

Product governance: IDD and pathway investments

Chapter 4

Product governance: IDD and pathway investments

4.1 General

4.1.1

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Other requirements under the IDD

This chapter does not affect the application of other requirements in the *FCA Handbook* applying to *firms* in relation to their *insurance distribution activities* including but not limited to:

- (1) disclosure (■ ICOBS 2.2, ■ ICOBS 6.1, ■ COBS 4 and ■ COBS 14.2);
- (2) suitability (■ COBS 9 or ■ COBS 9A);
- (3) appropriateness (■ COBS 10A);
- (4) identification and management of conflicts of interest (■ SYSC 10.1 for intermediaries or ■ SYSC 3.3 for insurers); and
- (5) inducements (■ COBS 2.3A).

[Note: article 25(3) of the *IDD*]

4.2 Manufacture of insurance products

Product governance arrangements

- 4.2.1** **R** A firm which *manufactures* any insurance product must maintain, operate and review a process for the approval of:
- (1) each insurance product; and
 - (2) significant adaptations of an existing insurance product,
- in each case before it is marketed or *distributed to customers*.
- [Note: first subparagraph of article 25(1) of the *IDD*]
- 4.2.1A** **G** For the purposes of ■ PROD 4.2:
- (1) whether a proposed change to the product would be a ‘significant adaptation’ should include consideration of the potential impact the adaptation may have on an existing or potential *customer* (when compared to the unadapted version of the product);
 - (2) a ‘significant adaptation’ in relation to a *non-investment insurance product* may include, but is not restricted to, a proposed change to the insurance coverage, costs, exclusions, excesses, limits or conditions and any other significant change to the terms and conditions.
- 4.2.2** **R** The product approval process referred to in ■ PROD 4.2.1R must be proportionate and appropriate to the nature of the insurance product.
- [Note: second subparagraph of article 25(1) of the *IDD*]
- 4.2.3** **G** *Manufacturers* should take into account the following when considering whether the product approval process is proportionate and appropriate:
- (1) the complexity of the insurance product;
 - (2) the degree to which publicly available information can be obtained;
 - (3) the nature of the insurance product and the risk of consumer detriment related to it;
 - (4) the characteristics of the target market; and

- (5) the scale and complexity of the relevant business of the *manufacturer or distributor*.

[Note: recital 2 to the *IDD POG Regulation*]

4.2.3A

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In addition to, and/or by way of elaboration of, the factors set out in ■ PROD 4.2.3G, for a *non-investment insurance product* a *firm* should take into account:

- (1) the potential risk, and possible levels, of harm to *customers* if the product design is flawed, in particular, due to the potential scale of harm if the product is intended for a wide target market;
- (2) the nature of the cover that the product is intended to provide;
- (3) whether the distribution arrangements could mean *customers* are at a greater risk of not receiving fair value from the insurance product, for example where:
 - (a) the insurance product will be *distributed with additional products*;
 - (b) where the insurance product will be *distributed* on an ancillary basis to another product; or
 - (c) there is complexity in the distribution arrangements including the use of multiple parties in the distribution chain or reliance on persons not regulated under *FSMA* when selling the insurance product;
- (4) the nature and complexity of the *firm's* existing or intended *customer* base, for example whether it includes or is likely to include:
 - (a) different types of *customers* with varying characteristics including in relation to their understanding of financial matters;
 - (b) a significant number of vulnerable *customers*;
 - (c) a significant number of *customers* of long *tenure*;
- (5) any particularly notable features of, or relating to, existing products (including how it has been *distributed*).

4.2.4

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For the purposes of ■ PROD 4.2.2R proportionality means that the product approval process should be relatively simple for straightforward and non-complex products that are compatible with the needs and characteristics of the mass retail market. On the other hand, in the case of more complex products with a higher risk of consumer detriment more exacting measures should be required.

[Note: recital 2 to the *IDD POG Regulation*]

4.2.4A

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- (1) In relation to a *non-investment insurance product*, ■ PROD 4.2.2R does not allow a *firm* to assume a simple product approval process will be appropriate for a product intended for a mass retail market even if the product and/or distribution arrangements are straightforward and not complex. For example, the potential risks and levels of harm which could result even from a straightforward and non-complex

product, with simple distribution arrangements, intended for the mass market could mean that more exacting measures are required.

- (2) An example of a straightforward and non-complex product could be cover for a single item (such as mobile phone insurance), or in relation to a single risk (such as ticket cancellation insurance), with straightforward distribution arrangements. However, there could be potential risks of such a product not providing fair value and therefore potentially leading to significant levels of harm. *Firms* should ensure the product approval process has the necessary measures to identify and mitigate any potential risks and harms.

Product approval process

4.2.5 UK 4(1)Manufacturers shall maintain, operate and review a product approval process for newly developed insurance products and for significant adaptations of existing insurance products. That process shall contain measures and procedures for designing, monitoring, reviewing and distributing insurance products, as well as for corrective action for insurance products that are detrimental to customers. The measures and procedures shall be proportionate to the level of complexity and the risks related to the products as well as the nature, scale and complexity of the relevant business of the manufacturer.

[Note: article 4(1) of the *IDD POG Regulation*]

4.2.5A R For a *non-investment insurance product*, a *firm* must ensure a product approval process has all necessary measures and procedures for identifying whether the product is, or remains, appropriate to be marketed or *distributed to customers* in light of the requirements in ■ **PROD 4.2.14A** (Fair value for non-investment insurance products: individual insurance product and packages) to ■ **PROD 4.2.14SR** (Fair value for non-investment insurance products: additional provisions).

4.2.6 UK 4(2)The product approval process shall be set out in a written document (“product oversight and governance policy”), which shall be made available to the relevant staff.

[Note: article 4 (2) of the *IDD POG Regulation*]

4.2.7 UK 9Relevant actions taken by manufacturers in relation to their product approval process shall be duly documented, kept for audit purposes and made available to the Financial Conduct Authority upon request.

[Note: article 9 of the *IDD POG Regulation*]

4.2.8 UK 4(3)The product approval process shall

- (a)ensure that the design of insurance products:
 - (i)takes into account the objectives, interests and characteristics of customers;
 - (ii)does not adversely affect customers;
 - (iii)prevents or mitigates customer detriment;

		(b) support a proper management of conflicts of interest. [Note: article 4(3) of the <i>IDD POG Regulation</i>]
4.2.9	UK	4(4) The manufacturers' body or structure responsible for the manufacturing of insurance products shall: (a) endorse and be ultimately responsible for establishing, implementing and reviewing the product approval process; (b) continuously verify internal compliance with that process. [Note: article 4(4) of the <i>IDD POG Regulation</i>]
4.2.10	UK	5(4) Manufacturers shall ensure that staff involved in designing and manufacturing insurance products has the necessary skills, knowledge and expertise to properly understand the insurance products sold and the interests, objectives and characteristics of the customers belonging to the target market. [Note: article 5(4) of the <i>IDD POG Regulation</i>]
4.2.11	UK	4(5) Manufacturers designating a third party to design products on their behalf shall remain fully responsible for compliance with the product approval process. [Note: article 4(5) of the <i>IDD POG Regulation</i>]
4.2.12	UK	4(6) Manufacturers shall regularly review their product approval process to ensure that that process is still valid and up to date. They shall amend the product approval process where necessary [Note: article 4(6) of the <i>IDD POG Regulation</i>]
Manufacture by more than one firm		
4.2.13	UK	3(4) An insurance intermediary and an insurance undertaking that are both manufacturers within the meaning of Article 2 of this Delegated Regulation, shall sign a written agreement which specifies their collaboration to comply with the requirements for manufacturers referred to in [■ PROD 4.2.1R, ■ PROD 4.2.2R, ■ PROD 4.2.29R, ■ PROD 4.2.33R and ■ PROD 4.2.34R] the procedures through which they shall agree on the identification of the target market and their respective roles in the product approval process. [Note: article 3(4) of the <i>IDD POG Regulation</i>]
4.2.14	R	In circumstances other than ■ PROD 4.2.13UK, when <i>firms</i> collaborate to <i>manufacture</i> an insurance product, they must outline their mutual responsibilities in a written agreement.

Fair value for non-investment insurance products: individual insurance product and packages

4.2.14A **R** For a *non-investment insurance product*, a *firm* must ensure that the product approval process identifies whether the product provides fair value to *customers* in the target market including whether it will continue to do so for a reasonably foreseeable period (including following *renewal*).

4.2.14B **R**

- (1) Where a *non-investment insurance product* is intended to be *distributed* with one or more *additional products*, a *firm* must identify whether:
 - (a) each component product; and
 - (b) the package as a whole,
 will provide fair value to the *customer* including that it will continue to do so for a reasonably foreseeable period (including following *renewal*).
- (2) The assessment referred to in (1) must include (but is not limited to) consideration of:
 - (a) the value of the core insurance product;
 - (b) the value of any *additional products*; and
 - (c) the overall price of the package to the *customer*, taking into account the proposed distribution arrangements.
- (3) A *firm* is not required to assess the value of a component product under (1) where the component is a *non-investment insurance product* for which the *firm* is not a *manufacturer*.

Fair value for non-investment insurance products: record keeping and steps following value assessment

4.2.14C **R**

- (1) A *firm* must:
 - (a) be able to clearly demonstrate how any *non-investment insurance product*, *additional product* or package provides (and will provide for a reasonably foreseeable period) fair value; and
 - (b) make and retain a record of the value assessment required by **■ PROD 4.2.14AR** and, where relevant, **■ PROD 4.2.14BR**.
- (2) Where a *firm* is unable to both:
 - (a) identify; and
 - (b) clearly demonstrate,
 that the insurance product and, where relevant, the package will provide fair value, the *firm* must not market the product or permit the product to be *distributed* (whether directly or through another *person*), or must have ensured appropriate changes have been made so that fair value will be provided.

Fair value for non-investment insurance products: relevance through the product approval process

4.2.14D

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A *firm* must consider the value considerations in ■ PROD 4.2.14AR and, where relevant, ■ PROD 4.2.14BR throughout every stage of the product approval process in ■ PROD 4 including, in particular, when:

- (1) identifying the target market and the interests, needs, objectives and characteristics of such *customers* (■ PROD 4.2.15R to ■ PROD 4.2.21AG);
- (2) undertaking product testing (■ PROD 4.2.22UK to ■ PROD 4.2.26G); and
- (3) selecting any distribution channel (■ PROD 4.2.27UK to ■ PROD 4.2.32DR).

Fair value for non-investment insurance products: meaning of value

4.2.14E

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In ■ PROD 4, 'value' means the relationship between the overall price to the *customer* and the quality of the product(s) and/or services provided. The assessment of value must include consideration of at least the following:

- (1) the nature of the product including the benefits that will be provided, their quality, and any limitations (for example in the scope of cover, exclusions, excesses or other features);
- (2) the type and quality of services provided to *customers*;
- (3) the expected total price to be paid by the *customer* when buying or renewing the insurance product, and the elements that make up the total price. This will need to include consideration of at least the following:
 - (a) the pricing model used to calculate the risk premium:
 - (i) for the initial policy term; and
 - (ii) any future renewal;
 - (b) the overall cost to the *firm* of the insurance product (including the underwriting and operating of the product) and, where relevant, any other components of a package;
 - (c) the individual elements of the expected total price to be paid by the *customer* including, but not limited to, the price paid for:
 - (i) the insurance product, including any additional features which are part of the same *non-investment insurance contract*;
 - (ii) any *additional products*, including *retail premium finance*, offered alongside the insurance product;
 - (iii) the distribution arrangements, including the remuneration of any relevant *person* in the distribution arrangements, and including where the final decision on setting the price is taken by another person);
- (4) how the intended distribution arrangements support, and will not adversely affect, the intended value of the product.

4.2.14F **R** When considering the value of a *non-investment insurance product* under **■** PROD 4.2.14A and, where relevant, **■** PROD 4.2.14BR, a *firm* must not rely on individual *customers* to consider whether they are making fair value purchases in place of any part of the *firm's* own assessment, in particular where an insurance product is *manufactured to be distributed* either with *additional products* or on an ancillary basis to another good or service.

- 4.2.14FA** **R**
- (1) For the purposes of **■** PROD 4.2.14ER, and any rules in **■** PROD 4 that rely on the meaning of 'value' in this *rule*, a *firm* is not required to take into account product distribution arrangements that relate to the *distribution* of the product to:
 - (a) a *customer* who is not *habitually resident* in the *United Kingdom*; or
 - (b) where the *state of the risk* is not the *United Kingdom*
 - (2) The effect of (1) includes that a *firm* is not required to obtain and assess information in relation to the *distribution* of the product to a *customer* who is not *habitually resident* in the *United Kingdom* or where the *state of the risk* is not the *United Kingdom*, from a *distributor* based outside of the *United Kingdom*, including, in particular, information pertaining to that *person's* remuneration for such *distribution*.
 - (3) A *non-investment insurance product* that is used for effecting a *multi-occupancy building insurance contract* is excluded from (1).

Fair value for non-investment insurance products: guidance on reasonably foreseeable period

- 4.2.14G** **G**
- (1) *Firms* will need to consider the matters in **■** PROD 4.2.14ER and **■** PROD 4.2.14ME to identify if there is fair value both for the initial term of a *non-investment insurance product* and renewals for a reasonably foreseeable period. What may constitute a 'reasonably foreseeable period' will depend on the type of the *non-investment insurance product* (including the intended term of any *policy* and the underlying risk) and the expected length of time a *customer* in the target market will keep the product, including in particular where it would be reasonably expected that a *customer* would renew the product on a number of occasions.
 - (2) When considering whether a product will provide fair value for a reasonably foreseeable period, a *firm* should consider at least:
 - (a) any expected changes to the total price a *customer* would pay during the period that they hold the product (including at the first or any subsequent *renewal* or any other point in time);
 - (b) any expected change to the insured risk over time, for example in the nature, financial value or a *customer's* usage of an underlying good to which the insurance relates;
 - (c) whether the number of expected claims that may be made, or financial value of any such claim, would be expected to change over time due to the nature of the product, the *customer's* needs or any relevant features of the insured risk, for example:

- (i) as a result of expected depreciation in the value of the insured asset;
- (ii) where the *customer's* need, or eligibility, for certain cover may change including as a result of features identified in (b) or where claims have been made;
- (d) whether the total premiums expected to be paid over the length of time a *customer* would hold the product would exceed the benefits that could be received from claims for example due to cover limits applying across the foreseeable period (taking into account any deductions permitted by the contract such as any relevant policy excess for such claims);
- (e) whether the benefits offered by the *policy* at inception may not be available at subsequent *renewals*, due to exclusions or claims limits, without any commensurate reduction in the premium;
- (f) whether *customers* could be discouraged from or be unable to renew due to the level of ongoing premiums including increases at renewal meaning they may not be receiving the full intended benefits of the product (where these are intended to be spread across the reasonably foreseeable period).

Fair value for non-investment insurance products: general

4.2.14H

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- (1) When considering the costs of, or associated with, any distribution arrangements, *firms* should consider the justification in value terms of any difference between the risk price and the total price paid by the *customer* including where the difference is mainly due to the costs (including remuneration) of any person in the distribution arrangements or where this is due to the combined costs (including remuneration) of multiple parties involved in the distribution arrangements.
- (2) Where a *firm* identifies that an insurance product, package or individual component has poor value or there is an unreasonable relationship between either the cost to the *firm* and the price paid by the *customer*, or the price paid by the *customer* and product quality or service provided, the product or package will not be providing fair value. However, a *firm* should not assume there is fair value simply due to the absence of an unreasonable relationship in the costs or where they identify an absence of poor value. *Firms* will need to consider all relevant aspects of value in the particular context and consider whether overall there is fair value provided.
- (3) Where a *non-investment insurance product* has negligible, or no obvious, benefit for the *customer* this will not be providing fair value regardless of the price of the product. For example, the product will not provide fair value where the cover under the *non-investment insurance contract* is significantly limited, whether by exclusions or limits on the amount that would be paid in settlement, meaning that the *customer* is unlikely to be able to make a successful claim or where the *customer* could conclude it is not in their interests to make a claim due to the disproportionate time or effort which would be required, compared to the claim settlement which would be expected.
- (4) When assessing whether a package provides fair value for the purposes of ■ PROD 4.2.14BR, a *firm* will need to consider both the components individually and the package as a whole to identify whether there is fair value. This should include whether there is a risk

that the individual components do not provide the same level of value to the *customer* when combined in a package. For example, where the package includes more than one *non-investment insurance product*, a *firm* should consider the type and level of insurance cover provided by each of these products and whether this would result in duplicate insurance cover that could detrimentally affect the value of the package.

Fair value for non-investment insurance products: retail premium finance guidance

4.2.14I

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- (1) Where the *manufacturer* will provide, or arrange for another *firm* to provide, the option for *customers* to buy a *non-investment insurance product* using *retail premium finance*, it will need to consider if the additional costs of, or relating to, the *retail premium finance* have a material detrimental effect on the value of the insurance product when the two products are taken together.
- (2) When assessing the value of any particular *retail premium finance* under ■ PROD 4.2.14BR, a *manufacturer* should consider the relationship between:
 - the total price a *customer* would pay (including the applicable *APR*) for the *retail premium finance*; and
 - the quality of that *retail premium finance* including any relevant factors and features. For example, any benefit that a *customer* could have from using *retail premium finance* including the ability to spread the cost of a *non-investment insurance contract* instead of paying up front, taking into account the higher overall price the *customer* will have to pay.

Fair value for non-investment insurance products: information to be used

4.2.14J

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- (1) When assessing value, a *firm* must use all necessary and appropriate data and information available to it.
- (2) For the purposes of (1) the data and information a *firm* should consider using includes, but is not limited to:
 - (a) information available to the *firm* internally including:
 - (i) customer research;
 - (ii) claims information such as handling times, frequency, severity of claims costs (including total costs and average per claim), claims ratios, rates of and reasons for claim acceptance/declinature, both expected for the product and/or any actual information from a comparable product; and
 - (iii) complaints data (including root cause analysis and handling times), both expected for the product itself and/or any actual information from a comparable product;
 - (b) public information or information obtainable by the *firm* from external sources including analysis of similar insurance products available from other *firms* and, where relevant, data published as part of the *FCA's* work on value measures in the general insurance market;

- (c) information available to the *firm* specifically from persons in the distribution arrangements, including:
 - (i) remuneration and its impact on the value of the product, package or component part;
 - (ii) levels or quality of service provided by any person in the distribution arrangements; and
 - (iii) any results of monitoring and oversight of the processes of any persons in the distribution arrangement (for example, call monitoring or file checks) including in relation to other products that person *distributes*.

4.2.14K G The information that a *firm* will need to use for ■ PROD 4.2.14JR will depend on the nature of the particular *non-investment insurance product* and (where relevant) the package, the particular distribution arrangement(s), the target market, the nature of any actual customer base, and any existing information on customer outcomes (for example claims experiences, outcomes of claims and complaints related data).

Fair value for non-investment insurance products: compliance with fair value requirement

4.2.14L G The following *evidential provision* provides examples of arrangements the FCA considers will breach ■ PROD 4.2.14AR and, where relevant, ■ PROD 4.2.14BR.

- 4.2.14M E
- (1) A *firm* should not have a *non-investment insurance product* where the difference between the risk price to the *firm* and the total price paid by the *customer* bears no reasonable relationship to:
 - (a) the actual costs incurred by the *firm* or any another person involved in the distribution arrangements;
 - (b) the quality of any benefits (including of the insurance product or any *additional products*); or
 - (c) the costs or quality of any services provided in connection with the insurance product or additional products, by the *manufacturer* or any another person involved in the distribution arrangements.
 - (2) A *firm* should not increase the price of an insurance product based on:
 - (a) *policies* being subject to auto-renewal compared to *policies* that are not subject to auto-renewal;
 - (b) the *customer's* vulnerability or any protected characteristic(s) (unless the *firm* is clearly permitted to rely on them under the Equalities Act 2010); or
 - (c) where *customers* purchase the *policy* using *retail premium finance*,
 unless the *firm* has an objective and reasonable basis for making the change.

- (3) A *firm* should not use an estimated final price to the *customer* to assess value that does not represent the expected total price to the *customer* including any *additional products* the *firm* expects to be purchased by the *customer*. For example, where the *firm* is responsible for providing or making available *retail premium finance* (the costs of which will be part of the total price paid by the *customer*).
- (4) Contravention of any of (1) to (3) may be relied on as tending to establish contravention of ■ PROD 4.2.14AR and, where relevant, ■ PROD 4.2.14BR.

Fair value for non-investment insurance products: distribution arrangements

4.2.14N **R**

A *firm* must, as far as reasonably possible, ensure the distribution arrangements for a *non-investment insurance product* avoid or minimise the risk of negatively impacting the fair value of the insurance product or package. This includes, but is not limited to:

- (1) avoiding or reducing the risks arising from:
 - (a) any remuneration of a party, or parties, involved in the distribution arrangements increasing, directly or indirectly, the total price paid by the *customer* without adequate monitoring or oversight of the nature, level and fairness justification for their inclusion; or
 - (b) providing discretion to another person to set the final price, for example through a net pricing arrangement, without adequate monitoring or oversight of the final price paid by the *customer*;
- (2) ensuring that appropriate arrangements will be in place to identify if the actions of another person involved in the distribution arrangements would adversely affect the value of the insurance product or package; and
- (3) reducing the scope for the overall effect of any distribution arrangements to detrimentally affect the value of the products or package including where the cumulative effects of the remuneration of multiple parties unreasonably add to the overall price paid by the *customer*.

4.2.14O **G**

- (1) Where the *firm* is considering the effects of the distribution arrangements on value it should consider whether the additional costs of any individual party in the arrangements that add to the total price paid by the *customer* deliver any, or a proportional, additional benefit. If not, *firms* should consider how they can be satisfied that the arrangements are consistent with their obligations to be able to clearly demonstrate fair value to the *customer*.
- (2) A benefit that could be consistent with fair value might include where the party's inclusion in the distribution arrangements increases access to the product for *customers* in the target market in a way that is proportionate to the additional cost involved.

4.2.14P **R** A *firm* must obtain from any person in the distribution arrangements all necessary and relevant information to enable it to identify the remuneration associated with the distribution arrangements to allow it to assess the ongoing value of the product, including at least:

the type and amount of remuneration of each person in the distribution arrangement where this is part of the *premium* or otherwise paid directly by the *customer*, including in relation to *additional products* (other than where this relates to another *non-investment insurance product* for which the *firm* is not a *manufacturer*);

an explanation of the services provided by each person in the distribution arrangements; and

confirmation from any *firm* in the distribution arrangements that any remuneration is consistent with their regulatory obligations including ■ SYSC 19F.2 (IDD remuneration incentives).

4.2.14Q **G** *Firms* should take into account what is necessary to satisfy *PROD* requirements together with any wider legal obligations, for example, competition law to which they are subject.

Fair value for non-investment insurance products: additional provisions

4.2.14R **R** A *firm manufacturing a non-investment insurance product* must ensure the *manufacture* of an insurance product is driven by features that benefit the *customer* and not by a business model which relies on poor *customer* outcomes to be profitable.

4.2.14S **R** In relation to a *non-investment insurance product* to be sold in a package with *additional products*, a *firm* must not set or increase the price of those *additional products* to the *customer* in a way that detrimentally impacts the package delivering fair value, including where this is done to minimise the financial effects on the *firm* of reducing the price of, or making other changes to, an insurance product as a result of the fair value assessment.

Target market

4.2.15 **R** For each insurance product the product approval process must:

- (1) specify an identified target market;
- (2) ensure that all relevant risks to the identified target market are assessed;
- (3) ensure that the intended distribution strategy is consistent with the identified target market; and
- (4) require the *manufacturer* to take reasonable steps to ensure that the insurance product is *distributed* to the identified target market.

[Note: third subparagraph of article 25(1) of the *IDD*]

- 4.2.15A** **R** The effect of **■** PROD 4.2.14AR and, where relevant, **■** PROD 4.2.14BR, when taken together with **■** PROD 4.2.15R, is that a *firm* will need to be able to show that a *non-investment insurance product* offers fair value to the specified target market, taking into account in particular their needs, objectives, interests and characteristics.
- 4.2.16** **UK** 5(1)The product approval process shall for each insurance product identify the target market and the group of compatible customers. The target market shall be identified at a sufficiently granular level, taking into account the characteristics, risk profile, complexity and nature of the insurance product.
[Note: article 5(1) of the *IDD POG Regulation*]
- 4.2.17** **UK** 5(2)Manufacturers may, in particular with regard to insurance-based investment products, identify groups of customers for whose needs, characteristics and objectives the insurance product is generally not compatible.
[Note: article 5(2) of the *IDD POG Regulation*]
- 4.2.17A** **R** (1) For a *non-investment insurance product*, when identifying the target market a *firm* must identify if there are groups of *customers* for whom the product or package would not provide the intended level of value identified for **■** PROD 4.2.14AR and, where relevant, **■** PROD 4.2.14BR.

(2) A *firm* must take reasonable steps in its use of the distribution arrangements to ensure the product is not distributed to any such groups of *customers* identified in (1). The information required in **■** PROD 4.2.29R to be provided to *distributors* must include a clear description of these *customers*.
- 4.2.18** **UK** 5(3)Manufacturers shall only design and market insurance products that are compatible with the needs, characteristics and objectives of the customers belonging to the target market. When assessing whether an insurance product is compatible with a target market, manufacturers shall take into account the level of information available to the customers belonging to that target market and their financial literacy.
[Note: article 5(3) of the *IDD POG Regulation*]
- 4.2.19** **G** The identification of the target market by the *manufacturer* should be understood as describing a group of *customers* sharing common characteristics at an abstract and generalised level in order to enable the *manufacturer* to adapt the features of the product to the needs, characteristics and objectives of that group of *customers*.
- 4.2.20** **G** The identification of the target market should be distinguished from the individual assessment at the point of sale to determine whether a product meets the demands and needs and, where applicable, whether an *insurance-*

based investment product is suitable or appropriate for the individual customer.

[Note: recital 5 to the *IDD POG Regulation*]

4.2.21 **G** The level of granularity of the target market and the criteria used to define the target market and determine the appropriate distribution strategy should be relevant for the product and should make it possible to assess which *customers* fall within the target market. For simpler, more common products, the target market should be identified with less detail while for more complicated products or less common products, the target market should be identified with more detail taking into account the increased risk of consumer detriment associated with such products.

[Note: recital 6 to the *IDD POG Regulation*]

4.2.21A **G** In relation to a *non-investment insurance product*, a firm should consider whether the target market needs to be identified in more detail, even for a simpler, more common product, where there is a material risk of *customer* harm associated with it.

Product testing

4.2.22 **UK** 6(1)Manufacturers shall test their insurance products appropriately, including scenario analyses where relevant, before bringing that product to the market or significantly adapting it, or in case the target market has significantly changed. That product testing shall assess whether the insurance product over its lifetime meets the identified needs, objectives and characteristics of the target market. Manufacturers shall test their insurance products in a qualitative manner and, depending on the type and nature of the insurance product and the related risk of detriment to customers, quantitative manner.

[Note: article 6(1) of the *IDD POG Regulation*]

4.2.23 **G** For the purposes of **■ PROD 4.2.22UK**, manufacturers should include assessments of the performance and risk/reward profile of their insurance product where appropriate.

[Note: recital 8 to the *IDD POG Regulation*]

4.2.24 **UK** 6(2)Manufacturers shall not bring insurance products to the market if the results of the product testing show that the products do not meet the identified needs, objectives and characteristics of the target market.

[Note: article 6(2) of the *IDD POG Regulation*]

4.2.25 **R** *Manufacturers* must consider the charging structure proposed for each insurance product, including examination of the following:

- (1) whether the costs and charges of the insurance product are compatible with the needs, objectives and characteristics of the target market;

- (2) where relevant, whether the charging structure of the insurance product is appropriately transparent for the target market, such as that it does not disguise charges or is too complex to understand; and
- (3) where relevant, whether the charges undermine the return expectations of the insurance product, such as where the costs or charges equal, exceed or remove almost all the expected tax advantages linked to a *life policy*.

4.2.26

G

- (1) ■ PROD 4.2.25R does not affect the *manufacturer's* freedom to set *premiums*.
- (2) In relation to a *non-investment insurance contract* a *firm* should consider whether, as a result of the charging structure it has put in place, the overall cost for the *customer* is consistent with its obligations under ■ PROD 4.2.14AR (and, where relevant, ■ PROD 4.2.14BR), the *Principles* and *ICOB5*.
- (3) ■ PROD 4.2.25R should be read in light of a *firm's* wider obligations under the *Handbook* which impose specific restrictions or requirements around what costs and charges may be permissible. For example, the *rules* in ■ COBS 20.2 govern what may be charged to a *with-profits policy* when considering its charging structure under ■ PROD 4.2.25R.

Distribution channels and information disclosure to distributors

4.2.27

UK

8(1)Manufacturers shall carefully select distribution channels that are appropriate for the target market, thereby taking into account the particular characteristics of the relevant insurance products.

[Note: article 8(1) of the *IDD POG Regulation*]

4.2.28

G

To ensure appropriate information for *customers*, *manufacturers* should select *distributors* that have the necessary knowledge, expertise and competence to understand the features of an insurance product and the identified target market.

[Note: recital 9 to the *IDD POG Regulation*]

4.2.29

R

A *firm* which *manufactures* an insurance product, must make available to a *distributor*:

- (1) all appropriate information on the insurance product
- (2) all appropriate information on the product approval process; and
- (3) the identified target market of the insurance product.

[Note: fifth subparagraph of article 25(1) of the *IDD*]

4.2.29A

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For a *non-investment insurance product*, the information required by ■ PROD 4.2.29R should include:

- (1) all appropriate information to enable the *distributor* to understand the intended value of the insurance product established by the *firm*;
- (2) any effect the *distributor* may have on the intended value that has not been fully taken into account by the *firm* when assessing value, and therefore which the *distributor* should take into account; and
- (3) any type of *customer* for whom the insurance product is unlikely to provide fair value.
- 4.2.30 **UK** 8(2)Manufacturers shall provide insurance distributors with all appropriate information on the insurance products, the identified target market and the suggested distribution strategy, including information on the main features and characteristics of the insurance products, their risks and costs, including implicit costs, and any circumstances which might cause a conflict of interest to the detriment of the customer. That information shall be clear, complete and up to date.
- [Note: article 8(2) of the *IDD POG Regulation*]
- 4.2.31 **UK** 8(3)The information referred to in paragraph 2 shall enable the insurance distributors to:
- (a)understand the insurance products;
- (b)comprehend the identified target market for the insurance products;
- (c)identify any customers for whom the insurance product is not compatible with their needs, characteristics and objectives;
- (d)carry out distribution activities for the relevant insurance products in accordance with the best interests of their customers as prescribed in [■ *ICOB*S 2.5-1R and ■ *COB*S 2.1.1R].
- [Note: article 8(3) of the *IDD POG Regulation*]
- 4.2.32 **R** A *manufacturer* must make available to any *distributor* information about the target market assessment.
- The information made available under (1) must be of an adequate standard to enable *distributors* to:
- comprehend the identified target market for the insurance products; and
- be able to identify any customers for whom the insurance product is not compatible with their needs, characteristics and objectives.
- A *manufacturer* is not required to disclose specific information objectively considered to be commercially sensitive if the information it does make available would still allow *distributors* to meet (2)(a) and (b).

Distribution channels: selecting channels for non-investment insurance products

4.2.32A **R** In relation to a *non-investment insurance product*, a *firm* must not use a distribution channel unless it is able to demonstrate clearly that the channel results in fair value to *customers* in the target market.

4.2.32B **R** In relation to a *non-investment insurance product*, whenever making a change to the distribution arrangements a *firm* must:

obtain all necessary information from the *distributor* or any other person who will be involved with the distribution arrangement, including that set out in ■ PROD 4.2.14PR; and

identify whether the proposed change to the distribution arrangements is consistent with the fair value requirement in ■ PROD 4.2.14AR and, where relevant, ■ PROD 4.2.14BR.

4.2.32C **G** For ■ PROD 4.2.32BR, a change to the distribution arrangements includes adding a further distribution channel.

4.2.32D **G** For a *non-investment insurance product* sold on an ancillary basis to another product or service, for example a motor vehicle, electrical good or a holiday, a *firm* should consider whether the proposed distribution channel would be appropriate in light of the risk that the *customer's* focus is on the core product rather than the insurance product.

Monitoring and review of insurance products

4.2.33 **R** A *firm* must understand the insurance products it offers or markets.
[Note: fourth subparagraph of article 25(1) of the *IDD*]

4.2.34 **R** A *firm* must regularly review the insurance products it offers or markets taking into account any event that could materially affect the potential risk to the identified target market. In doing so, the *firm* must assess at least the following:

- (1) whether the insurance product remains consistent with the needs of the identified target market;
- (2) (in relation to a *non-investment insurance product*) whether the insurance product remains consistent with the fair value assessment required under ■ PROD 4.2.14AR and, where relevant, ■ PROD 4.2.14BR; and
- (3) whether the intended distribution strategy remains appropriate.

[Note: fourth subparagraph of article 25(1) of the *IDD*]

4.2.34A **G** 'Offers' and 'markets' in the requirements in ■ PROD 4.2.33R and ■ PROD 4.2.34R should be read to include 'renews' in relation to the *renewal* of existing *non-investment insurance products*.

- 4.2.34B** **R** For a *non-investment insurance product*, a *firm* must undertake the regular review required by **■ PROD 4.2.34R**:
- (1) every 12 *months*; or
 - (2) more frequently where the potential risk associated with the product makes it appropriate to do so.
- 4.2.34C** **G** For the purposes of **■ PROD 4.2.34BR**, the factors that should be taken into account when considering if more frequent reviews would be appropriate include, but are not limited to:
- (1) the nature and complexity of the product;
 - (2) the nature of the *customer* base, including whether there are significant numbers of *customers* of long *tenure* and/or vulnerable *customers*;
 - (3) any specific indicators seen in the *firm's* assessment of the product's value to the *customer*;
 - (4) any indicators of customer harm potentially emerging from the performance of the product (for example through claims and complaints data); and
 - (5) the nature and type of distribution arrangements being used.
- 4.2.34D** **R** A *firm* must obtain all necessary and relevant information in order to enable it to properly understand and monitor a *non-investment insurance product* including verification of the information in **■ PROD 4.2.14PR**.
- 4.2.34E** **G** When reviewing *non-investment insurance products* a *firm* may group similar products together where this does not detrimentally affect the *firm's* ability to review each product appropriately. This includes the need to review whether any individual product, and where necessary a package, is providing fair value.
- For the purposes (1) 'similar products' will be those products that are intended to deliver similar cover and outcomes for *customers* where the target markets are consistent.
- A *firm* should consider the following factors when identifying whether it is appropriate to group products together for review:
- (a) the risk of customer harm for each individual product;
 - (b) the complexity of each product;
 - (c) the nature of the target market and existing customer base for each product (including the extent to which this includes vulnerable *customers*);
 - (d) any specific indicators seen in the assessment of value under **■ PROD 4.2.14AR**, and where relevant **■ PROD 4.2.14BR** which may make it inconsistent to review that product alongside others;

- (e) any specific indicators of customer harm emerging from the performance of each product; and
- (f) the nature and type of distribution arrangements for each product.

A *firm* will need to ensure that the grouping of any reviews does not impair the *firm's* ability to identify any risk that a product is not delivering fair value or that there is any other issue which could give rise to customer harm in relation to each individual product.

4.2.35

UK

7(1)Manufacturers shall continuously monitor and regularly review insurance products they have brought to the market, to identify events that could materially affect the main features, the risk coverage or the guarantees of those products. They shall assess whether the insurance products remain consistent with the needs, characteristics and objectives of the identified target market and whether those products are distributed to the target market or is reaching customers outside the target market.

[Note: article 7(1) of the *IDD POG Regulation*]

4.2.35A

R

- (1) When reviewing a *non-investment insurance product*, a *firm* must consider:
 - (a) whether the insurance product, and where relevant the package, is providing the intended fair value to *customers*;
 - (b) any impact which the distribution arrangements are having on the value including whether the distribution channels remain appropriate; and
 - (c) whether the use of any *retail premium finance* arrangement remains appropriate including whether when distributed in a package with a *non-investment insurance product* it provides fair value.
- (2) A *firm* in (1) must:
 - (a) ensure that it has sufficient, good quality management information; and
 - (b) use all appropriate and necessary data and information available to it (whether it holds this information already, the information is publicly available or it is able to obtain it from another person), to enable it to consider and assess value including the value actually being provided by the insurance product.
- (3) The information in (2) that a *firm* needs to consider whether to use includes, but is not limited to:
 - (a) information available to the *firm* internally including:
 - (i) customer research;
 - (ii) claims information (such as handling times, frequency, rates of and reasons for claim acceptance and declinature, severity of claims costs (including total costs and average per claim) and claims ratios); and
 - (iii) complaints data (including root cause analysis and handling times);

- (b) public information or information obtainable by the *firm* from external sources including analysis of similar insurance products available from other *firms* and, where relevant, data published as part of the *FCA's* work on value measures in the general insurance market;
 - (c) information available to the *firm* (including what it would be reasonably able to obtain) in relation to any distribution arrangements through which the product is distributed, including:
 - (i) remuneration information;
 - (ii) levels and quality of service provided by the *distributor*;
 - (iii) ongoing monitoring and oversight reports relating to the *distributor's* processes, for example call monitoring or file reviews.
- 4.2.35B G The information that a firm will need to use for ■ PROD 4.2.35AR(2) will depend on the nature of the *non-investment insurance product*, (where relevant) the package, the particular distribution arrangement(s), the target market, the nature of the actual customer base, and the *firm's* existing information on *customer* outcomes (for example claims experiences, outcomes of claims and complaints related data).
- 4.2.35C G For ■ PROD 4.2.35AR(1), a *firm* should identify whether there is a risk to it continuing to provide fair value where there is a material change in the relationship between the price to the *customer* and the actual costs to the *firm* or another party involved in the ongoing service/distribution of the product.
- 4.2.36 UK 7(2)Manufacturers shall determine the appropriate intervals for the regular review of their insurance products, thereby taking into account the size, scale, contractual duration and complexity of those insurance products, their respective distribution channels, and any relevant external factors such as changes to the applicable legal rules, technological developments, or changes to the market situation.
[Note: article 7(2) of the *IDD POG Regulation*]
- 4.2.36A G In relation to a *non-investment insurance product*, when identifying the appropriate intervals for regular review, *firms* will need to consider the requirement in ■ PROD 4.2.34BR and also whether any event has happened or any issue has arisen requiring the insurance product to be reviewed outside of the minimum review period.
- 4.2.36B R For the purposes of showing the requirements in ■ PROD 4.2.1R and ■ PROD 4.2.5UK are met, where a *firm* makes a change to a *non-investment insurance product* it must make and retain a record of:
- (1) the assessment of whether that change would amount to a significant adaptation of the insurance product; and

(2) where the assessment in (1) is that the change would not be a significant adaptation, the reasons for that decision.

4.2.37 **UK** 7(3)Manufacturers that identify during the lifetime of an insurance product any circumstances related to the insurance product that may adversely affect the customer of that product shall take appropriate action to mitigate the situation and prevent further occurrences of the detrimental event. Manufacturers shall promptly inform concerned insurance distributors and customers about the remedial action taken.

[Note: article 7(3) of the *IDD POG Regulation*]

4.2.37A **R** For a *non-investment insurance product*, the review process must:

- (1) have the necessary measures to be able to identify if the insurance product is not providing fair value; and
- (2) provide that appropriate actions be taken:
 - (a) for the mitigation and any potential remediation of the harm to existing *customers*; and
 - (b) to prevent harm to new *customers*.

4.2.37B **G** In relation to a *non-investment insurance product*, the actions *firms* may need to take for the purposes of **PROD 4.2.37A** include (and may involve a combination of), but are not limited to:

making changes to the product (such as amending policy terms or applying them more favourably to *customers* in the event of a claim);

offering existing *customers* the option to cancel the *non-investment insurance contract* without additional cost (for example by waiving cancellation fees or charges);

providing *customers* with a refund of the difference between the *premium* paid for the *non-investment insurance contract* and the *premium* for a fair value version of that product;

proposing alternative insurance products, whether offered by the *firm* or another provider, to existing *customers* or *distributors* which provide fair value and which would be compliant with other *FCA* requirements, for example, **ICOB5 5.2** (Demands and needs); and

withdrawing the insurance product from continued marketing or *distribution*.

4.2.37C **G** Where in the review required by **PROD 4.2.34R** and **PROD 4.2.35UK** a *firm* identifies a breach of any *rules* in place at the time, it should consider what may be necessary to provide appropriate mitigation and/or remediation of the harm including whether redress should be made. The *firm* should contact any affected *customers* where this is necessary to inform them of the issues and of the actions being taken.

- 4.2.38 **UK** 8(4)Manufacturers shall take appropriate steps to monitor that insurance distributors act in accordance with the objectives of the manufacturers' product approval process. They shall in particular verify on a regular basis whether the insurance products are distributed on the identified target market. That monitoring obligation shall not extend to the general regulatory requirements with which insurance distributors have to comply when carrying out insurance distribution activities for individual customers. The monitoring activities shall be reasonable, taking into consideration the characteristics and the legal framework of the respective distribution channels.
[Note: article 8(4) of the *IDD POG Regulation*]
- 4.2.39 **UK** 8(5)Manufacturers considering that the distribution of their insurance products is not in accordance with the objectives of their product approval process shall take appropriate remedial action.
[Note: article 8(5) of the *IDD POG Regulation*]
- 4.2.39A **R** In relation to a *non-investment insurance contract*, where a *firm* identifies that the *distribution* is detrimentally affecting the intended value of the insurance product it must take appropriate remedial measures including, but not limited to:
- (1) amending the distribution arrangements, including ceasing to use certain *distributors* or distribution channels;
 - (2) amending remuneration structures;
 - (3) withdrawing the insurance product from continued marketing or *distribution*.

4.3 Distribution of insurance products

- 4.3.1** **R** Where a *firm distributes* insurance products which it does not *manufacture* it must have in place adequate arrangements to obtain the information in **■** PROD 4.2.29R from the *manufacturer*.
[Note: sixth sub-paragraph of article 25(1) of the *IDD*]
- 4.3.2** **R** Where a *firm distributes* insurance products which it does not *manufacture*, it must have in place adequate arrangements to understand:
- (1) the characteristics of each insurance product; and
 - (2) the identified target market of each insurance product.
- [Note: sixth sub-paragraph of article 25(1) of the *IDD*]
- 4.3.2A** **R** In relation to a *non-investment insurance product*, the arrangements in **■** PROD 4.3.2R must enable the *distributor* to understand:
- (1) the outcome of the value assessment required by **■** PROD 4.2.14AR and, where relevant, **■** PROD 4.2.14BR; and
 - (2) any identified group of *customers* for whom the insurance product is not expected to provide fair value.
- 4.3.3** **R** A *distributor* must take all reasonable steps to obtain the information in **■** PROD 4.2.29R when *distributing* insurance products *manufactured* by any *person* to which product governance requirements in **■** PROD 4.2 or requirements of the *IDD POG Regulation* do not apply.
- 4.3.4** **G** To comply with **■** PROD 4.3.2R, *distributors* should put in place effective arrangements to ensure that they obtain sufficient, adequate and reliable information from the *manufacturer* about the insurance products to ensure that they will be *distributed* in accordance with the characteristics, objectives and needs of the target market.
- 4.3.5** **UK** 10(1)Insurance distributors shall have in place product distribution arrangements containing appropriate measures and procedures to obtain from the manufacturer all appropriate information on the insurance products they intend to offer to their customers and to fully comprehend those insurance products, taking into account the level of complexity and the

risks related to the products as well as the nature, scale and complexity of the relevant business of the distributor.

[Note: first sub-paragraph of article 10(1) of the *IDD POG Regulation*]

4.3.6

UK

10(2)The product distribution arrangements shall:

- (a)aim to prevent and mitigate customer detriment;
- (b)support a proper management of conflicts of interest;
- (c)ensure that the objectives, interests and characteristics of customers are duly taken into account.

[Note: article 10(2) of the *IDD POG Regulation*]

4.3.6A

R

In relation to a *non-investment insurance product*, the product distribution arrangements in ■ PROD 4.3.2R must enable the *distributor* to identify:

- (a) the value that the insurance product is intended to provide to the *customer*; and
- (b) the impact that the distribution arrangements (including any remuneration it, or another person in the distribution chain to which it belongs, receives) has on the overall value of the insurance product to the *customer*.

Any distribution strategy set up or applied by the *distributor* must be consistent with the aim of providing fair value to the *customer*.

For the purposes of (1) and (2) a *firm* must consider at least the following:

- (a) the benefits the product is intended to provide to the *customer*;
- (b) the characteristics, objectives, interests and needs of the target market;
- (c) the interaction between the price paid by the *customer* and the extent and quality of any services the *distributor* (or any person connected to it) provides;
- (d) whether any remuneration it receives in relation to the insurance product would result in the product ceasing to provide fair value to the *customer*;
- (e) any potential detrimental effect on the intended value where the insurance product is to be *distributed* as part of a package with, or as part of the same agreement which provides, another product or service; and
- (f) where the distribution strategy involves offering, or arranging for the *customer* to be offered, *retail premium finance*, the *firm* must ensure that, taking into account the costs (including any charges/ interest) of the *retail premium finance*, the *customer* does not pay a price that means, if seen as a package, the *customer* will not receive fair value.

- 4.3.6B** G (1) Where a *distributor* intends to *distribute a non-investment insurance product* alongside:
- (a) one or more other *non-investment insurance products* (whether from the same or another *manufacturer*); or
 - (b) any other *additional product*,
- then the *distributor* should be able to demonstrate these arrangements are consistent with the aim of providing fair value to a customer and any package does not have a detrimental effect on the intended value of any *non-investment insurance product*.
- (2) For the purposes of (1), where more than one *non-investment insurance product* is part of a package, a *distributor* should consider at least whether the products:
- (a) have consistent target markets; and
 - (b) provide cover in respect of the same risk and subject matter which could result in duplicate cover that could detrimentally affect the intended value of each individual product.
- (3) A *distributor* should ensure they have obtained, and taken account of, all relevant information from a *manufacturer* in relation to any *non-investment insurance product* in the package in order to understand the value, the relevant target market and any other relevant characteristic of that product.
- (4) The arrangements a *distributor* is required to have in place under ■ PROD 4.3 are separate from the processes and arrangements the *firm* should have in place at the point of sale, including to comply with the *customer's best interests rule* and to determine whether a product being proposed is consistent with the demands and needs of a particular *customer*.
- 4.3.6C** G When assessing the impact that the distribution arrangements may have, a *distributor* should consider the effects of any *retail premium finance* it offers to *customers* including the relationship between:
- (1) the total price a *customer* would pay for the *retail premium finance* (including any charges for the credit whether in the *APR* or otherwise and fees); and
 - (2) the quality of that *retail premium finance* including any relevant factors and features. For example, any benefit that such a *customer* could have from using *retail premium finance*, including the ability to spread the cost of a *non-investment insurance contract* instead of paying up front, taking into account the higher overall price the *customer* will have to pay.
- 4.3.6D** G The following evidential provision provides examples of arrangements the *FCA* considers will breach ■ PROD 4.3.6AR.
- 4.3.6E** E (1) A *firm's* distribution arrangements including any distribution strategy it sets up, should not result in:

4.3.6EA

R

- (a) the *firm* receiving a level of remuneration which does not bear a reasonable relationship to the *firm's* actual costs, or their contribution, level of involvement or the benefit added by them, to the arrangements for the distribution of the product, including where the *firm* provides little or no benefit beyond that which the *customer* would receive if they obtained the insurance product through another distribution channel;
 - (b) the *firm* having remuneration arrangements which give an incentive to propose or recommend an insurance product which either does not meet the *customer's* needs (or not as well as another product would) or is not in accordance with the *customer's best interests rule*;
 - (c) where the insurance product is distributed as part of a package, the overall price of the package not bearing a reasonable relationship to the overall benefits provided by the package; or
 - (d) the level of any remuneration (for which the *firm* is responsible for setting) not being reasonably reflective of the costs actually incurred.
- (2) Contravention of any of (1) may be relied upon as tending to establish contravention of ■ PROD 4.3.6AR.

For the purposes of ■ PROD 4.3.6AR and ■ PROD 4.3.6BR, a *firm* is not required to take into account product distribution arrangements that relate to the *distribution* of the product to:

- a *customer* who is not *habitually resident* in the *United Kingdom*; or
- where the *state of the risk* is not the *United Kingdom*.

The effect of (1) includes that a *firm* is not required to assess the impact of a *person's* remuneration in relation to the *distribution* of the product to a *customer* who is not *habitually resident* in the *United Kingdom*, or where the *state of the risk* is not the *United Kingdom*, when identifying the impact of the distribution arrangements on the value being provided to the *customer*.

- (3) A *non-investment insurance product* that is used for effecting a *multi-occupancy building insurance contract* is excluded from (1).

4.3.7

UK

10(3)The product distribution arrangements shall ensure that the insurance distributors obtain from the manufacturer the information to be communicated under Article 8(2).

[Note: article 10(3) of the *IDD POG Regulation*]

4.3.8

UK

10(4)Any specific distribution strategy set up or applied by insurance distributors shall be in accordance with the distribution strategy set up and the target market identified by the manufacturer.

[Note: article 10(4) of the *IDD POG Regulation*]

4.3.9

UK

10(5)The insurance distributors' body or structure responsible for insurance distribution shall endorse and be ultimately responsible for establishing,

implementing and reviewing the product distribution arrangements and continuously verify internal compliance with those arrangements.

[Note: article 10(5) of the *IDD POG Regulation*]

4.3.10 UK 10(6) Insurance distributors shall regularly review their product distribution arrangements to ensure that those arrangements are still valid and up to date. They shall amend product distribution arrangements where appropriate. Insurance distributors that have set up or apply a specific distribution strategy shall, where appropriate, amend that strategy in view of the outcome of the review of the product distribution arrangements. When reviewing their product distribution arrangements, insurance distributors shall verify that the insurance products are distributed to the identified target market.

Insurance distributors shall determine the appropriate intervals for the regular review of their product distribution arrangements, thereby taking into account the size, scale and complexity of the different insurance products involved. To support product reviews carried out by manufacturers, insurance distributors shall upon request provide manufacturers with relevant sales information, including, where appropriate, information on the regular reviews of the product distribution arrangements.

[Note: article 10(6) of the *IDD POG Regulation*]

4.3.10A R A firm must review its product distribution arrangements in relation to a non-investment insurance product at least every 12 months.

4.3.10B R For the purposes of ■ PROD 4.3.10UK, a distributor must provide on request to a manufacturer of a non-investment insurance product:

- (1) information on the distributor's remuneration in connection with the distribution of the insurance product;
- (2) information on any ancillary product or service that the distributor provides to the customer (including insurance add-ons, non-insurance additional products and retail premium finance), which may affect the manufacturer's intended value of the insurance product; and
- (3) confirmation that the distribution arrangements are consistent with the obligations of the firm under the *FCA Handbook* including in particular in ■ SYSC 10 (Conflicts of interest) and ■ SYSC 19F.2 (IDD remuneration incentives).

4.3.11 UK 11 Insurance distributors becoming aware that an insurance product is not in line with the interests, objectives and characteristics of its identified target market or becoming aware of other product-related circumstances that may adversely affect the customer shall promptly inform the manufacturer and, where appropriate, amend their distribution strategy for that insurance product.

[Note: article 11 of the *IDD POG Regulation*]

4.3.11A **R**

- (1) For a *non-investment insurance product*, a *distributor* must take appropriate remedial and mitigating action, including to amend its product distribution arrangements, where it identifies:
 - (a) the insurance product (or, where relevant, the package) is not providing fair value for *customers*; or
 - (b) any aspects of a product or package that may mean it does not offer fair value; or
 - (c) the distribution arrangements including remuneration structures may mean the *customer* is not being provided with fair value.
- (2) The actions which the *distributor* takes for (1) must:
 - (a) aim to mitigate the situation and prevent further occurrences of any possible harm to *customers*, including, where appropriate, amending the distribution strategy for that product (and, where relevant, the package); and
 - (b) include informing any relevant *manufacturers* promptly about any concerns they have and any action the *distributor* is taking.

4.3.11B **G**

For the purposes of **■** PROD 4.3.11AR the steps a *distributor* may need to take include, but are not limited to:

- (1) amending its remuneration structures;
- (2) amending the distribution arrangements;
- (3) improving the quality of, or ceasing, any service or benefits it provides;
- (4) where the failure to provide fair value is due to the costs or quality of *additional products*, renegotiating the terms of the current arrangements relating to the *additional products*, or selecting alternative providers or *distributors* of them, in order to provide for a fair outcome;
- (5) ceasing to distribute certain insurance products (or where relevant, packages), or ceasing to use certain distribution channels;
- (6) contacting existing *customers* to inform them of the issues and of the measures being taken to rectify them; and
- (7) providing redress to *customers*.

4.3.12 **G**

Manufacturers and *distributors* should take appropriate action in order to avert the risk of consumer detriment when they consider that the insurance product is not, or is no longer, aligned with the interests, objectives and characteristics of the identified target market.

[Note: recital 12 to the *IDD POG Regulation*]

4.3.13 **UK**

12Relevant actions taken by insurance distributors in relation to their product distribution arrangements shall be duly documented, kept for audit

purposes and made available to the Financial Conduct Authority upon request.

[Note: article 12 of the *IDD POG Regulation*]

4.3.14

UK

10(1)Insurance distributors shall set out the product distribution arrangements in a written document and make it available to their relevant staff.

[Note: second sub-paragraph of article 10(1) of the *IDD POG Regulation*]

4.4 Additional expectations for manufacturers and distributors of insurance products

- 4.4.1** **G** In addition to ■ PROD 4.1, ■ PROD 4.2 and ■ PROD 4.3, *firms* should also consider what needs to be done to comply with obligations found elsewhere in the *FCA Handbook*, including under the *Principles* and in *SYSC*. In considering this *firms* should consider any relevant *guidance*.
- 4.4.2** **G** ■ PROD 1.4.10G provides that, where ■ PROD 4 applies, a *firm* need not apply the *guidance* in *RPPD* for matters covered by *PROD*, if that *firm* has complied with ■ PROD 4. However, ■ PROD 4 and the *IDD POG Regulation* does not cover all parts of the *RPPD* or wider obligations in the *FCA Handbook* and the following *guidance*, some of which is reproduced from the *RPPD*, remains relevant.
- 4.4.3** **G** *Manufacturers* should consider whether the design of an insurance product is driven by features that benefit the *customer* and not by a business model which relies on poor *customer* outcomes to be profitable.
- 4.4.4** **G** When providing information to *distributors*, a *manufacturer* should:
- (1) make it clear if that information is not intended for *customer* use;
 - (2) ensure the information is sufficient, appropriate and comprehensible in substance and form, including considering whether it will enable *distributors* to understand it enough to give suitable advice (where advice is given) and to extract any relevant information and communicate it to the end *customer*. As part of meeting this standard, the *manufacturer* may wish to consider, with regard to each *distribution* channel or type of *distributor* what information *distributors* of that type already have, their likely level of knowledge and understanding, their information needs and what form or medium would best meet those needs (which could include discussions, written material or training as appropriate).
- 4.4.5** **G** When reviewing the insurance products it *manufactures*, a *firm* should communicate to the *customer* and/or *distributor* contractual “breakpoints” such as the end of a long tie-in period that may have a material impact on a *customer* that the *customer* cannot reasonably be expected to recall or know about already.

4.4.6 **G** *Manufacturers* should act fairly and promptly when handling claims or when paying out on an insurance product that has been surrendered or reached maturity. In doing this, the *manufacturer* should meet any reasonable *customer* expectations that it may have created with regard to the outcomes or how the process would be handled.

4.4.7 **G** In ensuring that they have obtained sufficient information about the insurance products they *distribute* and in ensuring they understand the insurance products *distributed, distributors*:

- (1) should consider whether they understand the materials provided by the *manufacturer* or *distributor* earlier in the sales chain;
- (2) should ask the *manufacturer* to supply additional information or training where this seems necessary to understand the insurance product adequately;
- (3) should not *distribute* the insurance product if they do not understand it sufficiently; and
- (4) when providing information to another *distributor* in a distribution chain, should consider how the further *distributor* will use the information, such as whether it will be given to *customers*. *Firms* should consider what information the further *distributor* requires and the likely level of knowledge and understanding of the further *distributor* and what medium may suit it best for the transmission of information.

4.5 Additional expectations for manufacturers and distributors in relation to value measures data

Application and definitions

4.5.1 **R** ■ PROD 4.5 applies to a *firm* which *manufactures* or *distributes* a *general insurance contract* product which is the subject of a reporting requirement within ■ SUP 16.27 (General insurance value measures reporting).

4.5.2 **R** In this section:

“value measures product” means	a product which is the subject of a reporting requirement within SUP 16.27, regardless of when that product was first <i>manufactured</i> .
“value measures information” means	both the individual value measures data reported to the <i>FCA</i> by a <i>firm</i> as well as the value measures data relating to other <i>firms</i> published by the <i>FCA</i> , including that based on value measures data reported to it under SUP 16.27.

Manufacturers of value measures products

4.5.3 **R** A *firm* which *manufactures* (in whole or in part) a value measures product must comply with the requirements in ■ PROD 4.5.4R.

4.5.4 **R** The requirements on *manufacturers* referred to in ■ PROD 4.5.3R are:

- (1) that in relation to existing value measures products the *firm* has effective procedures in place to ensure that, on a continuing basis, the product offers fair value to *customers* in the target market, taking into account, among other things:
 - (a) the needs of the target market;
 - (b) the *firm’s* reasonable assessment of the value expectations of *customers* in the target market;
 - (c) the value measures information, within a reasonable period;
 - (d) any particular features of the product or the terms and conditions that may give rise to concerns about poor value;

- (e) appropriate product testing including scenario analysis and testing on *consumers*; and
- (f) the charging structure of the product including examination of whether the costs and charges are compatible with how useful the product is to *consumers* and the transparency of costs and charges.

[**Note:** The requirement in ■ PROD 4.5.4R(1)(c) applies from 1 July 2021, when ■ SUP 16.27 entered into force.]

- (2) that in relation to new products and significant adaptations to existing products, the *firm's* product approval process in ■ PROD 4.2.1R, product testing in ■ PROD 4.2.22UK including considerations in ■ PROD 4.2.25R and the review of products in ■ PROD 4.2.34R also incorporate the procedures and considerations in (1) above.
- (3) *manufacturers* that identify any aspects of a product that may mean the product does not offer fair value, must:
 - (a) take appropriate action to mitigate the situation and/or prevent further occurrences of any possible detriment to customers;
 - (b) inform any relevant distributors promptly about remedial action being taken; and
 - (c) where relevant, not bring new products to market or make any proposed changes.
- (4) *manufacturers* must regularly review the products it offers or markets to ensure they continue to offer fair value taking into account any event that could materially affect whether this remains the case.
- (5) where the *firm* is required to submit a value measures report by ■ SUP 16.27.7R, that the *firm* takes all reasonable steps to set up arrangements with *firms* entering into *contracts of insurance* as principal in relation to those products, to enable it to obtain the value measures data required to be included in the value measures report.
- (6) where there is more than one *manufacturer* they must all outline in writing their mutual responsibilities arising under ■ PROD 4.5.3R and ■ 4.5.4R.

4.5.5 **G** ■ PROD 4.5.4R(1)(f) does not affect the *manufacturers'* freedom to set premiums.

Distributors of value measures products

4.5.6 **R** Where a *firm* distributes a value measures product that it does not manufacture it must comply with the requirements in ■ PROD 4.5.7R.

4.5.7 **R** The requirements on *distributors* referred to in ■ PROD 4.5.6R are:

- (1) that in relation to existing products it distributes, and any new products it proposes to distribute, the *firm* has procedures in place to consider, on a continuing basis, whether the product offers fair value

to *customers* in the target market, taking into account the factors in
■ PROD 4.5.4R(1)(a) to (f);

- (2) where the *firm* is required to submit a value measures report by
■ SUP 16.27.7R, that the *firm* takes all reasonable steps to have
arrangements with the *manufacturer* of the value measures products
and/or *firms* or persons entering into *contracts of insurance* as
principal in relation to those products, to enable it to obtain the
value measures data required to be included in the value measures
report;
- (3) *distributors* that identify any aspects of a product that may mean the
product does not offer fair value, must:
 - (a) take appropriate action to mitigate the situation and/or prevent
further occurrences of any possible detriment to *customers*,
including, where appropriate, amending their distribution
strategy for that product; and
 - (b) inform any relevant *manufacturers* promptly about any concerns
they have and any action the *distributor* is taking.



4.6 Application of PROD 4.2 and 4.3 for legacy non-investment insurance products

Application

4.6.1

R

■ PROD 4.6 applies to:

- (1) the *manufacturer of a legacy non-investment insurance product*, which includes:
 - (a) an *insurance intermediary* which has a decision-making role (in whole or in part) in relation to the *manufacture of a legacy non-investment insurance product*;
 - (b) an *insurer* that is responsible for the *manufacture of a legacy non-investment insurance product* including whoever currently underwrites the *legacy non-investment insurance product*; and
- (2) a *firm that distributes* (including the renewal of an existing *policy*) a *legacy non-investment insurance product*.

4.6.2

R

For a product falling within (2)(b) of the definition of a *legacy non-investment insurance product*, any reference to distribution or renewal is to be treated as including the ongoing collection of premiums in relation to a *policy* that remains in force.

Purpose

4.6.3

G

The purpose of this section is to set out the product governance distribution arrangements for, and how ■ PROD 4 applies to, *legacy non-investment insurance products*.

Manufacturers of legacy non-investment insurance products

4.6.4

R

A *manufacturer of a legacy non-investment insurance product* must apply the product approval process in ■ PROD 4.2 to that insurance product.

4.6.5

G

For the purposes of ■ PROD 4.6.4R a *manufacturer* will need to demonstrate it has arrangements to meet the following:

- (1) general product approval process requirements (■ PROD 4.2.5UK to ■ PROD 4.2.14R);
- (2) fair value assessment (■ PROD 4.2.14AR to ■ PROD 4.2.14SR);

4.6.6

G

- (3) target market requirements (■ PROD 4.2.15R to ■ PROD 4.2.21AG);
- (4) product testing (■ PROD 4.2.22UK to ■ PROD 4.2.26G);
- (5) distribution channels and information disclosure to distributors requirements (■ PROD 4.2.27UK to ■ PROD 4.2.32DG); and
- (6) monitoring and review of insurance products (■ PROD 4.2.33R to ■ PROD 4.2.39AR).

Firms should take into account all relevant factors, including those in ■ PROD 4.2.3G and ■ PROD 4.2.3AG, when identifying the necessary product approval process and arrangements including, in particular:

- (a) previous product governance arrangements including reviews which the *firm* (or another person) has undertaken and the extent to which these would or would not have complied with *PROD* requirements; and
- (b) the potential level of harm which could result from the product in question.

Firms should ensure the product approval process has the necessary measures to identify whether the insurance product is, or remains, appropriate to be marketed or *distributed to customers*.

4.6.7

R

- (1) A *firm* must determine whether the *legacy non-investment insurance product* should continue to be marketed and *distributed* (including renewals for existing *customers*).
- (2) Where a *firm* does not approve the continued marketing and distribution of the product, including where the *firm* has been unable to identify that the product, or where relevant, the package provides fair value for the purposes of ■ PROD 4.2.14AR or, where relevant, ■ 4.2.14BR, it must immediately:
 - (a) cease marketing or distributing the product or package (whether directly or indirectly), including any renewal for an existing *customer*; and/or
 - (b) make such changes as are necessary for the product or package to provide fair value.

Distributors of legacy non-investment insurance products

4.6.8

R

- (1) A *firm* which *distributes*, or will distribute, a *legacy non-investment insurance product* must meet the requirements in ■ PROD 4.3 in relation to that insurance product.
- (2) A *firm* must put in place the necessary arrangements for the purposes of (1), including for:
 - (a) obtaining any necessary information from the *manufacturer*;
 - (b) providing any necessary or relevant information to the *manufacturer*;
 - (c) understanding the product, identified target market and value assessment;

- (d) ensuring adequate oversight, including the ability to obtain necessary or relevant information, of any other persons involved in the distribution with whom the distributor has a direct relationship; and
- (e) the regular review of the product distribution arrangements including to take appropriate action in order to avert the risk of consumer detriment.

