

The Consumer Credit Directive: The use of risk-based underwriting and the impact of a right to be forgotten

As part of the review of the Consumer Credit Directive (CCD), the European Parliament has called for the introduction of a EU-wide right to be forgotten (RTBF) for persons with a prior diagnosis of certain communicable and non-communicable diseases, including cancer. Insurance Europe is concerned that such an approach is not compatible with private insurance and would be to the detriment of consumers, including those whom an RTBF is intended to benefit.



The best way forward: a code of conduct

Insurance Europe is **strongly supportive of increased dialogue** between stakeholders to get a better understanding of the problems cancer patients may experience when buying financial services and to discuss the most suitable solutions. The introduction of an RTBF in the CCD would prevent this.

It therefore welcomes the assurance of Commissioner McGuinness at the 2022 EIOPA Conference that the European Commission "will gather more **evidence** and encourage dialogue between national authorities, patients and the financial sector" during the drafting of the EU code of conduct for an RTBF for cancer survivors.

Instead of rushing the adoption of an RTBF in the CCD, Insurance Europe supports the Commission proposal to develop a **code of conduct on fair access for cancer survivors to financial services** as provided for in the EU Beating Cancer Plan.

Such a code of conduct should focus on cancer survivors and put **scientific, medical and statistical data** at its centre. Unlike a rigid mechanism embedded in EU legislation, this would be flexible enough to be smoothly adapted to scientific developments. A code of conduct should ensure that any EU-wide RTBF:

- is flexible enough to reflect the many different types of cancer and to reflect the other factors affecting the risks associated with a given cancer;
- is flexible enough to meet the differing needs and characteristics of countries and markets; and,
- preserves the ability of insurers to individually determine premiums and benefits based on risk-relevant factors.

Insurance Europe is therefore not supportive of the European Parliament IMCO Committee's text on the CCD, specifically Recital 47 and Articles 2.(25a), 14.4 and 18.3b.



What are the problems with the current CCD proposals?

The changes proposed by the European Parliament would require member states to have experts draw up a list of communicable and non-communicable diseases, which would establish a 10-year RTBF for adults (five years if diagnosed before the age of 18) with no requirement to disclose a prior cancer diagnosis or other disease on the list to an insurer.

Were this to be adopted in the final CCD, insurers foresee:

Less access to insurance protection for all consumers. An RTBF can have a detrimental impact on tariffs. There is a risk that average premiums would increase and/or cover would diminish for all consumers due to the uncertainty about potentially higher risks for insurers.

Increased risk of consumer detriment. The risks are particularly high due to the European Parliament's intention to apply an RTBF to a broad list of communicable and non-communicable diseases rather than limiting it to cancer. The absence of any limitation to the RTBF to specific insurance products, eg, life insurance only, means there could be unforeseen consequences for certain

Disappearance of some products. In the longer term, some products may become commercially unviable or unattractive to consumers, creating the risk of underinsurance in more vulnerable sections of the population.

Uncertainty for consumers. Including multiple diseases will require complex medical terminology to define each of them. This could make it extremely difficult for customers to know whether they should disclose a prior diagnosis. This could lead to significant claims uncertainty because non-disclosure of material facts could lead to the insurance coverage becoming void.

consumer groups and/or types of insurance products.

Opaque system. The diseases concerned would be included on a national list based on expert views rather than scientific, statistical and medical data that can objectively show the risk of the insured event happening and thus the viability of adding a disease to the list.

Less certainty about insurers' ability to pay future claims. Without information about the risks insured, insurers will find it ifficult to meet their regulatory obligations and build adequate reserves to pay future claims, as they will not have the full information on possible future claims coming through their books.

Insurance Europe is the European insurance and reinsurance federation. Through its 36 member bodies — the national insurance associations — it represents insurance and reinsurance undertakings that account for around 95% of total European premium income.