

Chapter 6

Product Information



6.4 Pre- and post-contract information:
protection policies

Application: what?

6.4.1 R This section applies in relation to a *payment protection contract* or a *pure protection contract* except as otherwise stated.

Oral sales: ensuring customers can make an informed decision

6.4.2 R

- (1) If a *firm* provides information orally during a sales dialogue with a *customer* on a main characteristic of a *policy*, it must do so for all the *policy's* main characteristics.
- (2) A *firm* must take reasonable steps to ensure that the information provided orally is sufficient to enable the *customer* to take an informed decision on the basis of that information, without overloading the *customer* or obscuring other parts of the information.

6.4.3 G

- (1) A *policy's* main characteristics include its significant benefits, its significant exclusions and limitations, its duration and price information.
- (2) A significant exclusion or limitation is one that would tend to affect the decision of *customers* generally to buy. In determining what exclusions or limitations are significant, a *firm* should particularly consider the exclusions or limitations that relate to the significant features and benefits of a *policy* and factors which may have an adverse effect on the benefit payable under it. Another type of significant limitation might be that the contract only operates through certain means of communication, e.g. telephone or internet.

Policy summary

6.4.4 R A *firm* must provide a *consumer* with a *policy summary* in good time before the conclusion of a *pure protection contract*.

Complaints and compensation information

6.4.4A R In relation to a *payment protection contract*, a *firm* must provide a *consumer* with information about:

how the *consumer* can complain to the *insurance undertaking* and that complaints may subsequently be referred to the *Financial*

Ombudsman Service (or other applicable named complaints scheme); and

the *consumer's* entitlement to compensation from the *compensation scheme* (or other applicable compensation scheme), or that there is no compensation scheme, in the event where the *insurance undertaking* is unable to meet its liabilities;

in good time before the conclusion of the *policy*.

Payment protection contracts: importance of reading documentation

- 6.4.5
- R
- (1) A *firm* must draw a *consumer's* attention to the importance of reading *payment protection contract* documentation before the end of the cancellation period to check that the *policy* is suitable for the *consumer*.

(2) This must be done orally if a *firm* provides information orally on any main characteristic of a *policy*.

Price information: general

- 6.4.6
- R
- A *firm* must provide price information in a way calculated to enable the *customer* to relate it to a regular budget.

- 6.4.7
- G
- Price information is likely also to include at least the total *premium* (or the basis for calculating it so that the *customer* can verify it) and, where relevant:

(1) for *policies* of over one year with reviewable *premiums*, the period for which the quoted *premium* is valid, and the timing of reviews;

(2) other *fees*, administrative charges and taxes payable by the *customer* through the *firm*; and

(3) a statement identifying separately the possibility of any taxes not payable through the *firm*.

- 6.4.8
- G
- Price information should be given in writing or another *durable medium* in good time before conclusion of the contract. This is in addition to any requirement or decision to provide the information orally. In the case of a *distance contract* concluded over the telephone, it may be provided in writing or another *durable medium* no later than immediately after conclusion.

Price information: premiums paid using a non-revolving credit agreement

- 6.4.9
- R
- (1) This *rule* applies when a *premium* will be paid using a credit agreement other than a revolving credit agreement.

- (2) A *firm* must provide price information in a way calculated to enable the *customer* to understand the additional repayments that relate to the purchase of the *policy*, and the total cost of the *policy*.
- (3) Price information must reflect any difference between the duration of the *policy* and that of the credit agreement.
- (4) A *firm* must explain to a *customer*, as applicable, that the *premium* will be added to the amount provided under the credit agreement and that interest will be payable on it.

Price information: policies sold in connection with revolving credit arrangements

6.4.10

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- (1) This *guidance* applies to *policies* bought as secondary products to revolving credit agreements (such as store cards or credit cards).
- (2) Price information should be given in a way calculated to enable a typical *customer* to understand the typical cumulative cost of taking out the *policy*. This does not require oral disclosure where there is a sales dialogue with a *customer*. However, consistent with *Principle 7*, a *firm* should ensure that this element of price information is not undermined by any information given orally.

Mid-term changes

6.4.11

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- (1) Throughout the term of a *policy*, a *firm* must provide a *customer* with information about any change to:
 - (a) the *premium*, unless the change conforms to a previously disclosed formula; and
 - (b) any term of the *policy*, together with an explanation of any implications of the change where necessary.
- (2) This information must be provided in writing or another *durable medium* in good time before the change takes effect or, if the change is at the *customer's* request, as soon as is practicable provided the *firm* explains the implications of the change before it takes effect.

6.4.12

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- (1) When explaining the implications of a change, a *firm* should explain any changes to the benefits and significant or unusual exclusions arising from the change.
- (2) *Firms* will need to consider whether mid-term changes are compatible with the original *policy*, in particular whether it reserves the right to vary *premiums*, charges or other terms. *Firms* also need to ensure that any terms which reserve the right to make variations are not themselves unfair under the *Unfair Terms Regulations* (for contracts entered into before 1 October 2015) or the *CRA*.