

Introduction to travel insurance

PL2: 2026 edition

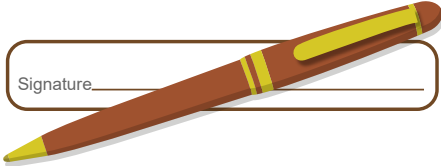
Web update 1: 7 November 2025

Please note the following update to your 2026 edition of the **PL2** study text.

Chapter 2, section B1D, page 2/7

The following graphic has been added:

<u>Questions to ask the proposer/customer</u>	<u>Purpose of question/effect on quotation</u>
What is the age of the traveller(s)?	The age of the proposer has become one of the most important rating factors for travel insurers. Older proposers present a high risk and usually pay higher premiums. Over 65s have more pre-existing medical conditions, are three times more likely to make a travel claim and their claims can be over three times more expensive. The costs for over 85s are higher still. Many insurers will have an upper age limit to their policies. Traditionally, this would have been as low as 65 to 70 years-old. However, in recent years, some insurers have increased their limit to 75, 80 or 85 to reflect the ageing UK population. Over 65s are also leading more active lives and travelling more in retirement than they did before. The age at which premiums begin to increase significantly varies from one insurer to another but it is usually around 65 to 70 years plus.
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Chapter 2, section B1E, page 2/7

The following graphic has been added:

Questions to ask the proposer/customer	Purpose of question/effect on quotation
Are there any pre-existing medical conditions?	A pre-existing medical condition (PEMC) is any health condition that the proposer: • has now or had in the past; • has been diagnosed with or is waiting for a diagnosis of; or • has been treated for or is having treatment for. PEMCs are very wide-ranging and it is estimated that two in five proposers have them. It is very important that proposers discuss any PEMCs with their insurer. Travel insurers pay out more on medical expenses than any other type of claim. If the traveller has a PEMC, an insurer will use a series of medical screening questions to find out more about the condition. The traveller may need to ask their GP to help with the screening questions if they have complex medical conditions. Different insurers will handle medical conditions differently. Some may exclude cover (won't provide cover) as a result of the medical condition or some will provide cover for an additional premium. If full or accurate details are not provided or the traveller is dishonest or hides important information about their health, they may find that they are not covered when they need to make a claim. Travelling without full medical cover is a risk and could result in the policyholder paying a very large medical bill. A number of providers now exist that specialise in providing cover for travellers with complex medical conditions and life-limiting diseases such as cancer. PEMCs remain one of the biggest challenges to the travel insurance industry both in terms of customers informing insurers at the quotation stage and how insurers process and underwrite the conditions.

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