

507C.26 Fraudulent transfers prior to petition.

1. A transfer made and an obligation incurred by an insurer within one year prior to the filing of a successful petition for rehabilitation or liquidation under this chapter is fraudulent as to then existing and future creditors if made or incurred without fair consideration, or with actual intent to hinder, delay, or defraud either existing or future creditors. A fraudulent transfer made or an obligation incurred by an insurer ordered to be rehabilitated or liquidated under this chapter may be avoided by the receiver, except as to a person who in good faith is a purchaser, lienor, or obligee for a present fair equivalent value. A purchaser, lienor, or obligee, who in good faith has given a consideration less than fair for such transfer, lien, or obligation, may retain the property, lien or obligation as security for repayment. The court may, on due notice, order any such transfer or obligation to be preserved for the benefit of the estate, and in that event, the receiver shall succeed to and may enforce the rights of the purchaser, lienor, or obligee.

2. a. A transfer of property other than real property is made when it becomes perfected so that a subsequent lien obtainable by legal or equitable proceedings on a simple contract could not become superior to the rights of the transferee under section 507C.28, subsection 3.

b. A transfer of real property is made when it becomes perfected so that a subsequent bona fide purchaser from the insurer could not obtain rights superior to the rights of the transferee.

c. A transfer which creates an equitable lien is not perfected if there are available means by which a legal lien could be created.

d. A transfer not perfected prior to the filing of a petition for liquidation shall be deemed to be made immediately before the filing of the successful petition.

e. This subsection applies whether or not there are or were creditors who might have obtained a lien or persons who might have become bona fide purchasers.

3. A transaction of the insurer with a reinsurer is fraudulent and may be avoided by the receiver under subsection 1 if both of the following exist:

a. The transaction consists of the termination, adjustment, or settlement of a reinsurance contract in which the reinsurer is released from any part of its duty to pay the originally specified share of losses that had occurred prior to the time of the transaction, unless the reinsurer gives a present fair equivalent value for the release.

b. Part of the transaction took place within one year prior to the date of filing of the petition through which the receivership was commenced.

4. A person receiving property from an insurer or any benefit from an insurer which is a fraudulent transfer under subsection 1 is personally liable for the property or benefit and shall account to the liquidator.

84 Acts, ch 1175, §26; 93 Acts, ch 88, §7