor in interest to the named beneficiary, then the named beneficiary includes, and is limited to, the court-appointed domiciliary receiver (including conservator, rehabilitator, or liquidator).

(B) The heading of the letter of credit may include a boxed section which contains the name of the applicant and other appropriate notations to provide a reference for the letter of credit. The boxed section shall be clearly marked to indicate that such information is for internal identification purposes only.

(C) The letter of credit shall contain a statement to the effect that the obligation of the qualified United States financial institution under the letter of credit is in no way contingent upon reimbursement with respect thereto.

(D) The term of the letter of credit shall be for at least one (1) year and shall contain an “evergreen clause” that prevents the expiration of the letter of credit without due notice from the issuer. The “evergreen clause” shall provide for a period of no less than thirty (30) days’ notice prior to expiration date or nonrenewal.

(E) The letter of credit shall state whether it is subject to and governed by the laws of this state or the *Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits of the International Chamber of Commerce* (Publication 600) (UCP 600) or *International Standby Practices of the International Chamber of Commerce Publication 590* (ISP98), or any successor publication, and all drafts drawn thereunder shall be presentable at an office in the United States of a qualified United States financial institution.

(F) If the letter of credit is made subject to the *Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits of the International Chamber*

*of Commerce* (Publication 500), or any successor publication, then the letter of credit shall specifically address and provide for an extension of time to draw against the letter of credit in the event that one (1) or more of the occurrences specified in Article 17 of Publication 500 or any other successor publication, occur.

(G) If the letter of credit is issued by a financial institution authorized to issue letters of credit, other than a qualified United States financial institution as described in subsection (10)(A) of this rule, then the following additional requirements shall be met:

1. The issuing financial institution shall formally designate the confirming qualified United States financial institution as its agent for the receipt and payment of the drafts; and

2. The “evergreen clause” shall provide for thirty (30) days’ notice prior to expiration date for nonrenewal.

(H) Reinsurance Agreement Provisions.

1. The reinsurance agreement in conjunction with which the letter of credit is obtained may contain provisions that—

A. Require the assuming insurer to provide letters of credit to the ceding insurer and specify what they are to cover;

B. Stipulate that the assuming insurer and ceding insurer agree that the letter of credit provided by the assuming insurer pursuant to the provisions of the reinsurance agreement may be drawn upon at any time, notwithstanding any other provisions in the agreement, and shall be utilized by the ceding insurer or its successors in interest only for one (1) or more of the following reasons:

(I) To pay or reimburse the ceding insurer for the assuming insurer’s share under the specific reinsurance agreement of premiums returned, but not yet recovered from the assuming insurers, to the owners of policies reinsured under the reinsurance agreement on account of cancellations of those policies;

(II) To pay or reimburse the ceding insurer for the assuming insurer’s share, under the specific reinsurance agreement, of surrenders and benefits or losses paid by the ceding insurer, but not yet recovered from the assuming insurers, under the terms and provisions of the policies reinsured under the reinsurance agreement;

(III) To pay or reimburse the ceding insurer for any other amounts necessary to secure the credit or reduction from liability for reinsurance taken by the ceding insurer; and

(IV) Where the letter of credit will expire without renewal or be reduced or replaced by a letter of credit for a reduced amount and where the assuming insurer’s

entire obligations under the reinsurance agreement remain unliquidated and undischarged ten (10) days prior to the termination date, to withdraw amounts equal to the assuming insurer’s share of the liabilities, to the extent that the liabilities have not yet been funded by the assuming insurer and exceed the amount of any reduced or replacement letter of credit, and deposit those amounts in a separate account in the name of the ceding insurer in a qualified United States financial institution apart from its general assets, in trust for such uses and purposes specified in part (10)(H)1.B.(I) of this rule as may remain after withdrawal and for any period after the termination date.

C. All of the provisions of paragraph (10)(H)1. of this rule shall be applied without diminution because of insolvency on the part of the ceding insurer or assuming insurer.

2. Nothing contained in paragraph (10)(H)1. of this rule shall preclude the ceding insurer and assuming insurer from providing for—

A. An interest payment, at a rate not in excess of the prime rate of interest, on the amounts held pursuant to part (10)(H)1.B.(III) of this rule; or

B. The return of any amounts drawn down on the letters of credit in excess of the actual amounts required for the above or any amounts that are subsequently determined to be due.

(11) Other Security. A ceding insurer may take credit for unencumbered funds withheld by the ceding insurer in the United States subject to withdrawal solely by the ceding insurer and under its exclusive control.

(12) Reinsurance Contract. Credit will not be granted, nor an asset or reduction from liability allowed, to a ceding insurer for reinsurance effected with assuming insurers meeting the requirements of sections (2), (3), (4), (5), (6), or (7) of this rule or otherwise in compliance with section 375.246.1., RSMo after the adoption of this rule unless the reinsurance agreement includes:

(A) A proper insolvency clause which stipulates that reinsurance is payable directly to the liquidator or successor without diminution regardless of the status of the ceding company consistent with section 375.246.5(2), RSMo, or is substantially similar to the following:

1. In the event of the insolvency of the company, this reinsurance shall be payable directly to the ceding company, or to its liquidator, receiver, conservator, or statutory successor on the basis of the liability of the company without diminution because of the insolvency of the ceding company, or



because the liquidator, receiver, conservator, or statutory successor of the company has failed to pay all or a portion of any claim. However, the liquidator, receiver, conservator, or statutory successor of the company shall give written notice to the reinsurers of the pendency of a claim against the company indicating the policy or bond reinsurance which claim would involve a possible liability on the part of the reinsurers within a reasonable time after that claim is filed in the conservation or liquidation proceeding or in the receivership, and that during the pendency of that claim the reinsurers may investigate that claim and interpose, at their own expense, in the proceeding where that claim is to be adjudicated any defense(s) they may deem available to the company or its liquidator, receiver, conservator, or statutory successor. This expense incurred by the reinsurers shall be chargeable, subject to the approval of the court, against the company as part of the expense of conservation or liquidation to the extent of a *pro rata* share of the benefit which may accrue to the company solely as a result of the defense undertaken by the reinsurers;

2. Where two (2) or more reinsurers are involved in the same claim and a majority in interest elect to interpose defense to that claim, the expense shall be apportioned in accordance with the terms of the reinsurance agreement as though that expense had been incurred by the company; and

3. This insolvency clause shall not preclude the reinsurer from asserting any excuse or defense to payment of this reinsurance other than the excuses or defenses of the insolvency of the company and the failure of the company's liquidator, receiver, conservator, or statutory successor to pay all or a portion of any claim;

(B) A provision pursuant to section 375.246.1(7), RSMo, whereby the assuming insurer, if an unauthorized assuming insurer, has submitted to the jurisdiction of an alternative dispute resolution panel or court of competent jurisdiction within the United States, has agreed to comply with all requirements necessary to give that court or panel jurisdiction, has designated an agent upon whom service of process may be effected, and has agreed to abide by the final decision of that court or panel; and

(C) A proper reinsurance intermediary clause, if applicable, which stipulates that the credit risk for the intermediary is carried by the assuming insurer.

ments of the Act and this rule if credit is to be given to the ceding insurer for such reinsurance.

(13) Contracts Affected. All new and renewal reinsurance transactions entered into after January 1, 2014 shall conform to the require-



20 CSR 200-2.100 Credit for Reinsurance

**EXHIBIT 1**  
**Reinsurer Application**

**Instructions**

This application is to be completed by all insurance companies/associations who wish to transact business in the State of Missouri as accredited reinsurer, a reinsurer domiciled in another state, a reinsurer maintaining trust funds, or a certified reinsurer.

**PART 1—TYPE OF APPLICATION**

New       Amended     Renewal    For Year Ending 20\_\_\_\_\_

**PART 2—IDENTIFYING DATA**

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
(Full Name of Insurer)

Home Address	Street	City	State	Country	Zip + 4 / Postal Code

Mail Address	Street / P. O. Box	City	State	Country	Zip + 4 / Postal Code

**PART 3—KIND OF REINSURER**

- Accredited Reinsurer (Chapter 375.246.1(2))
- Reinsurer Domiciled in Another State (Chapter 375.246.1(3))
- Reinsurer Maintaining Trust Fund (Chapter 375.246.1(4))
- Certified Reinsurer (Chapter 375.246.1(5))

**PART 4—CURRENT BUSINESS**

Currently licensed to transact insurance or reinsurance business in the state of \_\_\_\_\_.

Alien company which has United States branch licensed to transact insurance business in the state of \_\_\_\_\_.

Alien company with no United States branch licensed to transact insurance business.



20 CSR 200-2.100 Credit for Reinsurance

**PART 5—AUTHORIZED OFFICER SIGNATURE**

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
*(Name of Officer)*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*(Title of Officer)*



**EXHIBIT 2**  
**Appointment of Director to Acknowledge or**  
**Receive Service of Process**

\_\_\_\_\_ a corporation organized under the  
*(Name of Insurer)*  
laws of \_\_\_\_\_ and thereby authorized to transact the business  
of \_\_\_\_\_ insurance, desires to transact such business within the State of  
Missouri, pursuant to the laws thereof; and whereas, in and by Section 375.906, RSMo.

NOW, THEREFORE, in accordance with the terms and requirements of Section 375.906,  
RSMo, the said \_\_\_\_\_ does, by these presents, appoint and  
*(Name of Insurer)*  
authorize the Director of the Department of Insurance, Financial Institutions and Professional  
Registration of the state of Missouri, for the purpose mentioned in Section 375.906, RSMo, to do any  
and all the things in said Section specified in its behalf to be done, by said Director, the Deputy Director,  
or the Chief Clerk, of the Department of Insurance Financial Institutions and Professional Registration  
of the State of Missouri, including receipt of service of process which shall be valid and binding, and be  
deemed personal service upon the company, so long as it shall have any policies or liabilities  
outstanding in the State of Missouri.

IN WHITNESS WHEREOF, the said company (in accordance with a resolution of its Board of  
Directors duly adopted on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_, a certified  
copy of which appears on reverse side), hath caused these presents to be subscribed by its President and  
its corporate seal to be hereto affixed, attested by its Secretary, at the city of

\_\_\_\_\_, State of \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_.

Attest:

\_\_\_\_\_  
PRESIDENT

\_\_\_\_\_  
SECRETARY





**COPY OF RESOLUTION**

I, \_\_\_\_\_, Secretary of \_\_\_\_\_  
*(Name of Insurer)*

a corporation existing under the laws of \_\_\_\_\_, do hereby certify that the following is true and correct copy, from corporate records of said corporation, of a resolution duly adopted by the Board of Directors thereof, at a \_\_\_\_\_ meeting of said Board, a quorum thereof present and acting, on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_,

To wit:

**“RESOLVED, That the president and secretary of this company are hereby authorized to execute in behalf of said company, under the corporate seal thereof, a written instrument in accordance with the insurance laws of the State of Missouri appointing and authorizing the Director of the Department of Insurance, Financial Institutions and Professional Registration of the State of Missouri (by whomsoever such office of Director may be held and exercised under the laws of the State of Missouri), for the purpose mentioned in section 375.906 RSMo, to do any and all the things in behalf of this company specified in said section to be done by said Director, and further consenting that service of process as therein referred to shall be valid and binding, and be deemed personal service upon this company so long as it shall have any policies or liabilities outstanding in the State of Missouri.”**

And I do further certify that the said resolution has never been rescinded or reconsidered and still remains in force.

**GIVEN AND CERTIFIED,** at the principal office of said company in the city of \_\_\_\_\_ State of \_\_\_\_\_ with the common seal thereof hereto affixed by undersigned, having custody of the same as secretary of said company, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_.

**ATTEST:** \_\_\_\_\_ Secretary.





Applicant Name (Company): \_\_\_\_\_

NAIC No. \_\_\_\_\_  
FEIN: \_\_\_\_\_

EXHIBIT 4

BIOGRAPHICAL AFFIDAVIT

To the extent permitted by law, this affidavit will be kept confidential by the state insurance regulatory authority.

(Print or Type)

Full name, address and telephone number of the present or proposed entity under which this biographical statement is being required (Do Not Use Group Names). \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

In connection with the above-named entity, I herewith make representations and supply information about myself as hereinafter set forth. (Attach addendum or separate sheet if space hereon is insufficient to answer any question fully.) IF ANSWER IS "NO" OR "NONE," SO STATE.

1. Affiant's Full Name (Initials Not Acceptable): First: \_\_\_\_\_ Middle: \_\_\_\_\_ Last: \_\_\_\_\_

2. a. Are you a citizen of the United States?

Yes  No

b. Are you a citizen of any other country?

Yes  No

If yes, what country? \_\_\_\_\_

3. Affiant's occupation or profession: \_\_\_\_\_

4. Affiant's business address: \_\_\_\_\_

Business telephone: \_\_\_\_\_ Business Email: \_\_\_\_\_

5. Education and training:

<u>College/University</u>	<u>City/State</u>	<u>Dates Attended (MM/YY)</u>	<u>Degree Obtained</u>

<u>Graduate Studies</u>	<u>College/University</u>	<u>City/State</u>	<u>Dates Attended (MM/YY)</u>	<u>Degree Obtained</u>

<u>Other Training: Name</u>	<u>City/State</u>	<u>Dates Attended (MM/YY)</u>	<u>Degree/Certification Obtained</u>

Note: If affiant attended a foreign school, please provide full address and telephone number of the college/university. If applicable, provide the foreign student Identification Number in the space provided in the Biographical Affidavit Supplemental Information.

Revised 04/16/13  
FORM 11



Applicant Name (Company): \_\_\_\_\_ NAIC No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 FEIN: \_\_\_\_\_

6. List of memberships in professional societies and associations:

<u>Name of Society/Association</u>	<u>Contact Name</u>	<u>Address of Society/Association</u>	<u>Telephone Number of Society/Association</u>
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7. Present or proposed position with the applicant entity: \_\_\_\_\_

8. List complete employment record for the past twenty (20) years, whether compensated or otherwise (up to and including present jobs, positions, partnerships, owner of an entity, administrator, manager, operator, directorates or officerships). Please list the most recent first. Attach additional pages if the space provided is insufficient. It is only necessary to provide telephone numbers and supervisory information for the past ten (10) years.

Beginning/Ending Dates (MM/YY): \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ Employer's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State/Province: \_\_\_\_\_

Country: \_\_\_\_\_ Postal Code: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Offices/Positions Held: \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Business: \_\_\_\_\_ Supervisor/Contact: \_\_\_\_\_

Beginning/Ending Dates (MM/YY): \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ Employer's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State/Province: \_\_\_\_\_

Country: \_\_\_\_\_ Postal Code: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Offices/Positions Held: \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Business: \_\_\_\_\_ Supervisor/Contact: \_\_\_\_\_

Beginning/Ending Dates (MM/YY): \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ Employer's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State/Province: \_\_\_\_\_

Country: \_\_\_\_\_ Postal Code: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Offices/Positions Held: \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Business: \_\_\_\_\_ Supervisor/Contact: \_\_\_\_\_

Beginning/Ending Dates (MM/YY): \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ Employer's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_ State/Province: \_\_\_\_\_

Country: \_\_\_\_\_ Postal Code: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Offices/Positions Held: \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Business: \_\_\_\_\_ Supervisor/Contact: \_\_\_\_\_



Applicant Name (Company): \_\_\_\_\_

NAIC No. \_\_\_\_\_  
FEIN: \_\_\_\_\_

9. a. Have you ever been in a position which required a fidelity bond?

Yes  No

If any claims were made on the bond, give details: \_\_\_\_\_

b. Have you ever been denied an individual or position schedule fidelity bond, or had a bond canceled or revoked?

Yes  No

If yes, give details: \_\_\_\_\_

10. List any professional, occupational and vocational licenses (including licenses to sell securities) issued by any public or governmental licensing agency or regulatory authority or licensing authority that you presently hold or have held in the past. For any non-insurance regulatory issuer, identify and provide the name, address and telephone number of the licensing authority or regulatory body having jurisdiction over the license (s) issued. If your professional license number is your Social Security Number (SSN) or embeds your SSN or any sequence of more than five numbers that are reasonably identifiable as your SSN, then write SSN for that portion of the professional license number that is represented by your SSN. (For example, "SSN", "12-SSN-345" or "1234-SSN" (last 6 digits)). Attach additional pages if the space provided is insufficient.

Organization/Issuer of License: \_\_\_\_\_ Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State/Province: \_\_\_\_\_ Country: \_\_\_\_\_ Postal Code: \_\_\_\_\_

License Type: \_\_\_\_\_ License #: \_\_\_\_\_ Date Issued (MM/YY): \_\_\_\_\_

Date Expired (MM/YY): \_\_\_\_\_ Reason for Termination: \_\_\_\_\_

Non-Insurance Regulatory Phone Number (if known): \_\_\_\_\_

Organization/Issuer of License: \_\_\_\_\_ Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State/Province: \_\_\_\_\_ Country: \_\_\_\_\_ Postal Code: \_\_\_\_\_

License Type: \_\_\_\_\_ License #: \_\_\_\_\_ Date Issued (MM/YY): \_\_\_\_\_

Date Expired (MM/YY): \_\_\_\_\_ Reason for Termination: \_\_\_\_\_

Non-Insurance Regulatory Phone Number (if known): \_\_\_\_\_

11. In responding to the following, if the record has been sealed or expunged, and the affiant has personally verified that the record was sealed or expunged, an affiant may respond "no" to the question. Have you ever:

a. Been refused an occupational, professional, or vocational license or permit by any regulatory authority, or any public administrative, or governmental licensing agency?

Yes  No

b. Had any occupational, professional, or vocational license or permit you hold or have held, been subject to any judicial, administrative, regulatory, or disciplinary action?



Applicant Name (Company): \_\_\_\_\_

NAIC No. \_\_\_\_\_  
FEIN: \_\_\_\_\_

Yes  No

c. Been placed on probation or had a fine levied against you or your occupational, professional, or vocational license or permit in any judicial, administrative, regulatory, or disciplinary action?

Yes  No

d. Been charged with, or indicted for, any criminal offense(s) other than civil traffic offenses?

Yes  No

e. Pled guilty, or nolo contendere, or been convicted of, any criminal offense(s) other than civil traffic offenses?

Yes  No

f. Had adjudication of guilt withheld, had a sentence imposed or suspended, had pronouncement of a sentence suspended, or been pardoned, fined, or placed on probation, for any criminal offense(s) other than civil traffic offenses?

Yes  No

g. Been subject to a cease and desist letter or order, or enjoined, either temporarily or permanently, in any judicial, administrative, regulatory, or disciplinary action, from violating any federal, state law or law of another country regulating the business of insurance, securities or banking, or from carrying out any particular practice or practices in the course of the business of insurance, securities or banking?

Yes  No

h. Been, within the last ten (10) years, a party to any civil action involving dishonesty, breach of trust, or a financial dispute?

Yes  No

i. Had a finding made by the Comptroller of any state or the Federal Government that you have violated any provisions of small loan laws, banking or trust company laws, or credit union laws, or that you have violated any rule or regulation lawfully made by the Comptroller of any state or the Federal Government?

Yes  No

j. Had a lien or foreclosure action filed against you or any entity while you were associated with that entity?

Yes  No

If the response to any question above is yes, please provide details including dates, locations, disposition, etc. Attach a copy of the complaint and filed adjudication or settlement as appropriate.

12. List any entity subject to regulation by an insurance regulatory authority that you control directly or indirectly. The term "control" (including the terms "controlling," "controlled by" and "under common control with") means the possession, direct or indirect, of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of a person, whether through the ownership of voting securities, by contract other than a commercial contract for goods or non-management services, or otherwise, unless the power is the result of an official position with or corporate office held by the person. Control shall be presumed to exist if any person, directly or indirectly, owns, controls,



Applicant Name (Company): \_\_\_\_\_

NAIC No. \_\_\_\_\_  
FEIN: \_\_\_\_\_

holds with the power to vote, or holds proxies representing, ten percent (10%) or more of the voting securities of any other person. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

If any of the stock is pledged or hypothecated in any way, give details. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

13. Do [Will] you or members of your immediate family individually or cumulatively subscribe to or own, beneficially or of record, 10% or more of the outstanding shares of stock of any entity subject to regulation by an insurance regulatory authority, or its affiliates? An "affiliate" of, or person "affiliated" with, a specific person, is a person that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, controls, or is controlled by, or is under common control with, the person specified.

Yes  No

If yes, please identify the company or companies in which the cumulative stock holdings represent 10% or more of the outstanding voting securities. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

If any of the shares of stock are pledged or hypothecated in any way, give details. \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

14. Have you ever been adjudged a bankrupt?

Yes  No

If yes, provide details: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

15. To your knowledge has any company or entity for which you were an officer or director, trustee, investment committee member, key management employee or controlling stockholder, had any of the following events occur while you served in such capacity?

a. Been refused a permit, license, or certificate of authority by any regulatory authority, or governmental-licensing agency?

Yes  No

b. Had its permit, license, or certificate of authority suspended, revoked, canceled, non-renewed, or subjected to any judicial, administrative, regulatory, or disciplinary action (including rehabilitation, liquidation, receivership, conservatorship, federal bankruptcy proceeding, state insolvency, supervision or any other similar proceeding)?

Yes  No

c. Been placed on probation or had a fine levied against it or against its permit, license, or certificate of authority in any civil, criminal, administrative, regulatory, or disciplinary action?

Yes  No



Applicant Name (Company): \_\_\_\_\_

NAIC No. \_\_\_\_\_  
FEIN: \_\_\_\_\_

If the answer to any of the above is yes, please indicate and give details. When responding to questions (b) and (c), affiant should also include any events within twelve (12) months after his or her departure from the entity. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Note: If an affiant has any doubt about the accuracy of an answer, the question should be answered in the positive and an explanation provided.

Dated and signed this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_. I hereby certify under penalty of perjury that I am acting on my own behalf and that the foregoing statements are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Affiant)

State of: \_\_\_\_\_ County of: \_\_\_\_\_

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_, and:

who is personally known to me, or

who produced the following identification: \_\_\_\_\_.

[SEAL]

\_\_\_\_\_  
Notary Public  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Printed Notary Name  
\_\_\_\_\_  
My Commission Expires





Applicant Name (Company): \_\_\_\_\_

NAIC No. \_\_\_\_\_  
FEIN: \_\_\_\_\_

**BIOGRAPHICAL AFFIDAVIT  
Supplemental Personal Information**

(Print or Type)

To the extent permitted by law, this affidavit will be kept confidential by the state insurance regulatory authority.

Full name, address, and telephone number of the present or proposed entity under which this biographical statement is being required (Do Not Use Group Names).

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

1. Affiant's Full Name (Initials Not Acceptable): First: \_\_\_\_\_ Middle: \_\_\_\_\_ Last: \_\_\_\_\_  
IF ANSWER IS "NONE," SO STATE.

2. Have you ever used any other name, including first, middle or last name, nickname, maiden name or aliases?

Yes  No

If yes, give the reason if any, if none indicate such, and provide the full name(s) and date(s) used.

<u>Beginning/Ending Date(s) Used (MM/YY)</u>	<u>Name(s) Specify: First, Middle or Last Name</u>	<u>Reason (If none, indicate such)</u>
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Note: Dates provided in response to this question may be approximate. Parties using this form understand that there could be an overlap of dates when transitioning from one name to another.

- 3. Affiant's Social Security Number: \_\_\_\_\_
- 4. Government Identification Number if not a U.S. Citizen: \_\_\_\_\_
- 5. Foreign Student ID# (if applicable) : \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. Date of Birth: (MM/DD/YY) : \_\_\_\_\_ Place of Birth, City: \_\_\_\_\_  
State/Province: \_\_\_\_\_ Country: \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. Name of Affiant's Spouse (if applicable) : \_\_\_\_\_



Applicant Name (Company): \_\_\_\_\_

NAIC No. \_\_\_\_\_  
FEIN: \_\_\_\_\_

8. List your residences for the last ten (10) years starting with your current address, giving:

<u>Beginning/Ending Dates (MM/YY)</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>State/ Province</u>	<u>Country</u>	<u>Postal Code</u>

Note: Dates provided in response to this question may be approximate, except for current address. Parties using this form understand that there could be an overlap of dates when transitioning from one address to another.

Dated and signed this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_. I hereby certify under penalty of perjury that I am acting on my own behalf and that the foregoing statements are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of Affiant)

State of: \_\_\_\_\_ County of: \_\_\_\_\_

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this \_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_, and:

who is personally known to me, or

who produced the following identification: \_\_\_\_\_

{SEAL}

\_\_\_\_\_  
Notary Public

\_\_\_\_\_  
Printed Notary Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
My Commission Expires



Applicant Name (Company): \_\_\_\_\_

NAIC No. \_\_\_\_\_

FEIN: \_\_\_\_\_

**DISCLOSURE AND AUTHORIZATION CONCERNING BACKGROUND REPORTS**  
*(All states except California, Minnesota and Oklahoma)*

This Disclosure and Authorization is provided to you in connection with pending or future application(s) of \_\_\_\_\_ [company name] ("Company") for licensure or a permit to organize ("Application") with a department of insurance in one or more states within the United States. Company desires to procure a consumer or investigative consumer report (or both) ("Background Reports") regarding your background for review by a department of insurance in any state where Company pursues an Application during the term of your functioning as, or seeking to function as, an officer, member of the board of directors or other management representative ("Affiant") of Company or of any business entities affiliated with Company ("Term of Affiliation") for which a Background Report is required by a department of insurance reviewing any Application. Background Reports requested pursuant to your authorization below may contain information bearing on your character, general reputation, personal characteristics, mode of living and credit standing. The purpose of such Background Reports will be to evaluate the Application and your background as it pertains thereto. To the extent required by law, the Background Reports procured under this Disclosure and Authorization will be maintained as confidential.

You may obtain copies of any Background Reports about you from the consumer reporting agency ("CRA") that produces them. You may also request more information about the nature and scope of such reports by submitting a written request to Company. To obtain contact information regarding CRA or to submit a written request for more information, contact \_\_\_\_\_ [company's designated person, position, or department, address and phone].

Attached for your information is a "Summary of Your Rights Under the Fair Credit Reporting Act."

**AUTHORIZATION:** I am currently an Affiant of Company as defined above. I have read and understand the above Disclosure and by my signature below, I consent to the release of Background Reports to a department of insurance in any state where Company files or intends to file an Application, and to the Company, for purposes of investigating and reviewing such Application and my status as an Affiant. I authorize all third parties who are asked to provide information concerning me to cooperate fully by providing the requested information to CRA retained by Company for purposes of the foregoing Background Reports, except records that have been erased or expunged in accordance with law.

I understand that I may revoke this Authorization at any time by delivering a written revocation to Company and that Company will, in that event, forward such revocation promptly to any CRA that either prepared or is preparing Background Reports under this Disclosure and Authorization. This Authorization shall remain in full force and effect until the earlier of (i) the expiration of the Term of Affiliation, (ii) written revocation as described above, or (iii) twelve (12) months following the date of my signature below.

A true copy of this Disclosure and Authorization shall be valid and have the same force and effect as the signed original.

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Printed Full Name and Residence Address)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Date)

State of: \_\_\_\_\_ County of: \_\_\_\_\_

The foregoing instrument was acknowledged before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 20\_\_\_\_ by \_\_\_\_\_, and:

who is personally known to me, or

who produced the following identification: \_\_\_\_\_

[SEAL]

\_\_\_\_\_  
Notary Public

\_\_\_\_\_  
Printed Notary Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
My Commission Expires

Revised 04/16/13  
FORM 11



**EXHIBIT 5**

**Form AR-2  
Certificate of Assuming Insurer**

I, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_  
*(Name of Officer)* *(Title of Officer)*

of \_\_\_\_\_, the assuming insurer under a  
*(Name of Assuming Insurer)*

reinsurance agreement(s) with one (1) or more insurers domiciled in Missouri, hereby certify that

\_\_\_\_\_  
*(Name of Assuming Insurer)*

1. Submits to the authority of the director of Missouri Department of Insurance, Financial Institutions and Professional Registration to examine its books and records and agrees to bear the expense of any such examination.
2. Submits a Certified Copy of the Certificate of Authority for the state of, the state of domicile.
3. Agrees to submit the most recent annual statement with this certificate and to the Missouri Department of Insurance, Financial Institutions and Professional Registration each year by the guidelines contained in 20 CSR 200-1.030.
4. Acknowledges that their state of domicile has adopted credit for reinsurance legislation substantially similar to the state of Missouri.
5. Certifies that its reinsurance agreements with Missouri domestic companies contain a provision pursuant to section 375.246.1(7)(a),RSMo, whereby, "in the event of the failure of the assuming insurer to perform its obligations under the terms of the reinsurance agreement, the assuming insurer, at the request of the ceding insurer shall submit to the jurisdiction of the courts of this state, will comply with all require ments necessary to give such courts jurisdiction, and abide by the final decisions of such courts or of any appellate courts in this state in the event of an appeal."

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
*(Signature of Officer)*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*(Title of Officer)*



**EXHIBIT 6**

**Form CR-1  
Certificate of Certified Reinsurer**

I, \_\_\_\_\_ of  
*(Name of Officer)* *(Title of Officer)*

\_\_\_\_\_, the assuming insurer under a reinsurance agreement(s)  
*(Name of Assuming Insurer)*

with one or more insurers domiciled in Missouri in order to be considered for approval in this state, hereby certify that

\_\_\_\_\_  
*(Name of Assuming Insurer)* (“Assuming Insurer”):

1. Submits to the jurisdiction of any court of competent jurisdiction in Missouri for the adjudication of any issues arising out of the reinsurance agreement(s), agrees to comply with all requirements necessary to give such court jurisdiction, and will abide by the final decision of such court or any appellate court in the event of an appeal. Nothing in this paragraph constitutes or should be understood to constitute a waiver of Assuming Insurer’s rights to commence an action in any court of competent jurisdiction in the United States, to remove an action to a United States District Court, or to seek a transfer of a case to another court as permitted by the laws of the United States or of any state in the United States. This paragraph is not intended to conflict with or override the obligation of the parties to the reinsurance agreement(s) to arbitrate their disputes if such an obligation is created in the agreement(s).

2. Designates the director of Missouri Department of Insurance, Financial Institutions and Professional Registration as its lawful attorney upon whom may be served any lawful process in any action, suit or proceeding arising out of the reinsurance agreement(s) instituted by or on behalf of the ceding insurer.

3. Agrees to provide security in an amount equal to one hundred percent (100%) of liabilities attributable to United States ceding insurers if it resists enforcement of a final United States judgment or properly enforceable arbitration award.

4. Agrees to provide notification within ten (10) days of any regulatory actions taken against it, any change in the provisions of its domiciliary license or any change in its rating by an approved rating agency, including a statement describing such changes and the reasons therefore.

5. Agrees to annually file information comparable to relevant provisions of the NAIC financial statement for use by insurance markets in accordance with 20 CSR 200-2.100(6)(B)7.C.

6. Agrees to annually file the report of the independent auditor on the financial statements of the insurance enterprise.



7. Agrees to annually file audited financial statements, regulatory filings, and actuarial opinion in accordance with 20 CSR 200-2.100(6)(B)7.D.

8. Agrees to annually file an updated list of all disputed and overdue reinsurance claims regarding reinsurance assumed from United States domestic ceding insurers.

9. Is in good standing as an insurer or reinsurer with the supervisor of its domiciliary jurisdiction.

Dated: \_\_\_\_\_

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
*(Name of Officer)*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*(Name of Assuming Insurer)*

\_\_\_\_\_  
*(Title of Officer)*



EXHIBIT 7

Form CR-F - PART 1  
Assumed Reinsurance as of December 31, Current Year (000 Omitted)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Company Code or ID Number		Name of Reinsured	Domiciliary Jurisdiction	Assumed Premium	Paid Losses and Loss Adjustment Expenses	Reinsurance On Known Case Losses and LAE	Cols. 6 + 7	Contingent Commissions Payable	Assumed Premiums Receivable	Unearned Premium	Funds Held By or Deposited With Reinsured Companies	Letters of Credit Posted	Amount of Assets Pledged or Comensating Balance to Secure Letters of Credit	Amount of Assets Pledged or Collateral Held in Trust
5509389		Totals												

















*AUTHORITY: sections 374.045, 374.230, and 375.246, RSMo Supp. 2013.\* This rule was previously filed as 4 CSR 190-II.350. Original rule filed Jan. 8, 1991, effective Jan. 1, 1992. Amended: Filed July 2, 1991, effective Jan. 1, 1992. Amended: Filed Oct. 15, 1992, effective June 7, 1993. Amended: Filed April 7, 2004, effective Nov. 30, 2004. Emergency amendment filed Sept. 23, 2013, effective Jan. 1, 2014, expired June 29, 2014. Amended: Filed Sept. 23, 2013, effective March 30, 2014.*

*\*Original authority: 374.045, RSMo 1967, amended 1993, 1995; and 375.246.4, RSMo 1967, amended 1990, 1991, 1994, 2002.*

## 20 CSR 200-2.200 Reinsurance—Lloyd’s, London, England (Rescinded April 30, 2019)

*AUTHORITY: sections 374.045, RSMo Supp. 1993 and 375.241, RSMo 1986. This rule was previously filed as 4 CSR 190-II.070. Original rule filed July 27, 1964, effective Aug. 6, 1964. Amended: Filed Dec. 5, 1969, effective Dec. 15, 1969. Amended: Filed Aug. 5, 1974, effective Aug. 15, 1974. Rescinded: Filed Oct. 30, 2018, effective April 30, 2019.*

## 20 CSR 200-2.300 Life Reinsurance Agreements

*PURPOSE: This rule effectuates or aids in the interpretation of sections 375.246, 375.560, 375.881 and 376.350, RSMo.*

(1) Authority. This rule is adopted and promulgated by the director of the Department of Commerce and Insurance pursuant to section 374.045.1(3), RSMo. This rule effectuates or aids in the interpretation of sections 375.246, 375.560, 375.881 and 376.350, RSMo.

### (2) Ceding Insurers.

(A) The Missouri Department of Commerce and Insurance (DCI) recognizes that life insurers routinely enter into reinsurance agreements that yield legitimate relief to the ceding insurer from strain to surplus.

(B) However, it is improper for a licensed insurer, in the capacity of ceding insurer, to enter into reinsurance agreements for the principal purpose of producing significant surplus aid for the ceding insurer, typically on a temporary basis, while not transferring all of the significant risks inherent in the business being reinsured. In substance or effect, the expected potential liability to the ceding insurer remains basically unchanged by the reinsurance transaction, notwithstanding cer-

tain risk elements in the reinsurance agreement, such as catastrophic mortality or extraordinary survival. The terms of the agreements referred to in this rule and described in section (4) would violate—

1. Section 376.350, RSMo relating to financial statements which do not properly reflect the financial condition of the ceding insurer;

2. Section 375.246.1., RSMo relating to reinsurance reserve credits, thus resulting in a ceding insurer improperly reducing liabilities or establishing assets for reinsurance ceded; and

3. Sections 375.560.1(5), 375.881.1(3), 375.1160.2(1), 375.1165(1) and 375.1175(3), RSMo relating to creating a situation that may be hazardous to policyholders and the people of this state.

(3) This rule shall apply to all domestic life and accident and health insurers and to all other licensed life insurers who are not subject to a substantially similar rule in their domiciliary state. This rule also shall similarly apply to licensed property and casualty insurers with respect to their accident and health business. This rule shall not apply to assumption reinsurance, yearly renewable term reinsurance or certain nonproportional reinsurance such as stop-loss or catastrophe reinsurance.

### (4) Accounting Requirements.

(A) No life insurer subject to this rule for reinsurance ceded shall reduce any liability or establish any asset in any financial statement filed with the division if, by the terms of the reinsurance agreement, in substance or effect, any of the following conditions exist:

1. Renewal expense allowances provided or to be provided to the ceding insurer by the reinsurer in any accounting period are not sufficient to cover anticipated allocable renewal expenses of the ceding insurer on the portion of the business reinsured, unless a liability is established for the present value of the shortfall (using assumptions equal to the applicable statutory reserve basis on the business reinsured). Those expenses include commissions, premium taxes and direct expenses including, but not limited to, billing, valuation, claims and maintenance expected by the company at the time the business is reinsured;

2. The ceding insurer is required to reimburse for negative experience under the reinsurance agreement, except that neither offsetting experience refunds against current and prior years’ losses under the agreement nor payment by the ceding insurer of an amount equal to the current and prior years’ losses under the agreement upon voluntary

termination of in force reinsurance by that ceding insurer shall be considered such a reimbursement to the reinsurer for negative experience. Voluntary termination does not include situations where termination occurs because of unreasonable provisions which allow the reinsurer to reduce its risk under the agreement. An example of such a provision is the right of the reinsurer to increase reinsurance premiums or risk and expense charges to excessive levels forcing the ceding company to prematurely terminate the reinsurance treaty;

3. The ceding insurer can be deprived of surplus at the reinsurer’s option or automatically upon the occurrence of some event, such as the insolvency of the ceding insurer, except that termination of the reinsurance agreement by the reinsurer for nonpayment of reinsurance premiums or other amounts due, such as modified coinsurance reserve adjustments, interest and adjustments on funds withheld, and tax reimbursements, shall not be considered to be a deprivation of surplus or assets;

4. The ceding insurer, at specific points in time scheduled in the agreement, must terminate or automatically recapture all or part of the reinsurance ceded;

5. The reinsurance agreement involves the possible payment by the ceding insurer to the reinsurer of amounts other than from income reasonably expected from the reinsured policies. For example, it is improper for a ceding company to pay reinsurance premiums, greater than the direct premiums collected by the ceding company;

6. The treaty does not transfer all of the significant risks inherent in the business being reinsured. The following table identifies for a representative sampling of products or type of business, the risks which are considered to be significant. For products not specifically included, the risks determined to be significant shall be consistent with this table:

### Risk Categories:

a = Morbidity  
b = Mortality  
c = Lapse

This is the risk that a policy will voluntarily terminate prior to the recoupment of any statutory surplus strain experienced at issue of the policy.

d = Credit Quality (C1)

This is the risk that invested assets supporting the reinsured business will decrease in value. The main hazards are that assets will default



or that there will be a decrease in earning power. It excludes market value declines due to changes in interest rate.

e=Reinvestment (C3)

This is the risk that interest rates will fall and funds reinvested (coupon payments or monies received upon asset maturity or call) will therefore earn less than expected. If asset durations are less than liability durations, the mismatch will increase.

f=Disintermediation (C3)

This is the risk that interest rates rise and policy loans and surrenders increase or maturing contracts do not renew at anticipated rates of renewal. If asset durations are greater than the liability durations, the mismatch will increase. Policyholders will move their funds into new products offering higher rates. The company may have to sell assets at a loss to provide for these withdrawals.

+ = significant                      0 = insignificant

**RISK CATEGORY**

	a	b	c	d	e	f
Health Insurance—						
Other Than LTC/LTD*	+	0	+	0	0	0
Health Insurance—						
LTC/LTD*	+	0	+	+	+	0
Immediate Annuities	0	+	0	+	+	0
Single Premium Deferred Annuities	0	0	+	+	+	+
Flexible Premium						
Deferred Annuities	0	0	+	+	+	+
Guaranteed Interest						
Contracts	0	0	0	+	+	+
Other Annuity Deposit						
Business	0	0	+	+	+	+
Single Premium Whole Life	0	+	+	+	+	+
Traditional Non-Par Permanent	0	+	+	+	+	+
Traditional Non-Par Term	0	+	+	0	0	0
Traditional Par Permanent	0	+	+	+	+	+
Traditional Par Term	0	+	+	0	0	0
Adjustable Premium Permanent	0	+	+	+	+	+
Indeterminate Premium Permanent	0	+	+	+	+	+
Universal Life Flexible Premium	0	+	+	+	+	+
Universal Life Fixed Premium	0	+	+	+	+	+
Universal Life Fixed Premium (Dump-In Premiums Allowed)	0	+	+	+	+	+

\*LTC = Long-Term Care Insurance

LTD=Long-Term Disability Insurance

7. The credit quality, reinvestment or disintermediation risk is significant for the business reinsured and the ceding company does not either transfer the underlying assets to the reinsurer or legally segregate these assets in a trust or escrow account or otherwise establish a mechanism satisfactory to the director which legally segregates, by contract or contract provision, the underlying assets; the assets supporting the reserves for the following classes of business and any classes of business which do not have a significant credit quality, reinvestment or disintermediate risk may be held by the ceding company without segregation of these assets:  
—Health Insurance—LTC/LTD  
—Traditional Non-Par Permanent  
—Traditional Par Permanent  
—Adjustable Premium Permanent  
—Indeterminate Premium Permanent  
—Universal Life Fixed Premium  
(no dump-in premiums allowed)

The associated formula for determining the reserve interest rate adjustment must use a formula which reflects the ceding company's investment earnings and incorporates all realized and unrealized gains and losses reflected in the statutory statement. The following is an acceptable formula:

$$\text{Rate} = 2(I + CG) \\ X + Y - I - CG$$

Where:

- I = the net investment income (Exhibit 2, Line 7);
- CG = capital gains less capital losses (Exhibit 4, Line 10, Column 6);
- X = the current year cash and invested assets (Page 2, Column 1, Line 10A) plus investment income due and accrued (Line 16) less borrowed money (Page 3, Line 22); and
- Y = the same as X, but for the prior year.

8. Settlements are made less frequently than quarterly or payments due from the reinsurer are not made in cash within ninety (90) days of the settlement date.

9. The ceding insurer is required to make representations or warranties not reasonably related to the business being reinsured.

10. The ceding insurer is required to make representations or warranties about future performance of the business being reinsured.

11. The reinsurance agreement is entered into for the principal purpose of producing significant surplus aid for the ceding insurer, typically on a temporary basis, while

not transferring all of the significant risks inherent in the business reinsured and, in substance or effect, the expected potential liability to the ceding insurer remains basically unchanged.

(B) Notwithstanding subsection (4)(A), an insurer subject to this rule, with the prior approval of the director, may take reserve credit or establish such asset as the director may deem consistent with the insurance statutes or regulations of this state, including actuarial interpretations or standards adopted by the department.

(C) Agreements after May 6, 1993.

1. Agreements entered into after May 6, 1993 which involve the reinsurance of business issued prior to the effective date of the agreements, along with any subsequent amendments, shall be filed by the ceding company with the director within thirty (30) days from its date of execution. Each such filing shall include data detailing the financial impact of the transaction. The ceding insurer's actuary who signs the financial statement actuarial opinion with respect to valuation of reserves shall consider this rule and any applicable Actuarial Standards of Practice when determining the proper credit in financial statements filed with this department. The actuary should maintain adequate documentation and be prepared upon request to describe the actuarial work performed for inclusion in the financial statement and to demonstrate that the work conforms to this rule.

2. Any increase in surplus net of federal income tax resulting from arrangements described in paragraph (4)(C)1. shall be identified separately on the insurer's statutory financial statement as a surplus item (aggregate write-ins for gains and losses in surplus in the Capital and Surplus Account, Page 4 of the annual statement) and recognition of the surplus increase as income shall be reflected on a net of tax basis in the Reinsurance Ceded line, Page 4 of the annual statement, as earnings emerge from the business reinsured. (For example, on the last day of calendar year N, company XYZ pays a \$20 million initial commission and expense allowance to company ABC for reinsuring an existing block of business. Assuming a 34% tax rate, the net increase in surplus at inception is \$13.2 million (\$20 million-\$6.8 million) which is reported on the Aggregate write-ins for gains and losses in surplus line in the Capital and Surplus account. \$6.8 million (34% of \$20 million) is reported as income on the commissioner's and expense allowances on reinsurance ceded line of the Summary of Operations. At the end of the year N+1 the business has earned \$4 million. ABC has



paid \$.5 million in profit and risk charges in arrears for the year and has received a \$1 million experience refund. Company ABC's annual statement would report \$1.65 million (66% of (\$4 million–\$1 million–\$5 million) up to a maximum of \$13.2 million) on the commissions and expense allowance on reinsurance ceded line of the Summary of Operations, and–\$1.65 million on the Aggregate write-ins for gains and losses in surplus line of the Capital and Surplus account. The experience refund would be reported separately as a miscellaneous income item in the Summary of Operations.)

(5) Written Agreements.

(A) No reinsurance agreement or amendment to any agreement may be used to reduce any liability or to establish any asset in any financial statement filed with the MDI, unless the agreement, amendment or a letter of intent has been duly executed by both parties no later than the *as of date* of the financial statement.

(B) In the case of a letter of intent, a reinsurance agreement or an amendment to a reinsurance agreement must be executed within a reasonable period of time, not exceeding ninety (90) days from the execution date of the letter of intent, in order for credit to be granted for the reinsurance ceded.

(C) The reinsurance agreement shall contain provisions which provide that the agreement shall constitute the entire agreement between the parties with respect to the business being reinsured and that there are no understandings between the parties other than as expressed in the agreement, and that any change or modification to the agreement shall be null and void unless made by amendment to the agreement and signed by both parties.

(6) Existing Agreements. Insurers subject to this rule shall reduce to zero (0) by December 31, 1994, any reserve credits or assets established with respect to reinsurance agreements entered into prior to May 6, 1993, which, under the provisions of this rule, would not be entitled to recognition of reserve credits or assets; provided, however, that the reinsurance agreements shall have been in compliance with laws or rules in existence immediately preceding May 6, 1993.

*AUTHORITY: sections 375.045, 375.560, 375.881, 376.350, RSMo 1986, 375.246, 375.1165 Supp. 1991, 375.1160 and 375.1175, RSMo Supp. 1992.\* This rule was previously filed as 4 CSR 190-II.300. Original rule filed Jan. 26, 1990, effective June 1, 1990. Amended: Filed Aug. 4, 1992, effective May 6, 1993. Non-substantive change filed*

*Sept. 11, 2019, published Oct. 31, 2019.*

*\*Original authority: 374.045, RSMo 1967; 375.246, RSMo 1967, amended 1990, 1991; 375.560, RSMo 1939, amended 1967; 375.881, RSMo 1967, amended 1985; 375.1160 and 375.1175, RSMo 1991, amended 1992; 375.1165, RSMo 1991; and 376.350, RSMo 1939.*

**20 CSR 200-2.400 Insurance, Reinsurance and Assumption**

(Rescinded September 30, 1994)

**20 CSR 200-2.500 Reinsurance Requiring Three-Commissioner Hearing**

(Rescinded September 30, 1994)

**20 CSR 200-2.600 Reinsurance Intermediary License**

(Moved to 20 CSR 700-7.100)

**20 CSR 200-2.700 Reinsurance Mirror Image Rule**

(Rescinded April 30, 2019)

*AUTHORITY: section 374.045, RSMo 2000. Original rule filed Aug. 20, 1993, effective May 9, 1994. Amended: filed July 12, 2002, effective Feb. 28, 2003. Rescinded: Filed Oct. 30, 2018, effective April 30, 2019.*

**20 CSR 200-2.800 Assumption Reinsurance**

*PURPOSE: This regulation implements the provisions of sections 376.405, 376.675 and 376.777.7., RSMo regarding the approval of insurance policy forms and section 375.1287, RSMo regarding assumption reinsurance.*

(1) A summary in writing shall be submitted addressing each of the factors in section 375.1287.2(5)(a)–(d) and (f), RSMo.

(2) If either the transferring insurer or the assuming insurer is a Missouri domestic, or is from a state that does not have a reinsurance assumption law substantially similar to that of Missouri, the following documentation shall be submitted to the department for approval of the assumption:

- (A) Certificate of Assumption;
- (B) Copy of Notice of Transfer, including items referenced as attachments, and Response Card;
- (C) Copy of Assumption Reinsurance Agreement and Approval from all domiciliary states other than Missouri;
- (D) Financial data pursuant to section 375.1287.1(2)(i), RSMo;
- (E) Terms and type of financing related to

the purchase price; and

(F) Pro forma financial statements reflecting the financial condition of both insurers before and after the proposed transaction as of the effective date of the transaction.

(3) If both the transferring insurer and the assuming insurer are domiciled in states that have assumption reinsurance laws substantially similar to those of Missouri, then the filing requirements of subsections (2)(A)–(C) of this rule apply.

*AUTHORITY: section 374.045, RSMo 2016.\* Original rule filed Feb. 16, 1994, effective Sept. 30, 1994. Amended: Filed Oct. 30, 2018, effective April 30, 2019.*

*\*Original authority: 374.045, RSMo 1967, amended 1993, 1995, 2008.*