

Macau Insurance Ordinance

(Abbreviation: "MIO")

Decree-Law No. 27/97/M, of 30 June
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(The English version of this law is provided for reference only.

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Gazette of Macao SAR are official and are the sole authority of the law.)



Decree-Law n. 27/97/M 30th of June

Macau Insurance Ordinance

CHAPTER I

General Provisions

Article 1

(Scope)

- 1. The present law regulates the conditions of access to and the carrying on of insurance and reinsurance activity in the Macao Special Administrative Region.
- 2. The law also regulates the process, on which the authorisation of the Chief Executive shall be based, for the establishment of any form of representation overseas on the part of insurers or reinsurers with head office in the Macao Special Administrative Region.

Article 2 (Definition)

In this law, unless the context otherwise requires:

- a) **Insurance activity** means the regular performance of acts relating to the acceptance and fulfilment of insurance or reinsurance contracts or insurance operations, excluding insurance intermediary business, under the terms of the applicable legislation;
- b) AMCM means the abbreviated designation of Autoridade Monetaria de Macau;



- c) Insurance contract means a contract according to which the insurer undertakes, against payment of a premium and upon occurrence of the event covered by the contract, to indemnify, within the agreed limits, the loss or damage so produced to the insured or settle a capital sum, a rent or other payments stipulated therein;
- Administrative Region, devoid of legal personality and designed to service the public, which, belonging to an insurer with head office in the Macao Special Administrative Region, or to an insurer with head office overseas operating in the Macao Special Administrative Region in the form of a branch, effects directly, in whole or in part, operations inherent to the activity of such insurers;
- e) Representative office means an office, representing an insurer or a reinsurer with head office in the Macao Special Administrative Region or with head office overseas, which is not permitted to conduct, directly and in its name, any operations which come within the scope of activity of such insurer or reinsurer;
- f) Gross loss ratio means the percentage of gross claims, including provision for claims, to gross premiums for the same financial year;
- g) **Business of insurance intermediaries** means the activity that consists of providing advice and assistance in the negotiation, conclusion and execution of insurance contracts and other insurance activity between natural or legal persons and insurers;
- h) Insurance operations means the management of pension funds;
- i) Qualified shareholding means a shareholding of any shareholder which represents, directly or indirectly, at least 10% of the capital or of the voting rights of the participated insurer, or which, in any other way, bestows the possibility of exercising a significant influence on the respective management, with the following voting rights equalised to those held by the shareholder:



- i) Those held by the spouse not legally separated, irrespective of the type of marital agreement on property ownership, those held by dependants who are minors and those held by companies controlled by the shareholder or controlled by the persons mentioned earlier;
- ii) Those held by other persons or entities, in their own name or someone else's name, but for the account of the shareholder;
- iii) Those held by third parties by virtue of an agreement with the shareholder or with one of the companies controlled by him, by which:
 - The third party is obliged to adopt, through a concerted exercise of his voting rights, a common policy in relation to the management of the insurer; or
 - A provisional transfer of voting rights has been provided for.
- iv) Those which are inherent to the shares of the shareholder pledged as guarantee, except when such rights are held by the creditor and the creditor has declared his intention to exercise those rights, in which case the said voting rights shall be considered as belonging to the creditor;
- v) Those which are inherent to the shares of which the participant has the usufruct;
- vi) Those which, by virtue of an agreement, the shareholder or one of the persons or entities mentioned in the preceding sub-paragraphs has the right to acquire, solely on its own initiative;
- vii) Those which are inherent to the shares deposited with the shareholder and which the latter can exercise as he deems fit, in



the absence of specific instructions from the respective shareholders.

- *Retained portion* means the capital insured less the amount of reinsurance ceded:
- l) Class of insurance means any class, group or groups of classes as contained in the Schedule annexed to this law;
- m) **Reinsurance** means a contract of insurance by which an insurer reinsures, in turn, part of the risk so assumed;
- n) **Insurer** means the entity, either an insurance company incorporated in the Macao Special Administrative Region or a branch of an overseas insurance company established therein, which accepts the risk;
- o) Abnormal loss ratio shall be considered as such when:
 - i) Under non-life insurance the gross loss ratio of any insurer is at least 50% higher than the gross loss ratio recorded by the entire non-life sector under the same classes of business;
 - ii) Under life insurance a substantial variation is verified in the amounts of the mortality tables so utilised by any insurer transacting this class.
- p) **Controlled company** means any company in which the shareholder holds more than half of the voting rights, or of which is a shareholder and:
 - i) Has the right to nominate or remove more than half of the members of the administrative body or of the supervisory board; or
 - ii) By virtue of an agreement entered into with other shareholders of



this company, has the exclusive control of the majority of the voting rights;

and to the voting rights of the shareholder, of nomination or of dismissal, shall be added the rights held by the company controlled by him, including the rights held by any person or entity acting in its own name but for the account of the shareholder or of the company controlled by him;

- *Region of an insurer with head office overseas, or an establishment overseas of an insurer with head office in the Macao Special Administrative Region which, devoid of legal personality, effects directly the operations inherent to the activity of the head office;*
- r) **Policyholder** means a person individual or body corporate who, on his own account or on the account of one or several persons, enters into an insurance contract with the insurer, being responsible for the payment of the premium.
- s) **Reinsurer** means the entity that exclusively provides coverage for risks transferred through reinsurance.

Article 3

(Prior authorisation)

- 1. The insurance or reinsurance activity may only be carried on by insurers or reinsurers duly authorised to be formed or established in the Macao Special Administrative Region, hereinafter referred to as MSAR, by Executive Order of the Chief Executive, after obtaining the opinion of AMCM.
- 2. The class(es) of insurance that the insurers or reinsurers are authorised to operate are set out by AMCM by way of Notice.



3. Insurers may freely accept reinsurance contracts in the class(es) of insurance so authorised and also reinsure its insurance contracts or insurance operations with entities authorised for such purpose, even if the said entities have not been formed or established in the MSAR.

Article 4

(Exclusive scope of business)

- 1. The sole scope of business of insurers shall be the carrying on of the activity referred to in Article 2 paragraph a), and reinsurers can only engage in reinsurance activity.
- 2. It is not permissible to carry on life and non-life business concurrently.

Article 5

(Jurisdiction)

Only the MSAR Courts shall have jurisdiction in disputes arising from insurance contracts or insurance operations entered into in the MSAR or in respect of persons or entities who, on the date of such contracts or insurance operations, were resident or domiciled in the MSAR, or in respect of the assets located therein or of the risks situated therein.

Article 6

(Contracts or insurance operations with unauthorised insurance companies)

1. Without prejudice to the provision of the following paragraph 3, any liability arising from contracts or insurance operations to which the preceding Article refers, when entered into with an insurer not authorised to operate in the MSAR, shall not be enforceable, nor shall the judgements of courts outside the MSAR on such contracts or insurance operations be enforceable in the MSAR.



- 2. [Abolished]
- 3. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article shall not apply to contracts or insurance operations which insurers authorised to carry on business in the MSAR were unwilling or unable to accept provided, however, the aforesaid contracts or operations were entered into without objection from AMCM, to whom notice of such contracts or operations shall be given by the proponent at least 15 days in advance.

(Use of names)

Any person or entity that has not been authorised, is forbidden to use and include in their trade names or other names, or to use in the exercise of their activity, expressions that express or imply that they carry on insurance activity, namely the Chinese expressions "保險人" or "保險公司", "再保險人" or "再保險公司", the Portuguese designations of "seguradora" or "companhia de seguros", "resseguradora" or "companhia de resseguros", so too the English designations "insurer" or "insurance company", "reinsurer" or "reinsurance company", as well as using words with the same meaning, expressed in any other languages.

Article 8

(Use of language)

- 1. Any applications and the respective supporting documents, as well as communications issued by insurers or reinsurers must be submitted in at least one of the official languages of the MSAR.
- 2. If due to its origin or nature, the document is written in other languages, the related party must submit the original document together with the certified translation of the document in one of the official languages of the MSAR, unless AMCM expressly waives the



submission of the translation.

CHAPTER II

Supervision, co-ordination and inspection of insurance and reinsurance activity

Article 9

(Powers of the Chief Executive)

- 1. The authority to supervise, co-ordinate and inspect the insurance and reinsurance activity rests with the Chief Executive.
- 2. The Chief Executive is empowered to regulate, by Executive Order and without prejudice to the particularities of specific situations, the general and specific conditions, the technical basis and the tariff rules for compulsory insurances or for other classes of insurance where standardisation is considered necessary, and also to issue directives or adopt necessary measures deemed appropriate for the execution of the authority referred to in the preceding paragraph.

Article 10 (AMCM)

- 1. The duties of supervision, co-ordination and inspection referred in the preceding Article shall be carried out by AMCM, in accordance with the provisions of the present law and its respective statutes.
- 2. AMCM shall be vested with powers, namely:
 - a) To issue instructions by way of notices, circulars or others forms that are binding on insurers and reinsurers, and these notices



must be published in the Official Gazette of the MSAR, hereinafter referred to as the Official Gazette;

- *Grant or revoke authorisation to carry on class(es) of insurance;*
- c) Promote and encourage insurers and reinsurers to adopt appropriate standards of conduct, proper and prudent business practices;
- d) To give its opinion on petitions for the transfer of insurance portfolios, on alterations to the statutes and on the terms and conditions of termination of insurers and reinsurers;
- e) To carry out inspections of insurers and reinsurers so as to regularise the technical, financial, fiscal and legal aspects of the respective activity;
- f) To carry out extraordinary inspections of companies pertaining to carrying on any other economic activities when such companies are strongly suspected of having carried on the activities reserved for insurers or reinsurers, or when the examination of their operations is indispensable to clarify the activity of a certain insurer or reinsurer, or also when it is necessary to evaluate the financial situation of the group wherein the insurer or reinsurer is inserted;
- g) To commence and conduct administrative infringement proceedings and propose to the Chief Executive the respective sanctions, and also to effect the collection of fines;
- h) To receive, analyse and give its opinion on complaints so lodged against probable violations of the regulatory norms of the insurance sector;
- i) To issue warning to any person who has committed an irregularity and order for rectification, but only if the irregularity can be rectified, and has not resulted in significant



losses to the insurance activity, the economy of the MSAR or to the policyholders;

- j) To submit to the Chief Executive proposals of laws to regulate the matters which are under its supervision.
- 3. AMCM may request any entity, public or private, to submit directly to AMCM the information or explanations deemed necessary to execute its functions, so too make use of the services of other entities, located in the MSAR or abroad.
- 4. Without prejudice to supervision on an individual basis, AMCM shall supervise the insurers and reinsurers with head office in the MSAR on the basis of consolidation of their financial situation, with that of other companies in which the insurer or reinsurer has a holding of over 50%.
- 5. In the case of holdings equal to or less than 50% referred to in the preceding paragraph, AMCM shall decide whether supervision should be done on a consolidated basis and in which manner, but always giving the insurers and reinsurers in question prior notice of its decision.
- 6. AMCM can adopt consolidated supervision measures with overseas regulatory entities, and, for this purpose, enter into cooperation agreements.
- 7. The duties and powers of AMCM, in respect of entities subjected to supervision, shall continue to be operative in cases of expiration or revocation of the respective authorisations, including suspension or cessation of activity for whatever reason, until all the creditors have been compensated or the process of liquidation has been concluded.



Article 11 (Secrecy)

- 1. The members of the corporate bodies of insurer and reinsurer, as well as its employees, auditors, specialists, representatives and other persons who are rendering or have rendered their services for the insurer and reinsurer on a permanent or occasional basis, shall not reveal or use information which has come to their knowledge exclusively in the course of their duties, without prejudice to the following situations:
 - a) For statistical or regulatory purposes, the insurer or reinsurer must perform the obligation to provide information;
 - b) The insurer, reinsurer or its representative has the right to use the information they possess in order to take various measures necessary to protect their rights against the defaulting client, reinsurer, co-insurer or other insurers:
 - c) The insurer or reinsurer can transfer the creditor's rights to a third party or entrust a third party to collect the debt, and the third party also has the obligation of confidentiality;
 - d) The insurer or reinsurer cautiously uses the information necessary for obtaining technical advice, and the person giving the advice is also subject to obligation of confidentiality.
- 2. The members of the governing bodies of AMCM, as well as its employees, and other persons who are rendering or have rendered their services on a permanent or occasional basis shall not reveal or use information which has come to their knowledge exclusively in the course of their duties, without prejudice to the following situations:
 - a) Exchange of information between AMCM and other supervisory entities, while the information are treated confidential and are not used for purposes other than those of supervision;



- b) Use of confidential information relating to insurers or reinsurers in the context of liquidation or intervention measures;
- c) Publication of information in a summary or aggregated form that cannot specifically identify individuals or organizations, especially for statistical purposes;
- d) Making necessary regulatory disclosure, for safeguarding benefits of policy holders and the public interest.
- 3. The information referred to in the preceding two paragraphs must be kept confidential even if it is required to be transmitted to other entities under other legal provisions.
- 4. The obligation of secrecy remains even after the termination of functions referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2.
- 5. The exemption of the obligation of secrecy regarding facts or information concerning the relationships between customers and insurers and reinsurers can only be granted by customers' consent, by court order or by special legislation.
- 6. The information provided by overseas regulatory entities to AMCM, is also subject to confidentiality requirements, and cannot be used for purposes other than authorisation of application or supervision.

(Obligation to provide information)

- 1. Insurers and reinsurers are required to submit to AMCM, by the last day of the month following the respective quarter, the quarterly financial statements, as well as by April 30 of each year, the financial statements, statistical forms and actuarial valuation reports for the preceding year.
- 2. In addition to other similar obligations set forth in this law, insurers



and reinsurers domiciled in the MSAR shall submit the following information to the AMCM before April 30 each year:

- a) The full names, in all possible versions, of the persons who during the respective financial year were members of the Board of Directors and the Supervisory Board, of the general representative, as well as of the person in charge of the accounting department;
- b) A copy of the report and accounts of the Board of Directors or equivalent together with the report of the Supervisory board and of the external auditing firm.
- 3. Insurers and reinsurers with head office overseas shall also be required to deposit annually with AMCM a report on its consolidated accounts relating to the preceding year.
- 4. Insurers and reinsurers must ensure the integrity, accuracy and veracity of the information provided.
- 5. AMCM may request insurers and reinsurers to furnish any other particulars and information deemed necessary for a complete execution of its functions.

Article 13

(Inspection)

- 1. The inspection of insurers and reinsurers' activity may be carried out on their own premises.
- 2. For such inspections, AMCM may, directly or through persons or entities duly authorised for this purpose, examine at any time, with or without prior notice, the transactions, books, accounts and other records or documents, verify the existence of any type of valuables, and also copy all that is considered necessary to verify the compliance, by



the insurer or reinsurer, of the legal and regulatory provisions governing the insurance sector.

3. During the course of the inspections, referred to in the present Article, AMCM may seize any documents or valuables which constitute object of infringement, or which are necessary to start the respective infringement proceedings.

Article 14

(Publication of authorisations granted)

In the month of January of each year AMCM shall publish in the Official Gazette a list of insurers and reinsurers' authorised to operate in the MSAR.

Article 15

(Supervisory fee)

- 1. Insurers and reinsurers authorised to carry on their activity in the MSAR shall be subject to the payment of an annual supervisory fee of an amount calculated according to the scale of their business, not less than thirty thousand patacas nor higher than one million patacas.
- 2. [Abolished]
- 3. The calculation of the supervisory fee shall be fixed by AMCM by way of Notice, to be published in the Official Gazette, and the payment and collection of such fee for the preceding year, which shall constitute income of AMCM, shall be effected during the month of June each year.



CHAPTER III

Conditions of access to insurance activity

SECTION I

Insurers with head office in the MSAR

SUBSECTION I

Formation

Article 16

(Company form)

Insurers with head office in the MSAR shall be constituted as a joint-stock limited liability company.

Article 17

(Share capital)

- 1. The minimum share capital of an insurer shall not be less than thirty million patacas for the carrying on of non-life business or sixty million patacas in the case of life business.
- 2. At the time of formation, 50% of the share capital shall have to be paid up in cash and deposited in favour of AMCM with a credit institution authorised to operate in the MSAR, with an express declaration of the amount subscribed by each shareholder, and such deposit may only be withdrawn after commencement of insurance activity and authorisation of AMCM.
- 3. The remaining 50% of the share capital shall have to be paid up within a maximum period of 180 days from the date of signing of the act of incorporation.



(Shares and debentures)

- 1. Insurers shall not acquire their own shares or execute transactions involving them.
- 2. The issuance of debentures or other securities by the insurers shall be subject to prior authorisation of the Chief Executive, which shall set out the respective conditions, after hearing the opinion of AMCM.
- 3. Insurers are prohibited from issuing debentures in order to cover their liabilities of a technical nature.

Article 19

(Conditions and criteria for the granting of authorisation)

- 1. Authorisation for the formation of an insurance company shall be granted in accordance with the criteria of opportunity and convenience, basically those concerning the needs of the local market or the economic and financial benefit that would revert to the MSAR as a result of such a formation.
- 2. When analysing whether the petition to set up an insurer is admissible and appropriate, the following factors shall be taken into account:
 - a) Possibility of the applicant to improve the variety or the quality of the services rendered to the public;
 - b) Integrity of the founder members which may, directly or indirectly, have a significant influence on the local insurance activity and management of the insurer;
 - c) Integrity, qualification and professional experience of the members of the administrative and supervisory bodies, as well as



of the persons who effectively manage the insurer for performing their functions, whether the administrative board being composed of a minimum of three members with at least one being resident of the MSAR;

- d) Appropriate corporate governance structure, risk management and internal control system, business outline and sound financial plan of the insurer;
- e) Sufficiency of technical support and financial resources to back up the activity in the class(es) of insurance the applicant intends to transact:
- f) Compatibility between the development prospects of the insurer and the maintenance of healthy competition in the insurance market;
- g) Whether the organizational structure of the insurer or that of its group will hinder the effective supervision of AMCM.

Article 20 (Integrity)

- 1. In reviewing the integrity referred to in paragraph 2 b) and c) of the preceding Article, it shall be considered relevant, among others, the fact that the person:
 - a) Had been sentenced or has been indicated for crimes of robbery, theft, breach of trust, issuing cheques without funds, fraud, forgery, embezzlement, bribery, extortion, usury, crimes against justice, unauthorised taking of deposits or other repayable funds, money laundering, terrorism or terrorist financing;
 - b) Had been declared, by sentence transited in "rem judicata",



bankrupt or insolvent or judged as being responsible for the bankruptcy of companies controlled by him or of which he had been administrator, director or manager;

- c) Had been held responsible for committing infringements of the legal and regulatory norms which govern the activities of the institutions subject to the supervision of AMCM, when the respective seriousness or the repeated failure to comply is considered relevant.
- 2. The provision of the preceding paragraph shall be applicable, with necessary adaptations, to the members of the supervisory body and of the board of general assembly of the insurer.

Article 21

(Professional experience)

For the purposes of Article 19 paragraph 2 c), a person shall be considered as having adequate professional experience if he has previously performed, with competence, functions of responsibility in the financial or technical fields, and the length of time during which such functions were performed shall also be considered relevant.

Article 22

 $(Authorisation\ procedure)$

- 1. The persons individuals or corporate entities who intend to form an insurer shall submit the respective petition to AMCM, together with the following documents:
 - a) Memorandum, duly substantiated, of economic and financial reasons justifying the formation of the company, which



demonstrates the respective viability and the possibility of incorporating its activity in the objectives of the economic and financial policy of the MSAR;

- Indication of the name of the company, at least in the official languages of the MSAR, in such form or expression which unequivocally suggests that its sole scope of business is the carrying on of insurance activity;
- c) Draft of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, drawn up in accordance with current legal and regulatory provisions;
- d) Personal and professional identification of the founding shareholders indicating their respective share in the capital and a well-founded memorandum on the suitability of the shareholding structure for the stability of the insurer;
- e) Documents containing the personal identity and professional information of members of administrative and supervisory board, as well as that of the persons who effectively manage the insurer, which set out the basis for possessing integrity, qualifications and professional experience suitable for the relevant position of the insurer;
- f) No Criminal Record Certificate for each of the founding shareholders with qualified shareholding, issued less than 90 days before the date of application;
- g) Declaration, under oath, from the founding shareholders with qualified shareholding certifying that at no time neither they nor any of the companies or firms under their control or of which they were administrators, directors or managers, as the case may be, were declared insolvent or bankrupt;
- h) Details of source of funds, material, technical and human resources to be utilised:



- i) Indication of the general conditions and the respective technical basis of the policies under the class of insurance the applicant intends to transact;
- j) Description of the risk management and internal control regime, and mechanisms for preventing and combating money laundering and terrorist financing;
- l) If the insurer belongs to a group, it shall submit the organizational structure of the group to which it belongs, and disclose all major entities in the group, including other insurers and non-regulated entities, as well as the relationships among all major entities within the group.
- 2. Where the founding shareholders are corporate entities with qualified shareholding, the following information shall be submitted in relation to every such corporate entity:
 - a) Memorandum and Articles of Association;
 - *Audited financial statements of the last three financial years;*
 - c) Identification of the members of the administrative bodies, together with biographical details;
 - d) Composition of share capital and a list of shareholders with 10% or more of the said capital;
 - e) List of other companies in whose capital the corporate entities hold a qualified shareholding, and the structure of the respective group.
- 3. The petition for authorisation shall also outline the business plan and financial plan for the first three years, which shall contain, but not limited to, the following information:



- a) Corporate governance policies, information technology systems, cooperation plans with related companies and arrangements for outsourcing services;
- b) Reinsurance program, detailing the business strategy to be adopted in respect of reinsurance inward and outward;
- c) Estimation of organisation and preliminary expenses, namely those relating to the administrative and commercial aspects of the business;
- d) Details of investment projects;
- e) Solvency margin;
- *f)* Sales methods and channels to be adopted;
- g) Number of employees, by company organizational structure, and salaries by sections.
- 4. In addition to the information referred to in the preceding paragraphs, AMCM may request the applicant to submit complementary information and documents considered necessary to complete the application process.
- 5. After verifying the required technical and legal conditions for the formation of an insurance company, AMCM shall submit the respective application, together with its reports, to the Chief Executive for decision.

(Expiration of authorisation)

The authorisation so granted shall lapse if the act of incorporation is not signed within 120 days from the date of publication of the Executive Order of



authorisation, or if the insurer has not commenced business within 180 days from the date of signing of the act of incorporation; however, in duly justified cases the Chief Executive may extend the latter time limit, but up to a period not exceeding 1 year.

Article 24

(Execution of the business plan and financial plan)

- 1. During the first three years of activity, insurers are required to submit to AMCM, every six months, a detailed report on the execution of the business plan and financial plan.
- 2. Where the financial condition of an insurer is considered to be inadequate, the insurer in such a situation shall be required to reinforce the financial guarantees as directed, or be subject to the revocation of the authorisation granted.
- 3. Any changes to the said business plan and major changes to financial plan shall be subject to prior authorisation of AMCM.

SUBSECTION II

Qualified shareholding

Article 25

(Acquisition or increase of qualified shareholding)

1. No person, individual or body corporate, shall acquire, directly or indirectly, a qualified shareholding in an insurer with head office in the MSAR, or increase its shareholding in a proportion equal to or higher than 5% of the capital or of the voting rights, in one or more acts, without obtaining prior authorisation of AMCM, except if, by nature,



this is not possible, in which case the respective acquisition shall be communicated within a maximum period of 30 days from the date of such acquisition or increase.

- 2. AMCM may oppose the acquisition or increase of the qualified shareholding if it considers that the shareholder has failed to demonstrate that he meets the conditions necessary to guarantee a proper and prudent management of the insurer.
- 3. The opposition may be based, among other factors, on the following:
 - a) The way the person normally conducts his business or if the nature of his professional activity demonstrates a marked propensity for accepting excessive risks;
 - b) Inadequacy of the economic and financial situation of the person, verified on the basis of the amount of shareholding which he has proposed to hold;
 - c) Where AMCM has well-founded doubts on the legality of the source of the funds destined for the acquisition of the shareholding or on the real identity of the owner of such funds;
 - d) If the structure and the characteristics of the business group wherein the insurer will be integrated are not conducive for a proper supervision;
 - e) The fact that the person has failed to demonstrate his willingness to comply or give assurances that he will comply with the conditions necessary to set right the situation of this insurer, as laid down in advance by AMCM.
- 4. [Abolished]
- 5. Where AMCM has not opposed, it may fix a period for the execution of the proposed operation.



(Prohibition of voting rights)

- 1. Without prejudice to the sanctions applicable, any acquisition or increase of a qualified shareholding, without the person concerned having obtained the approval of AMCM, shall determine the prohibition against the use of the acquired voting rights.
- 2. Where AMCM has knowledge of any of the facts mentioned in the preceding paragraph, it shall inform the administrative body of the insurer about such facts and the inherent prohibition.
- 3. The said administrative body of the insurer shall communicate the information of AMCM to the meeting of shareholders, including the facts in respect of such prohibition which have come to its knowledge through other sources.
- 4. The resolution in which the shareholder has exercised his voting rights of which he is prohibited, under the terms of the preceding paragraph 1, shall be nullified, except if it is proved that the resolution would have been passed even without the said votes.
- 5. If, in spite of the provision of paragraph 3, the shareholder exercises his voting rights of which he is prohibited, the direction of his vote shall be registered in the minutes of the meeting.
- 6. The decision to annul may be taken by the shareholders, by the supervisory body, under general terms, or by AMCM.
- 7. The pending action of annulment of the resolution in respect of the election of the administrative and supervisory boards shall constitute sufficient basis for refusal of the registration laid down in Article 48 paragraph 1 o), the use of the voting rights, covered by the prohibition, which were responsible for the passing of the resolution.



(Cessation of prohibition)

In case of non-compliance with the provision of Article 25 paragraph 1, the prohibition of the voting rights shall cease if the interested party communicates, subsequently, the act performed and there is no objection from AMCM.

Article 28

(Reduction in qualified shareholding)

Any person, individual or corporate body, who intends not to maintain the qualified shareholding in an insurer with head office in the MSAR, or wishes to reduce it in a proportion equal to or higher than 5% of the share capital or of the voting rights, shall inform AMCM in advance and shall communicate to this entity the new value of his shareholding.

Article 29

(Communication by insurers)

Insurers with head office in the MSAR shall:

- *a)* Communicate to AMCM the alterations referred to in Articles 25 and 28 as soon as they have knowledge of the same.
- b) Deposit with AMCM, in the month of April of each year, a list of shareholders with qualified shareholding.

SUBSECTION III

Representation overseas



(Prior authorisation)

The setting up of branch offices or any other forms of representation overseas by insurers with head office in the MSAR shall be subject to prior authorisation of the Chief Executive, which shall be granted by Executive Order after hearing the opinion of AMCM.

Article 31

(Authorisation procedure)

- 1. The application to be presented to AMCM shall contain the following elements:
 - a) Notarised copy of the minutes of the general meeting, which relate to the discussion on the setting up of representation overseas:
 - b) Indication of the country or territory wherein the representation will be established;
 - c) Type of establishment;
 - d) A well-founded report detailing reasons of economic and financial nature to justify the decision taken, with an indication of the type of operations to be carried out;
 - e) Address of the proposed establishment in the receiving country;
 - f) Identification and professional resumé of the person responsible for the establishment, together with a declaration stating that such person shall be vested with powers sufficient to bind the insurer in relation to third parties and to represent such insurer in dealings with the authorities and the courts.



- 2. The provision of Article 22 paragraphs 3 and 4 shall be applicable, with necessary adaptations, to the petitions for authorisation to establish overseas.
- 3. The provision of Articles 20 and 21 shall be applicable, with necessary adaptations, to the provisions of paragraph 1 f).

SECTION II

Insurers with head office overseas

Article 32

(Form of local representation)

The activity of insurers with head office overseas, who are authorised to establish in the MSAR, shall be conducted through branch offices and representative offices.

SUBSECTION I

Branch

Article 33

(Branch)

The branch office shall be an individualised functional unit in terms of premises, staff, issuing of policies, recording of reinsurance transactions, settlement of claims and accounting.



Article 34 (Regime)

- 1. Insurers with head office overseas shall only be permitted to carry on in the MSAR the class(es) of insurance for which they hold a valid licence and effectively transact in the country or territory of origin.
- 2. Such insurers shall be subject to the laws currently in force in the MSAR in respect of its operations therein, and, where expressly stated, the provision of the present decree shall equally apply.
- 3. Insurers with head office overseas shall not conduct in the MSAR the activity or the operations, even if the same are permitted by their Memorandum and Articles of Association, which are contradictory to the present law or other legislation in force in the Territory.

Article 35

(Conditions and Criteria for the granting of authorisation)

- 1. Authorisation for the establishment of insurers in the MSAR with head office overseas shall depend whether they have been constituted and in operation for at least five years, and whether their respective capital is not less than the minimum amounts fixed under Article 17 paragraph 1.
- 2. The granting of the authorisation mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall also depend, with the necessary adaptations, on the criteria, in respect of the admissibility and appropriateness, specified in Article 19 paragraph 2, namely the followings:
 - a) Possibility of the insurance company to improve the variety or the quality of the services rendered to the public;
 - b) Economic and financial data of the applicant relating to the historical development of the company in terms of underwriting,



capital, reserves and surplus, application of funds and retention capacity;

- c) Type and level of controls in the area of supervision, co-ordination and inspection of insurance activity in the country or territory where its head office is located;
- d) Level of economic and financial ties between the MSAR and the country or territory where the head office of the applicant is located;
- *e)* Adequate reinsurance program for its operations in the MSAR;
- f) Geographical distribution of insurers' head offices and insurance activity;
- 3. The minimum conditions to be laid down for the granting of authorisation shall cover the following areas:
 - a) Effective establishment of business as reflected by sufficiency in terms of own office premises, technical assistance and financial and human resources;
 - Recruitment of local staff to fill the majority of the vacancies so created by the commencement of business of the new insurer and in addition guaranteeing the continued technical training of such staff;
 - c) Co-operation with other entities of the Territory in order to improve the quality of services connected with insurance activity, namely those relating to medical and hospital care and prevention and safety measures against fires, other inherent perils, occupational accidents and occupational diseases.



(General representative)

- 1. The management of a branch shall be entrusted to one or more general representatives whose moral and professional competence is acceptable to AMCM, and who shall be conferred with necessary powers to deal and to decide finally, in representation and on behalf of the insurer, with any public and private entity all matters relating to the respective activity in the MSAR, namely to enter into contracts of insurance, reinsurance and work contracts, assuming the obligations resulting therefrom.
- 2. At least one of the general representatives shall be resident of the MSAR.
- 3. In case of termination of appointment of all general representatives, the insurer shall immediately appoint a new general representative.
- 4. The provisions of Articles 20 and 21 shall be applicable, with necessary adaptation, to the provision of the preceding paragraph 1.

Article 37

(Establishment fund)

- 1. Insurers with head office overseas shall be required to set up, for its operations in the MSAR, an establishment fund of an amount not less than ten million patacas in the case of non-life business and fifteen million patacas in the case of life business.
- 2. The establishment fund shall be, at any point of time, held in the MSAR in the form of certain types of assets as defined by Notice of AMCM.
- 3. Within a period of 90 days from the date of authorisation for the



establishment of the branch, the insurer shall deposit in favour of AMCM with a credit institution authorised to operate in the MSAR, half of the amount referred to in paragraph 1 and such deposit may only be withdrawn after commencement of activity of the branch and authorisation of AMCM.

Article 38

(Authorisation procedure)

- 1. With necessary adaptations and the particularities contained in the following paragraphs, the procedures laid down under Article 22 shall apply to petitions for authorisation for the establishment of branches in the MSAR of insurers with head office overseas.
- 2. In addition to the documents required under Article 22 paragraph 1 a), d), f) to l) and paragraph 2, the petition to be presented to AMCM shall also contain the following:
 - a) Authorisation to establish in the MSAR from the general assembly of partners or shareholders or from the legal representatives of the insurer who have sufficient powers for such purpose;
 - b) Memorandum detailing the world-wide activities of the applicant;
 - c) Indication of the trade names in at least two official languages of the MSAR;
 - d) Memorandum and Articles of Association, and audited financial statements for the preceding three years;
 - e) Personal identification and documents of professional information of the members of the administrative bodies;
 - f) Certificate, issued by the appropriate entity of the country or territory where the head office of the insurer is located, declaring



that the applicant is legally incorporated and organised under the provisions of the laws in force in such country or territory and that the said applicant holds a valid licence to carry on the class(es) of insurance which the insurer intends to transact in the MSAR;

- g) Identification of the general representative, vested with powers in accordance with the provisions of Article 36 paragraph 1;
- h) Any other information which AMCM may deem necessary for a proper evaluation of the petition for authorisation in question.
- 3. The petition for authorisation shall also include the details of the business plan and financial plan as referred to in Article 22 paragraph 3.
- 4. [Abolished]

Article 39

(Expiration of authorisation)

The authorisation so granted shall lapse if the branch office of the authorised insurer does not commence its activity within 180 days from the date of publication of the respective Executive Order of authorisation; however, in duly justified cases, the Chief Executive may extend the said time limit up to a period not exceeding 1 year.

Article 40

(Application of judgements issued outside the MSAR)

A outside MSAR foreign judgement issued outside the MSAR declaring the bankruptcy or liquidation of an insurer with head office overseas shall be enforceable in respect of the insurer's operations in the MSAR only after such judgement is reviewed by the competent court in the MSAR, and after the settlement of the liabilities assumed by the said insurer in the MSAR.



SUBSECTION II

Representative offices

Article 41

(Regime)

- 1. The regime set out in the preceding subsection, with necessary adaptations and the particularities contained in the following paragraph and in the Articles which follow, shall be applicable to the petitions of authorisation for the establishment, in the MSAR, of representative offices of insurers with head office overseas.
- 2. The provisions of Article 35 paragraph 3 and of Article 37 shall not be applicable to representative offices.

Article 42

(Activity prohibited)

- 1. Representative offices are merely proxies of the insurers they represent and are prohibited from transacting insurance business.
- 2. While performing their representative role, such representative offices shall not be permitted to acquire immovable property other than what is indispensable for their installation and operation.

Article 43

(Share capital)

The establishment of representative offices, shall not be permitted if the respective share capital of such insurers with head office overseas is less than the amount fixed under Article 17 paragraph 1.



(Location of business)

An insurer with head office overseas shall be permitted to establish only one representative office, which shall operate only from one location as an individualised centre, and the establishment of branches or sub-offices of the said representative office shall be prohibited.

SECTION III

Sub-offices

Article 45

(Prior authorisation)

The opening of sub-offices or the changing of the respective location shall be subject to prior authorisation of AMCM.

Article 46

(Authorisation procedure)

- 1. The petition to be submitted to AMCM shall contain the following particulars:
 - a) Memorandum detailing the motives for establishing a sub-office;
 - *Type of operations to be conducted;*
 - *c)* Address of the establishment;
 - d) Identification of the person responsible for the establishment and description of the powers conferred on the said person;
 - e) No Criminal Record Certificate of the person mentioned in the



preceding subparagraph d), issued less than 90 days earlier.

- 2. Alterations to any of the particulars mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be communicated in advance to AMCM.
- 3. The provisions of Articles 20 and 21 shall be applicable, with necessary adaptations, to the provision of the preceding paragraph 1 d).

CHAPTER IV

Special registration

Article 47

(Special registration)

- 1. Insurers, reinsurers, branches of insurers with head office in the MSAR, representative offices and sub-offices shall not commence business without effecting a special registration with AMCM.
- 2. The provision of the preceding paragraph does not prejudice any other registration obligations which insurers and reinsurers may be legally subject to.
- 3. The members of administrative body, supervisory body, persons who effectively manage the insurer and reinsurers with head office in the MSAR, the person responsible for overseas representative office of insurers based in the MSAR, the general representative of branches of insurers with head office overseas, the general representative of representative office of insurers, reinsurers with head office overseas and person responsible for sub-offices shall not start to hold position before registration of the relevant appointment with AMCM.



4. Summarised certificate of registration and amendments thereto shall be issued to those whose request demonstrates legitimate interest.

Article 48

(Insurers and reinsurers with head office in the MSAR)

- 1. The register of insurers headquartered in the MSAR shall contain the following particulars:
 - a) Name of the insurer in the different authorised versions;
 - *The Executive Order which authorised its formation;*
 - c) Class of insurance authorised;
 - d) Date of incorporation;
 - e) Date of registration with the Commercial and Movable Property Registry;
 - f) Tax registration number and the number of the corporate entity, as and when the latter is made compulsory;
 - *g) Share capital, authorised and paid-up;*
 - h) Names of the shareholders with qualified shareholding and the respective value;
 - *i)* Address of the head office;
 - j) The agreements between shareholders regarding the exercise of voting rights;
 - Names of the members of the board of directors, the supervisory board and the main board at the general meeting of shareholders, so too of any other attorneys with managerial powers;



- *m)* Name of the auditing firm;
- n) Memorandum and Articles of Association, by depositing the respective notarised copy;
- *o)* Any subsequent changes to the above particulars.
- 2. The provision of the preceding paragraphs shall be applicable, with necessary adaptations to the branches of insurers with head office in the MSAR and to the reinsurers formed therein.

(Branches of insurers with head office overseas)

In the case of insurers with head office overseas, the register shall contain the following particulars:

- a) Name of the insurer in the different authorised versions;
- b) The Executive Order which authorised its establishment in the MSAR;
- c) Class of insurance authorised;
- d) Date of registration with the Commercial and Movable Property Registry;
- e) Tax registration number and the number of the corporate entity, as and when the latter is made compulsory;
- f) Share capital, reserves and accumulated surplus;
- *g)* Address of the head office;
- h) Establishment fund of the branch in the MSAR



- *i)* Name of the general representative in the MSAR;
- *j)* Address of the branch office;
- *l)* Name of the auditing firm;
- m) Any subsequent changes to the above particulars.

(Representative offices)

- 1. In the case of representative offices of insurers, the register shall contain the following particulars:
 - a) Name of the insurer in the different authorised versions;
 - b) The Executive Order which authorised the establishment of the representative office in the MSAR;
 - c) Address of the head office;
 - d) Date of registration with the Commercial and Movable Property Registry;
 - e) Name of the general representative in the MSAR;
 - f) Address of the establishment;
 - g) Any subsequent changes to the above particulars.
 - 2. The provision of the preceding paragraph shall be applicable with necessary adaptations, to the representative offices of reinsurers.



Article 51 (Sub-offices)

In the case of sub-offices, the following particulars shall be subject to special registration with AMCM:

- *a)* Address of the establishment;
- b) Name of the person responsible for the establishment;
- c) Date of commencement of the respective activity;
- *d)* Any subsequent changes to the above particulars.

Article 52

(Additional particulars)

In addition to the particulars laid down in the preceding Articles, AMCM may request the submission of additional information for the purpose of special registration.

Article 53

(Time limits)

- 1. The petition for registration shall be submitted within 30 days from the date of constitution in the MSAR of the insurer or reinsurer, of establishment overseas of branches or representative offices, or of authorisation for establishment in the MSAR of branches, representative offices or sub-offices, as the case may be.
- 2. The petition for registration of alterations to the particulars of the special registration, where prior authorisation is not required, shall be made within 30 days from the date of such alterations.



(Refusal of registration)

- 1. The initial registration and the subsequent alterations shall be denied whenever any of the conditions necessary to obtain authorisation for the formation of insurers or reinsurers, for the respective establishment in the MSAR or overseas or for the carrying on of the respective activity is found to be lacking.
- 2. Where the petition or the documentation presented is deemed to contain omissions or irregularities which can be made good by the interested parties, the said parties shall be notified that within the period laid down such omissions or irregularities shall be rectified, failing which the petition for the initial registration or the subsequent alterations shall be refused.

CHAPTER V

Conditions for the carrying on of insurance activity

SECTION I

Financial guarantees

Article 55

(Financial guarantees)

In addition to other guarantees required under the present law, insurance companies shall cause to provide the following financial guarantees, directly linked to their activity:

- *a)* Technical reserves:
- b) Margin of solvency.



SECTION II

Technical reserves

Article 56

(Technical reserves)

Authorised insurers are required to set up:

- *a)* Claims reserve;
- b) Mathematical reserve, where the insurer carries on the business of life insurance;
- c) Unexpired risk reserve, where the insurer carries on the business of non-life insurance.
- *d)* [Abolished]

Article 57

(Claims reserve)

- 1. The claims reserve shall correspond to the foreseeable amount of costs in respect of unadjusted claims and/or adjusted claims but still outstanding at the end of the year, including the estimated liability for claims incurred but not reported.
- 2. Without prejudice to the provision in paragraph 4 of this Article, the claims reserve shall be calculated claim by claim.
 - 3. As regards adjusted claims which are still outstanding at the end of the year, the amount of the reserve shall correspond to the total of the indemnities fixed.



4. Under those classes of insurance where it is considered appropriate for technical reasons, insurers may calculate the reserves for unadjusted claims based on the average cost of such claims.

Article 58

(Mathematical reserve)

- 1. The mathematical reserve, calculated in accordance with the technical basis as normally utilized, shall correspond to the difference between the present values of reciprocal liabilities of the insurer and the persons who have entered into contracts of insurance with the said insurer or for the persons whom the said insurer have arranged insurance operations and such reserve shall be certified by an actuary of the insurer.
- 2. The requirements of the actuarial valuation reports are stipulated by AMCM by way of Notice.

Article 59

(Unexpired risk reserve)

- 1. The unexpired risk reserve shall be the amount set aside by an insurer at each valuation date, in respect of every contract of insurance in force at such valuation date, to guarantee the obligations arising from the risks to be borne by such insurer up to the maturity date of the respective contract. Such reserve shall be certified by the appointed actuary of the insurer.
- 2. Unexpired risk reserve shall include unearned premiums and additional amount for unexpired risks.
- 3. Unearned premiums correspond to the amount of premiums relating to the risks to be borne by the insurer after each valuation date under



every insurance contract in force at such valuation date, which shall be calculated contract by contract by applying the "pro-rata temporis" method on gross premium income, net of returns and cancellations.

- 4. The additional amount for unexpired risks is the extra amount, in addition to the unearned premiums, set aside by the insurer at each valuation date, which is deemed necessary to meet the obligations arising from the risks borne by the insurer for each of the in force insurance contract after valuation date. This amount shall be valued for each separate class of non-life insurance, after taking into account the experience of the insurer's carrying on respective insurance activity or experience of others carrying on same or similar insurance activity.
- 5. The valuation date is the date on which the calculation of technical reserves is carried out. There must be at least one valuation date in each quarter. Subject to approval by AMCM, valuation may be carried out on other dates proposed by insurer.

Article 60

(Loss ratio variation reserve)

[Abolished]

Article 61

(Guaranteeing of technical reserves)

1. The technical reserves shall be guaranteed by the insurer, on the last day of each quarter or other dates approved by AMCM, with equivalent and congruent assets located in the MSAR; however, in duly justified cases and according to predetermined conditions, AMCM may authorise the utilisation of assets located outside the MSAR or originating from overseas.



- 2. The assets guaranteeing the technical reserves shall take into account the type of operation effected by the insurer, so as to guarantee the security, income and liquidity of the investments of such insurer and also to assure an adequate diversification and dispersion of such investments.
- 3. The nature, conditions of acceptance and the percentile limits of the said assets shall be fixed by AMCM by way of Notice and such assets shall be free of any charge or liability.
- 4. The determination laid down by AMCM, pursuant to the provision of the preceding paragraph, shall take into account what has been established in the preceding years and shall apply essentially to the amount of increase in the year-end balance of the technical reserves as referred to under adjustment of guarantees.
- 5. Upon the occurrence of an abnormally high claim, AMCM may permit the insurer to guarantee only that part of the respective claims reserve which corresponds to the said insurer's retention, or another amount as determined by AMCM.
- 6. The criteria for the application of the provision in the preceding paragraph shall be laid down by AMCM by way of Notice.

(Time limit for guaranteeing the technical reserves)

The guaranteeing of the technical reserves shall be communicated to AMCM, before the last day of the month following each quarter or other dates approved by AMCM.

Article 63

(Restoration or reinforcement of assets guaranteeing the technical reserves)



Where the assets guaranteeing the technical reserves are reduced due to diminution in value, quotation or for any other reason, the relevant assets shall be restored or reinforced within the period laid down by AMCM.

Article 64

(Registration of the charge on immovable property and of mortgage loans)

Where an immovable property or a mortgage loan is pledged as security to guarantee the amount of the technical reserves, the respective charge is subject to registration in accordance with the Property Registration Code.

Article 65

(Special assets)

- 1. The assets guaranteeing the technical reserves shall essentially secure the credits arising from the contracts or operations of insurance, which shall have a preferential right over those of other creditors in the respective values, and where necessary other corporate assets shall be utilised to secure the balance, if any, of such credits.
- 2. The assets guaranteeing the technical reserves shall not be attached nor put under distraint other than for the payment of credits referred to in the preceding paragraph.
- 3. In no case can the assets referred to in the preceding paragraph be pledged to third parties as guarantee, whatever be the juridical form of such guarantee.



(Disposal of assets guaranteeing the technical reserves)

- 1. The assets guaranteeing the technical reserves may only be withdrawn or discharged from covering the credits of the insureds in the following cases:
 - a) The part of the assets which exceeds the total of the technical reserves calculated on the last day of the preceding quarter or other dates approved by AMCM;
 - b) The part necessary to substitute the assets guaranteeing the technical reserves;
 - c) Where the insurer has ceased to carry on the class of insurance to which the technical reserves relate, subject to termination of the respective contracts;
 - d) For the payment and redemption of policies, where the financial condition makes it impossible for the insurer to meet such liability in any other way.
- 2. Authorisation of AMCM is necessary for the disposal of assets under paragraph 1 d) of this Article.

Article 67

(Improper guarantee or insufficient technical reserves)

- 1. Where the technical reserves are found to be constituted or guaranteed improperly, the insurer concerned shall proceed to rectify the same according to the instructions given by AMCM.
- 2. In case of insufficiency of technical reserves, the insurer concerned



shall present to AMCM, for its approval and within the period specified by AMCM, a short-term financial plan based on its business plan.

3. In case the financial plan is considered to be inadequate, AMCM may make alterations thereto which shall be binding on the insurer.

SECTION III

Margin of solvency

Article 68

(Margin of solvency)

- 1. Authorised insurers shall maintain a margin of solvency sufficient to meet the liabilities arising from its activities in the MSAR.
- 2. The margin of solvency shall be calculated based on the state of affairs of the insurer on the last day of the financial year immediately preceding and shall correspond to:
 - a) The company's equity, in the case of an insurer with head office in the MSAR;
 - b) The net assets of the branch, in the case of an insurer with head office overseas.
- 3. For the purposes of the preceding paragraph, the company's equity and the net assets shall be free of any charge or liability and shall not include intangible items as well as those specified by AMCM by way of Notice.
- 4. The assets representing the margin of solvency shall be situated in the MSAR, excluding, however, those assets which pertain to the activity



carried on overseas by the insurer.

5. Without prejudice to what has been established in the preceding paragraph, AMCM may authorise, in duly justified cases and in accordance with the conditions so laid down, the utilisation of assets located overseas or originating therefrom.

Article 69

(Margin of solvency for non-life business)

1. The required margin of solvency for non-life business shall be determined in terms of annual gross premium income recorded during the preceding year, net of returns and cancellations, in accordance with the following table:-

GROSS PREMIUM INCOME

AMOUNT OF MARGIN OF SOLVENCY

Less than or equal to forty million patacas

50% of the said income in that year, and shall be at least ten million patacas

More than forty million patacas

The aggregate of twenty million patacas and 25% of the amount by which the said income in that year exceeds forty million patacas

2. Where an insurer registers an abnormal loss ratio during the preceding three consecutive years or during any three years of the preceding five years, the margin of solvency shall be double the amounts calculated in accordance with the table in the preceding paragraph.



(Margin of Solvency for life insurance)

- 1. The required margin of solvency in respect of life insurance shall be determined on the basis of the amount of the mathematical reserves or the amount of the capital at risk and shall be equal to the aggregate of the results arrived at under the terms of the following paragraphs.
- 2. The required margin of solvency for the insurance classes A and B of Part 2 of the Schedule of Classes of Insurance shall be equal to the aggregate of the two results obtained under the following terms:
 - a) The first one corresponds to the sum arrived at by multiplying 4% of the amount of gross mathematical reserves set up during the year to the ratio (expressed as a percentage) existing between the amount of mathematical reserves net of reinsurance cessions and the amount of gross mathematical reserves at the end of the last preceding year, with a minimum of 85% if such ratio be lower;
 - b) The second one corresponds to the sum arrived at by multiplying 0.3% of the capital at risk, where such capital at risk is not a negative figure, to the ratio (expressed as a percentage) existing between the amount of capital at risk net of reinsurance cessions and the gross amount of capital at risk at the end of the last preceding year, with a minimum of 50% if such ratio be lower.
- 3. The percentage of 0.3% referred to in paragraph 2 b) shall be reduced to 0.1% in the case of short-term contracts with benefits payable only on death within a maximum period of 3 years and to 0.15% in relation to contracts with a period of validity more than 3 years but less than 5 years.



- 4. For the purposes of paragraph 2 b), the capital at risk shall mean the amount payable on death less the mathematical reserves in respect of the principal coverage.
- 5. The required margin of solvency for the insurance class C of Part 2 of the Schedule of Insurance Classes shall be equal to the aggregate of the two results obtained under the following terms:
 - *a)* The first one by applying the method stated in paragraph 2 a):
 - *i)* If the insurer bears an investment risk;
 - ii) Or, if the insurer does not bear such risk, in case the term of the contract exceeds 5 years and if the amount allocated in the relevant contract to cover management expenses is equally fixed for a period exceeding 5 years, the factor of 1% of the amount of gross mathematical reserves set up during the year shall be considered.
 - b) The second one by applying the method stated in paragraph 2 b) if the insurer covers a death risk, and in any case the amount of 0.3% of the capital at risk shall be considered.
- 6. The required margin of solvency for the insurance class D of Part 2 of the Schedule of Insurance Classes shall be equal to the aggregate of the two results obtained under the following terms:
 - a) By applying the method obtained in paragraph 2 a) for the insurance class D.1. of the said Schedule;
 - b) On the basis of gross premiums for the insurance class D.2. of the Schedule, in accordance with the provision of the preceding Article, but if the gross premiums are less than twenty million patacas, the amount shall be calculated based on 50% of gross premiums.



- 7. The required margin of solvency for the insurance class E of Part 2 of the Schedule of Insurance Classes shall be equal to 1% of the assets of the relevant tontine.
- 8. The required margin of solvency for the insurance class F of Part 2 of the Schedule of Insurance Classes shall be calculated by applying the method stated in paragraph 2 a).
- 9. The required margin of solvency for the insurance class I of Part 2 of the Schedule of Insurance Classes shall be calculated according to the provision of paragraph 5.
- 10. The required margin of solvency for life insurance shall be at least fifteen million patacas.

(Insufficiency of margin of solvency)

- 1. Where the margin of solvency is verified to be insufficient, be it circumstantial or temporary, the insurer in question shall submit to AMCM for approval, within the period so laid down for such purpose, a short-term recovery plan to restore equilibrium to its financial condition.
- 2. Where the recovery plan is considered inadequate, AMCM may effect necessary modifications which shall be adopted by the insurer.

SECTION IV

Book-keeping

SUBSECTION I

Compulsory books and records



(Compulsory books and records)

- 1. Insurers shall cause to be kept, in addition to the books required of commercial companies, proper and up-to-date registers of policies and claims.
- 2. By dispatch published in the Official Gazette, the Chief Executive may cause to be compulsory the keeping of other books and records which are deemed necessary for the execution of the duties as provided for under this law.

Article 73

(Record of insurance policies)

- 1. Insurers shall continuously update the record of the insurance policies and be able to transfer it to an electronic information carrier.
- 2. The registers mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall record all the policies issued and renewed during the year, indicating at least the following particulars:
 - *a) Number and date of the policy;*
 - b) Name, trade names or designation of the policyholder;
 - c) Class of insurance;
 - d) Insured sum.
- 3. In case of life insurance, the register shall also specify the following:
 - a) Name and age of the person whose life is covered by the insurance;



- b) Duration of the contract.
- 4. [Abolished]

SUBSECTION II

(Preservation of documents)

Article 74

(Preservation period)

The periods of preservation of documents of insurers are:

- a) at least 10 years for supporting documents of general ledger and accounting records;
- b) at least 5 years from termination of contracts for insurance contracts documents, including insurance proposals, policies and claim files;
- c) at least 3 years for documents not mentioned in the preceding subparagraphs.

Article 75

(Counting of preservation period)

- 1. The preservation periods of documents shall commence from the date such documents are sent for filing.
- 2. Where litigious cases are still pending, the counting of the periods shall commence only after the transit in "rem judicata" of the respective sentence.



(Rendering the documents ineffective)

- 1. On completion of the minimum periods of preservation laid down in Article 74, the documents may be rendered ineffective, excluding those classified as having historical interest under the terms of the applicable legislation, which shall be transferred to proper and adequate files.
- 2. The documents to be rendered ineffective immediately may be destroyed soon after having knowledge of the same or after the necessary follow-up has been completed, without the need for a destruction order.
- 3. The act of rendering the documents ineffective shall be made in a way that it is impossible to read or reconstruct such documents.
- 4. With the exception of the documents mentioned in paragraph 2, a destruction order signed by the persons involved in this act shall be required to render the remaining documents ineffective and the said order shall constitute legal proof of disposal of property.

Article 77

(Microfilming and transfer to electronic information carrier)

- 1. For documents that shall be preserved in accordance with the provisions of this law, insurers may preserve them by means of microfilming or transfer to electronic information carrier. The documents preserved in this way have the same legal effect as the originals.
- 2. Use of microfilms and electronic information carrier to reproduce the documents and the rendering of documents ineffective shall be decided by the insurer's administrative body or by a representative with sufficient powers.



- 3. The operations of microfilming and transferring to electronic information carrier shall be executed with the highest technical rigour so as to guarantee a reliable reproduction of the documents concerned.
- 4. [Abolished]
- 5. [Abolished]

(Probative force)

Printed copies and enlargements obtained from the microfilm or electronic information carrier shall have probative force of the originals in the courts or elsewhere, provided they contain the signature of any member of the management body or of a representative with sufficient powers and, duly authenticated with the stamp or white seal of the insurer.

Article 79 (Application)

The provision of the present subsection shall be applicable to any of the forms of constitution or establishment in the MSAR mentioned in this law.



SUBSECTION III

Accounting of operations

Article 80

(Directives and forms)

- 1. AMCM shall establish, by way of Notices, the criteria to be adopted by insurers to record the transactions entered into in the course of their business.
- 2. The balance sheet, trial balance, revenue and profit and loss accounts and any other financial data which may be requested shall be submitted on forms prescribed by AMCM.

Article 81

(Valuation criteria)

AMCM shall establish, by way of Notices, the criteria to be adopted by insurers for the valuation of the respective assets and liabilities.

Article 82

(Depreciation and amortisation)

- 1. Organisation and preliminary expenses and other similar intangible assets, which shall not exceed 10% of the share capital, shall be totally written off in the subsequent three financial years following the year in which the expenses are incurred.
- 2. Immovable property and other assets shall be depreciated in accordance with the criteria established under the corresponding legislation.



(Financial provisions)

- 1. In addition to the provisions for bad and doubtful debts, including outstanding premiums, and for the depreciation of assets, insurers shall create provisions which are prudently considered necessary to meet the risks of depreciation or losses which certain types of securities or transactions are especially subject to.
- 2. For the purposes of the preceding paragraph, AMCM may, by way of Notices, establish conditions for the setting up and utilisation of such provisions.

Article 84

(Reserves)

- 1. Insurers with head office in the MSAR are required to set up a legal reserve fund based on the following percentages on net profits computed for each financial year:
 - a) 20%, until the total of this reserve equals one half of the minimum share capital fixed under Article 17 paragraph 1, as the case may be;
 - b) 10%, from the time this reserve equals the amount referred to in the preceding subparagraph and until this reserve reaches an amount equal to the said minimum capital, as the case may be.
- 2. In addition to the legal reserve, insurers may freely set up other reserves.



- 3. The legal reserve can only be incorporated in the share capital or utilised to offset the losses of the year or the accumulated losses which cannot be covered by using other reserves.
- 4. The incorporation of the legal reserve in the share capital shall be permitted only in relation to the part that exceeds 25% of the share capital.

(Distribution of dividends)

- 1. Insurers with head office in the MSAR shall not distribute to their shareholders, by way of dividends or in any other form, amounts which will in any way reduce the respective contribution to the legal reserve as fixed in the preceding Article.
- 2. Insurers are equally prohibited from distributing any amounts in the form of dividends before the annual accounts are approved.

SUBSECTION IV

Compulsory publications

Article 86

(Compulsory publications)

1. In relation to the last preceding financial year, insurers with head office in the MSAR shall, within 60 days from the date on which the annual general meeting is held for approving the accounts, publish in the Official Gazette and in two local newspapers, one in Portuguese and the other in Chinese, the following:-



- *a) Balance sheet, revenue and profit and loss accounts;*
- b) Synthesis of the activity report;
- c) Report of the supervisory board;
- *d)* Report of the auditing firm;
- e) List of companies in which the share held is higher than 5% of the respective share capital, indicating the corresponding percentage value;
- f) List of shareholders with qualified shareholding and the respective values;
- g) Names of the members of the corporate bodies.
- 2. Insurers who have subsidiaries overseas shall also publish consolidated balance sheet and profit and loss accounts.
- 3. The branches of insurers with head office overseas shall publish, under the terms referred to in the preceding paragraph 1, the balance sheet, the revenue and profit and loss accounts and the synthesis of the report of the auditing firm, relating to the activity of the branch, including a succinct report on the activity carried on in the MSAR.
- 4. The branches shall also submit to AMCM, within 30 days after publication, a copy of the report and accounts of the respective head office, maintaining another copy at its principal office for public consultation.
- 5. The publication referred to in the preceding paragraph 1 shall be made:



- a) In the Official Gazette, in any one of the official languages of the MSAR:
- b) In the newspapers, in the language of the respective edition.

(Submission of material for publication)

Insurers are required to submit to AMCM a copy of all the material which is due for publication, under the terms of the present subsection, at least 15 days in advance.

SECTION V

External audit

Article 88

(Auditing of annual accounts)

- 1. The verification of the annual financial statements shall be effected compulsorily by independent auditing firms duly registered with the Finance Department.
- 2. The audit referred to in the preceding paragraph shall certify:
 - a) That the balance sheet and the respective accounts have been properly prepared in accordance with the legal and regulatory provisions governing the insurance sector;
 - b) That the balance sheet reflects a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the insurer;



- c) That the insurer's books of accounts have been maintained in adequate form and contain proper records of its transactions;
- d) Whether, during any relevant period of time, the insurer failed to comply with what has been laid down in the present Law or under other regulatory provisions regarding assets guaranteeing the technical reserves;
- e) Whether or not the insurer gave the necessary information and explanations as and when requested and, where appropriate, shall specify the cases where the insurer refused to give the required information and explanation, including falsification of information.
- 3. The auditor's report shall be submitted together with the accounting and statistical forms referred to in Article 80 paragraph 2.
- 4. In addition to the information referred to in the preceding paragraph 2, AMCM may request the auditing firm of the respective insurer to furnish any other details and information deemed necessary.

(Auditing firms and AMCM)

- 1. AMCM may call a meeting on its own initiative, or based on a well-justified request of the insurers or the respective auditing firms, in order to discuss the matters relevant to the company's business, and such meetings shall be held or conducted independently of the attendance of the representatives of the insurers, provided all the parties have been duly notified.
- 2. The provision of the preceding paragraph does not prejudice the possibility, in exceptional situations, of AMCM and the auditing firms



dealing directly on any questions relating to the functions attributed to such auditing firms under this law.

Article 90

(Urgent information)

Without prejudice to other obligations to provide information stipulated in the present law or in the general law, the auditing firms shall communicate to AMCM, immediately and in writing, any facts that have been detected in the exercise of their functions which are likely to provoke serious loss to the insurer or to the respective activity in the MSAR, namely: -

- a) Involvement of the insurer, the members of the respective bodies or of the employees in any criminal activities or illegal practices;
- b) Irregularities which put the solvency of the insurer at risk;
- c) Carrying on of unauthorised operations;
- d) Other facts which in its opinion are relevant for the purposes of this Article.

Article 91

(Extraordinary audit)

In exceptional cases, duly justified, and after consulting the respective insurer, AMCM may determine the carrying out of an extraordinary audit by the auditing firm contracted or by other entities at the expense of the insurer.



CHAPTER VI

Transformation of insurers

Article 92

(Modification of insurers)

- 1. Any change of name, alteration of the share capital, merger, amalgamation, division or any other form of transformation of an insurer formed in the MSAR shall be subject to prior authorisation of the Chief Executive which shall be granted by Executive Order after hearing the opinion of AMCM.
- 2. Where the transfer of ownership, merger, amalgamation, division or any other form of company transformation is in respect of an insurer with head office overseas, AMCM shall give its opinion, which shall be ratified by the Chief Executive, on the viability of maintaining the respective insurer's operations in the MSAR.

Article 93

(Transfer of insurance portfolio)

- 1. Any transfer, in whole or in part, of insurance portfolios, that is to say premiums, claims or both shall be subject to prior authorisation of AMCM.
- 2. The authorisation mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be published in the Official Gazette and in two newspapers of the MSAR, one in the Portuguese language and the other in the Chinese language.
- 3. Transfer of life insurance portfolio shall not be authorised where at least 20% of the insureds of the insurance portfolio to be transferred oppose such transfer.



(Transfer of technical reserves)

- 1. In the event of a merger of insurers, the technical reserves shall pass on to the new insurer in the part necessary to make up the required reserves.
- 2. The provision of the preceding paragraph shall be applicable, with necessary adaptations, to the division of insurers and to the transfer of insurance portfolios.

Article 95

(Reduction of capital)

- 1. Where the state of affairs of an insurer justifies a reduction of its capital, the Chief Executive may, after hearing the opinion of AMCM, direct or authorise such a reduction and eventually exempt the insurer from meeting some of the requirements applicable to companies in general.
- 2. The reduction referred to in the preceding paragraph is made by way of deduction, from the respective share capital, of the losses incurred in the preceding years, so too of assets which are stated at a value unacceptable to AMCM.
- 3. Any such reductions shall not bring the capital below the respective minimum established under Article 17 paragraph 1.



CHAPTER VII

Reinsurance

SECTION I

Reinsurers with head office in the MSAR

Article 96

(Regime)

- 1. The conditions of access to insurance activity set out in Section I of Chapter III shall be applicable, with necessary adaptations and the particularities contained in the following Article, to reinsurers with head office in the MSAR.
- 2. With necessary adaptations and the particularities relating to the margin of solvency, the regime set out in Chapters V, VI and VIII shall also be applicable to such reinsurers.

Article 97

(Share capital)

The share capital of reinsurers with head office in the MSAR shall not be less than one hundred million patacas for the carrying on of non-life business or one hundred and fifty million patacas in the case of life business.

Article 98

(Margin of solvency for non-life classes)

1. The required margin of solvency for non-life classes shall be determined in terms of annual gross premium income recorded during

(Free Translation)



the preceding year, net of returns and cancellations, in accordance with the following table:

GROSS PREMIUM INCOME	AMOUNT OF MARGIN OF SOLVENCY
Less than fifty million patacas	Twenty five million patacas

Equal to or more than fifty million patacas but less than one hundred million patacas

50% of the said income in that year

Equal to or more than one hundred million patacas

The aggregate of fifty million patacas and 25% of the amount by which the said income in that year exceeds one hundred million patacas

2. Where the reinsurer registers an abnormal loss ratio during the preceding three consecutive years or during any three years of the preceding five years, the required margin of solvency shall be double the amounts calculated in accordance with the table in the preceding paragraph.

Article 99

(Margin of solvency for life insurance)

The required margin of solvency for life insurance shall be calculated according to the provision of Article 70, subject to the following:

a) The minimum percentage referred to in Article 70 paragraph 2 a) shall be read as 50%;



b) The factor referred to in Article 70 paragraph 2 b) shall be read as 0.1%.

Article 100

(Representative Offices)

The provision of Articles 30 and 31 shall be applicable, with necessary adaptations, to the establishment of representative offices overseas.

SECTION II

Reinsurers with head office overseas

Article 101

(Regime)

- 1. The regime set out in Subsection I of Section II of Chapter III shall be applicable, with necessary adaptations and the particularities stated in the following paragraph and in the following Articles, to the petitions for authorisation to set up representative offices of reinsurers with head office overseas.
- 2. The provision of Article 35 paragraph 3 and of Article 37 shall not be applicable to representative offices.

Article 102

(Activity permitted)

1. The representative offices are merely proxies of the reinsurers they represent and their exclusive scope of business shall be to place the reinsurance contracts with the entities they represent.



- 2. For the purposes of the preceding paragraph, the representative offices may:
 - a) Accept reinsurance contracts on behalf and for the account of the entities they represent;
 - b) Attend to the interests generated in the MSAR as a result of the reinsurance contracts accepted.
- *3. The representative offices shall not be permitted to:*
 - a) Practice acts which transcend or contradict the provision of the preceding paragraph;
 - b) Retain any portion of the premiums in respect of the reinsurance contracts placed with the entities they represent;
 - c) Acquire immovable property other than what is indispensable for their installation and operation.

(Share capital)

The establishment of representative offices of reinsurers with head office overseas shall not be permitted if the respective share capital of the head office of such reinsurers is less than the amount fixed under Article 97.

Article 104

(Location of business)

A reinsurer with head office overseas shall be permitted to establish only one representative office, which shall operate only from one location as an



individualised centre, and the establishment of branches or sub-offices of such representative office shall be prohibited.

Article 105

(Applicable law and jurisdiction)

The representative offices of reinsurers with head office overseas shall be subject to the legislation in force in the MSAR and to the jurisdiction of local courts in respect of all the operations relating to the MSAR.

CHAPTER VIII

Terms of intervention

Article 106

(Measures applicable)

- 1. Where as a result of the application of the financial recovery plans pursuant to the provisions of Articles 67 and 71, or as a consequence of non-compliance with the same, the insurer fails repeatedly to present sufficient financial guarantees according to the terms of the present law, or in a situation that undermines the public confidence in the insurance market, the Chief Executive shall determine by ruling, after obtaining the opinion of AMCM, the intervention in the management of the insurer concerned.
- 2. In compliance with the provision of the preceding paragraph, the Chief Executive may impose, individually or cumulatively, temporary restrictions on the activity carried out by the insurer, or order the insurer to take appropriate measures according to the situation, namely:



- a) Suspension of the authorisation granted for the carrying on of particular class(es) of insurance or all insurance activity;
- b) Prohibit or restrict the free disposal of the insurer's assets;
- c) Preventive suspension of functions of the members of the administrative body;
- d) Nominate one or more delegates or an administrative committee.
- 3. The insurer's authorisation to carry on insurance activity may be revoked in the following situations:
 - a) The financial situation of the insurer remains severe after the intervention;
 - b) Occurrence of an incident that seriously undermines confidence in insurance market;
 - c) Situation that results or could result in significant losses to the economy of the MSAR, insurance industry, policyholder, insured or insurance beneficiaries.
- 4. The seriousness of the situation mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be ascertained on the basis of economic viability of the insurer, the soundness of its guarantees, the evolution of its net assets and the resources necessary to carry on its current activity.

(Nomination of delegates or of the administrative Committee)

1. The nomination of one or more delegates or of the administrative committee shall determine the suspension of all the measures against



the insurer, including fiscal executions and those which relate to the collection of preferential or privileged credits.

2. The nomination mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the powers, effects and the remuneration of the delegate or of the administrative committee shall be fixed by the Chief Executive, by dispatch published in the Official Gazette, which shall establish the respective period of intervention.

Article 108

(Revocation of authorisation)

- 1. AMCM must notify in writing the intention to revoke the authorisation to the insurer, which can submit its written defence within 10 days.
- 2. The Chief Executive is empowered to revoke an authorisation by Executive Order, after hearing the opinion of AMCM.
- 3. The revocation of authorisation shall determine the dissolution and liquidation of the insurer.

Article 109

(Appeals)

In case of appeals against the decisions of the Chief Executive pronounced under the terms of the present Chapter, it shall be presumed, unless proved otherwise, that the suspension of the effectiveness of the sentence will result in grave injury to public interest.



(Application of sanctions)

The adoption of measures laid down in this Chapter shall not impede, in case of infringement, the application of the sanctions provided for in the present law.

CHAPTER IX

Winding up

Article 111

(General provisions)

Winding up of insurers and reinsurers shall be done according to the terms laid down for commercial companies in general, together with the particularities set out in the following Articles.

Article 112

(Credit privilege)

In case of winding up, the credits arising from insurance contracts or operations enjoy credit privilege over movable or immovable assets pertaining to the technical reserves and shall be graded in the first position.

Article 113

(Immediate winding up)

Winding up shall commence immediately where:



- a) An insurer or a reinsurer is dissolved;
- b) The authorisation of an insurer or a reinsurer to carry on insurance business in the MSAR is revoked.

(Form of liquidation)

[Abolished]

Article 115

(Extrajudicial winding up)

In case of dissolution or revocation of authorisation of the insurer or reinsurer subject to the measures applied within the scope of the terms of intervention, extrajudicial liquidation shall follow under the terms of the following Article.

Article 116

(Procedure for extrajudicial liquidation)

- 1. The liquidators shall be nominated by dispatch of the Chief Executive or, in the absence of such dispatch, the delegate(s) or the members of the administrative committee shall be considered as liquidators.
- 2. The liquidators are empowered to conduct all acts necessary for the winding up and the Chief Executive shall grant the authorisations which, under the legal and statutory terms, pertain to the shareholders.
- 3. The Chief Executive shall fix the period for the completion of the winding up and also approve the final accounts and the report prepared by the liquidators.



4. The remuneration of the liquidators shall be fixed by dispatch of the Chief Executive.

Article 117

(Branches of insurers with head office overseas)

- 1. The winding up of the branches of insurers with head office overseas, including the nomination of the respective liquidator, shall be communicated to AMCM within a period of 3 working days from the date of occurrence of any of the said events.
- 2. The winding up mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall apply solely to the operations relating to the MSAR and the assets pertaining to such operations, irrespective of their location.

Article 118

(Status of insurers and reinsurers in liquidation)

- 1. The insurers in the process of liquidation shall not carry on new insurance activity, renew or extend existing insurance, reinsurance contracts and insurance operations nor increase the respective amounts.
- 2. The reinsurers in the process of liquidation shall not carry on new reinsurance activity, renew or extend existing reinsurance contracts nor increase the respective amounts.



CHAPTER X

Infringements

SECTION I

Penal provisions

Article 119

(Crime of unlawful transaction of insurance business)

- 1. Individuals who carry out acts or operations inherent to the carrying on of insurance activity, whether in their own name or as representatives or office bearers of a corporate entity, even if constituted improperly, or of an association without legal personality, where in either case its scope of business does not provide for the carrying on of such activity, shall be subject to imprisonment of up to 2 years
- 2. Where the crime referred to in the preceding paragraph is carried out by corporate entities, the penalty shall be a fine of up to 360 days.

SECTION II

Administrative Infringements and respective proceedings

Article 120

(Administrative Infringements)

1. Non-compliance with the rules of this law, the regulatory provisions contained in the notices or circulars of AMCM, including acts and omissions which disturb or fail to comply with the normal operating requirement of the insurance activity, shall constitute an infringement.



- 2. The following shall constitute infringements of a serious nature:
 - a) Carrying on of any activity by an insurer or reinsurer which is not included in its respective scope of business;
 - b) Unlawful use of designations referred to in Article 7;
 - c) Utilisation of services of unauthorised intermediaries by an insurer:
 - *Non-compliance with the obligation of communication and prior authorisation, in the cases where the same is required;*
 - e) Paying-up of the share capital or of the respective increase under terms different from those authorised;
 - *f) Non-compliance with the applicable accounting norms;*
 - g) Refusal or delay in furnishing information, including the compulsory periodical information to AMCM;
 - h) Submission or exhibition to AMCM of any false information or documents;
 - i) Non-compliance with the obligations relating to matters of special registration;
 - *j)* Disrespect of the regime on the transfer of insurance portfolio;
 - l) Failure to set up or guarantee the technical reserves, to set up margin of solvency or to allocate assets to guarantee technical reserves under the terms of this law and the regulatory provisions laid down by AMCM;
 - m) Opposition to or obstruction of the supervisory activity of AMCM;



- n) Existence of facts constituting an infringement after application of the respective sanction, except in situations where the irregularity is remedied within the period established by AMCM;
- o) Violation of the duty of secrecy by the individuals or entities indicated in Article 11 paragraph 1.

(Sanctions)

The infringements referred to in the preceding Article shall be subject to fine, and the sanctions specified in the following Article may be applied cumulatively.

Article 122

(Additional sanctions)

The following additional sanctions may also be applied:

- a) Suspension of authorisation to carry on particular class(es) of insurance business or all insurance activity, for a maximum period of two years;
- b) Suspension of voting rights to be exercised by shareholders, for a maximum period of two years;
- c) Suspension of functions of the members of the administrative body, for a maximum period of two years;
- d) Publication of the sanctions in two newspapers in the MSAR, one in Chinese and one in Portuguese.



(Grading of sanctions)

- 1. The sanctions shall be graded taking into account the objective and subjective gravity of the infringements in question.
- 2. The objective gravity of an infringement shall be determined, in particular, according to the following circumstances:
 - a) The risk of actual loss to the insurance activity, the economy of the MSAR or to the policyholder;
 - b) The occasional or repeated nature of the infringement.
- 3. In appraising the subjective gravity of the infringement, the following circumstances, among others, shall be taken into account:
 - a) Position of responsibility of the infringer in the insurer or reinsurer;
 - b) Economic situation of the infringer;
 - c) Past conduct of the infringer;
 - d) Amount of economic benefit obtained or intended by the infringer;
 - e) Behaviour adopted by the infringer which makes it difficult to verity the truth;
 - f) Reparatory behaviour adopted by the infringer to undo the damage caused.



(Repeated infringement)

For the purpose of this law, it shall be considered as a repeated offence of the same nature to commit an infringement within a period of one year from the date of the sanctioning decision has become non-appealable.

Article 125

(Incomplete offence and negligence)

Incomplete offences and negligence shall also be punishable, but the minimum and maximum limits of the penalty shall be reduced to half.

Article 126

(Warning)

[Abolished]

Article 127

(Liability for committing infringements)

- 1. The liability for committing infringements referred to in this chapter may fall, jointly or not, upon individuals or companies, even if the latter were constituted irregularly, and associations without legal personality.
- 2. The companies and associations mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be liable for the infringements committed by the members of the respective bodies in the exercise of their duties, so too for the infringements committed by the representatives through acts carried out in the name and for the benefit of such corporate entities.



- 3. The liability referred to in the preceding paragraph shall subsist even in the cases where the constitution of a representative is considered null and void.
- 4. The liability of the body corporate does not exclude the individual liability of the persons mentioned in paragraph 2.
- 5. The fact that a determined unlawful act or omission under the law demands certain personal elements and such elements are only verified in relation to the person so represented, or demands that the agent carry out an act or omission in his own interest while the representative has in effect acted in the interest of the person represented, shall not impede the responsibility of the individuals who represent others.

(Fines)

- 1. The amount of the fine shall be not less than ten thousand patacas nor higher than one million patacas.
- 2. In the case of repeated infringement, the minimum limit of the fines shall be raised by a quarter and the maximum limit shall remain unchanged.
- 3. Where the financial benefit obtained by the infringer is higher than half of the maximum limit fixed in paragraph 1, the maximum fine shall be increased to four times the amount of such financial benefit.
- 4. In case of accumulation of infringements, the accumulation of fines shall be permitted, without exceeding, however, the maximum limits fixed in the present Article.



(Payment and vesting of fines)

- 1. The fines shall be paid within 15 days from the date of receipt of notification of the sanctioning decision.
- 2. Where the fines are not paid voluntarily within the period fixed, AMCM shall send a certificate of the sanction decision to the competent entity for the purpose of collection of the respective amount according to the system of collection of fiscal debt.
- 3. The fines imposed under the provisions of this law shall constitute income of AMCM.

Article 130

(Joint responsibility for payment)

- 1. The directors, general mandatories and persons responsible for the establishment of insurers, reinsurers or other companies shall be jointly and severally liable, as the case may be, for the payment of fines so imposed on such insurers, reinsurers or other companies for infringements under the terms of Article 127, even though, on the date of the respective sanction decision, these entities had been dissolved or were in the process of liquidation.
- 2. The companies in whose name or for whose benefit the infringement was committed shall be jointly and severally liable for the payment of fines imposed on individuals.
- 3. Those persons who have explicitly opposed or disagreed with the carrying on of acts deemed to be infringements of law shall not be held responsible for the infringements as provided for in the preceding paragraphs.



(Suspension of authorisation)

- 1. The suspension of authorisation specified in Article 122 paragraph a) shall only be applicable to infringements of a serious nature.
- 2. The suspension of authorisation mentioned in the preceding paragraph determines the temporary prohibition to carry on new insurance activities under the class(es) affected, but shall not affect the validity of those insurance contracts, reinsurance contracts or insurance operations existing at the date of suspension which, meanwhile, cannot be renewed, extended nor the respective amounts increased.

Article 132

(Revocation of authorization)

[Abolished]

Article 133

(Authority for the imposition of penalties)

The authority for the imposition of penalties referred to in this law rests with the Chief Executive, who shall confer such power on AMCM by Dispatch published in the Official Gazette.

Article 134

(Procedure)

1. AMCM is empowered to initiate and prepare the respective process relating to the infringements referred to in the present law.



- 2. If after the preparation of the respective infringement process, it is decided not to close the case, the relevant charge shall be drawn up indicating therein the name of the infringer, the facts attributable to him and the respective circumstances of time and place, including the laws which regulate and penalise such acts and omissions.
- 3. The infringer and the entities who, under the terms of Article 127, can be held liable for the fines shall be notified of the charge, with the indication therein that they may present their defence in writing and submit the respective proof if any, only within the given period, together with a list of a maximum of 5 defence witnesses for each infringement.
- 4. The period mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall be fixed between 10 and 30 working days, taking into account if the infringer is a resident of the MSAR and the complexity of the case.
- 5. Notifications made to the address indicated by the notified person by registered post, are presumed to have been received on the third day after registration, or on the first following business day in cases where the said third day is not a business day.
- 6. If the address of the notified person is located outside the MSAR, the period mentioned in the preceding paragraph shall only start to count after the expiration of the extension period specified in Article 75 of the Administrative Procedure Code.
- 7. The presumption provided for in paragraph 5 can only be rebutted by the notified person when the receipt of the notification occurs later than the presumed one, for reasons attributable to postal services.
- 8. On completion of all the procedures deemed necessary as a result of the defence put forward and in case the authority for the imposition of penalty is not delegated to AMCM under the terms of the preceding Article, the case shall be presented to the Chief Executive for decision,



together with the opinion of AMCM on the infringements which are proved to have been committed and the respective sanctions applicable.

Article 135

(Preventive suspension of functions)

Where the investigation relates to individual responsibility of the persons mentioned in Article 127 paragraph 2, the Chief Executive may, by dispatch, determine the preventive suspension of the respective functions, as and where such measure is deemed necessary to conduct the proceedings of the case or to safeguard the interests of the insurance activity.

Article 136

(Suspension of the execution of sanction)

[Abolished]

Article 137

(Duty of appearance)

[Abolished]

Article 138

(Fulfilment of omitted obligations)

Where the infringement is a result of omission of an obligation, the application of the sanction and the payment of the relevant fine shall not exempt the infringer from fulfilling such obligation, if this be still possible.



(Limitation of action)

[Abolished]

Article 140

(Application)

The provision of the present section shall be equally applicable to the acts or omissions committed in the MSAR and to those committed overseas by entities subject to the supervision of AMCM.

Article 141

(Supplementary legislation)

[Abolished]

CHAPTER XI

Final and transitional provisions

Article 142

(Activities of insurance intermediaries)

- 1. Insurers and reinsurers are not permitted to carry on the activities of insurance intermediaries in the MSAR.
- 2. The activities of insurance intermediaries are governed by specific law.



(Pension Funds)

The setting up and operation of pension funds shall be subject to special legislation.

Article 144

("Off-shore" insurance activity)

[Abolished]

Article 145

(New classes of insurance or new insurance operations)

The petition for authorisation to carry on new classes of insurance or new insurance operations shall be submitted according to the terms defined by AMCM by way of Notice.

Article 146

(Compliance with the present legislation)

- 1. Insurers with head office in the Territory already constituted on the date of enactment of the present law shall be subject to the provisions of Articles 17, 69 and 70, and shall have a period of eighteen months from the said date of enactment to comply with the respective provisions.
- 2. The branches of insurers with head office overseas already established on the date of enactment of the present law shall have a similar period mentioned in the preceding paragraph to comply with the provisions of Articles 37, 69 and 70.



- 3. In relation to the infringement proceedings pending on the effective date of the present law, the provisions of the previous legislation shall be applicable.
- 4. For the purposes of Article 70 paragraph 2 b), the factors 0.0%, 0.1% and 0.2% shall be considered respectively for the financial years 1997, 1998 and 1999.

(Supplementary legislation)

Where there are no special provisions in this law, the provisions of the Penal Procedure Code, Administrative Procedure Code, Code of Administrative Litigation and Decree-Law no. 52/99/M, of 4 October (General regime for administrative offenses and the respective procedure) shall be applicable.

Article 148

(Revocation of previous legislation)

- 1. All the regulations which contradict the provisions of this law, namely Decree-Law n° 06/89/M of 20th February, Decree-Law n° 43/89/M of 26th June, Decree-Law n° 66/90/M of 12th November and Decree-Law n° 26/93/M of 31st May, are hereby revoked.
- 2. Any remissions to the norms hereby revoked shall be considered to have been made to the provisions of the present law.

Article 149

(*Effective date*)

This law shall come into effect on 1st September 1997.



SCHEDULE OF CLASSES OF INSURANCE

PART 1 PRELIMINARY

- 1. The classes of insurance specified in Parts 2 and 3 of this Schedule shall constitute the classes of insurance that are relevant for the purposes of this law.
- 2. Any authorisation granted under Article 3 paragraph 1, may be done so by reference to the appropriate groups specified in Part 4 of this Schedule.
- 3. If an insurer authorised to carry on life business effects and carries out a contract of insurance which combines life business and additional business of the nature specified in Part 3 of this Schedule in relation to class 1 or 2, the additional business shall as respects that contract be regarded as life business and not as non-life business.
- 4. Subject to paragraph 5, an insurer authorised to carry on a class of non-life business may, in effecting and carrying out a contract of insurance against a risk ("the principal risk") within that class, include in the contract provision whereby the insurer incidentally assumes liability against a risk ("the ancillary risk") that is not within that class.
- 5. Paragraph 4 shall apply only if:
 - a) The assumption of liability against the ancillary risk is included in the same contract as that providing for the assumption of liability against the principal risk;



- b) The ancillary risk is related to the principal risk and to the object, state, condition or person that is insured against the principal risk; and
- c) The ancillary risk is not of the kind of which class 14 or 15 relates and is otherwise such that insurance against it constitutes non-life business.
- 6. In classes 6 and 12 the term "vessels" includes hovercraft.



PART 2 CLASSES OF LIFE INSURANCE

Class	Description	Nature of insurance
$oldsymbol{A}$	Life and annuity	Effecting and carrying out contracts of insurance on human life or contracts to pay annuities on human life, but excluding (in each case) contracts within class C below.
В	Marriage and birth	Effecting and carrying out contracts of insurance to provide a sum on marriage or on the birth of a child, being contracts expressed to be in effect for a period of more than one year.
\boldsymbol{C}	Linked long term	Effecting and carrying out contracts of insurance on human life or contracts to pay annuities on human life where the benefits are wholly or partly to be determined by reference to the value of, or the income from, property of any description (whether or not specified in the contracts) or by reference to fluctuations in, or in an index of, the value of property of any description (whether or not so specified).
D	Health	
D.1.	Long term	Effecting and carrying out contracts of insurance providing specified benefits against risks of persons becoming incapacitated in consequence of sustaining injury as a result of an accident or of an accident of a specified class or of sickness or infirmity, being contracts that -



- a) Are expressed to be in effect for a period of not less than five years, or until the normal retirement age for the persons concerned, or without limit of time; and
- b) Either are not expressed to be terminable by the insurer, or are expressed to be so terminable only in special circumstances mentioned in the contract.

D.2. Short term

Effecting and carrying out contracts of insurance providing specified benefits against risks of loss attributable to an accident, sickness or infirmity and which do not fall within class D.1..

E Tontines

Effecting and carrying out tontines.

F Capital redemption

Effecting and carrying out capital redemption contracts.

G Pension fund management (Type 1)

Effecting and carrying out contracts to manage the investments of pension funds:

- a) Under the terms of which the contributions are entrusted to a management entity, and such entity is required to apply, directly or indirectly, the assets of the fund, so as to execute the corresponding retirement plans; and
- b) Which guarantee a stipulated capital or return.



H Pension fund management (Type 2)

Effecting and carrying out contracts to manage the investments of pension funds:

- a) Under the terms of which the contributions are entrusted to a management entity, and such entity is required to apply, directly or indirectly, the assets of the fund, so as to execute the corresponding retirement plans; and
- b) Which do not guarantee a stipulated capital or return.

I Pension fund management (Type 3)

Effecting and carrying out contracts of insurance to manage the investments of pension funds which guarantee, directly or indirectly, benefits in accordance with the retirement plans (other than the contracts specified in classes G or H above).

J Operations of capitalisation [Abolished]



PART 3 CLASSES OF NON-LIFE INSURANCE

Class **Description**

Nature of insurance

1 Accident

(personal and occupational) Effecting and carrying out contracts of insurance providing fixed pecuniary benefits or benefits in the nature of indemnity (or a combination of both) against risks of the persons insured:

- Sustaining injury as the result of an accident: or
- b)Dying as the result of an accident; or
- **Becoming** incapacitated c)in consequence of disease; Inclusive of contracts relating to occupational accidents and occupational diseases but exclusive of contracts falling within class 2 below or class D above.
- 2 Sickness (Short term insurance)

Effecting and carrying out contracts of insurance providing fixed pecuniary benefits or benefits in the nature of indemnity (or a combination of the two) against risks of loss attributable to sickness or infirmity, but exclusive of contracts falling within class D.1. above.

3 Land vehicles

Effecting and carrying out contracts of insurance against loss of or damage to vehicles used on land, including motor



vehicles, but excluding railway rolling stock.

4 Railway rolling Stock

Effecting and carrying out contracts of insurance against loss of or damage to railway rolling stock.

5 Aircraft

Effecting and carrying out contracts of insurance against loss of or damage to aircrafts and respective machinery, tackle, furniture or equipment.

6 Ships

Effecting and carrying out contracts of insurance against loss of or damage to vessels used on the sea or on inland water, or to the respective machinery, tackle, furniture or equipment of such vessels.

7 Goods in transit

Effecting and carrying out contracts of insurance against loss of or damage to merchandise, baggage and all other goods in transit, irrespective of the form of transport.

8 Fire and natural forces

Effecting and carrying out contracts of insurance against loss of or damage to property (other than property to which classes 3 to 7 above relate) due to fire, explosion, storm, natural forces other than storm, nuclear energy or land subsidence.

9 Damage to property

Effecting and carrying out contracts of insurance against loss of or damage to property (other than property to which classes 3 to 7 above relate) due to hail or frost or to any event (such as theft) other than those mentioned in class 8 above.



10 Motor vehicle liability

Effecting and carrying out contracts of insurance against damage arising out of or in connection with the use of motor vehicles on public roads, including risks in connection with the transportation of cargo.

11 Aircraft liability

Effecting and carrying out contracts of insurance against damage arising out of or in connection with the use of aircraft, including risks in connection with the transportation of cargo.

12 Liability for ships

Effecting and carrying out contracts of insurance against damage arising out of or in connection with the use of vessels on the sea or on inland water, including risks in connection with the transportation of cargo.

13 General liability

Effecting and carrying out contracts of insurance against risks of the persons insured incurring liabilities to third parties, the risks in question not being risks to which class 10, 11 or 12 above relates.

14 Credit (commercial risks)

Effecting and carrying out contracts of insurance against risks of non-payment, including bankruptcy and insolvency.

15 Suretyship

Effecting and carrying out:

- a) Contracts of insurance against risks of loss arising from the failure to perform contracts of guarantee;
- b) Contracts for fidelity bonds, performance bonds, administration bonds, bail bonds, customs bonds or similar contracts of guarantee.



- **16** Miscellaneous (financial loss) Effecting and carrying out contracts of insurance against any of the following risks:
 - a) Risks of loss attributable to interruption or reduction of economic activity;
 - b) Risks of loss attributable to unforeseen expenses;
 - c) Risks which neither fall within paragraphs a) or b) above nor can be considered under any other class.
- 17 Legal expenses

Effecting and carrying out contracts of insurance against risks of loss to the persons insured attributable to their incurring legal expenses (including costs of litigation).



PART 4

GROUPS

Number Designation		Composition
I	Accident (personal and occupational) and health (short term insurance)	Class 1 and 2
II	Motor	Class 1 a) and b) (to the extent that the relevant risks are risks of the person insured sustaining injury, or dying, as the result of travelling as a passenger) and classes 3, 7 and 10.
III	Marine and transport	Class 1 a) and b) (to the extent that the relevant risks of the person insured sustaining injury, or dying, as the result of travelling as a passenger) and classes 4, 6, 7 and 12.
IV	Aviation	Class 1 a) and b) (to the extent that the relevant risks are risks of the person insured sustaining injury, or dying, as the result of travelling as a passenger) and classes 5, 7 and 11.
V	Fire and other damage to property	Classes 8 and 9.
VI	Liability	Classes 10, 11, 12 and 13.
VII	Credit (Commercial risks) and suretyship	Classes 14 and 15.
VIII	Non-Life	Classes 1 to 17 inclusive.



IX Life

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(Free Translation)



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