

## APPROVED

### Qualifying *Certified ILS specialist (Cert ILS)* exam questions

The exam comprising **50 multiple-choice** questions over a maximum of **150 minutes** (2,5 hours) limit. Please note, that some questions require more than one correct answer to be credited (partial correct answer is not counted). To qualify, you need to answer **35+ questions** correctly (70% ratio).

1. Which form of collateral is used within ILS transactions? **TWO** correct answers.
  - Bank guarantee
  - Standby Letter of Credit
  - Collateral Trust Account
  - Deposit of funds directly into the sponsor's (issuer's) account
  
2. Which of the following investments would be most typical for an ILS-related collateral trust fund?
  - ETFs
  - Stock of insurance or reinsurance companies
  - Pre-agreed equities
  - U.S. Treasuries
  
3. Which sovereign insurance pool ever sponsored a catastrophe bond?
  - SEADRIF Insurance Company
  - African Risk Capacity (ARC)
  - Pacific Catastrophe Risk Insurance Company (PCRIC)
  - The Caribbean Catastrophe Risk Insurance Facility (CCRIF SPC)
  
4. Which organisation is credited with the first-ever sponsorship (issuance) of a catastrophe bond?
  - Swiss Re
  - Hannover Re
  - USAA
  - California Earthquake Authority (CEA)
  
5. Which multilateral organisation was behind sovereign catastrophe bonds issued to date?

- International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
  - UN Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR)
  - Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA)
  - Asian Development Bank (ADB)
6. Which of the following thoughts investors are considering mostly, when allocating to ILS products? **TWO** correct answers.
- Because they understand the mechanics of the reinsurance market
  - Because ILS are mostly ESG-compliant instruments
  - Diversification from financial market risks
  - Cushions against inflation risk
7. What events ignited the ILS market development? **TWO** correct answers.
- Hurricane Gilbert, which at the time was the second most intense on record
  - Hurricane Andrew hit Florida
  - Northridge earthquake in Greater Los Angeles, California
  - 2008 financial crisis
8. Why might a sponsor use different tranches in a catastrophe bond transaction?
- Because they can use various ILS types in a single transaction
  - It is a cheaper way to structure a catastrophe bond
  - To place different peril/territory combinations in one transaction
  - Using a hybrid trigger type with a tranche is a good way to hedge interest rate risk
9. Which “slice” does **NOT** belong to the multi-layered approach in sovereign disaster risk management?
- Borrowing money on the international capital markets
  - Budget reallocation in case of a low-severity but high-frequency catastrophe events
  - Disaster risk transfer instruments, e.g. catastrophe bonds, parametric insurance schemes, etc.
  - Contingent credit lines, e.g. the World Bank DDO or similar arrangements
10. Which EU-regulated funds have the best sustainable investment flows opportunity under SFDR disclosure requirements?
- Complying with Article 9

- There is no difference in the fund's SFDR pillow, and investments are considered using other metrics
  - Complying with Article 8
  - Complying with Article 6
11. Which regulatory authorities are running an ILS grant scheme? **TWO** correct answers.
- Guernsey Financial Services Commission
  - Cayman Islands Monetary Authority
  - Monetary Authority of Singapore
  - Hong Kong Insurance Authority
12. What does ESG stand for?
- Environmental, Social and Corporate Governance
  - ESG is a government risk pool
  - Environmental, Socioeconomic, and Corporate Governance
  - Economic, Socioeconomic, and Corporate Governance
13. What does the catastrophe bonds market yield consist of?
- Collateral Yield (+) Insurance Risk Spread (-) Expected Loss
  - Collateral Yield (+) Insurance Risk Spread
  - Insurance Risk Spread (-) Expected Loss
  - Collateral Yield (+) Insurance Risk Spread (+) Expected Loss
14. What would be a disadvantage of sponsoring a single peril, single territory cat bond? **TWO** correct answers.
- Higher coupon due to the bond's lack of diversification
  - A smaller number of investors are looking for such products
  - Higher structuring costs
  - Higher susceptibility to pricing cycles
15. What does *collateralisation* mean?
- The sponsor must put enough capital aside to cover the full liabilities limit
  - Capital contributed by investors is set aside with a third party to cover the insured loss(es)
  - Insurance risk is pooled into one financial security and sold to investors

- A collateralised instrument pays out when industry losses surpass a certain threshold
16. What is **NOT** in the rationale used by (re-)insurers when considering the ILS market? **TWO** correct answers.
- Access to a wider equity investment base
  - Finding a new strategic reinsurance partner
  - Removal of counterparty credit risk
  - Lowering capital charges
17. For how many contracts can an SPV be used for?
- Multiple
  - Annual with automatic renewals
  - Three
  - One
18. Which jurisdiction handles most catastrophe bond-related transactions?
- Luxembourg
  - Bermuda
  - Hong Kong
  - Cayman Islands
19. Which triggers are most common for an Industry Loss Warranty (ILW) transaction?
- Modelled loss
  - Parametric
  - Indemnity
  - Industry Index
20. What is the difference between *Ex-ante* and *Ex-post* sovereign disaster risk management?
- Ex-ante* refers to actions taken after an event, and *Ex-post* refers to actions taken before the event
  - Ex-post* refers to receipt of payment, and *Ex-ante* means that no triggering event has happened
  - Ex-ante* refers to actions taken before an event, and *Ex-post* refers to actions taken after the event

- Both definitions are the jargon for risk transfer instruments
21. What is basis risk in ILS transactions?
- The difference between a portfolio's expected and incurred losses
  - The risk that a cedant will have difficulties in reinsurance recoveries
  - Trapped collateral delays
  - The difference between economic and insured losses
22. Why would an ILS Fund manager develop proprietary modelling rather than just use a market-wide one?
- It provides end investors with more confidence in investing through this manager
  - This is a regulatory burden
  - They want to develop a product based on their experience and scale it up for the market
  - It gives a more precise understanding of the perils and probabilities
23. Which ocean relates to the "Ring of Fire"?
- Arctic
  - Atlantic
  - Indian
  - Pacific
24. What does a Special Purpose Insurer (SPI) or Protected Cell Company (PCC) mean?
- This is an insurer licensed to write only particular lines of business
  - This is a "transformer" that sets up and manages segregated cells
  - This is a subsidiary company of a large insurance group
  - This is a company licensed to perform only one deal
25. Which of the following is **NOT** part of the Insurance-Linked Securities (ILS) asset class?
- An indemnity-based catastrophe bond
  - Excess of Loss (XoL) ceded reinsurance contract
  - A sidecar quota-share reinsurance contract
  - Industry Loss Warranty (ILW) contract

26. Why would an indemnity catastrophe bond carry a higher coupon than an industry loss-triggered one if they are the same in all parameters?
- If bonds are identical, they will have the same coupon rate
  - The chances of collateral being trapped are higher with indemnity bonds, so investors would want an additional risk premium
  - The indemnity bond is more likely to trigger than the industry loss-triggered one
  - Indemnity bonds are more expensive to structure
27. What is the typical number of reinstatements used by ILS instruments?
- None
  - Two
  - One at a 100% premium
  - Unlimited
28. What would be the main reason for a large institutional investor (e.g., a pension fund) to allocate to the ILS space, even as catastrophe bond spreads tighten and the reinsurance market softens?
- For intra-class portfolio diversification
  - For hedging purposes
  - For ESG compliance reasons
  - Because they seek higher-yielding investments
29. What will be a loss to the index catastrophe bond with attachment point of USD 100bn. and exhaustion point of USD 120bn. Industry loss: USD 300bn.
- 5%
  - 10%
  - 20%
  - NO LOSS
30. Which of the following is a secondary peril considered by the ILS market?
- Earthquake
  - European winter storm
  - A large flood
  - Tropical Cyclone

31. Why are collective investment schemes managers, e.g., UCITS, not investing in Industry Loss Warranties (ILWs) despite their potentially more attractive returns than catastrophe bonds?

- Because the ILW market is very limited and has a weak secondary market
- Because they consider it riskier than catastrophe bonds
- Because they do not have enough in-house expertise in catastrophe reinsurance
- Because they cannot afford a period of illiquidity attached to an ILW contract

32. What does it mean if a bond is traded over the counter (OTC)?

- The bond is eligible for trading only by institutional investors
- This is a general definition of the secondary market for securities
- Over the counter (OTC) refers to the process by which securities are traded through an exchange
- Over the counter (OTC) trading means that securities are traded through a broker-dealer network, rather than through an exchange

33. Which tranche is the MOST risk-remote when sponsoring or investing in a catastrophe bond?

- Mezzanine tranche
- Junior tranche
- All tranches have the same risk characteristics, with differences in tenor
- Senior tranche

34. What does "cat-in-a-box" mean?

- This is the name of an earthquake-triggered cat bond
- This is your cat being put into a paper box
- It is a lending protocol that self-stabilises by incentivising the conversion of users' unhealthy loans into buying pressure for the borrowable asset
- An event meeting the specified criteria is tied to the grid, so when a particular 'box' is hit, the bond is triggered

35. What is a "transformer" in ILS transactions?

- A segregated cell under regulated insurer management, allowing the investor access to reinsurance activities
- Another name for a broker involved in the transaction
- A fronting reinsurer

- A third party holding collateral funds for an ILS transaction
36. What is the most common trigger type used in catastrophe bonds, which are currently on the market?
- Parametric
  - Industry Index
  - Indemnity
  - Industry loss
37. Which trigger type has the lowest basis risk?
- Industry Index
  - Indemnity
  - Parametric
  - Modelled loss
38. For which type of ILS does the active secondary market exist?
- Catastrophe bonds
  - Collateralised retrocession contracts
  - Industry Loss Warranties (ILWs)
  - Sidecars
39. What are the names of frameworks regulating catastrophe insurance capital charge rules in Europe & the U.S.?
- Basel IV & TCFD
  - IFRS & US GAAP
  - Solvency II & Risk-Based Capital
  - ECB & US Federal Reserve System rules
40. What is typically the strongest argument for a sovereign government in a developing country considering sponsorship of a catastrophe bond?
- No sponsor obligation to repay any amount received in case of the bond default
  - Guaranteed access to funds for recovery, up to the size of issuance.
  - Budget planning certainty
  - Diversified source of funding to cope with the impact of natural catastrophes
41. What is the most used tenor for the catastrophe bond?

- 2-years
  - Annual with automatic renewals
  - 3-years
  - 5-years
42. What does the US Securities Exchange Commission (SEC) Rule 144A refer to?
- It covers public, unregistered resales of restricted and controlled securities within certain limits
  - It modifies restrictions for the purchase and sale of privately placed securities among qualified institutional buyers without the need for SEC registration
  - It sets up principles of securitisation
  - It obliges the sponsor (issuer) to keep collateral at a trust account
43. Which company pioneered convergence between catastrophe and green bonds in partnership with a development bank?
- Generali
  - SCOR
  - Swiss Re
  - Hannover Re
44. Why would a small or weak-rated newcoming catastrophe bond sponsor consider a Private ILS deal being umbrellaed by the large existing market player?
- Because they lack enough experience
  - Because they have such a large player on their reinsurers panel
  - Because the newcomer's initial bond pricing (spread) may be higher than that of an established serial sponsor
  - Because it is cheaper for them in terms of structuring costs
45. What information about Private ILS deals is publicly unavailable? **TWO** correct answers.
- Size
  - Trigger type
  - Perils covered
  - Risk modeller
46. Which of the following statements best defines *securitisation*?

- The process of removing individual assets from a pool and selling them to investors individually
  - When capital is set aside to cover 100% of potential insured losses
  - The process of slicing risk into layers, each with a different risk profile
  - The procedure of creating a marketable financial instrument by merging or pooling various financial assets into one group
47. What are the current appealing new avenues for ILS product development? **TWO** correct answers.
- Cyber
  - Motor
  - Marine
  - Casualty
48. Which of the following best defines the Protection Gap?
- The amount a government pays to rebuild critical infrastructure after a natural disaster
  - The difference between incurred losses and the amount paid by an insurance policy.
  - The difference between economic and insured losses
  - The total economic damage is divided by the population
49. What is a disadvantage of Sovereign Disaster Risk Transfer?
- Allows the insured party to set the amount of premium, which it is willing to pay
  - Entails a trade-off between the cost of premiums and the frequency or scale of payouts
  - Makes greater predictability and reduces volatility of expenditures
  - Supports fiscal discipline
50. What was the first government to issue (sponsor) a sovereign catastrophe bond?
- Mexico
  - Jamaica
  - Chile
  - Japan