

2023 Kansas Statutes

40-4507. Contracts between reinsurance managers and reinsurers; writing and commissioner's approval required; contents. Transactions between a reinsurance manager and the reinsurer it represents in such capacity shall only be entered into pursuant to a written contract, specifying the responsibilities of each party, which shall be approved by the reinsurer's board of directors. At least 30 days before such reinsurer assumes or cedes business through such producer, a true copy of the approved contract shall be filed with the commissioner for approval. The contract shall, at a minimum, provide that:

- (a) The reinsurer may terminate the contract for cause upon written notice to the reinsurance manager. The reinsurer may immediately suspend the authority of the reinsurance manager to assume or cede business during the pendency of any dispute regarding the cause for termination;
- (b) the reinsurance manager will render accounts to the reinsurer accurately detailing all material transactions, including information necessary to support all commissions, charges and other fees received by, or owing to the reinsurance manager, and remit all funds due under the contract to the reinsurer on not less than a monthly basis;
- (c) all funds collected for the reinsurer's account will be held by the reinsurance manager in a fiduciary capacity in a bank which is a qualified United States financial institution as defined herein. The reinsurance manager may retain no more than three months estimated claims payments and allocated loss adjustment expenses. The reinsurance manager shall maintain a separate bank account for each reinsurer that it represents;
- (d) for at least 10 years after expiration of each contract of reinsurance transacted by the reinsurance manager, the reinsurance manager shall keep a complete record for each transaction showing:
 - (1) The type of contract, limits, underwriting restrictions, classes or risks and territory;
 - (2) period of coverage, including effective and expiration dates, cancellation provisions and notice required of cancellation, and disposition of outstanding reserves on covered risks;
 - (3) reporting and settlement requirements of balances;
 - (4) rate used to compute the reinsurance premium;
 - (5) names and addresses of reinsurers;
 - (6) rates of all reinsurance commissions, including the commissions on any retrocessions handled by the reinsurance manager;
 - (7) related correspondence and memoranda;
 - (8) proof of placement;
 - (9) details regarding retrocessions handled by the reinsurance manager, as permitted by subsection (d) of K.S.A. 40-4509, including the identity of retrocessionaires and percentage of each contract assumed or ceded;
 - (10) financial records, including but not limited to, premium and loss accounts; and
 - (11) when the reinsurance manager places a reinsurance contract on behalf of a ceding insurer:
 - (A) Directly from any assuming reinsurer, written evidence that the assuming reinsurer has agreed to assume the risk; or
 - (B) if placed through a representative of the assuming reinsurer, other than an employee, written evidence that such reinsurer has delegated binding authority to the representative.
- (e) the reinsurer shall have access and the right to copy all accounts and records maintained by the reinsurance manager related to its business in a form usable by the reinsurer;
- (f) the contract cannot be assigned in whole or in part by the reinsurance manager;
- (g) the reinsurance manager shall comply with the written underwriting and rating standards established by the insurer for the acceptance, rejection or cession of all risks;
- (h) sets forth the rates, terms and purposes of commissions, charges and other fees

which the reinsurance manager may levy against the reinsurer;

(i) if the contract permits the reinsurance manager to settle claims on behalf of the reinsurer:

(1) All claims shall be reported to the reinsurer in a timely manner;

(2) a copy of the claim file shall be sent to the reinsurer at its request or as soon as it becomes known that the claim:

(A) Has the potential to exceed the lesser of an amount determined by the commissioner or the limit set by the reinsurer;

(B) involves a coverage dispute;

(C) may exceed the reinsurance manager's claims settlement authority;

(D) is open for more than six months; or

(E) is closed by payment of the lesser of an amount set by the commissioner or an amount set by the reinsurer;

(3) all claim files will be the joint property of the reinsurer and reinsurance manager. However, upon an order of liquidation of the reinsurer such files shall become the sole property of the reinsurer or its estate; the reinsurance manager shall have reasonable access to and the right to copy the files on a timely basis;

(4) any settlement authority granted to the reinsurance manager may be terminated for cause upon the reinsurer's written notice to the reinsurance manager or upon the termination of the contract. The reinsurer may suspend the settlement authority during the pendency of the dispute regarding the cause of termination.

(j) if the contract provides for a sharing of interim profits by the reinsurance manager, that such interim profits will not be paid until one year after the end of each underwriting period for property business and five years after the end of each underwriting period for casualty business and not until the adequacy of reserves on remaining claims has been verified pursuant to subsection (c) of K.S.A. 40-4509;

(k) the reinsurance manager shall annually provide the reinsurer with a statement of its financial condition prepared by an independent certified accountant;

(l) the reinsurer shall periodically but not less than semiannually, conduct an on-site review of the underwriting and claims processing operations of the reinsurance manager;

(m) the reinsurance manager shall disclose to the reinsurer any relationship it has with any insurer prior to ceding or assuming any business with such insurer pursuant to this contract;

(n) within the scope of its actual or apparent authority the acts of the reinsurance manager shall be deemed to be the acts of the reinsurer on whose behalf it is acting.

History: L. 1992, ch. 15, § 7; December 31.