



IAIS

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF
INSURANCE SUPERVISORS

Public

Draft Revised Application Paper on Supervisory Colleges

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About the IAIS

The International Association of Insurance Supervisors (IAIS) is a voluntary membership organisation of insurance supervisors and regulators from more than 200 jurisdictions. The mission of the IAIS is to promote effective and globally consistent supervision of the insurance industry in order to develop and maintain fair, safe and stable insurance markets for the benefit and protection of policyholders and to contribute to global financial stability.

Established in 1994, the IAIS is the international standard setting body responsible for developing principles, standards and other supporting material for the supervision of the insurance sector and assisting in their implementation. The IAIS also provides a forum for Members to share their experiences and understanding of insurance supervision and insurance markets.

The IAIS coordinates its work with other international financial policymakers and associations of supervisors or regulators, and assists in shaping financial systems globally. In particular, the IAIS is a member of the Financial Stability Board (FSB), member of the Standards Advisory Council of the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), and partner in the Access to Insurance Initiative (A2ii). In recognition of its collective expertise, the IAIS also is routinely called upon by the G20 leaders and other international standard setting bodies for input on insurance issues as well as on issues related to the regulation and supervision of the global financial sector.

Application Papers provide supporting material related to supervisory material (ICPs or ComFrame). Application Papers could be provided in circumstances where the practical application of principles and standards may vary or where their interpretation and implementation may pose challenges. Application Papers do not include new requirements, but provide further advice, illustrations, recommendations or examples of good practice to supervisors on how supervisory material may be implemented. The proportionality principle applies also to the content of Application Papers.

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Acronyms

CMG	Crisis Management Group
ComFrame	Common Framework for the Supervision of Internationally Active Insurance Groups
IAIG	Internationally Active Insurance Group
IAIS	International Association of Insurance Supervisors
ICP	Insurance Core Principle
MMoU	Multilateral Memorandum of Understanding

1 Introduction

1. This Application Paper describes the processes and practices related to the establishment and functioning of supervisory colleges for insurance groups with cross-border activities, as described in ICPs and ComFrame. In particular, the Application Paper supports observance of ICP 3 (Information Sharing and Confidentiality Requirements) and ICP 25 (Supervisory Cooperation and Coordination).

2. The objective of this Application Paper is to foster an understanding of the work of supervisory colleges and to explain the role and involvement insurers may have in supervisory colleges. This Application Paper, as a publicly available document, focuses on those aspects of supervisory college operations that are most relevant from the perspective of the insurance industry.

3. The original version of this Application Paper was adopted in October 2014.¹ The Application Paper was revised and updated to reflect subsequent developments of IAIS supervisory material, including revision of ICPs 3 and 25 and the adoption of ComFrame, which took place in November 2019.

4. Coordination arrangements are mechanisms to foster cooperation and coordination between involved supervisors with regard to the supervision of insurance groups, as well as to promote a common understanding, communication and information exchange.² One form of coordination arrangements is a supervisory college. In practice, a supervisory college often is the preferred form of coordination arrangements.

5. Supervisory colleges support the development of a common understanding of risks in an insurance group and promote a shared agenda for addressing the risks and vulnerabilities by coordinated activities or actions at the insurance legal entity and group level.

6. IAIS Application Papers should be read in the context of the proportionality principle, as described in the Introduction to ICPs: “Supervisors have the flexibility to tailor their implementation of supervisory requirements and their application of insurance supervision to achieve the outcomes stipulated in the Principle Statements and Standards.” Where appropriate, this Paper provides practical examples of the application of the proportionality principle.

7. In this Application Paper, all terms have the same meaning as set out in the IAIS Glossary and the Introduction to the ICPs.³ Explanations of frequently used terms that are not part of the IAIS Glossary are provided in relevant parts of this Application Paper.

¹ That version reflected, among others, the outcome of the [IAIS Thematic Self Assessment and Peer Review Supervisory Cooperation and Information Exchange](#) (January 2012) and the discussions held at the Supervisory Forum in 2013.

² ICP 25.4.1.

³ For example, the [IAIS Glossary](#) provides for definitions of the following terms: supervisory college, group-wide supervisor, involved supervisor, IAIS MMoU, home supervisor, host supervisor.

2 Establishment of supervisory colleges

2.1 Role of the group-wide supervisor in establishing a supervisory college

8. At the initial stage of establishing group-wide supervision, involved supervisors discuss and agree which of them is the group-wide supervisor for a cross-border insurance group.⁴ The group-wide supervisor facilitates and leads the cooperation and coordination amongst other involved supervisors and is ultimately responsible for delivering effective and efficient group-wide supervision.⁵

9. The group-wide supervisor sets out the coordination arrangements in a written coordination agreement and puts such arrangements in place.⁶ The establishment of the supervisory college is not obligatory for all insurance groups, but it is obligatory for an IAIG.⁷ For a cross-border group that is not an IAIG, the group-wide supervisor and other involved supervisors discuss and agree whether to establish a supervisory college, and if so, how to structure and operate the supervisory college.⁸ Where it is not determined necessary to establish a supervisory college for a cross-border group that is not an IAIG, this decision should be reassessed by the group-wide supervisor together with other involved supervisors periodically and upon any significant changes in the group.

10. As stated in ICP 23.2, the group-wide supervisor, in cooperation and coordination with other involved supervisors, determines the scope of group-wide supervision.⁹ As a first step, the group-wide supervisor, also in cooperation and coordination with other involved supervisors, identifies all legal entities that are part of the insurance group.¹⁰ Further, the group-wide supervisor would also request the insurance group to provide relevant information to enable the identification of its legal entities.

11. Once the relevant legal entities have been identified, the group-wide supervisor, in cooperation with other involved supervisors, determines whether the group is an IAIG after considering whether it meets both the international activity and size criteria, as provided in CF 23.0.a.¹¹ As set out in CF 23.0.b, in limited circumstances the group-wide supervisor has discretion to determine that a group is not an IAIG even if it meets the criteria or that a group is an IAIG even if it does not meet the criteria.

2.2 Approaches to supervisory college structures and membership

12. A supervisory college is typically composed of representatives of each of the supervisors responsible for the day-to-day supervision of the insurance legal entities, including

⁴ ICP 25.1.

⁵ ICP 25.0.3.

⁶ ICP 25.5.

⁷ CF 25.6.a.

⁸ ICP 25.6.

⁹ See also ICP 25.2.2.

¹⁰ See ICP 23.1 and supporting guidance. In addition, as stated in ICP 23.2.5, the exclusion or inclusion of entities within the scope of the group-wide supervision should be regularly re-assessed.

¹¹ As stated in CF 23.0.a.4, although an insurance legal entity that has no parent or subsidiaries is not an insurance group, it should be regarded as an IAIG if it operates on a branch basis in foreign jurisdictions and meets the criteria. The supervisor of this entity, in cooperation with other involved supervisors, would determine whether the IAIG criteria are met. References to a "group" in this context would include such entities operating through branches which are identified as IAIGs.

material or relevant branches, which are part of the group and, as appropriate, any supervisors of other material non-insurance entities.¹²

13. The group-wide supervisor, in cooperation and coordination with the involved supervisors, should carefully consider the structure of the supervisory college (for example, inclusive, tiered or regional).¹³

14. A tiered structure of the supervisory college may be chosen for different reasons, such as to comply with the applicable legislation or to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of supervisory college work. Examples of a tiered structure can be a global supervisory college and regional colleges.

15. As part of the tiered structure of the supervisory college, some group-wide supervisors establish core colleges, which include only the supervisory college members responsible for the supervision of insurance legal entities and branches most material for the insurance group and/or the local market of that entity.

16. The supervisory college should be informed of the topics and discussions within the tiers of the supervisory college.

17. The structure of and membership in the supervisory college should be reviewed on a regular basis to reflect changing circumstances in the insurance group.¹⁴

3 Supervisory college procedures and tools

18. Supervisory colleges use a variety of procedures and tools to facilitate their operations and enhance supervisory cooperation and coordination. In this regard, coordination agreements are used to establish a framework for supervisory college operations, and the procedures for information exchange and confidentiality protection as well as IT tools are utilised to support the functioning of supervisory colleges.

3.1 Coordination agreements

19. The purpose of a supervisory college coordination agreement¹⁵ is to establish a framework for the operations of a supervisory college. The coordination agreement is not legally binding and does not create enforceable obligations from one supervisor to another. However, jurisdictions may be subject to an obligation to establish such an agreement.¹⁶

20. Involved supervisors remain subject to their jurisdictional legal and regulatory frameworks and their requirements for entering into coordination agreements. Even though coordination agreements are not legally binding, they confirm the commitment of the supervisory college members to cooperation in the supervisory college.

¹² ICP 25.6.3. In addition, ICP 25.6.4 states that clear criteria should be established for defining the basis of membership in the supervisory college and provides a non-exhaustive list of issues which should be considered in establishing these criteria.

¹³ ICP 25.6.2.

¹⁴ ICP 25.6.5.

¹⁵ In practice, different terms may be used by supervisors to describe such a document, for example: college agreement, memorandum of understanding. The content of a document should be decisive in determining whether it should be considered as "a coordination agreement" as described above.

¹⁶ ICP 25.6.6.

3.2 Information exchange and confidentiality protection

21. Information exchange is an important aspect of supervisory cooperation and coordination within supervisory colleges. The group-wide supervisor should be responsible for coordination of information sharing procedures amongst the other involved supervisors as well as the aggregation of group-wide information and dissemination of the relevant information to the other involved supervisors.¹⁷

22. The supervisor obtains information from, and shares information with, supervisory college members subject to confidentiality, purpose and use requirements.¹⁸ In this regard, the supervisor shares information, including non-public information, with relevant supervisors and authorities at its sole discretion and subject to appropriate safeguards.¹⁹ Information exchange under confidentiality requirements, including conditions of professional secrecy²⁰, is a vital precondition for successful cooperation within supervisory colleges.

23. Information exchange amongst supervisory college members is subject to the legal requirements of each jurisdiction. The individual jurisdictional requirements of supervisory college members should be assessed to ensure they are able to exchange and protect confidential information for supervisory college purposes. The process includes an assessment of the present jurisdictional regime and practices and its compliance with relevant international standards.²¹ The supervisory college may conduct this process in two ways:

- Rely on the assessment performed by the IAIS on the robustness of a jurisdiction's confidentiality regime as a part of the validation process to become a signatory to the IAIS MMoU; or
- Supervisors that have not yet undergone this procedure should be subject to a case-by-case assessment performed by the supervisory college members before participating in supervisory college activities.

24. All signatories to the IAIS MMoU undergo a validation of their laws and regulations to demonstrate compliance with the MMoU's strict confidentiality regime based on the confidentiality requirements in ICP 3. For this reason if all relevant parties are signatories to the IAIS MMoU, it is the preferred framework for multilateral information exchange.²² However, a supervisory college may include both IAIS MMoU signatories and non-signatories. Members of a supervisory college who are not signatories to the IAIS MMoU should enter into a similar long-term agreement covering information exchange and confidentiality, which could be included in the college coordination agreement.²³

25. The circumstances of supervisory college members may change in the course of the coordination and cooperation of the supervisory college, which may alter the original

¹⁷ ICP 25.2.2. See also ICP 25.2.5, which states that group-wide supervisor should make relevant information available to the other involved supervisors on a proactive basis and in a timely manner.

¹⁸ See the Principle Statement of ICP 3. See also ICP 2.7.

¹⁹ ICP 3.2.

²⁰ The obligation of professional secrecy means that – as a basic rule – all confidential information received may not be divulged to any person or authority. The professional secrecy requirements apply to any person currently or previously employed by or acting on behalf of a regulatory authority.

²¹ For all supervisory colleges, ICPs 3 and 25 are applicable. ComFrame material in ICP 25 also applies to supervisory colleges of IAIGs. The requirements laid down in the IAIS MMoU apply to the supervisory college members who are signatories to the IAIS MMoU. Annex B of the IAIS MMoU sets out the requirements for the strict confidentiality regime.

²² ICP 3.2.2.

²³ ICP 25.6.8.

assessment of the ability to exchange information under conditions of professional secrecy with other supervisory college members. When circumstances change, the supervisory college member should inform the group-wide supervisor. The group-wide supervisor should in turn inform other members of the supervisory college. A subsequent assessment may need to be conducted to ensure continuity of the information exchange amongst supervisory college members.

26. Depending on terms of the coordination agreement, if an assessment of the relevant jurisdictional requirements of the other involved supervisor is not successful, that supervisor would not be admitted as a supervisory college member. The other involved supervisor not admitted as a supervisory college member may still be included, to a certain extent, in supervisory college work. As a default option, the group-wide supervisor and other supervisory college members may share publicly available information with the other involved supervisor not admitted as a supervisory college member. In turn, other involved supervisors not admitted as a supervisory college member may share information with supervisory college members, including the group-wide supervisor.

3.3 IT Tools

27. The group-wide supervisor should give careful attention to confidentiality requirements when choosing or developing the IT tools that support the work and functioning of the supervisory college. In particular, password-protected websites, secure e-mail exchange and secure IT platforms are commonly used within supervisory colleges.

4 Functions and activities of a supervisory college

28. Supervisory colleges facilitate cooperation between the group-wide supervisor and other involved supervisors and provide important functions and activities as part of the group-wide supervisory process.

4.1 Supervisory college as a forum for ongoing cooperation

29. This Application Paper consistently speaks of supervisory colleges as a permanent platform for supervisory cooperation and coordination. In this context, the term of “supervisory college” needs to be distinguished from “supervisory college meetings”, which refers to situations where the involved supervisors convene in-person or virtually.

30. Supervisory college members may exchange information and coordinate their supervisory activities, including application of supervisory measures. Supervisory decisions remain within the responsibility of each of the involved supervisors and remain subject to jurisdictional legislation.

4.2 Supervisory college planning cycle and workplan

31. In the same way as supervisors set up planning cycles for supervisory activities, the group-wide supervisor typically establishes a planning cycle for activities to be carried out by the supervisory college. This process usually begins with the draft of a workplan and ends with an evaluation of the supervisory college activities. During the cycle, a number of activities revolve around planning, conducting and follow up of supervisory college meetings, ad hoc or regular information exchange and other supervisory college activities.

32. Key elements of the supervisory college planning cycle are displayed below, some of which may involve the supervised group. Additional elements may be added, either as planned or as ad hoc activities.

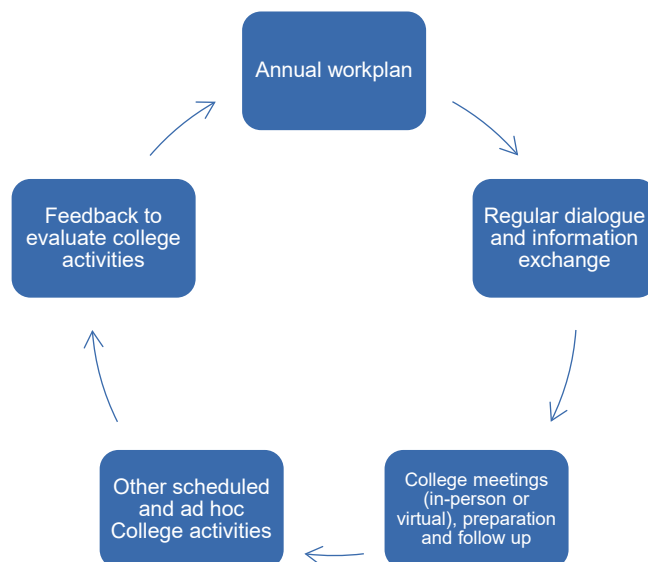


Figure 1. Key elements of the supervisory college planning cycle

33. Supervisory college workplans are living documents and are regularly updated to reflect changes to a supervised group. Workplans should also reflect the nature and circumstances of the group; for example, the workplan for a less complex group with no significant supervisory concerns may be simpler when compared to a workplan for a more complex group or one with ongoing supervisory concerns. The group-wide supervisor establishes the workplan for the following year including input from the supervisory college members. The workplan is usually discussed in a college meeting. The workplan typically includes college activities such as meetings, joint on-site inspections, specific key areas or focus topics that the supervisory college would like to review and the coordination activities of crisis management preparations. Workplans detail the activities to be conducted and the responsible college member(s) including the target date for its completion.

4.3 Supervisory college activities related to the group-wide risk assessment

34. Information exchanges and discussions within supervisory colleges commonly cover key risk areas and concerns applicable in each jurisdiction represented in the supervisory college. The group-wide supervisor should use information gathered on legal entities within the group from other involved supervisors as one of the bases for the assessment of group-wide risk.²⁴

35. Risk assessments are conducted at the insurance legal entity, branch and group-wide level on a regular basis and are usually a main focus of the supervisory college. Such risk assessments can help the group-wide supervisor and the other supervisory college members enhance their understanding of the group as well as identify and coordinate appropriate supervisory actions and activities, if necessary. As stated in ComFrame, where other involved supervisors identify risks that may be relevant to the supervision of the IAIG at the group level,

²⁴ CF 9.2.a.3.

the other involved supervisors should share their individual risk assessment with the group-wide supervisor.²⁵

36. A broad range of quantitative and qualitative data is used for risk assessments. In this respect the group-wide supervisor and other members of a supervisory college may agree on a list of ratios and other selected data to be exchanged within the supervisory college on a regular basis.

37. Discussing issues, and exchanging information, related to the group-wide risk assessment in a supervisory college is aimed at establishing a common understanding among the supervisory college members of the risks to which the group, its legal entities and branches are exposed. Different views and perspectives enrich the discussion within the supervisory college. Therefore, members of the supervisory colleges should be given an opportunity to reach a consensus view. The group-wide risk assessment is an ongoing process and the assessment should be updated relative to the exchange of information within the supervisory college.

38. In regard to the group-wide supervision of IAIGs, the group-wide supervisor communicates the results of the group-wide supervisory review, including the group-wide risk assessment, to the supervisory college and, as appropriate, to the Head of the IAIG.²⁶

39. The results of the group-wide supervisory review and the risk assessment may be presented to representatives of the insurance group in an appropriate way. Most relevant aspects might also be discussed with the group-wide Senior Management representatives during the supervisory college meeting.²⁷

4.4 Supervisory cooperation in planning for crisis management

40. The responsibilities of the group-wide supervisor include coordinating crisis management preparations with other involved supervisors and relevant authorities.²⁸ In this regard, ICPs also recognise the role of a supervisory college, which should plan in advance the process for cooperation and coordination during crisis situations in order to benefit from well-established information and cooperation channels and procedures should a crisis occur.²⁹

41. ComFrame requires the establishment of an IAIG CMG with the objective of enhancing preparedness for, and facilitating the recovery and resolution of, the IAIG.³⁰

42. Authorities may also decide to extend these cooperation platforms to other insurers with cross-border operations that are not classified as IAIGs. Alternatively, where the setup of such a body is not deemed necessary, another type of arrangement could be considered, such as the IAIS MMoU or the supervisory college. The supervisory college may qualify as an IAIG CMG if: the supervisory college's coordination arrangements address recovery and resolution; and membership includes those authorities which would otherwise be members of the IAIG CMG.³¹

²⁵ CF 9.2.a.3.

²⁶ CF 9.7.a.

²⁷ For more about involvement of group-wide Senior Management in supervisory college meetings, see Section 5.3.

²⁸ ICP 25.7.

²⁹ ICP 27.7.8.

³⁰ CF 25.7.a. More details about the functioning of IAIG CMGs can be found in the Application Paper on Resolution Powers and Planning. *Draft released for public consultation is available [here](#). To be replaced with a reference to the final version after its publication.*

³¹ CF 25.7.a.3.

5 Organisation of supervisory college meetings

43. Supervisory colleges meetings should be well organised to support the effectiveness of supervisory colleges, including identifying the agenda in advance of and the need for any actions following a meeting, determining how often meetings occur and deciding the role of the group itself in a meeting.

5.1 Purpose and objective of supervisory college meetings

44. The purpose and objective of the supervisory college meeting should be defined by the group-wide supervisor and communicated to the supervisory college members prior to the meeting.

5.2 Frequency and form of supervisory college meetings

45. In practice, most of supervisory colleges meet at least annually. Supervisory colleges of bigger or more complex groups tend to meet more frequently. In case of supervisory colleges for the IAIGs, ComFrame states that those should meet at least annually. Supervisory college meetings are commonly in-person meetings, however, when an in-person meeting is not practical, meetings should take place by virtual means.³²

46. In addition to regular meetings, ad hoc meetings of the supervisory college may be required to facilitate the information exchange within supervisory colleges for events and changes that are material to the group.

5.3 Involvement of group-wide Senior Management in supervisory college meetings

47. A supervisory college provides a forum for involved supervisors to interact with the insurer's group-wide Senior Management.³³ In this respect, group-wide Senior Management may be invited to participate in a part of the supervisory college meeting to present and provide their views on the developments to the insurer and receive feedback from supervisory college members. Depending on the scope of issues being discussed, other staff from the group may attend the supervisory college meeting as well.

48. The group-wide supervisor is responsible for deciding whether to invite group-wide Senior Management and for coordinating their involvement in the supervisory college meeting. The group-wide supervisor should also be the point of contact for group-wide Senior Management.

49. When asking group-wide Senior Management to attend the supervisory college meeting, the group-wide supervisor is expected to communicate the objective and scope of issues to be covered in a clear and transparent manner. Group-wide Senior Management can be asked to provide a presentation on the group's situation and specific developments within the group. The presentation and the discussion between group-wide Senior Management and the supervisory college members may also focus on certain specific issues.

50. The discussion between the supervisory college members and group-wide Senior Management provides each of them with an opportunity to better understand the situation of the insurance group and relevant developments, to share their own respective points of view, and to better understand each other's concerns. These discussions allow group-wide Senior Management to provide relevant explanations directly and efficiently to all relevant

³² See ICP 25.6.7 as well as CF 25.6.a and supporting guidance CF 25.6.a.3.

³³ ICP 25.6.10.

supervisors. This should enable the supervisory college members to have more informed discussions, for example on the group-wide risk assessment. For this reason, sufficient time should be allocated for questions from the supervisory college members to group-wide Senior Management and for discussions on the views of the group.

51. The discussion with group-wide Senior Management also provides the supervisory college members with an opportunity to discuss identified issues at the level of the insurance legal entity that affects the whole group.³⁴ Such discussions are mutually beneficial, as they allow the supervisory college members to learn about the view of group-wide Senior Management on the issues identified and to obtain relevant explanations. It also allows group-wide Senior Management to better understand the issue identified and the concerns of the supervisory college members.

5.4 Follow-up actions

52. The supervisory college meeting will typically conclude, with clear output and conclusions, regarding the following issues:

- Key observations and conclusions on topics discussed during the meeting;
- Main outcome of the discussions of the supervisory college on the group-wide risk assessment; and
- Follow-up actions, including coordination of supervisory activities and joint supervisory actions.

53. After the supervisory college meeting, the group-wide supervisor may provide the insurance group with a feedback letter, aimed at enabling the group to better understand and appreciate the activities of the supervisory college that result from the supervisory college work plan. It is aimed at improving the overall communication and exchange of information between the group and the supervisory college and deepen the constructive cooperation. The feedback letter can cover issues such as:

- Relevant outcome of supervisory college discussions, including potential concerns of the supervisory college;
- Potential improvements within the group; and
- Quality of the group's contributions to the supervisory college meeting.

³⁴ See ICP 25.6.10.