

The Impact of FSA Regulation A Case Study: PII for personal investment firms

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Agenda



- Why PII
- Problems
- Desired Outcomes & Approach
- Rules
- Communications
- Standards
- EU and what is next

Purpose of Pll



Initial purpose – to protect firms

 And so indirectly protects consumers as claims against firms usually come from their customers





 Encourages good risk management within firms as less risky firms pay less for PII

 Less burden on any compensation schemes available

 Market Confidence and Consumer Protection objectives



- Global shortage of capacity since 9/11
- Market perceives liability sector as higher risk
- Market perceives regulated sectors as highest risk (fear of "retrospective action")
- Cyclical nature of the market
- Pricing and terms



Demand for PII increasing due to requirements in:

 Insurance Mediation Directive (IMD); and

Markets in Financial Instruments
 Directive (MiFID)

Size of the Problem for personal investment firms (IFAs)



- 2283 'cases' between 01.09.02 23.03.04
- 344 referrals at peak (May 2003)
- Approx 35 front line staff

Now running at approx 25 a month



The problem: some perceptions?

Insurers

- Cherry picking
- Insufficient risk assessment
- Fear of industry reviews
- Brokers
 - Have to work harder
 - Difficult relationships with insurers
 - Status disclosure
- IFAs
 - Unrealistic expectations of their policy
 - Bad at applying for PII



Have I got PII news for YOU !



Regulator's clamp on _____won't stop the _____



Regulator's clamp on Lloyd's won't stop the cycle



Lloyd's fears PI ____



Lloyd's fears PI price war





FSA fears that advisers will go



FSA fears that advisers will go uninsured









'Let down' by FSA on Pl



Rising _____ of cover lands Lloyd's broker in ______



Rising cost of cover lands Lloyd's broker in liquidation



2003: The year that went _____ shaped





2003: The year that went PIshaped





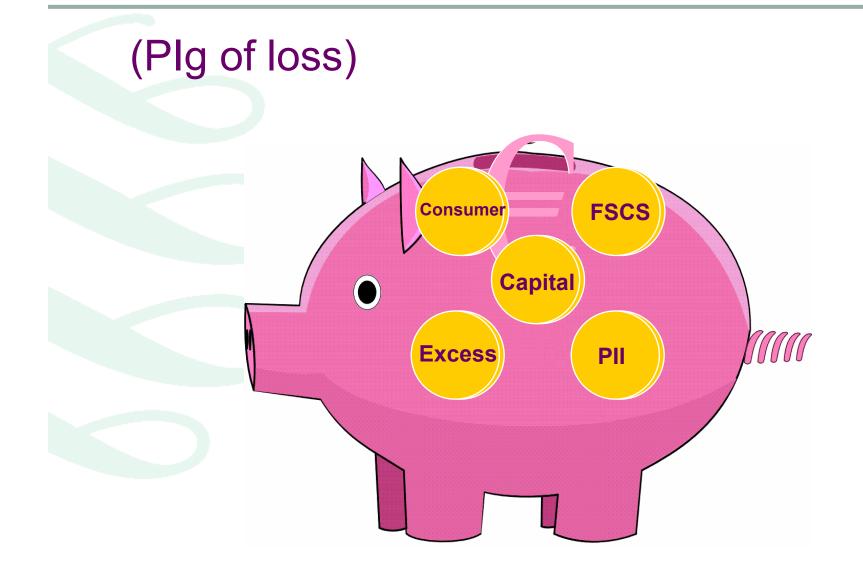
- Regulatory requirements set minimum standards in key areas but allow flexibility in policy wording
- Firms run their businesses in a way that minimises the number of claims on their PII policy
- There is enough capacity in the market to provide PII cover for all firms that are required to have it
- The insurance market has a better understanding of the risks of insuring firms

A successful outcome - (Paul Smee, AIFA) FSA

- Maximum flexibility
- A shared understanding of the purpose of PII
- Identification of different routes to the same end
- No artificial regulatory barriers

The Challenge!









- PII is a valuable tool
- We do not operate a zero failure regime
- The responsibilities of firm's senior management
- Need to implement European directives

Changes to our rules



Old rules

- Detailed requirements covering all aspects of PII policy
- Standard policy wording for PII contracts

New rules

- Focus on essential elements for PII
- Give firms greater flexibility by allowing them to combine PII and financial resources
- Remove detailed policy wording
- Implement IMD

Essential Rules





The price of flexibility



- Self insured layers
- "Group" purchasing arrangements
- Alternative risk transfer mechanisms
- Alternative funding schemes
- Comparable guarantees
- Captives
- Unusual business profiles



External communications

- PII forum
- Guide for IFAs to buying cover
- Training on new rules
- PII section on FSA website
- Definition of mis-selling
- S404 of FSMA provides important safeguards

Raising Standards



- Extensive programme of communications to inform and educate
- Roadshows, website and overview of the Handbook
 - Targeted information, plain language and best practice
- Aim to help IFAs help themselves, which should reduce the regulatory risks they face



Article 4.3 requires insurance and reinsurance intermediaries to hold PII cover of:

- €1,000,000 each and every claim &
- €1,500,000 for claims in the aggregate; or
- A 'comparable guarantee'

EU - MiFID requirements



Article 67 gives firms 3 options:
a) Initial capital of €50,000; or
b) PII cover of €1,000,000 single claim and €1,500,000 in the aggregate; or
c) A combination of initial capital and PII resulting in a level of coverage equivalent to a) or b).

EU - MiFID requirements

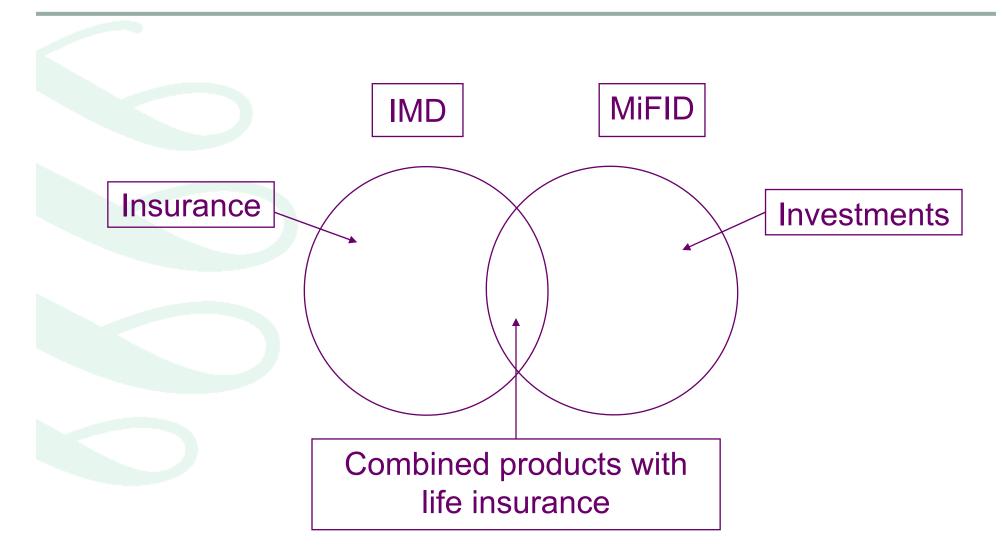


<u>Additional</u> requirements for firms who are also caught by IMD:

- a) initial capital of €25,000; or
- b) PII cover of €500,000 single claim and €750,000 in the aggregate; or
- A combination of initial capital and
 PII resulting in a level of coverage
 equivalent to a) or b).

EU - Overlap between MiFID & IMD







- MiFID gives firms flexibility to use financial resources
- However firms that sell insurance and investment products will be caught by both directives
- Estimate most personal investment firms to be caught by both directives



- Most UK firms of Independent Financial Advisers are small – going forward IMD effectively doubles PII cover required
- Effects on competition (EU wide)?
- The MiFID will add a further burden, but possible optional exemption?
- Review clause in MiFID.....?

Estimate of number of FSA authorised firms requiring PII

- ~ 4,000 personal investment firms (IFAs)
- ~ 6,000 general insurance and 7,000 secondary intermediaries expected
- ~ 1,000 other firms caught by IMD
- ~ 5,000 mortgage intermediary firms
- ~ 750 authorised professional firms





Working with Firms

Working with PI industry

Working with Europe

Large potential market



More PI woe as _____ is set to force _____?



More PI woe as EU is set to force 50% rise in IFA cover?



Will be made to eat ?



Will mortgage brokers be made to eat humble PI ?

Questions



