



Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International

At the forefront of financial regulation, the Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International (CMRAI) is dedicated to upholding the highest standards of financial oversight and compliance. Our mission is to safeguard the stability and integrity of the global financial system by ensuring that financial services operate within a framework of transparency, accountability, and excellence.

As a trusted partner to financial institutions worldwide, CMRAI provides rigorous supervision, innovative solutions, and strategic guidance to foster a secure and thriving financial environment. With decades of experience and a commitment to global standards, we stand as a pillar of trust and security in an ever-evolving financial landscape.

With a legacy of excellence in financial oversight, the Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International (CMRAI) is a beacon of trust in the international financial community. Our role extends beyond regulation; we are innovators, collaborators, and protectors of the global financial ecosystem. By fostering compliance, promoting best practices, and embracing technological advancements, CMRAI ensures that financial services remain resilient and adaptable in a dynamic global market.

Our comprehensive approach to regulation encompasses a deep understanding of financial risks and a proactive stance on emerging challenges. We are committed to empowering financial institutions with the tools and guidance necessary to navigate complex regulatory landscapes, thereby contributing to global economic stability and growth.

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RULE Investment Activities of Insurers Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page 4 of 11 List of Acronyms [PIC] [Portfolio Insurance Companies] Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page 5 of 11 Rule on Investment Activities of Insurers

1. Introduction 1.1. This document establishes the Cayman Islands Monetary Authority s (the Authority or CMRAI) Rule on Investment Activities of Insurers (the Rule). The Rule should be read in conjunction with the following: a) Statement of Guidance on Investment Activities of Insurers; b) Insurance Act, (as amended); c) Insurance (Capital and Solvency) (Class A Insurers) Regulations, 2012; d) Insurance (Capital and Solvency) (Class B, C and D Insurers) Regulations (2018 Revision); e) Rule on Risk Management for Insurers; f) Statement of Guidance: Outsourcing Regulated Entities; g) all relevant insurance regulations; and h) any other relevant laws and regulatory instruments issued by the Authority from time to time.

2. Statement of Objectives 2.1. To set out regulatory investment requirements for Insurers that consider solvency and all relevant risks.

3. Statutory Authority 3.1. The measure is consistent with the Authority s statutory objectives as prescribed in the Monetary Authority Act (2020 Revision) (as amended) (MAA) at Section 34(1)(a) which states that: After private sector consultation and consultation with the Minister charged with responsibility for Financial Services, the Authority may (a) issue or amend rules or statements of principle or guidance concerning the conduct of licensees and their officers and employees, and any other persons to whom and to the extent that the regulatory laws may apply.

4. Scope of Application 4.1. This Rule applies to all Insurers and registered Portfolio Insurance Companies supervised by the Authority in accordance with the Insurance Act, (as

amended). 5. Definitions 5.1. The following definitions are provided for the purpose of this Rule: 5.1.1. Insurer has the meaning assigned in section 2 of the Insurance Act and includes PICs for the purpose of these Rules. 5.1.2. Investment Policy means documented criteria, processes, and procedures for implementing an Insurer's investment strategy. 5.1.3. Portfolio Insurance Companies (PICs) has the meaning assigned under Part 4A of the Insurance Act. 5.1.4. Related Business has the meaning assigned in section 2 of the Insurance Act. 5.1.5. Risk Management Framework refers to the totality of the systems, structures, policies and people that identify, assess, mitigate and monitor all internal and external sources of risk that could have a material impact on the Insurer. 5.1.6. Regulatory Laws refer to Acts delineated in section 2 of the Monetary Authority Act (as amended).

6. Rules 6.1. An Insurer must invest its assets in accordance with the following requirements: 6.1.1 only invest in assets and instruments, the risks of which it can properly identify, measure, monitor, manage, control and report (including risks relevant to market, credit, liquidity, concentration and strategic risks as well as operational risk) and appropriately take into account in the assessment of its overall solvency needs. 6.1.2 assets must be sufficiently secure. The security of an investment is related to the protection of its value and to the preservation of its economic substance both individually and for the entire portfolio. 6.1.3 ensure that assets remain available for payments to policyholders as they fall due, along with other obligations of the Insurer. 6.1.4 ensure that assets are held in a location which does not contravene the sanction orders observed in the Cayman Islands. 6.1.5 unless otherwise required by legislation or regulations, and/or where the Authority has determined that the assets held are of low risk, the Insurer must ensure that assets are sufficiently diversified (within and between risk categories considering the nature of liabilities) subject to the nature, scale and complexity of the business and that all asset and counterparty exposures are kept to prudent levels.

Nature of Liabilities 6.2. An Insurer is required to invest in a manner that is appropriate to the nature and duration of its liabilities. In doing so, the Insurer must: 6.2.1. have regard to the extent to which the cash flows from investments match the liability cash flows in terms of timing, amount and currency, and how these change in varying conditions. 6.2.2. review and ensure that the investment guarantees, and embedded options contained in its policies are suitable. 6.2.3. ensure that assets held to cover its technical provisions and/or capital to cover mismatching risks are invested in a manner appropriate to the nature and duration of the Insurer's insurance and reinsurance liabilities and in the best interests of all policyholders, taking into account any disclosed policy objectives. 6.2.4. Manage conflicts of interests (e.g. between the Insurer's corporate objectives and disclosed insurance policy objectives) to ensure assets are invested appropriately. 6.2.5. Ensure the close matching of assets and liabilities for unit-linked or universal life policies where there is a direct link between policyholders' benefits and investment funds or indices. 6.2.6. If part of an insurance group, hold investments tailored to the characteristics of the liabilities and needs of the insurance legal entity and not be subject to undue influence from the wider objectives of the group.

Management of Investment Risks 6.3. An Insurer shall only invest in assets with risks it can properly assess, monitor and mitigate. The Insurer must: 6.3.1. establish and maintain a risk management framework that is appropriate to the nature, scale and complexity of the

business and its proposed investment activities. 6.3.2. ensure that assets are appropriately segregated where required by the legislation or regulations, or as otherwise directed by the Authority. 6.3.3. ensure its investments, including those in collective investment funds, are sufficiently transparent and limit its investments to those where the associated risks of the asset can be properly managed by the Insurer with regard to the Insurer's overall risk tolerance and asset class diversification strategy. 6.3.4. have access to, and utilise, the requisite knowledge and skills to assess and manage the risks of its investments. Where an external investment advisor or investment manager is used, the Insurer, retains ultimate responsibility for all investments. 6.3.5. understand all the risks involved sufficiently well (including determining how material the risk from a proposed investment is) before any investments are undertaken. Assessments of risks must consider the maximum possible loss. 6.3.6. look through the structure of the investments to the underlying assets, consider the risk characteristics of the underlying assets and how this affects the risk characteristics of the investments itself. 6.3.7. if part of an insurance group, must ensure appropriate assessment and management of investments and risks involved with due regard to the needs of individual entities in addition to the group. There must be provision for sufficient liquidity, transferability of assets and fungibility of capital within the group.

Investment Policy 6.4. An Insurer must establish an Investment Policy that is appropriate to the nature, scale and complexity of the business, which must be submitted to the Authority for approval. Unless otherwise approved by the Authority, the Investment Policy must include the following information:

6.4.1. specify the nature, role and extent of its investment activities;

6.4.2. specify how it complies with rules 6.1- 6.3; RULE Investment Activities of Insurers Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page 8 of 11

6.4.3. set out appropriate standards (including process and procedures) for the evaluation of all investment assets;

6.4.4. identify the Insurer's risk appetite and tolerance levels and types and characteristics of the investments;

6.4.5. describe the Insurer's investment selection criteria, standards and other parameters including the asset allocation mix across investment categories;

6.4.6. identify/prescribe minimum and maximum limits on asset allocation by geographical areas, markets, sectors, counterparties, currency and credit quality;

6.4.7. address monitoring and control of investments, accountability for all investment transactions and investment authorization criteria and limits;

6.4.8. where the Authority has agreed to the use of financial derivatives and other structured products, the Insurer's strategy must be limited to the scope the Authority has agreed to;

6.4.9. identify processes relating to intra-group management of investment activities;

6.4.10. save for B(i) and B(ii) Insurers, identify the in-house individuals, or outsourced investment managers, who are tasked with managing the investments;

6.4.11. where an external investment advisor or investment manager is used, provide profile of the said manager criteria used for selection and engagement.; and 6.4.12. save for Class B(i) and B(ii) Insurers establish an Investment Committee to be responsible for:

6.4.12.1. maintaining the investment policy;

6.4.12.2. assessing on an annual basis (or other frequency as determined by the Authority) the suitability of the investment policy having regard to, among other things, changes in the market; and 6.4.12.3. overseeing the investment activities of the Insurer, ensuring that the risk management functions continue to be appropriate. In doing so, the committee must ensure good governance, transparency, and prevention of conflicts of interest concerning the Insurer's investment transactions and that the Insurer's operation systems, personnel and information supporting the Insurer's investments is adequate.

Loans 6.5. Insurers are required to

seek the approval of the Authority to provide loans or otherwise extend credit for investment purposes in accordance with the Insurer's Investment Policy. 6.6. A request for approval to the Authority must include material details regarding the loan including, the purpose, terms and conditions of the loan. Depending on the nature of the loan and the parties involved, the Authority may require a draft loan agreement to be provided. The request should provide an explanation of the risk assessment conducted by the Insurer on the borrower and details as to whether collateral is required to support the loan. RULE Investment Activities of Insurers Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page 9 of 11 Internal Controls & Audit 6.7. An Insurer must have in place adequate systems of internal controls to ensure: 6.7.1. the conduct of investments activities is appropriately supervised having regard to the Insurer's size, complexity, and the nature of its investment activities; and 6.7.2. that assets are managed in accordance with the overall Investment Policy. 6.8. Save for Class B(i) and B(ii) Insurers, an Insurer shall conduct an internal audit of its investment activities which ensures timely identification of internal control weaknesses and deficiencies in the management information systems. The internal audit must be conducted through independent and competent internal arrangements such as internal audit and/or compliance functions, or through equivalent independent and competent third parties. The frequency of such internal audits shall be commensurate to the size, nature, and complexity of the Insurer and its investment activities. 6.9. The effectiveness of control will be assessed based on whether the Insurer has ensured: 6.9.1. adherence to its Investment Policy; 6.9.2. adequacy of internal audit arrangements relative to the investment activities of the Insurer, where applicable; and 6.9.3. adequate documentation of all investments including the use of pricing and valuation methodologies as well as timely reports on investment activities. Restrictions/Prohibitions 6.10. Unless otherwise approved by the Authority, an Insurer is prohibited from the following activities: 6.10.1 pledging assets for collateral for any purpose other than securing insurance, and or regulatory obligations. Permitted Derivative Activities 6.11. An Insurer will only be permitted to invest in derivatives for hedging and/or efficient portfolio risk management purposes and not for speculation purposes, unless otherwise approved by the Authority taking into consideration, inter alia, the primary authorised business activity of the Insurer, surplus assets held by the Insurer, type of exposure, and the risks associated with such speculative activity. 6.12. An Insurer must satisfy the Authority that it has the capacity to recognise, measure and prudently manage the risks associated with derivative use. 6.13. An Insurer must set out clear objectives and rationale in its Investment Policy, for the use of derivatives and must also be able to demonstrate to the Authority the intended hedging characteristics and the ongoing effectiveness of the derivative transactions or combinations of transactions through cash flow testing or other appropriate analyses. RULE Investment Activities of Insurers Cayman Monetary Regulatory Authority International Page 10 of 11 6.14. Investments in derivatives shall only be conducted having regard to the Insurer's overall asset-liability management strategy. 7. Disclosure 7.1. An Insurer must deal with the Authority in an open and co-operative way and must disclose to the Authority appropriately, anything relating to the investments by the Insurer of which the Authority would reasonably expect notice. This may include but not limited to appropriate and prompt disclosure to the Authority of any discovered material breach(es) to the approved investment policy and investment strategy, and/or any significant realised/unrealised losses that have or are likely to have material impact on the financial condition and position of the Insurer. 8. Discretion of Authority

8.1. The Authority in assessing compliance with these Rules, may from time to time, use its discretion to waive the application of a Rule/s to an Insurer, including the duration for which such a waiver would apply; subject to the Authority being satisfied that the waiver: 8.1.1. is in the public interest, 8.1.2. does not prejudice the interests of policyholders and 8.1.3. is necessary and/or appropriate having regard to all the circumstances.

9. Enforcement

9.1. Where there is a breach of these Rules, the Authority's policies and procedures as contained in its Enforcement Manual will apply, in addition to any other powers provided in the Insurance Act and the Monetary Authority Act and Regulations and any other applicable legislation as amended.

10. Effective Date

10.1. This Rule will come into effect within twelve months from the date that it is published in the Gazette.

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