

Agenda

- Introduction
- Survey results for
 - · ABI Review Process
 - TPD
 - · Gender Directive
 - · Future of CI product
- Conclusion
- Questions

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Introduction

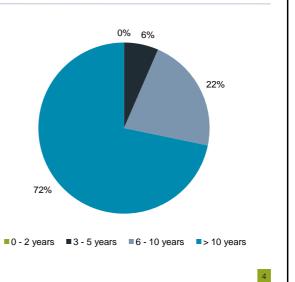
- The aim of our presentation was simple :
 - To canvass the views of a range of industry figures to allow us to gauge opinion on a number of current aspects and challenges of CI product design.

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Who did we ask? Superefficient marketing took on average 7 mins. · Busy CEOs took on average 11 mins. Diligent Underwriters 15% 54% took on average 30 mins. Prudent Actuaries took 13% on average 60 mins. Actuary ■ Claims Assessor/Manager Claims Assessors?? ■ Underwriter ■ CEO ■ Marketing ■ Other (please specify)

Level of experience

 Perhaps, not surprisingly, the people we know tend to be the ones that have been working longest



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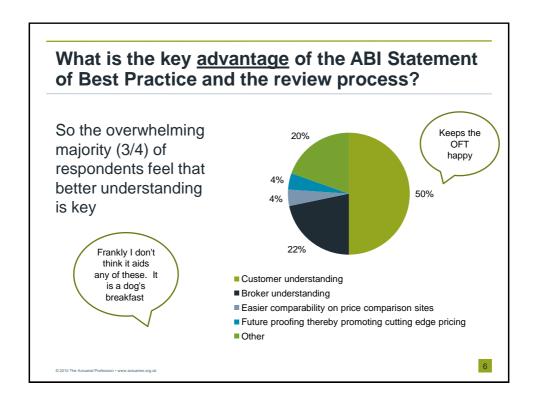
ABI Statement of Best Practice

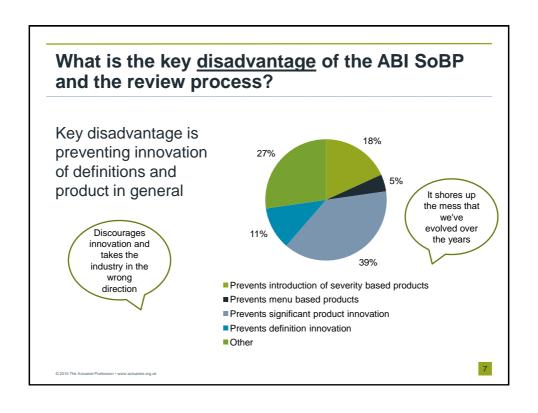
Common format — **Generic Terms** — **Model Wordings**

- The ABI believes the Statement of Best Practice continues to achieve its key aims of helping consumers in 3 important ways:
 - Security provides consumers with the safeguard that appropriate minimum standards of cover are used across the industry.
 - 2. Comparability makes it easier to compare critical illness (CI) insurance from different insurers.
 - 3. Clarity helps improve understanding about what each product does, and does not, cover.

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Comments on ABI Review Process

Free text comments suggest a mixed picture:

- "Frankly it creates as many problems as it solves."
- "... driven by what the ABI want to do rather than what the offices want to do!"
- "... it locks in the product to a bit of a straightjacket."
- "... welcome the ABI reviews & the work they've done ... I really do see major improvements"
- · "... advantages far outweigh any disadvantages."
- "Without standardisation there would be much greater broker and customer confusion ..."

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Total and Permanent Disability

- Early products had a core set of ~6 illnesses:
 - TPD generally included as a sweep-up benefit
- TPD claims account for low proportion of CI claims (~3%), but 55% of these are declined.
 - Possible lack of clarity around what constituted TPD as no model definition existed.
- ABI took the opportunity to address the issue in their most recent review.

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Total and Permanent Disability

- The new SoBP introduces 5 model definitions for TPD, but no name change.
- These are intended to:
 - Improve clarity about what is/isn't covered;
 - Help consumers compare policies.
- Model definitions for: Own Occupation, Suited Occupation, Any Occupation, 3 Specified Work Tasks, Unable to Look after Yourself Ever Again.
- "The new descriptive headings and standard definitions will make the scope of TPD cover much clearer"

Nick Kirwan

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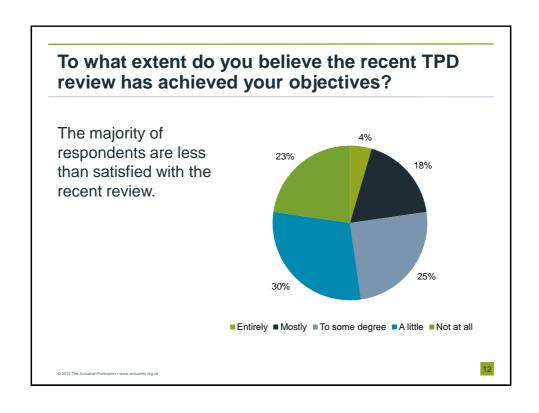
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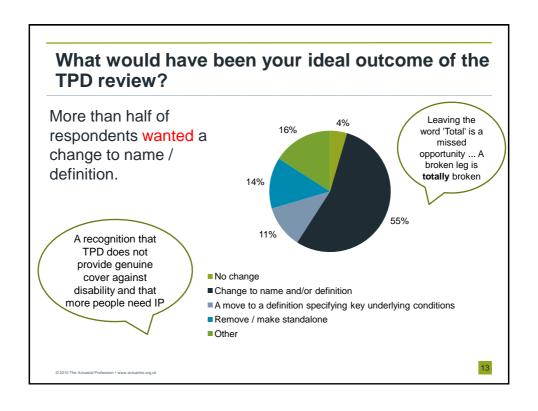
Total permanent disability – unable [before age x] to do your own occupation ever again

- Loss of the physical or mental ability through an illness or injury [...]
 to the extent that the insured person is unable to do the material and
 substantial duties of their own occupation ever again. The material
 and substantial duties are those that are normally required for, and/or
 form part of, the performance of the person's own occupation that
 cannot reasonably be omitted or modified.
- Own occupation means your trade, profession or type of work you do for profit or pay. It is not a specific job with any particular employer and is irrespective of location and availability.
- The relevant specialists must reasonably expect that the disability will last throughout life with no prospect of improvement, irrespective of when the cover ends or the insured person expects to retire.
- For the above definition, disabilities for which the relevant specialists cannot give a clear prognosis are not covered.

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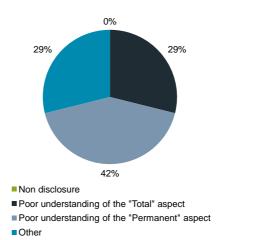




What do you believe is the main reason for the high decline rate of TPD claims?

So over 80% thought that customers poorly understood Total and / or Permanent

So why did the recent review fail to take the opportunity to address the name of the product?



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What do you believe is the main reason for the inclusion of TPD on CI contracts?

The vast majority feel that TPD is added because it is perceived to add value

But would customers feel the same if they knew the 55% decline rates? 25%

Perceived value by Customers

■Perceived value by Brokers

■ Offices looking to increase product ratings

HistoricalOther

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EU Gender Directive

- Applies to new insurance contracts concluded after 21 December 2007
- Unisex rates required but Member State opt-out allowed
- Opt-out clause: "Where gender is a determining factor in the assessment of risk based on relevant and accurate actuarial and statistical data then proportionate differences in individual premiums or benefits are allowed"
- Action brought in June 2008 by Test-Achats in the Belgian Constitutional Court → referred to ECJ
- ECJ ruling (1st March): Opt-out is invalid with effect from 21 Dec 2012
- Must use unisex pricing for new policies from 21 Dec 2012.

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The Gender Directive - what do you believe is the best solution following the Test Achats ruling?

- ■Live with it and price using aggregate rates
- Design products that appeal to one sex (but available to both)
- Unchanged products, but heavily marketed towards one sex
- ■Use of proxy rating factors
- ■Withdraw from the market
- ■Other

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What is the biggest risk now that the ECJ has upheld the Advocate General's opinion?

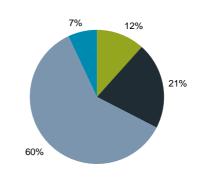
- Misestimation of aggregate mix Anti-selective lapses
- Increased capital requirements Extension of ban to underwriting
- Application to inforce
- Extension to other factors

Other

How prepared are you for the impact of the potential change to the Gender Directive?

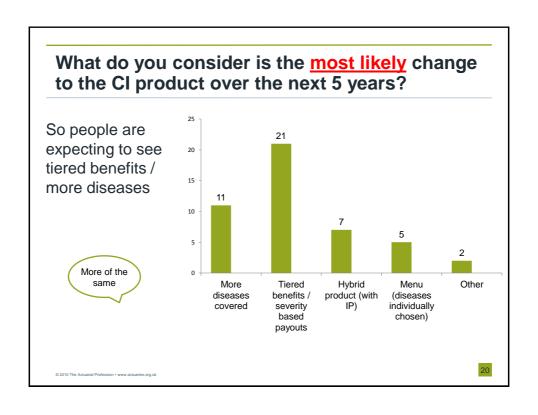
It is comforting to see most offices feel that they are well prepared, especially given other pulls on resources - e.g. Solvency II

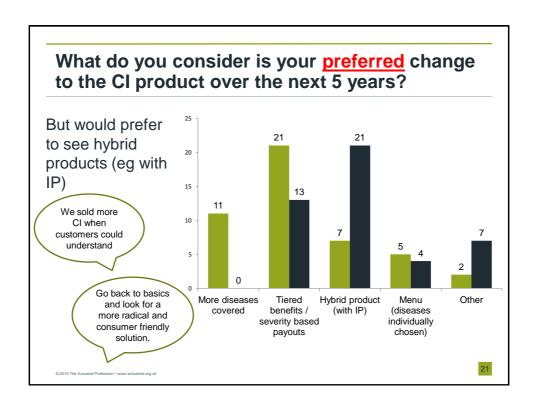
No-one felt they were not aware of or only had vague awareness of the Gender Directive.



- Have started to consider
- Fairly well prepared
- ■Well prepared have considered a variety of aspects

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Conclusion / Key Messages

- It is recognized that the SoBP aids customer understanding
- However, this has the consequence of inhibiting significant product innovation
- There is general dissatisfaction with the outcome of the TPD review, with most respondents favoring a name change
- There appears to be a good level of preparedness for the Gender Directive, with most concern about misestimating of the aggregate mix and anti-selective lapses.
- Disappointingly there is a clear mismatch between the expected and desired direction of CI over the next 5 years.

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