

1. Claims of non-life insurers against reinsurers should be handled in accordance with the provisions of the AVO (Art. 87-90). This means that the claims are to be settled in accordance with the terms of the reinsurance contract, which includes the specific conditions and obligations outlined in the agreement.
2. If the reinsurer is unable to meet its obligations under the reinsurance contract, the non-life insurer may have recourse against the reinsurer's assets. This is a legal recourse that can be exercised if the reinsurer fails to fulfill its contractual obligations.
3. The handling of these claims is crucial for maintaining the financial stability and integrity of the insurance industry. It ensures that claims are paid out in a timely and fair manner, which is essential for the policyholders and the overall functioning of the insurance market.
4. The specifics of how these claims are handled can vary depending on the terms of the reinsurance contract and the legal framework governing the insurance industry in the jurisdiction where the claims are being made. It is important for insurers and reinsurers to have clear and comprehensive contracts that outline the procedures for handling claims, as well as for there to be a robust legal and regulatory framework in place to support the settlement of these claims.
5. In the event of a dispute over the handling of a claim, the matter may be subject to resolution through the courts or through alternative dispute resolution mechanisms, such as arbitration. This can help to ensure that the claim is resolved in a fair and impartial manner, in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations.
6. It is also important for insurers and reinsurers to have adequate risk management practices in place to mitigate the risk of claims arising and to ensure that they are prepared to handle claims effectively and efficiently when they do arise. This can include having



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