



The Insurance Competency Framework



CII

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User guide

What is a Competency Framework?

Competency may be defined as the knowledge and skills that individuals **must have** to perform effectively at work. A competency framework, therefore, is a structure that sets out and defines each individual competency (such as product knowledge or communication skills) required by individuals, across the job roles within an organisation. In this sense a competency framework is about trying to set an objective **minimum** acceptable benchmark of performance. Once established the competency framework can be used to identify knowledge and skills gaps for both the individual and the employer.

However, competency can also embrace those knowledge and skills that individuals **must acquire** to perform effectively. A competency framework can, therefore, also support professional development pathways. By defining different levels of competency linked to job roles, individuals and their managers can identify the knowledge and skills which they need to progress both within their current role and to other roles within the organisation.

When designing a competency framework it is important that this reflects the culture and business objectives of the organisation. It can then be at the heart of driving organisational success. By taking time to identify essential competencies against which to measure performance, organisations can feel confident of placing their people in the areas of the business where they can be most effective.

The CII Insurance Competency Framework

The CII's Insurance Competency Framework has been developed to provide an effective and externally benchmarked tool, which can be used to define the minimum levels of competence required across a wide variety of roles and job descriptions. This is particularly important in the context of a regulatory environment, where employees are required to demonstrate that they are competent for the work they do and maintain and develop this competence.

The CII's Insurance Competency Framework is a generic framework which can support a wide range of business operations providing insurance services, both in the UK and globally. It provides a comprehensive guide to the knowledge and skills which may be needed for different job roles. The framework is designed to be used as a guide for organisations wishing to develop their own bespoke competency framework. It offers a matrix approach, whereby employers can select those elements which are relevant to the job roles in their own organisation.

The CII's Insurance Competency Framework has been developed with employers, employees and market representatives to provide a standard and reference guide for the Industry.

The framework is designed to be used primarily by employers, but can also provide 'high level' competency guidance for individuals for key job roles and career pathways. By demonstrating clear levels of progression, the framework allows individuals to identify job profiles. This can facilitate the planning of future personal development, which can be used to continue building successful careers in the insurance industry.

The CII's Insurance Competency Framework sits at the heart of CII and the CII Faculties and helps to drive the development of new products and services. It is intended that in the longer term the Insurance Competency Framework will identify available CII learning solutions and examination units to support the attainment and maintenance of the specified competence levels.

By using the Insurance Competency Framework to support the development of their own company specific models, employers will be promoting both personal development and professional standards, which can contribute to the delivery of improved customer service and business results.

How does it work?

The CII's Insurance Competency Framework is structured around competencies, rather than job roles, resulting in a flexible framework and reducing the potential for confusion resulting from the wide variations in job roles and terminology used across the industry. Employers can select the competencies that are relevant to the job roles within their organisation.

The structure reflects:

- core areas of knowledge and skills required for **all** roles within insurance, such as legal, regulatory and the insurance principles – the **Competencies**
- specialised knowledge and skills needed for roles in the three key functional areas of underwriting, intermediaries and claims – **Specialist Competencies**

The competencies are generically worded so that they:

- can be applied to job roles anywhere in the world. For example, the competencies refer to the regulator rather than the UK's regulator the FCA
- remain current even when specifics change, such as legislation and regulatory requirements. For example, the competencies refer to Financial Crime legislation rather than specific Money Laundering Regulations
- can be applied in the context of specific job roles within individual organisations. For example, the competencies refer to relevant legislation which impacts on the cover provided, rather than the UK Health and Safety at Work Act.

Examples of how the generic wordings may apply are given in italics in the individual competencies.

The Competencies



The **Competencies** consist of:

- Technical
- Business

There are three **Specialist Competencies**:

- Underwriting
- Claims
- Intermediaries

Each of the specialist frameworks is managed by the relevant Faculty, who work continuously with subject experts from the market to ensure that the frameworks are kept relevant and up to date.

In order to maintain an insurance focus and to avoid it becoming unwieldy, the competency framework does not include specialist competencies for the following areas:

- business support roles such as Human Resources, Learning and Development and IT. Other frameworks are available which cover these areas.
- leadership and management. Other frameworks are available which cover these areas.
- insurance related services, such as Emergency Repairs, Breakdown Services and Medical Assistance
- areas of specific expertise, such as Loss Adjusting, Reinsurance, Compliance, Surveying and Loss Control

Some, or all, of the Competencies will still be relevant to these areas.

Levels

Each competency is divided into 4 levels providing a pathway from induction to expert:

- Stage 1 – Induction
- Stage 2 – Core competence
- Stage 3 – Key competence
- Stage 4 – Professional (expert)

For each level the knowledge of the lower level(s) is assumed.

The inter-relationship between the levels can be illustrated using the Technical Competency relating to insurance principles:

Stage 1 Introduction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knows the meaning of the principles of insurance
Stage 2 Core competence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applies the core principles of insurance to every day situations
Stage 3 Key competence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates how a range of situations may be affected by the principles of insurance • Applies the principles of insurance to complex situations
Stage 4 Professional (expert)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applies concepts, theories and ideas to respond to new and emerging situations that may be affected by the principles of insurance • Makes strategic decisions about situations that are affected by the principles of insurance to support business objectives

The link between CII qualification levels and the CII Insurance Competency Frameworks

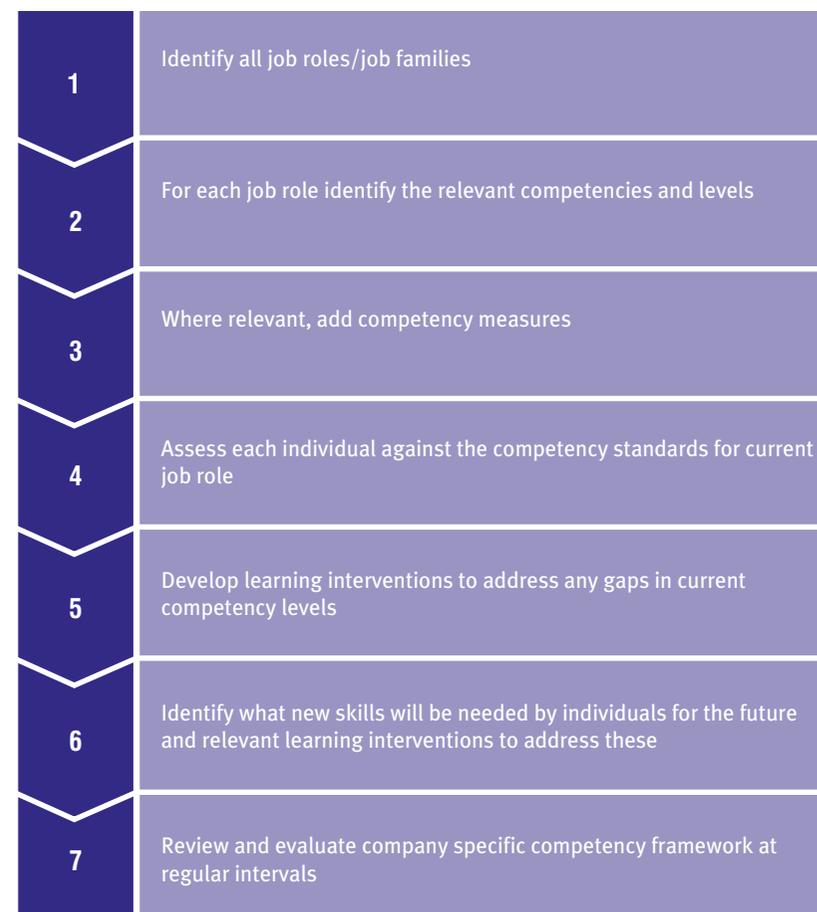
There is an equivalence between the levels in the CII Insurance Competency Framework and the CII Qualifications framework as detailed below:

CII Competency framework	CII Qualifications framework	Learning Outcome/ Competency Descriptors
Stage 1 – Induction	Foundation Insurance Test	Know, state list, define
Stage 2 – Core competence	Certificate in Insurance	Know, identify, outline, understand
Stage 3 – Key competence	Diploma in Insurance	Understand and apply, interpret, explain, describe, justify, differentiate, analyse
Stage 4 – Professional (expert)	Advanced Diploma in Insurance	Understand and apply, examine, review, critically analyse, evaluate, assess

It is intended that the individual competencies will contain links to possible CII learning solutions at the appropriate level to help an individual develop their competence. This is under development.

Implementing a competency framework for your own organisation

The following flow chart shows the key stages in developing a competency framework for your own organisation.



The following points of good practice should be borne in mind:

- involve line managers and other representatives at an early stage so that they feel part of what is going on, rather than having a feeling of something being imposed on them.
- the competencies are only a guide and are designed to be personalised by each organisation which uses them. There may be some content which is not relevant and should be deleted. In addition, you may wish to replace some generic content with more specific wordings and examples.
- it may be useful to present the framework as a matrix.
- the addition of measures against the individual competencies will mean that individuals can be assessed against the competency framework in a more objective manner. For example, the Stage 2 Competence ‘Applies the core principles of insurance to everyday situations’ may become ‘Give 4 examples of applying the core principles of insurance to everyday situations’.
- for some job roles the insurance competency framework can be linked to authority levels and approving competence for those giving advice to customers.

A simple example may look like:

	Job role			Technical competencies			
	Insurance principles and practice	Insurance products and services	Legal knowledge	Compliance and operational risk	Assessing and transferring risk	Claims	Underwriting and pricing
Trainee account handler	Stage 1	Stage 1	Stage 1	Stage 1	Stage 1	Stage 1	Stage 1
Account handler	Stage 2	Stage 2	Stage 2	Stage 2	Stage 2	Stage 2	Stage 2
Senior account handler	Stage 3	Stage 3	Stage 3	Stage 3	Stage 3	Stage 3	Stage 3
Department manager	Stage 4	Stage 4	Stage 4	Stage 4	Stage 4	Stage 4	Stage 4

Technical competencies

1. Insurance principles and practice

This competency is about an individual’s knowledge and understanding of the core principles of insurance and how this is applied on a day to day basis.

Stage 1 – Induction	Stage 2 – Core competence	Stage 3 – Key competence	Stage 4 – Professional (expert)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knows the meaning of the principles of insurance, such as utmost good faith, insurable interest, indemnity, contribution, subrogation and proximate cause • Knows the difference between fundamental and particular risks • Demonstrates an understanding of homogenous risks and the operation of the insurance pool • Demonstrates an understanding of the difference between insurance and assurance. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applies the core principles of insurance to everyday situations (<i>e.g. advising on the scope of policy cover, identifying potential claims and arranging insurance that meets customer needs</i>). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates an understanding of how a range of situations may be affected by the principles of insurance • Applies the principles of insurance to complex situations (<i>e.g. a policyholder’s failure to notify relevant information about changes to a risk or a change in a policyholder’s circumstances, major events such as extreme adverse weather, earthquake or terrorism</i>). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applies concepts, theories and ideas to respond to new and emerging situations that may be affected by the principles of insurance (<i>e.g. in relation to underwriting of new and emerging risks, environment and society changes, the handling of the impact of natural hazards and epidemics</i>) • Makes strategic decisions about situations that are affected by the principles of insurance to support business objectives.

2. Insurance products and services

This competency is about an individual’s knowledge and understanding of the range of insurance products and services available in the market and how that knowledge can be used to meet client needs. The term ‘services’ refers to non insurance benefits, such as help lines, authorised repairs and suppliers, uninsured loss recovery and risk control advice. These are often, but not always, provided as an add-on to specific types of policies.

Stage 1 – Induction	Stage 2 – Core competence	Stage 3 – Key competence	Stage 4 – Professional (expert)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knows the cover provided by different types of insurance (<i>e.g. liability insurance, motor and property insurance</i>) • Knows the meaning of common policy terms and conditions (<i>such as excesses and exclusions</i>) • Knows the features that can affect the underwriting and pricing of insurance products • Knows the range of non insurance services which are available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates an understanding of standard policy wordings, extensions and limitations • Identifies which types of insurance products and services are appropriate to a limited range of contexts/situations (<i>e.g. the purchase of a new home or setting up a business</i>) • Knows the reasons for applying specific terms, exclusions, conditions and warranties to a policy. • Able to explain why a range of everyday situations would not be covered by a policy (<i>e.g. due to an excluded peril or breach of policy condition by a policyholder</i>) • Identifies and resolves dual insurance issues (<i>e.g. the overlap between travel and household insurance</i>) • Demonstrates an awareness of competitors’ comparable products and services and their pricing. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates an in-depth understanding of both standard and non standard policy wordings, extensions and limitations • Analyses and evaluates which insurance products and services could meet complex client needs (<i>e.g. multi and international locations, ‘high risk’ rated activities or a customer with an adverse claims history</i>) • Identifies when to alter policy terms and the impact of doing so (<i>e.g. exclusions or excesses</i>). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluates the changes required to insurance products and services in response to – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – changes in consumer expectations, company strategy, legislation, regulations and ethical standards – environmental and societal changes; and – the impact of improved technology (<i>e.g. the use of smart app phones</i>) • Uses specialist knowledge of insurance products and services to meet complex client needs.

3. Legal knowledge

This competency is about an individual’s knowledge and understanding of the different types of law and the potential impact on their role, including:

- the law of torts
- contract law
- the law of agency
- statute law.

Stage 1 – Induction	Stage 2 – Core competence	Stage 3 – Key competence	Stage 4 – Professional (expert)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knows which laws can affect insurance practice (e.g., <i>Financial Crime (including Anti-Money Laundering) legislation, Bribery and anti-corruption legislation and, in the UK, the Data Protection Act and Consumer Credit Act</i>) • Knows how insurance can meet a specific legal liability (e.g. <i>in the UK compulsory third party motor insurance to meet Road Traffic Act liabilities and compulsory Employers’ Liability insurance</i>) • Able to list the requirements for a valid insurance contract (e.g. <i>offer and acceptance, consideration, legality and capacity</i>) • Demonstrates an understanding of what is meant by the law of torts and how legal liabilities arise in the context of insurance (e.g. <i>negligence, nuisance and trespass</i>). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applies knowledge of what is needed for an insurance contract to be legally valid in a range of everyday situations • Able to explain the relevance of the Law of Agency to insurance and how this can affect the relationship with a customer • Demonstrates an understanding of the difference between civil and criminal law and the associated legal processes, cost implications and appeals procedures • Demonstrates an understanding of the difference between litigation against customers and own organisation • Able to explain how relevant legislation impacts upon the cover provided (e.g. <i>Health & Safety legislation requirements for Engineering & Liability insurance and the Hotel Proprietors Act</i>). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies and assesses potential legal liability for a situation and recognises which specific insurance products will address the potential liability (e.g. <i>public liability, products liability and professional indemnity insurance</i>) • Assesses whether organisational processes and procedures and those that follow them are compliant with legal requirements (e.g. <i>Financial Crime legislation and, in the UK, the Data Protection Act and the Equality Act</i>). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyses the impact of new or changing legislation and legal practice on policy cover, legal liability and insurance practice and procedures (e.g. <i>EU legislation on underwriting and pricing by gender</i>) • Makes recommendations to reduce the potential liability of insurers in given situations (e.g. <i>imposing financial limits/terms on policy scope and/or arranging reinsurance</i>).

4. Compliance and operational risk knowledge

This competency is about an individual's knowledge and understanding of regulatory requirements and how to meet these on a day to day basis. It is also about understanding the concept of operational risk and how this is controlled within organisations.

Stage 1 – Induction	Stage 2 – Core competence	Stage 3 – Key competence	Stage 4 – Professional (expert)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knows the purpose of insurance regulation and which authority is responsible for insurance supervision • Knows how to comply with insurance regulation within own job role • Demonstrates an understanding of why capital adequacy and solvency are important • Knows organisational complaint processes and the timescales that must be adhered to • Gives examples of ways to ensure that a customer is treated fairly • Demonstrates an understanding how claims reserving can impact on the solvency of insurers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates an understanding of what underwriting capacity is • Able to describe what an insurance rating agency does • Able to describe what operational risk is • Knows what Terms of Business agreements (TOBAs) and Service Level agreements (SLAs) are • Demonstrates an understanding of the role of the regulator and their powers and the high level rules with which Financial Services organisations must comply (<i>for example, in the UK, the FCA and/or PRA requirements</i>) • Demonstrates an understanding of complaints handling regulations (<i>for example, in the UK, FCA complaints handling rules and the role of the Financial Ombudsman Service</i>) • Applies the regulatory requirements for conduct of business in own organisation within a limited range of contexts/situations • Able to explain conflict of interest and the potential consequences for a customer • Gives examples of regulatory requirements for the conduct of business (<i>e.g. in the UK, the ICOBS rules require suitability letters, disclosure and claims handling rules to be met</i>) • Knows the tax rules applying to insurance contracts and services (<i>e.g. in the UK, Insurance Premium Tax and VAT rules</i>) • Able to explain enterprise risk management • Able to describe ways to mitigate financial crime (<i>e.g. validation processes and money laundering controls</i>). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitors compliance with conduct of business regulatory requirements • Knows what is and is not ethical behaviour (<i>e.g. when selling insurance and handling claims</i>) • Knows the systems and controls in place in own organisation to support enterprise risk management and protect customers • Knows the insurer rating and related security guidelines for own organisation • Demonstrates an understanding of the concept of corporate governance as it applies to own organisation • Gives examples of the quality assurance process for own organisation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyses the impact on business processes of changes to regulatory rules and guidelines • Identifies behaviour that does not meet ethical or regulatory standards • Ensures that all employees are aware of legal, regulatory and compliance requirements and that processes and procedures are in place to manage any breaches of these • Monitors systems, communications and controls in own organisation and takes the appropriate action if the required standards are not met • Assesses the potential impact of insurer rating changes or insolvency and makes recommendations to protect own customers and own business.

5. Assessing and transferring risk (only applicable to those whose main role is not underwriting)

This competency is relevant to those whose main role is not underwriting (for example, brokers and claims handlers), but who nonetheless may require some knowledge and understanding of how risks are assessed and transferred. There are separate specialist underwriting competencies for those whose main role is underwriting.

Stage 1 – Induction	Stage 2 – Core competence	Stage 3 – Key competence	Stage 4 – Professional (expert)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knows the core principles of underwriting in relation to the transfer of risk (e.g. the insurance pool, material facts, perils and hazards and the premium) • Able to describe the structure and inter-relationships of the insurance market in relation to the transfer of risk (e.g. the role of insurers, intermediaries and reinsurers) • Demonstrates an understanding of different risk profiles (e.g. higher risk situations and businesses). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Able to explain how the core principles of underwriting apply to everyday situations (e.g. able to identify a material fact and explain how this could affect the insurance cover) • Able to explain why a particular condition applies to a risk (e.g. why a customer has an exclusion or a higher excess) • Able to explain the purpose and types of reinsurance and when they are used (e.g. facultative and treaty) • Knows what accumulation risk is and why it is important that an organisation knows what their accumulation risk is • Demonstrates an understanding of the role and importance of risk control and risk improvements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knows how reinsurance and other risk transfer options are arranged and what impact the risk profile, accumulation risk and company authority limits can have on reinsurance arrangements • Knows how risks are assessed using calculations such as estimated maximum loss (EML), maximum probable loss (MPL) • Able to explain what a captive is and how it is used • Knows the ways in which accumulation risk can be managed (e.g. catastrophe cover for hurricane or earthquake). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knows how exposure figures are analysed and the potential implications for an insurer (e.g. across a class of business/territory) • Able to explain the importance of monitoring authority limits to ensure a consistent approach • Knows how limits of existing risk exposure and modelling techniques are assessed and evaluated • Knows how appropriate products and approaches to managing risk exposure are identified (e.g. for individual customers or areas of the business) • Demonstrates an understanding of the impact of complex technical scenarios and the effect of specific risk transfer solutions on an insurer (e.g. alternative risk transfer on an account).

6. Claims knowledge (only applicable to those whose main role is not claims handling/management)

This competency is relevant to those whose main role is not claims handling/management (*for example, brokers and underwriters*), but who nonetheless may require some knowledge and understanding of how claims are handled and managed. There are separate specialist claims competencies for those whose main role is claims handling/management.

Stage 1 – Induction	Stage 2 – Core competence	Stage 3 – Key competence	Stage 4 – Professional (expert)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knows the core principles of insurance that apply to claims processing (<i>e.g. proximate cause, indemnity, subrogation, contribution and the application of average</i>) • Knows the key information required to process a claim and why this is needed (<i>e.g. date of claim in relation to policy cover dates</i>) • Able to describe the stages of the claims process and the roles of the parties involved (<i>e.g. the role of a loss adjuster, claims service providers</i>). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knows how to identify whether a policy is in force and the next steps in processing a claim notification • Knows which exclusions and policy conditions are standard and which are non standard on a policy • Able to explain the ways that fraud may be committed by customers and knows common fraud indicators • Able to explain how the principles of insurance apply to different types of straightforward claims (<i>e.g. indemnity, subrogation and contribution</i>) • Knows the reason for claims reserving and the implications of inaccurate reserving (<i>e.g. under or over reserving</i>). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knows how claims are managed based on set parameters and authority levels (<i>e.g. by class of business, type of claim, below a set financial limit</i>) • Knows how a claim is assessed to identify if it requires specialist handling and the resultant claims management process (<i>e.g. fraud suspicions, a large loss</i>) • Knows how claims reserving techniques are used and how to assess whether a claim reserve is accurate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knows how the claims notification, investigation and settlement process is managed for a large and/or complex claim • Able to explain the importance and purpose of the negotiation and arbitration process in relation to claims management • Knows the importance of the claims reserving process being ‘fit for purpose’ and the potential implications for an insurer (<i>e.g. inaccurate reserving</i>) • Able to identify the impact on claims handling following changes to underwriting policy, products or cover and make recommendations to support the business objectives.

7. Underwriting and pricing the risk (only applicable to those whose main role is not underwriting)

This competency is relevant to those whose main role is not underwriting (*for example, brokers and claims handlers*), but who nonetheless may require some knowledge and understanding of the underwriting and pricing process. There are separate specialist underwriting competencies for those whose main role is underwriting.

Stage 1 – Induction	Stage 2 – Core competence	Stage 3 – Key competence	Stage 4 – Professional (expert)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knows the key information required to underwrite a risk and why this information is required (<i>e.g. details of the risk (including the insured persons), special features, claims history, policy start date and duration, risk address</i>) • Able to explain the underwriting and rating factors for different types of risk (<i>e.g. in motor insurance – garaging location, make and model of car, use and driver details</i>) • Knows the reasons for applying non-standard policy terms (<i>e.g. a compulsory excess or a flood exclusion</i>) • Able to explain the meaning of insurable interest and the subject matter of insurance (<i>for example, who and what can be covered by particular types of policy</i>). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knows how to calculate indemnity values and alternatives to this, for different types of policy (<i>for example, the sum insured for property insurance</i>) • Demonstrates an understanding of when standard policy terms and conditions would apply to a risk and when special terms would be required or a risk declined • Able to explain the reasons for increases or decreases in premium in relation to straightforward risks • Able to explain different policy cover options and how they affect the underwriting and pricing process (<i>e.g. optional extras such as legal expenses insurance or the difference between standard and high net worth</i>) • Knows when additional information may be required to make a decision on risk acceptance or continuance of cover (<i>e.g. surveyor reports, claim history</i>) • Demonstrates an understanding of authority levels and restrictions on scope of business a company is authorised to underwrite • Knows what documentation is required for different types of risk (<i>e.g. policy document, schedule, certificates, declarations</i>). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knows how cover terms and premiums are determined for complex risks, including the use of underwriting authority levels • Demonstrates an understanding of when and what specialist information is needed to underwrite complex risks (<i>e.g. surveyor or engineer reports</i>) • Knows how underwriting tools and expert advice are used to inform the decision making process • Knows how ‘worst case scenarios’ are identified and the steps that can be taken to reduce the risk of these • Knows how customer portfolios are reviewed and how to decide what changes are required to ensure it is profitable and meets customer needs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knows how the underwriting and pricing for portfolios and classes of business are assessed to ensure that these are profitable and meet both stakeholder and customer requirements • Demonstrates an understanding of how changes to underwriting policy are identified and made to improve consistency of underwriting practice and business results • Demonstrates an understanding of the need to identify new products and services to support the development of an organisation and to meet its business objectives.

Business competencies

1. Company and market knowledge

This competency is about an individual's knowledge and understanding of:

- their own organisation
- the wider insurance market place and how this is applied on day-to-day basis.

Stage 1 – Induction	Stage 2 – Core competence	Stage 3 – Key competence	Stage 4 – Professional (expert)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knows the overall structure of the insurance market and the location of the company within this structure • Knows the processes, procedures and documentation common to that part of the market, which are relevant to own job role • Knows the organisational structure of the company and how this supports its business activities • Knows the company business, goals and mission statement • Knows the company values and ethos • Able to state how own role fits into the overall business operations and how it interacts with other areas of the business • Able to list the key factors which can increase or reduce profit for the company • Demonstrates an understanding of the company's key business objectives and how own role contributes to these • Knows the meaning of Key Performance Indicators and Service Level Agreements • Able to identify direct competitors in the market place. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applies knowledge of the market structure and its processes, procedures and documentation within a limited range of contexts/situations • Demonstrates an understanding of the company's key business objectives and how own role contributes to these • Knows the Key Performance Indicators and/or Service Level Agreements which apply to own role and works in accordance with these • Works collaboratively with teams outside own function in order to achieve key business objectives • Able to identify the external factors which can affect company results • Able to list the company's main competitors and explain why they are competitors • Demonstrates an understanding of and can identify media content relating to own organisation that may have a reputational impact and knows the correct escalation route through which to channel information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applies knowledge of the market structure and its processes, procedures and documentation in a range of complex and/or unfamiliar situations • Acts as a role model to others for conducting business in accordance with the company ethos and values and in an ethical manner • Differentiates between the company's short, medium and long term business objectives • Demonstrates an understanding of own and company performance data and applies this knowledge to contribute positively to achievement of key business objectives • Proactively identifies potential threats and opportunities to the business and make appropriate recommendations • Demonstrates an understanding of the impact of changes in the insurance market, including regulatory and legislative changes and modifies working practices accordingly • Identifies and proposes business process improvements. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anticipates how the business may be affected by external changes (<i>for example, regulatory and legislative changes, economic trends, market developments and social and demographic changes</i>) and reviews business objectives and/or working practices accordingly • Demonstrates an understanding of how to manage business ethics and any conflicts that may arise • Assesses the impact of competitor strategy on the company's business and market position and uses this knowledge to contribute to organisational strategy • Evaluates trends in company performance data and identifies the products and approaches required to achieve key business objectives • Sets and monitors Key Performance Indicators and/or Service Level Agreements relevant to achieving key business objectives • Represents own sector internally and own organisation externally to develop networks and positively influence the company's position within the market place.

2. Understanding the customer

This competency is about the importance of an individual knowing about and understanding their customers in order to best meet their needs. It recognises that customers can be both within and external to an organisation.

Stage 1 – Induction	Stage 2 – Core competence	Stage 3 – Key competence	Stage 4 – Professional (expert)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knows the meaning of internal and external ‘customers’ • Knows what a complaint is and when it should be referred • Knows the importance of understanding the customer when giving information or advice • Knows the importance of positive customer experiences in developing good relationships • Able to list the factors affecting the attraction and retention of customers • Knows what good customer service looks like • Demonstrates an understanding of why customers complain and the impact of complaints on the business • Knows the ways in which relationships with customers can be improved and how their expectations can be managed • Able to state the importance of customer feedback. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates an understanding of the issues and concerns which affect both internal and external ‘customers’ and applies that knowledge to develop and maintain positive customer relationships • Gathers information about the customer and uses this effectively to meet their needs • Demonstrates an understanding of the need to balance the requirements of both the customer and the organisation and able to apply that knowledge to everyday situations • Acts as a role model in providing excellent customer service through understanding the customer • Demonstrates an understanding of the factors that can cause conflict with customers and the ways in which conflict can be diffused • Gathers customer feedback and communicates this to others • Demonstrates an understanding of the impact of own actions on the customer relationship and identifies opportunities to improve the customer relationship. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manages customer expectations effectively • Demonstrates an understanding of the need to balance the requirements of both the customer and the organisation and able to apply that knowledge to a range of more complex situations • Able to explain how positive and negative customer experiences can impact other areas of the business • Analyses customer feedback to decide which should be acted on and uses this to improve relationships with customers • Takes action to improve the reliability of customer service based on specific customer feedback • Supports colleagues so that they are empowered to resolve customer issues within organisation guidelines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyses the customer base to ensure that the products and services offered by the company continue to meet their needs • Challenges existing processes and procedures to improve the customer experience • Develops and enhances customer relationships at all levels both within the company and with external customers • Demonstrates an understanding of the customer service standards and culture of the company and ensures their delivery within own area of responsibility • Undertakes a root cause analysis of customer complaints and takes appropriate corrective action to prevent recurrence • Pro-actively seek customer feedback using both new and existing tools and follows up on this feedback through the correct channels • Analyses and evaluates patterns in customer feedback to identify where customer service and customer loyalty can be improved • Diffuses conflict with customers effectively, including situations referred by colleagues.

3. Communication skills

This competency is about an individual understanding the importance of communicating effectively and being able to select and use the most appropriate means of communication from a range of methods and styles.

Stage 1 – Induction	Stage 2 – Core competence	Stage 3 – Key competence	Stage 4 – Professional (expert)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates an understanding of the importance of good communication and the negative effects of poor communication • Able to list the different methods of communication and when they would be used • Knows the principles for communicating effectively verbally, in writing and electronically • Knows the importance of exchanging information and resources with colleagues • Knows the company standards and procedures for communicating with others. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Communicates effectively verbally, in writing and electronically with colleagues and customers using everyday methods of communication (<i>e.g. letters, email, the telephone and web chat</i>) • Presents information clearly, concisely and accurately in accordance with company standards • Demonstrates an understanding of the barriers to good communication and how these can be overcome • Identifies and uses the best method of communication in a variety of everyday situations • Uses listening and questioning techniques effectively to gather information and to check the other party's understanding • Provides clear information to other team members and more senior colleagues as required, to support their communication with others. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses communication skills in a thorough and effective manner to manage own area of responsibility • Determines the essential and desirable content of communications with others (including conflict resolution) • Demonstrates an understanding of how non-verbal communication skills can affect business relationships and is able to use these effectively • Presents information accurately and effectively using more complex communication methods, such as reports and presentations • Conducts effective meetings, maintaining documented records of agreed actions, detailing owners and timescales • Demonstrates an understanding of the need to justify decisions to others and to communicate clearly the reasons for these • Identifies the target audience for communications and resources • Adapts communications and resources to take account of the target audience, including less experienced colleagues. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates advanced communication skills to enhance the business function • Critically reviews documents produced by self and others for accuracy, clarity and content • Uses communication skills to make recommendations and to influence company strategy • Demonstrates an ability to communicate accurately and effectively both internally and externally at all levels • Provides a rationale for business decisions at operational and/or strategic level and to communicate this to others. • Delivers formal reporting as required by the business • Ensures processes are in place both to gather input from and to disseminate information to employees and to take the action when needed.

4. Management of information

This competency is about how to gather, analyse, manage and store information effectively and securely.

Stage 1 – Induction	Stage 2 – Core competence	Stage 3 – Key competence	Stage 4 – Professional (expert)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knows how to understand information • Knows how to keep accurate and complete records of communications and business transactions in accordance with company procedures • Demonstrates an understanding of the significance of gathering sufficient information for the findings of any analysis to be valid • Demonstrates an understanding of the importance of and knows how to maintain the confidentiality and security of information • Knows how bespoke in house IT systems are used to record and store information. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understands straightforward information and reaches conclusions in a variety of everyday situations • Provides data to others at intervals as required by job role and on an ad-hoc basis, to support key decision making processes of more senior colleagues • Keeps accurate and complete records of communications and business transactions in accordance with company procedures • Keeps information confidential and secure and understands the implications of not doing this • Uses bespoke in house IT systems to record and store information accurately and effectively. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishes and maintains data and information records which are sufficient for own purposes and which meet company, legal and regulatory requirements • Demonstrates an understanding of the implications of not keeping accurate and complete records for both the company and its customers • Understand both internal and external data and evaluates how to use this effectively within own job role • Obtains, interprets and analyses relevant data and reaches conclusions in a range of complex and/or unfamiliar situations • Uses both bespoke in house IT systems and common external software to gather, analyse and store information accurately and effectively. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develops and uses appropriate internal and external software packages to obtain and analyse management information • Obtains and analyses relevant data to reach conclusions in support of recommendations for change at operational and/or strategic level • Uses data analysis to assess the impact of past decisions at operational and/or strategic level • Evaluates trends in data and uses data for business reporting and to produce forecasts • Critically evaluates analysis of information produced by others • Contributes to the development of organisational strategy for file management.

5. Planning and organising

This competency is about the importance of planning and organising and of team working for business requirements, targets and timescales to be met.

Stage 1 – Induction	Stage 2 – Core competence	Stage 3 – Key competence	Stage 4 – Professional (expert)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knows the importance of planning and prioritising personal workload and diary to meet business requirements, targets and timescales • Able to list the tools and techniques which can be used to plan and organise time and work more effectively • Knows about the factors that may impact on personal workload • Knows how planning and organising own work links to work objectives of the team as a whole. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Plans, prioritises and organises own time and work to meet business requirements, targets and timescales • Identifies when plans may not be met and to communicate this to those who are affected • Provides assistance to colleagues to help to meet business objectives • Identifies and obtains the resources and equipment needed to complete personal workload • Suggests ideas and innovative solutions improve business efficiency and achievement of business objectives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effectively and proactively plans, prioritises and organises caseloads in a way which allows for unexpected events and interruptions • Makes decisions which take account of and balance the impact on the business, customer expectations, regulatory requirements and commercial considerations • Monitors the progress of work against business objectives and revises plans where necessary • Delegates tasks effectively in order to meet business objectives • Analyses existing ways of planning and organising work to find more efficient ways of working. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides vision and direction in planning, prioritising and organising work and resources at an operational and/or strategic level • Sets individual performance objectives which reflect the skills and experience of individual team members • Anticipates and manages the impact of change • Anticipates, evaluates and develops plans to deal with unexpected contingencies which may impact on the achievement of business objectives • Leads the team successfully through difficulties and challenges to meet business objectives • Critically analyses ways of working and makes recommendations for change at an operational and/or strategic level • Takes responsibility for the delivery of the timely output of work within area of responsibility, generating a sense of urgency where necessary.

6. People management

This competency is about how individuals manage those who report to them in order to:

- ensure compliance with company and legal requirements
- support the development of team members to enhance their contribution to the organisation

Stage 1 – Induction	Stage 2 – Core competence	Stage 3 – Key competence	Stage 4 – Professional (expert)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knows terms and conditions of employment and rights and responsibilities at work • Knows reporting lines in relation to own job role. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explains and demonstrates systems and procedures relating to own job role to others, including new colleagues • Accurately communicates and records shift patterns, holiday requests and absences in line with company procedures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates an understanding of the difference between leadership and management • Effectively manages and supervises those who report to you in line with company policies and procedures, including those who are achieving personal work objectives and those who are under performing • Follows human resource policy and processes for issue escalation • Shares own knowledge and experience to support others to achieve personal and business objectives • Explains and demonstrates systems and procedures relating to own job role to others, including providing mentoring support to less experienced colleagues • Monitors the work of others and provides timely and constructive feedback, giving praise where appropriate • Coaches colleagues through technical referrals and decisions, and proactively identifies training and development needs • Contributes to the development and delivery of training interventions for others. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operates performance management systems and processes effectively • Knows where to obtain information and advice to support people management • Motivates and inspires others to achieve business objectives through own example and by recognising achievement • Uses own expert knowledge to support others to achieve personal and business objectives • Uses the skills and experience of individual team members effectively to deliver business objectives at an operational and/or strategic level • Evaluates the skills and knowledge of those who report to you to identify training and development needs and to find appropriate solutions • Maintains appropriate records of training and development needs, including a documented personal development plan process • Develops, implements and monitors appropriate reward and recognition schemes • Critically analyses the skills and knowledge required to deliver business objectives in relation to talent management and succession planning and to develop plans to address any gaps • Challenges existing policies and procedures for managing people to ensure they continue to meet the operational and/or strategic needs of the business • Analyses and understands the reasons behind absence levels and put corrective actions in place • Obtains and maintains the resources needed to meet business objectives.

7. Negotiation and persuasion skills

This competency is about the ability to be proactive in negotiation, where this is required within the job role, in order to achieve cost effective solutions to situations.

Stage 1 – Induction	Stage 2 – Core competence	Stage 3 – Key competence	Stage 4 – Professional (expert)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knows the principles of effective negotiation, if this is required within job role • Able to state the information required to make effective decisions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negotiates in a timely manner to provide cost effective solutions for the company and its customers within a range of everyday situations • Negotiates effectively within own authority limits using a range of negotiation styles • Anticipates objections and develops effective responses • Emphasises positive messages and key benefits • Takes a pro-active but pragmatic approach to negotiation • Makes sound decisions based on the available information within a range of everyday situations • Identifies parameters to work within following a compromise or concession agreement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates an understanding of and is able to apply the skills and tactical awareness necessary to achieve effectual negotiations • Negotiates in a timely manner to provide cost effective solutions for the company and its customers within a range of more complex and/or unfamiliar situations • Uses a range of strategies to achieve desirable outcomes • Makes sound decisions based on the available information, own experience and consideration of all possible outcomes within a range of more complex and/or unfamiliar situations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Negotiates and influences effectively at all levels, both internally and externally, to achieve operational and/or strategic objectives • Critically analyses and evaluates all available information and possible outcomes when making decisions at operational and/or strategic level • Demonstrates an understanding of the impact that negotiation and decision making practice has on company performance • Evaluates existing policies and procedures for negotiation and decision making and makes positive contributions to its development and implementation.

Specialist underwriting competencies

(applicable only to those whose main role is underwriting. The technical core competencies cover the roles of those whose main role is not underwriting, but who nonetheless may require some knowledge and understanding of how risks are assessed and priced)

1. Risk perception and assessment

This competency is about knowledge and understanding of the information gathering process, the factors that affect the acceptance and underwriting of risks and how these are applied on a day-to-day basis.

Stage 1 – Induction	Stage 2 – Core competence	Stage 3 – Key competence	Stage 4 – Professional (expert)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knows why material facts are important in assessing risk. Can give examples particular to own business area • Able to explain why the duty of disclosure is important for underwriting, when and to whom it applies • Knows why perils and hazards are important in assessing risk. Can give examples to illustrate this • Knows own organisation’s process for obtaining material facts • Knows own organisation’s policy for risk classification for own business area • Knows own organisation’s acceptance and underwriting criteria for own business area • Demonstrates an understanding of how to identify risks that do not meet own organisation’s underwriting criteria and the options available in relation to these • Knows which types of risks are not acceptable and why • Able to define common underwriting terminology (eg. <i>risk, underwriting criteria, capacity, risk perception and acceptance</i>). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knows and applies organisational underwriting philosophy • Identifies and assesses risks that are considered both ‘standard’ and ‘non-standard’ following own organisation’s underwriting procedures • Acts within own authority levels and follows own organisation’s referral process for risks which fall outside these authority limits • Identifies any additional information that may be required to make a decision on acceptance or continuance of a risk • Able to give examples of external factors that may give rise to a change in underwriting policy (eg. <i>PEST factors, legislation and litigation, pandemics, industry trends</i>) • Identifies and assesses the underwriting criteria and risk classification for risks in own business area within a limited range of contexts and situations • Knows the benefit of liaison with the claims function and the significance of claims information, including claims reserves, for underwriting • Demonstrates an understanding of the concept of ‘exposure’ and the importance of identifying exposure to both single and accumulation risks (eg. <i>concurrent events, multiple locations and cross sector</i>) • Demonstrates an understanding of the significance of risk control and risk improvement for the underwriting of a risk • Demonstrates an understanding of the issues that may arise when assessing risks in other territories/states • Identifies potential non disclosure or misrepresentation when assessing a risk and makes recommendations for acceptance or declination. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knows the capacity and scope of business that own organisation/business area is authorised to write and how this links to the overall organisational underwriting strategy and business objectives • Demonstrates an understanding of the role of the external specialist in the underwriting process and identifies when they should be appointed • Evaluates the risk exposure and determines the acceptance criteria and risk classifications for risks in a range of complex or unfamiliar situations • Uses specialist reports, statistical reports and underwriting tools to make underwriting decisions in range of complex and/or unfamiliar situations • Identifies ‘worst case scenarios’ and steps that can be taken to minimise the risk for own organisation and the customer • Utilises policy terms and conditions when determining underwriting criteria to minimise risk to the organisation in own business area • Determines whether reinsurance is required for a risk to be acceptable and checks that this is available in accordance with organisation guidelines • Knows what a realistic disaster scenario is and can explain how actuarial modelling can assist in underwriting and pricing risks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyses options available and makes appropriate and effective underwriting decisions with reference to the law, regulations and other relevant factors • Assesses and evaluates the potential impact on own business area of unexpected contingencies and ensures that the underwriting strategy takes account of these in order to minimise the impact on the business • Analyses data on aggregation exposures and identifies action necessary to minimise any adverse impact on the underwriting account for own business area • Identifies capacity options and makes recommendations for each business class to enhance capacity available for risks in own business area • Manages and monitors acceptance and underwriting authority levels for own area of the business • Participates in reinsurance treaty negotiation and treaty management on behalf of own business area.

2. Pricing the risk

This competence is about knowledge and understanding of the factors that affect the pricing of risks and the ability to apply these on a day-to-day basis

Stage 1 – Induction	Stage 2 – Core competence	Stage 3 – Key competence	Stage 4 – Professional (expert)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knows how a premium is calculated for classes of business being underwritten (eg. by applying a premium rate to a premium base, flat premiums or based on burning costs) • Knows why different rates are applied to different types of risks • Knows the factors that can affect the premium rate for an individual risk • Demonstrates an understanding of the significance of the claims loss ratio for the pricing of a risk • Able to describe the role of the actuary in underwriting pricing • Demonstrates an understanding of the reasons for premium loadings and discounts and the reasons for these for own area of work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies data sources which can be used for pricing decisions • Knows the factors that can affect pricing (eg. intermediary remuneration, investment income, tax, return on capital, planned profitability) and can explain why these impact on pricing strategy • Prices risks correctly within own authority limit following organisational policies and procedures in a limited range of contexts and situations • Knows the implications for own organisation’s business objectives, including profit margins, if risks are inaccurately priced • Knows what measures of profitability are used within own business area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates an understanding of the different statistical methods and risk premium models that can be used to establish the risk price • Prices risks correctly within own authority limit following organisational policies and procedures for a range of complex risks • Demonstrates an understanding of the potential impact of pricing discounts, incentives and elasticity of supply and demand on portfolios of business/own business area • Demonstrates an understanding of the market factors that can affect pricing for own business area (eg. distribution channels, competition, organisation’s growth/profit strategy, regulation, reinsurance costs and branding) • Knows the implications of capital and solvency requirements for the pricing of risk • Identifies the impact of rating changes on own class of business and suggests ways to mitigate any adverse impact on the business. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluates the potential impact on underwriting income and profitability of changes in pricing factors for own area of business • Demonstrates an understanding of the potential impact of retrospective rating on the business • Works with actuaries and stakeholders to ensure an accurate pricing policy which links to business objectives for own area of business • Evaluates and adapts pricing strategy in response to changes in the market cycle and other external factors • Inputs into cross product growth, pricing of new products and profitability strategies.

3. Underwriting process

This competency is about the knowledge and understanding of the organisation’s underwriting processes and procedures which is needed for new risks, alterations, renewals and/or cancellations to be processed in an accurate and timely manner.

Stage 1 – Induction	Stage 2 – Core competence	Stage 3 – Key competence	Stage 4 – Professional (expert)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knows the organisational policies and procedures for the issue of quotations and what information must be provided for own business area • Knows the key pieces of information needed to process a new application, renewal, cancellation and/or an alteration to an existing risk for the class of business being underwritten • Identifies and obtains any further information which is required • Knows the organisational policies and procedures for processing a new application, renewal, cancellation and/or an alteration to an existing risk for the class of business being underwritten • Knows own organisation’s procedures for the referral of risks to stakeholders • Demonstrates an understanding of how binders and delegated authority schemes can affect the underwriting process within own business area • Knows the scope of cover, including policy extensions, limitations and exclusions for the class of business being underwritten • Knows what documents must be issued for the classes of business being underwritten (eg. cover notes, policies and certificates) • Knows the organisational policies and procedures for the issue of documentation • Knows the significance of the premium payment and the ways in which premiums can be paid • Knows own authority limits and own organisation’s referral process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides complete and accurate quotations for straightforward risks • Identifies and assesses the information provided in relation to the processing of new and existing risks in a limited range of contexts or situations • Identifies and obtains any missing information • Follows own organisation’s guidelines for referral of risks to stakeholders • Follows organisational policies and procedures for the processing of new and existing risks in a limited range of contexts or situations • Identifies, investigates and resolves any issues that arise • Processes risks in line with authority limits and adheres to organisational referral procedures • Knows the organisational processes and procedures for discouraging, detecting and handling actual or potentially fraudulent situations • Demonstrates an understanding of the significance of law and jurisdiction for the classes of business being underwritten • Knows the policyholder’s rights for the class of business being processed • Demonstrates an understanding of the significance of fully defining insurance contract terms (eg. insured, sum insured and limit of indemnity) • Knows the structure of an insurance policy and policy schedule • Arranges for the issue of accurate documentation in a timely manner for the classes of business being underwritten, incorporating any relevant extensions and/or limitations to cover • Identifies special requirements for class of business being handled and process these according to organisation’s own guidelines. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Processes complex risks within own authority limits and in accordance with organisational policies and procedures • Demonstrates an understanding of how legislation and regulations impact on the processing of new and existing risks and the issue of associated documentation (eg. in the UK, Consumer Protection Act and Unfair Contract Terms Act) • Monitors the operation of delegated authority agreements, binding authorities and/or scheme arrangements to ensure that organisational underwriting procedures and policy wordings are being followed • Demonstrates a detailed understanding of complex policy wordings, extensions and/or limitations and their interpretation and application • Applies variations in policy wordings, terms and conditions applicable to complex risks and can explain the significance of these • Assesses the reinsurance requirements for the classes of business being processed and complies with reinsurance notification and settlement procedures • Analyses monitoring data in relation to own class of business and suggests improvements to the processing of new and/or existing risks for own business area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determines and reviews the policies and procedures for the processing of new and existing risks in own area of business in line with own organisation’s strategy • Identifies underwriting process improvements and implements these in line with organisational strategy and market agreements • Manages reinsurance facilities in accordance with organisation policy, settlement procedures and international/local agreements • Monitors and reviews the company referral process in relation to the processing of new and existing risks.

4. Underwriting management

This competency is about knowledge and understanding of the factors that affect the performance of an underwriting portfolio and how risk exposure can be monitored and controlled.

Stage 1 – Induction	Stage 2 – Core competence	Stage 3 – Key competence	Stage 4 – Professional (expert)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knows the basic features of ‘add on’ services (<i>eg. helplines, authorised repairers and uninsured recovery services</i>) • Knows the meaning of relevant terms, such as ‘underwriting cycle’, ‘underwriting portfolio’ ‘market cycle’ ‘reinsurance cycle’ and what impact these can have on a portfolio of business • Demonstrates an understanding of the role of reinsurance and when it is used • Knows the meaning of risk accumulation and aggregation and the impact these can have on a portfolio of business. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knows when binding authorities and line slips are used for own area of business and the potential benefits and risks associated with these • Demonstrates an understanding of the significance of reserving policy for the underwriting of a portfolio of business • Knows the benefits of ‘add on’ services for the customer and the organisation and how they can affect the performance of an underwriting portfolio • Demonstrates an awareness of the data that indicates how an underwriting portfolio is performing for own area of business • Demonstrates an understanding of what an organisation can do to support ‘spread of risk’ • Knows the importance of underwriting authority limits and how they can be used to manage an underwriting portfolio. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knows organisational policies and procedures for carrying out audits and participates in these in relation to own area of business • Knows the data and methods used to monitor underwriting performance for own class of business • Identifies trends in claims costs and their potential impact on underwriting performance for own class of business • Demonstrates an understanding of the types of allowances and adjustments to underwriting income made when assessing performance (<i>eg. pipeline premiums and IBNR (incurred but not reported) claims</i>) • Knows how the types of reinsurance used for own class of business can be used to protect the underwriting portfolio • Knows the significance of brand profile, marketing and distribution for developing portfolios of business • Demonstrates a clear understanding of the internal factors that can affect underwriting capability (<i>eg. resource, specialist knowledge and data systems</i>) • Knows the impact of product mix on portfolio underwriting • Manages suppliers and monitors service level agreements to ensure organisational standards are met. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensures authority limits and underwriting controls are used effectively to manage exposure for own business area • Monitors and manages the maintenance and growth of a balanced portfolio for own business area • Assesses, through monitoring and evaluation, whether underwriting standards are being met and make recommendations for improvement • Recommends measures to reduce the impact of the market/underwriting cycle on own business area • Monitors and manages delegated authority and scheme relationships to protect the risk portfolio and control risk exposures • Evaluates outsourcing and identifies any changes required to protect the risk portfolio and control risk exposures • Analyses underwriting management data and identifies and takes action in relation to potential issues (<i>eg. by liaising with stakeholders such as actuaries, intermediaries and claims services</i>).

Specialist intermediary competencies

(applicable to those who work for any type of intermediary)

1. The role and responsibilities of intermediaries

This competency is about knowledge and understanding of the role and responsibilities of the intermediary in relation to both their client and product providers.

Stage 1 – Induction	Stage 2 – Core competence	Stage 3 – Key competence	Stage 4 – Professional (expert)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates an understanding of the role of an intermediary in meeting client needs • Demonstrates an understanding of the different types of intermediary and the service they provide • Able to describe the distribution channels used by customers to buy insurance for classes of business being handled and how this relates to own organisation • Knows the purpose and content of Terms of Business and Service Level Agreements used by own organisation and how these meet regulatory requirements • Knows the difference between giving advice and giving information • Knows own organisation’s guidelines for giving information or advice to customers • Able to describe the intermediary’s duties when acting as an agent of the customer • Able to describe the intermediary’s duties when acting as an agent of the product provider • Knows the different ways in which intermediaries are remunerated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies the different types of intermediary services available in own market and knows how their product and service offering differs from own organisation offering • Knows the responsibilities that an intermediary has when selecting a product provider • Knows the issues which should be taken into account when selecting product providers for straightforward risks and follows organisational policies and procedures in relation to these • Able to describe the different stages of the insurance service and sales process • Knows the different ways in which intermediaries are remunerated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knows the potential conflicts of interest for different types of intermediary remuneration (<i>eg. commission, fees, bonuses, profit share agreements</i>) • Able to describe the role and responsibilities of the intermediary at each stage of the annual client service cycle • Knows the issues which should be taken into account when selecting product providers to place business for complex risks and follows organisational policies and procedures in relation to these • Knows the role of the intermediary in the event of insurer failure or an insurer discontinuing a line of business and follows organisational procedures in relation to this • Knows the role of the insurance intermediary in the risk management process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analyses product provider results and ratings in order to make recommendations that are mutually beneficial for clients and own organisation • Identifies and anticipates changes to product ranges and market requirements and recommends appropriate action • Demonstrates an understanding of the requirements for insurance broking accounts and the need for segregation and identification of client money • Evaluates the role of service level agreements in providing client satisfaction • Monitors actions taken by own organisation in the event of an insurer failure or an insurer discontinuing a line of business to ensure client needs continue to be met • Makes recommendations for the annual client service cycle, including what it should contain and what is considered best practice • Evaluates the advantages and disadvantages of electronic trading and utilises this to the best advantage of own area of business • Evaluates the different forms of intermediary remuneration and when these should be used within own area of business.

2. Negotiation and placement of risks

This competency is about the knowledge and understanding of the information needed to place risks and how these are applied on a day to day basis.

Stage 1 – Induction	Stage 2 – Core competence	Stage 3 – Key competence	Stage 4 – Professional (expert)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knows the importance of the intermediary assessing the needs of a client • Able to identify customer requirements and to identify which products from own organisation’s offering could support the customer • Knows the organisational policies and procedures for the issue of quotations and what information is needed by product providers for own business area • Knows the possible consequences of not giving customers accurate and up to date information • Able to describe own role and how this can support customer demands and needs • Demonstrates an understanding of how the services provided by own organisation can fulfil the customer requirement • Knows the scope of cover, including policy extensions, limitations and exclusions for the classes of business being handled • Knows the organisational policies and procedures for the placement of risks and confirmation of cover to clients. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtains the customer information needed by product providers to provide insurance quotations to meet customer needs for straightforward new and/or existing risks • Evaluates information provided by customers to identify own organisation products and services which best meet both the real and perceived needs of customers • Provides quotations for straightforward risks, communicating the key features, benefits, limitations and exclusions of products to customers • Follows organisational policies and procedures and works within own authority limits to place insurance cover to meet customer requirements in a limited range of contexts or situations • Follows own organisation’s procedures for the referral of risks to stakeholders • Identifies the action required and responds within organisation guidelines to customer requests for changes to their insurance arrangements for straightforward risks • Knows the impact of different policy wordings, terms and conditions on the customer’s scope of cover • Demonstrates an understanding of how binders and delegated authority schemes can be used to place risks within own business area. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Able to analyse customer situations with complex demands and needs and identify product and service solutions to meet their needs • Prepares accurate and complete market presentations to obtain quotations for complex risks • Interprets customer claims history, identifies trends and patterns and makes recommendations to product providers to control the risk presented • Optimises solutions for customers through knowledge of product ranges, product providers, market requirements and client needs • Provides accurate and complete information to customers regarding proposed insurance arrangements for complex risks, identifying the potential advantages and disadvantages for the customer • Explains to the customer any policy terms and conditions (<i>eg. policy conditions and warranties, risk improvements requirements and co-insurance clauses</i>) • Knows the importance and implications of surveys in the negotiation and placement of risks • Identifies premium savings for customers through risk management options and/or changes to policy cover, terms and conditions • Follows organisational policies and procedures and works within own authority limits to place insurance cover to meet customer requirements for complex risks • Monitors the operation of delegated authority agreements, binding authorities and or scheme arrangements to ensure that prescribed procedures are being followed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provides comprehensive guidance to customers who have complex requirements, including risk transfer and risk mitigation options • Understands the process of programme design and its importance in meeting complex client needs (<i>eg. global insurance programmes and captives</i>) • Designs insurance programmes to meet client requirements • Assesses customers future needs and service requirements within own area of business and proactively responds to these • Analyses options available for customer portfolios and confidently makes recommendations, in accordance with legal and regulatory requirements and organisational policy, to the benefit of the customer • Identifies instances and the causes of errors and omissions and takes action to prevent a recurrence of these.

3. Intermediary operations

This competency is about the knowledge and understanding of the organisations processes and procedures which is needed for new risks, alterations and/or cancellations to be processed in an accurate and timely manner.

Stage 1 – Induction	Stage 2 – Core competence	Stage 3 – Key competence	Stage 4 – Professional (expert)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knows the key pieces of information needed to process a new application, renewal, cancellation and/or alteration to an existing risk for own area of the business • Identifies any further information which is required • Knows the organisational policies and procedures for processing a new application, renewal, cancellation and/or an alteration to an existing risk for own area of the business • Knows what information and documents must be issued for the classes of business being handled (<i>eg. cover notes, policies and certificates</i>) • Demonstrates an understanding of the role of the intermediary in the issue of policy wordings • Knows the organisational policies and procedures (including timescales) for the issue of documentation • Knows the significance of the premium payment and the different premium payment options available to customers • Knows own authority limits and own organisation’s referral process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies and assesses the information provided in relation to the processing of new and existing risks in a limited range of contexts or situations • Identifies and obtains any missing information • Follows own organisation’s guidelines for referral of risks to stakeholders • Follows organisational policies and procedures for the processing of new and existing risks in a limited range of contexts or situations • Identifies, investigates and resolves any issues that arise • Processes risks in line with authority limits and adheres to organisational referral procedures • Processes premium payment correctly • Demonstrates an understanding of the term ‘contract certainty’ and the significance of this for intermediaries • Ensures policy and other required documentation (<i>eg. confirmation of cover, risk registers and key facts documents</i>) are issued to customers in an accurate and timely manner for straightforward risks • Knows how binders and delegated authority schemes operate and follows the operational rules and requirements in relation to these. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Processes complex risks within own authority limits and in accordance with organisational policies and procedures • Demonstrates a detailed understanding of complex policy wordings, extensions and/or limitations and their interpretation and application can explain the significance of these • Identifies the key considerations to be addressed in the negotiation and drafting of policy wordings • Ensures policy and other required documentation (<i>eg. confirmation of cover, risk registers and key facts documents</i>) are issued to customers in an accurate and timely manner for complex risks • Analyses monitoring data in relation to own class of business and suggests improvements to the processing of new and/or existing risks for own business area • Monitors the operation of delegated authority agreements, binding authorities and/or scheme arrangements to ensure that prescribed procedures are being followed • Evaluates and reviews the performance of a customer portfolio and makes appropriate recommendations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determines and reviews the policies and procedures for the processing of new and existing risks in own area of business in line with own organisation’s strategy • Identifies process improvements and implements these in line with organisational strategy and market agreements • Monitors and reviews the company referral process in relation to the processing of new and existing risks • Acts as a referral point for potential operational issues within own organisation.

4. Claims handling

This competency is about the knowledge and understanding of the processes and procedures for processing claims by an intermediary and the application of this knowledge on a day-to-day basis.

Stage 1 – Induction	Stage 2 – Core competence	Stage 3 – Key competence	Stage 4 – Professional (expert)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knows the key pieces of information required when a claim is first notified for the classes of business being handled and the reasons for these • Knows the policyholder’s duties when notifying a claim • Lists the requirements for a valid claim • Identifies whether further information is required • Demonstrates an understanding of how to identify claims that are not covered and the process for advising the claimant • Knows own organisation’s processes and procedures for processing claims • Demonstrates an understanding of the specialists who may be involved in the claims process • Knows own organisation’s guidelines for referral of claims to stakeholders • Demonstrates an understanding of how the handling of third party claims differs from the management of first party claims. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtains the key information needed to notify straightforward claims to product providers for own area of business • Resolves gaps in the key information provided for the class of business being handled • Handles straightforward claims in line with organisational policies and procedures and own authority limits and adheres to organisational referral procedures • Follows own organisation’s guidelines for referral of claims to stakeholders • Provides policyholders with regular updates on the progress of their claims • Identifies, investigates and resolves any issues relating to claims being handled in line with organisational policies and procedures • Follows organisational policies and procedures where specialists are involved in investigating a claim • Advises clients when straightforward claims are settled and issues settlement cheques when appropriate • Demonstrates an understanding of mechanisms available for resolving claims settlement disputes (<i>eg. arbitration and mediation</i>) and when these are used • Demonstrates an understanding of how claims are handled under binders and delegated authority schemes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assesses both the customer and product provider requirements in relation to complex claims and supports the progress of claims to the mutual benefit of all stakeholders • Handles complex claims in line with authority limits and adheres to organisational referral procedures • Demonstrates an understanding of how different policy wordings impact on the claims handling process • Interprets policy wordings and conditions to determine the validity of complex claims and advises the claimant accordingly • Knows the decisions to be made at different stages in the life of a claim and their potential impact for the class of business being handled • Identifies, investigates and resolves any issues relating to complex claims in line with organisational policies and procedures • Negotiates the settlement of complex claims to the client’s best advantage • Advises clients when complex claims are settled and issues settlement cheques when appropriate • Identifies and advises the client of the prescribed or most appropriate mechanism for resolving claims settlement disputes • Monitors the operation of delegated authority agreements, binding authorities and/or scheme arrangements to ensure that prescribed claims handling procedures are being followed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determines and reviews the process for handling claims for own area of business in line with own organisation’s strategy • Identifies claims handling process improvements and implements these in line with organisational strategy and market agreements • Manages complex claims in accordance with organisational policies and procedures • Analyses the options available for handling complex claims and makes appropriate and effective claims handling decisions with reference to the law, regulations and other relevant factors • Manages and monitors the claims referral process for own area of business • Acts as a subject matter expert on claims handling within own organisation.

Specialist claims competencies

(applicable only to those whose main role is claims handling/management. The technical core competencies cover the roles of those whose main role is not claims handling/management, but who nonetheless may require some knowledge and understanding of the claims process. These competencies are suitable for those who work for an insurer or another organisation with delegated authority to handle claims on behalf of an insurer. The specialist intermediary competencies cover those who handle and manage claims on behalf of an intermediary)

1. Claims notification and investigation

This competency is about the knowledge and understanding of the claims notification process, how claims are validated and investigated and the application of this knowledge on a day to day basis.

Stage 1 – Induction	Stage 2 – Core competence	Stage 3 – Key competence	Stage 4 – Professional (expert)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knows the key pieces of information required when a claim is first notified for the classes of business being handled and the reasons for these • Knows the policyholder’s duties when notifying a claim • Lists the requirements for a valid claim • Identifies whether further information is required • Demonstrates an understanding of how to identify claims that are not covered and the process for notifying the claimant • Demonstrates an understanding of general market claims handling process and how own organisation’s procedures differ • Knows own organisation’s processes and procedures for investigating claims and the specialists who may be involved in this process • Knows own organisation’s guidelines for referral of claims to stakeholders (eg. <i>early identification of large losses for underwriters and reinsurers</i>) • Demonstrates an understanding of how the handling of third party claims differs from the management of first party claims. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtains the key information needed to notify straightforward claims for own area of business • Knows how claims notification information is used in the claims handling process for own area of business • Identifies and resolves gaps in the key information provided for the class of business being handled • Identifies potential non disclosures and misrepresentation and follows organisational procedures to deal with these situations • Handles straightforward claims in line with authority limits and adheres to organisational referral procedures • Knows and applies own organisation’s reserving philosophy to claims being handled • Follows own organisation’s guidelines for referral of claims to stakeholders (eg. <i>early identification of large losses for underwriters and reinsurers</i>) • Identifies, investigates and resolves any issues relating to claims being handled in line with organisational policies and procedures • Identifies when a specialist is needed to investigate a claim and follows organisational policies and procedures for appointing these. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handles complex claims in line with authority limits and adheres to organisational referral procedures • Assesses the deficiencies in the claims data collected and identifies how to ensure an efficient handling process when the information cannot be obtained • Identifies potential non disclosure or misrepresentation and applies the relevant legal principles in the investigation of them • Demonstrates an understanding of the different stages during the life of any claim • Knows the decisions to be made at different stages in the life of a claim and their potential impact on the claim for the class of business being handled • Identifies, investigates and resolves any issues relating to complex claims in line with organisational policies and procedures • Knows the factors which make up claims reserves for complex first party and third party claims and sets reserves appropriately and accurately • Demonstrates an understanding of how different policy wordings impact on the claims reserving process • Handles policyholder litigation and breach of contract situations • Interprets policy wordings and conditions to determine the validity of complex claims • Demonstrates an understanding of the importance of contract certainty and how it impacts the claims process • Identifies where reinsurance is in force for particular claims and complies with reinsurance notification procedures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determines and reviews the process for notifying and investigating claims for own area of business in line with own organisation’s strategy • Identifies claims handling process improvements and implements these in line with organisational strategy and market agreements • Manages complex claims in accordance with organisational policies and procedures • Analyses the options available for handling complex claims and makes appropriate and effective claims handling decisions with reference to the law, regulations and other relevant factors • Manages and monitors the claims referral process for own area of business • Acts as a subject matter expert on claims handling within own organisation • Identifies issues in relation to particular claims or overall trends and escalates in line with organisational policies and procedures • Manages reinsurance facilities in relation to the claims notification and investigation process.

2. Claims settlement

This competency is about the knowledge and understanding needed to agree quantum and settle claims, identifying any opportunities for recoveries and its application on a day-to-day basis.

Stage 1 – Induction	Stage 2 – Core competence	Stage 3 – Key competence	Stage 4 – Professional (expert)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knows the information needed to make a claims settlement decision and who can make this decision within own organisation for the class of business handled • Knows the meaning of the common claims settlement terminology (<i>eg. assessment of quantum, salvage, recovery and average</i>) • Demonstrates an understanding of the claims settlement process • Demonstrates an understanding of the importance of maintaining accurate and up to date claims reserves • Knows own organisation's procedures for settling claims • Demonstrates an understanding of the options for the claimants who are not satisfied with their claims handling experience • Knows the options available for settling claims and when they are used • Demonstrates an understanding of the significance of proximate cause in claims settlement decisions • Knows how excesses, deductibles and franchises operate in relation to the claims settlement process. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifies the most appropriate method of settling claims in line with organisational policies and procedures within own area of business • Settles straightforward claims in line with authority limits and adheres to organisational referral procedures • Creates and reviews reserves in line with market and organisational reserving policy • Identifies the legal principles that may affect the claims settlement decision and takes the appropriate action (<i>eg. contribution, subrogation and proximate cause</i>) • Knows and follows the market agreements that affect claims settlement • Demonstrates an understanding of mechanisms available for resolving claims settlement disputes (<i>eg. arbitration and mediation</i>) and when these are used • Notifies stakeholders of claims settlement decisions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Settles complex claims in line with authority limits and adheres to organisational referral procedures • Able to negotiate and agree settlement at no more than maximum identified figure • Demonstrates an understanding of the need for market claims handling agreements and liaison with other agreement parties and follows organisational guidelines relating to these • Evaluates the factors that make up claims reserves, including expert fees and ensures accurate reserves are maintained • Evaluates the options available to pursue subrogation and recovery rights and takes action accordingly • Identifies and utilises the prescribed or most appropriate mechanism for resolving claims settlement disputes • Identifies where reinsurance is in force for particular claims and complies with reinsurance settlement procedures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manages the settlement of complex claims in accordance with organisational policies and procedures • Determines and reviews the process for settling claims for own area of business in line with own organisation's strategy • Identifies claims settlement process improvements and implements these in line with organisational strategy and market agreements • Analyses the options available for settling complex claims and makes appropriate and effective claims handling decisions with reference to the law, regulations and other relevant factors • Evaluates and applies international claims settlement requirements and agreements to the claims settlement process • Develops approaches and procedures to ensure successful claims recoveries • Evaluates claims settlement figures and makes recommendations on the organisation's reserving philosophy to ensure that it remains accurate and appropriate • Acts as a subject matter expert on claims settlement within own organisation • Manages reinsurance facilities in relation to the claims settlement process.

3. Claims management

This competency is about being able to manage the handling of individual and portfolios of claims cost effectively, minimising claims leakage, and meeting organisational and customer claims service standards.

Stage 1 – Induction	Stage 2 – Core competence	Stage 3 – Key competence	Stage 4 – Professional (expert)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knows the various types of dispute resolution process that exist • Demonstrates an understanding of what is meant by ‘claims leakage’ and the different ways in which it can occur • Knows own organisation’s claims service management principles and procedures • Knows own organisation’s complaints handling process and complaints referral procedure • Able to list external suppliers who may be involved in the claims management process and to describe their role (<i>eg. disaster recovery firms, solicitors, loss adjusters and surveyors</i>) • Able to define fraud and to list the main indicators including any particular to the classes of business being handled. • Knows the organisational processes and procedures for discouraging, detecting and handling actual or potentially fraudulent claims • Knows organisational procedures for the appointment of experts/suppliers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manages the claims handling process for straightforward claims within own authority limits to achieve timely settlement and minimise leakage • Selects and appoints external experts following own organisation’s procedures and authority levels • Demonstrates an understanding of relevant protocols, market agreements and regulatory requirements that impact on the way claims are managed own area of business • Identifies any claims which are potentially fraudulent and follows organisational procedures for dealing with these • Meets customer claims service standards customers • Works within the parameters of any service standards or service level agreements with other claims management service organisations (<i>eg. outsourcers and third party administrators</i>) • Identifies and manages potential conflicts of interest in line with organisational policies and procedures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manages the claims handling process for complex claims within own authority limits to achieve timely settlement and minimise leakage • Analyses specialist expert reports and make effective claims management decisions based on these • Identifies and makes recommendations for improvements to the efficiency of the claims management process within own area of business • Identifies and monitors claims leakage in own area of business and makes recommendations for improvement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assesses and implements improvements in the claims handling process to control fraud and other forms of claims leakage • Evaluates market and competitor initiatives and action in relation to claims issues relevant to own area of business and makes changes to organisational working practices accordingly (<i>eg. control of fraud and non disclosure</i>) • Manages external suppliers and panel member relationships to ensure that they meet organisational requirements • Evaluates outsourcing and delegated authority arrangements and identifies any changes required • Analyses claims management data, identifies potential issues and liaises with stakeholders to address these issues • Assesses, through monitoring and evaluation, whether customer claims service standards are being met and makes recommendations for improvement • Makes recommendations in relation to own organisation’s cost control strategy for claims management • Knows and can implement the organisation’s catastrophe management strategy • Implements quality assurance checks and audits, providing feedback from them and acting on the results • Identifies and highlights claims which may attract adverse publicity or set legal precedents and escalates these in accordance with organisational procedures.

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