Chartered Insurance Institute

E66

Diploma in Insurance

Examination element of M66 Delegated authority

Based on the 2026/2027 syllabus
examined from 1 May 2026 until 30 April 2027

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Contents

Introduction to Examination Guide	**3**
M66 Syllabus	**8**
Specimen Examination	**12**
Specimen Examination Answers and Learning Outcomes Covered	**20**

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The CII Qualifications accessibility and special circumstances policy and guidance document can be viewed on the CII Rules and Policies page **www.cii.co.uk/learning/qualifications/assessment-information/before-the-exam/rules-and-policies/**

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E66 – Examination element of M66 Delegated authority

Based on the 2026/2027 syllabus examined from 1 May 2026 until 30 April 2027

Introduction

This examination guide has been produced by the Qualifications and Assessment Department at the Chartered Insurance Institute (CII) to assist students in their preparation for the E66 examination. It contains a specimen examination with answer key.

Ideally, students should have completed the majority of their E66 studies before attempting the specimen examination. Students should allow themselves one hour to complete the examination. They should then review their performance to identify areas of weakness on which to concentrate the remainder of their study time. The examination must be successfully passed within 18 months of enrolment on M66.

Although the specimen examination in this guide is typical of an E66 examination, it should be noted that it is not possible to test every single aspect of the syllabus in any one particular examination. To prepare properly for the examination, candidates should make full use of the tuition options available and read as widely as possible to ensure that the whole syllabus has been covered. They should also endeavour to keep as up-to-date as possible with developments in the industry by reading the periodicals listed in the M66 reading list, which is located on the syllabus in this examination guide and on the CII website at **www.cii.co.uk.**

Background Information

CII examination questions undergo a rigorous writing and editing process before reaching an examination. The questions are written to strict guidelines by practitioners with relevant technical knowledge and experience. Questions are very carefully worded to ensure that all the information required to answer the question is provided in a clear and concise manner. They are then edited by an independent panel of experienced practitioners who have been specifically trained to ensure that questions are technically correct, clear and unambiguous. As a final check, each examination is scrutinised by the Senior Examiner and a CII assessment expert.

Occasionally a question will require amendment after the examination guide is first published. In such an event, the revised question will be published on the CII website:

1) Visit **www.cii.co.uk/learning/qualifications/diploma-in-insurance-qualification/unit-delegated-authority-m66/**
2) Select 'exam guide update' on the right hand side of the page

Candidates should also refer here for the latest information on changes to law and practice and when they will be examined.

Syllabus

The M66 syllabus is published on the CII website at **www.cii.co.uk. Candidates should note that the examination is based on the syllabus, rather than on any particular tuition material.** Of course, the CII tuition material will provide the vast majority of the information required to perform well in the examination, but the CII recommends that students consult other reference materials to supplement their studies.

Supporting information for the syllabus which contains a detailed overview of the areas covered can be found on the unit page. Select Supporting information for the 2026/2027 syllabus on the right-hand side of the page.

Skill Specification

The examination syllabus categorises M66 learning outcomes into attainment levels. Each learning outcome specifies the level of skill required of candidates and thus the level at which candidates may be tested.

The syllabus requires that candidates have the ability to understand the subject matter. Each learning outcome begins with one of these cognitive skills:

Understanding - Candidates must be able to link pieces of information together in cause and effect relationships. Typically questions may ask 'Why'. Questions set on an understand learning outcome can test either knowledge or understanding or both.

Examination Information

The method of assessment for the E66 examination is 50 multiple choice questions (MCQs). One hour is allowed for this examination.

The M66 syllabus provided in this examination guide will be examined from 1 May 2026 until 30 April 2027.

Candidates will be examined on the basis of English law and practice unless otherwise stated.

The general rule is that legislative and industry changes will not be examined earlier than 3 months after they come into effect.

E66 examinations test the Financial Conduct Authority and Prudential Regulation Authority rules and regulations.

When preparing for the examination, candidates should ensure that they are aware of what typically constitutes each type of product listed in the syllabus and ascertain whether the products with which they come into contact during the normal course of their work deviate from the norm, since questions in the examination test generic product knowledge.

A multiple choice question consists of a problem followed by four options, labelled A, B, C and D, from which the candidate is asked to choose the correct response. Each question will contain only one correct or best response to the problem posed.

One mark is awarded for each correct response identified by the candidate. No mark is awarded if the candidate either chooses an incorrect response, chooses more than one response or fails to choose any response. No marks are deducted for candidates choosing an incorrect response.

If you bring a calculator into the examination room, it must be a silent battery or solar-powered non-programmable calculator. The use of electronic equipment capable of being programmed to hold alphabetic or numerical data and/or formulae is prohibited. You may use a financial or scientific calculator, provided it meets these requirements.

Candidates are permitted to make rough notes. Candidates are not permitted, in any circumstances, to remove any papers relating to the examination from the examination room.

Examination Technique: Multiple Choice Questions

The best approach to multiple choice examinations is to work methodically through the questions.

The questions are worded very carefully to ensure that all the information required is presented in a concise and clear manner. It cannot be emphasised too strongly that understanding the precise meaning of the question is vital. If candidates miss a crucial point when reading the question it could result in choosing the wrong option. Candidates should read carefully through the question and all the options before attempting to answer.

Candidates should pay particular attention to any words in the question which are emphasised in bold type, for example, **maximum**, **minimum**, **main**, **most**, **normally** and **usually**. Negative wording is further emphasised by the use of capital letters, for example **NOT**, **CANNOT**.

Candidates should not spend too much time on any one question. If they cannot make up their mind, they should leave the question and come back to it later.

When all of the questions have been answered, it is prudent to use any remaining time to go through each question again, carefully, to double-check that nothing has been missed. Altering just one incorrect response to a correct response could make the difference between passing and failing.

Before the Examination

For sittings at exam centres and via remote invigilation please ensure you are aware of the layout of the examination by using the familiarisation test **www.cii.co.uk/learning/qualifications/assessment-information/multiple-choice-question-exams-at-a-test-centre/exam-familiarisation/**

Remote invigilation

For remote invigilation sittings, you should check that the equipment you plan to use on your exam day is suitable. System requirements can be found here **www.cii.co.uk/learning/qualifications/assessment-information/multiple-choice-question-exams-by-remote-invigilation/prepare-your-it-equipment/**

Once you have booked your exam, you will be able to launch a Tutorial by going to the booking via your MyCII/MyPFS Dashboard. This tutorial can only be accessed three times, we suggest saving one attempt for 2-3 days prior to your exam date. The tutorial allows you to experience the launch of an exam as it will be on the day and covers some common FAQs. You will be unable to access the tutorial 2 hours and 30 minutes prior to your scheduled exam time.

To access your examination on the exam day, click on the “Launch Exam” link beside your scheduled exam, with the Bookings and Results area of your MyCII/MyPFS Dashboard. If you have any difficulty accessing your MyCII/MyPFS account you should contact CII customer service.

After the Examination

Rigorous checks are made to ensure the correctness of the results issued. A pre-defined quota of passes to be awarded does not exist. If all candidates achieve a score of at least the pass mark, then all candidates will be awarded a pass grade. Individual feedback on the candidate's examination performance is automatically provided and will indicate the result achieved and, for each syllabus learning outcome, the percentage of questions in the examination that were answered correctly.

Delegated authority

Chartered Insurance Institute

Purpose

At the end of this unit, candidates should be able to demonstrate an understanding of delegated underwriting authority from the perspective of all participants, including the setting up, successful management and development of business.

Assumed knowledge

It is assumed that the candidate already has knowledge of the fundamental principles of insurance as covered in IF1 Insurance, legal and regulatory, or equivalent examinations.

Summary of learning outcomes		Number of questions in the examination*
1.	Understand the business benefits and risks for the use of delegated authorities.	7
2.	Understand the legal and regulatory framework related to delegated authorities.	9
3.	Understand the setting up of delegated authorities.	8
4.	Understand contracts of delegation and contracts of insurance.	7
5.	Understand the management of underwriting by the coverholder/ managing general agent (MGA).	4
6.	Understand the management of claims by the coverholder/ MGA.	4
7.	Understand key business support functions within the coverholder/ MGA.	5
8.	Understand the monitoring and auditing of the delegated authority by the insurer.	6

* The test specification has an in-built element of flexibility. It is designed to be used as a guide for study and is not a statement of actual number of questions that will appear in every exam. However, the number of questions testing each learning outcome will generally be within the range plus or minus 2 of the number indicated.

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Important notes

- Method of assessment:

  Mixed assessment consisting of two components, both of which must be passed. One component is a coursework assignment and one is a multiple choice question (MCQ) examination. The details are:

  1. an online coursework assignment using RevisionMate consisting of 10 questions which sequentially follow the learning outcomes. This must be successfully completed within 6 months of enrolment; and
  2. an exam consisting of 50 MCQs. 1 hour is allowed for this exam. This exam must be successfully passed within 18 months of enrolment.
- This syllabus will be examined from 1 May 2026 to 30 April 2027.
- Candidates will be examined on the basis of English law and practice unless otherwise stated.
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1. Understand the business benefits and risks for the use of delegated authorities.

1.1 Explain the purpose and main types of delegated authorities.

1.2 Explain the nature and roles of the parties involved with delegated authorities.

1.3 Explain the types of activities that could be delegated.

1.4 Explain the benefits and risks to all parties involved in delegated authorities.

1.5 Explain the management of conflicts of interest.

2. Understand the legal and regulatory framework related to delegated authorities.

2.1 Explain the legal framework in which delegated authorities operate.

2.2 Explain the UK regulatory requirements.

2.3 Explain Lloyd's specific regulatory requirements.

2.4 Explain the importance of considering international legal and regulatory requirements.

2.5 Explain the management of compliance.

3. Understand the setting up of delegated authorities.

3.1 Examine the key considerations for an insurer when deciding to delegate authority.

3.2 Explain the due diligence process when assessing a potential coverholder.

3.3 Explain the role of the broker in setting up delegated underwriting arrangements.

3.4 Explain ways in which coverholders/managing general agents (MGA) may be remunerated.

3.5 Examine the key components of a delegated authority strategy and a delegated authority business plan for all parties involved.

3.6 Examine the key activities that all parties would undertake when setting up a delegated authority.

3.7 Explain the Lloyd's specific requirements for setting up a coverholder/MGA.

3.8 Explain the rules on employees working away from a coverholder's approved location.

3.9 Explain why Lloyd's syndicates might use the service company model.

4. Understand contracts of delegation and contracts of insurance.

4.1 Explain the difference between contracts of delegation and contracts of insurance.

4.2 Explain the key content of typical contracts of delegation.

4.3 Explain the legal position of each party in a contract of delegation.

4.4 Explain the importance of contract certainty and the implications of a poorly constructed contract.

4.5 Explain cancellation, non-renewal, and run-off.

5. Understand the management of underwriting by the coverholder/ managing general agent (MGA).

5.1 Explain why certain classes of business are most commonly underwritten within delegated authority.

5.2 Examine how a delegated underwriting function and portfolio is assessed and managed by the coverholder/MGA.

5.3 Explain how aggregate exposures can be managed.

5.4 Explain the underwriting process including where risks fall outside authority.

6. Understand the management of claims by the coverholder/ MGA.

6.1 Examine the different approaches to claims management under delegated authorities.

6.2 Explain good claims handling practice and key claims issues by the coverholder/MGA.

6.3 Explain the purpose, benefits and risks of loss funds.

7. Understand key business support functions within the coverholder/ MGA.

7.1 Explain ways in which business can be marketed and developed.

7.2 Explain policy documentation processes and procedures.

7.3 Explain the handling of premiums and claims monies.

7.4 Explain data capture and the reporting requirements under delegated authorities.

8. Understand the monitoring and auditing of the delegated authority by the insurer.

8.1 Explain the indicators of good and poor coverholder/MGA financial performance and operational controls.

8.2 Explain how performance can be monitored.

8.3 Explain how to manage on-going quality and underperformance.

8.4 Explain how audits are conducted and the benefits to all parties of regular audits.

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Additional resources

The following resources may assist you with your studies.

Note: The examination will test the syllabus alone.

Supporting information for the syllabus can be found on the unit page via the CII website. The resources found here: *www.cii.co.uk/learning* will help you keep up-to-date with developments and provide a wider coverage of syllabus topics.

Additional reading material can also be found referenced in an appendix within the study text.

Learning support

Delegated authority London: CII. Study text M66.

Insurance, legal and regulatory. London: CII. Study text IF1.

Assessment information

Candidates should refer to the CII website for the latest information on changes to law and practice and when they will be examined:

1. Visit *www.cii.co.uk/qualifications*
2. Select the appropriate qualification
3. Select your unit from the list provided
4. Select qualification update on the right hand side of the page

Examination guide

The examination guide is available on the unit page via the CII website.

If you have a current study text enrolment, the current examination guide is included and is accessible via **RevisionMate** (*www.cii.co.uk/login*). Details of how to access RevisionMate are on the first page of your study text.

It is recommended that you study from the most recent versions of the examination guide.

Exam preparation

Exam preparation guidance and supporting exam documentation are available via the CII website: *https://www.cii.co.uk/learning/qualifications/assessment-information*.

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1. In what **main** way does a master policy differ from an affinity programme?
A. Cover is provided under a master policy for a wide range of contingencies.
B. Insurance under a master policy is not subject to statutory regulation.
C. Security under a master policy is provided by just one insurer.
D. Underwriting under a master policy is not delegated.

2. Under a traditional lineslip, authority is delegated to
A. an insurance broker.
B. one or more insurers that are part of the arrangement.
C. a service company.
D. a third party administrator.

3. A coverholder under-reports claims by a significant amount to the insurer. From the insurer's perspective, it will **most likely** be exposed to a higher level of which type of risk?
A. Counterparty.
B. Group.
C. Market.
D. Reserving.

4. Under a pre-agreed rates delegated authority, which party will supply the rates to be used?
A. The coverholder.
B. The insured.
C. The insurer.
D. The Managing General Agents' Association

5. Which party(ies) to a delegated authority is **most likely** to arrange insurance to mitigate errors and omissions risk?
A. The broker only.
B. The insurer only.
C. The broker and the insurer jointly.
D. Both the broker and the insurer individually.

6. An insurer would insist that its identity is clearly visible on documentation issued under a binding authority, in order to manage which **main** type of risk?
A. Accumulation.
B. Reputational.
C. Strategic.
D. Underwriting.

7. A conflict of interest is **most likely** to arise where an agent
A. has contractual obligations to a single principal.
B. has contractual obligations to more than one principal.
C. presents premiums on a bulking basis.
D. presents premiums on a non-bulking basis.

8. A **typical** way for an insurer to obtain international risks is through the use of
A. a coverholder.
B. Lloyd's local country representatives.
C. an overseas reinsurer.
D. a third party administrator.

9. Under the Lloyd's Code of Practice - Delegated Authority, due diligence of prospective coverholders is the responsibility of
A. the Council of Lloyd's.
B. Lloyd's brokers.
C. managing agents.
D. service companies.

10. Responsibility for the issuance of bye-laws within Lloyd's which affect the administration of delegated authorities lies with the
A. Council of Lloyd's.
B. Lloyd's Market Association.
C. Managing General Agents' Association.
D. Prudential Regulation Authority

11. In respect of delegating underwriting, a **key** objective of compliance is to
A. ensure there is on-going permission to bind the relevant risks.
B. ensure only profitable risks are bound under a full authority.
C. maintain service levels for the payment of valid claims.
D. prevent service companies from binding risks.

12. UK coverholders are regulated solely by which organisation?
A. The Council of Lloyd's.
B. The Financial Conduct Authority.
C. The Prudential Regulation Authority.
D. Xchanging.

13. A contract of insurance is between which two parties?
A. The coverholder and the broker.
B. The insured and the coverholder.
C. The insured and the insurer.
D. The insurer and the coverholder.

14. Where a coverholder writes international risks, **ultimate** responsibility for compliance with UK regulatory requirements lies with the
A. coverholder only.
B. insurer only.
C. insurer and the coverholder jointly.
D. insurer and the local regulator jointly.

15. A coverholder with a binding authority in force with Lloyd's underwriters is required by Lloyd's to complete a compliance attestation at what prescribed frequency?
A. Monthly.
B. Quarterly.
C. Half-yearly.
D. Annually.

16. When writing international business, a conflict of interest is **most likely** to arise where a
A. broker holds client money.
B. broker is not registered with the Financial Conduct Authority.
C. coverholder is also a broker.
D. coverholder is not registered with Lloyd's.

17. The **most likely** reason that an insurer will approach a coverholder to set up a new delegated authority with the insurer would be the
A. coverholder's existing presence in a certain market.
B. coverholder being profitable across all its types of insurance.
C. insurer seeking to improve its regulatory reputation.
D. need to retain control of the underwriting function.

18. Under a prior submit contract arrangement, premium rates are set by the
A. coverholder only.
B. coverholder and the insurer jointly.
C. insurer only.
D. third party administrator.

19. A **main** objective of the process by which Lloyd's approves coverholders is to
A. ensure that the Lloyd's market operates on a closed basis.
B. identify potential business risks before they occur.
C. prevent any inexperienced coverholders from entering the market.
D. reduce the regulatory burden on insurers.

20. When a coverholder also has claims authority included in its delegated authority and it operates on a profit commission basis, this could result in the
A. coverholder having no incentive to write more business.
B. customer suffering detriment in relation to claims settlement.
C. insurer always paying more than under an ordinary commission arrangement.
D. insurer being liable to additional capital adequacy requirements.

21. An insurer is examining whether a proposed new coverholder will have appropriate controls in place to manage financial crime. To which document is the insurer **most likely** to refer?
A. Coverholder proposal form.
B. Coverholder business plan.
C. External audit report.
D. Terms of Business Agreement.

22. In respect of a delegated authority, the Service Companies Code of Practice applies to
A. all coverholders approved by Lloyd's.
B. all members of the Managing General Agents' Association.
C. service companies established by all insurance companies.
D. service companies established by Lloyd's syndicates.

23. Under a prior submit authority, the risk will be submitted to which party?
A. The insured.
B. The insurer.
C. A wholesale broker.
D. The retail broker.

24. A Lloyd's underwriter intends to establish a new binding authority with a new coverholder. What approval procedure, if any, **must** be followed?
A. There is no need to follow an approval procedure.
B. The coverholder only must be approved before any business is written.
C. The coverholder only must be approved before the underwriter's next regulatory return.
D. The coverholder and the underwriter must both be approved before any business is written.

25. A standard contract of delegation consists of the authority schedule, authority wording and
A. coverholder application.
B. coverholder undertaking.
C. non-schedule sections.
D. Terms of Business Agreement.

26. A **key** difference between a delegated authority and a contract of insurance, is that under a contract of insurance the documentation may be limited to only a
A. bordereau.
B. certificate.
C. Terms of Business Agreement.
D. statement of demands and needs.

27. A lineslip is a contract arranged between
A. a coverholder and a customer.
B. a coverholder and an insurer.
C. an insurance broker and several insurers.
D. an insurance broker and a policyholder.

28. What action will an insurer **most likely** take if it discovers infrequent errors in the insurance documentation issued by a coverholder?
A. Draw the errors to the coverholder's attention.
B. Immediately cancel the delegated authority.
C. Reissue the documentation directly to the affected policyholders.
D. Request immediate rectification from the coverholder.

29. In respect of the legal position of a broker in a delegated authority, the broker may
A. only act as agent for the insured.
B. only act as agent for the insurer.
C. act as agent for both the insured and the insurer.
D. act as principal for both the insured and the insurer.

30. What is the immediate effect, if any, on homeowners' buildings insurance risks bound under a delegated authority, if the authority is **NOT** renewed at the anniversary date?
A. There is no effect.
B. The policyholders will be forced to transfer their policies to another insurer.
C. The coverholder must transfer all policies to another insurer's delegated authority from the expiry date of the original authority.
D. The insurer will not provide any amendments to existing policies that are requested after the expiry date of the delegated authority.

31. Under a delegated authority the terms of the policy may be varied by the
A. coverholder only.
B. insurer only.
C. coverholder and the insured jointly.
D. insurer and the insured jointly.

32. Which method is **typically** used for continuous monitoring of an underwriting portfolio?
A. External audit.
B. Internal audit.
C. Peer review.
D. Policyholder survey.

33. A **key** benefit to an insurance underwriter when accepting risks under a delegated authority is that the risks tend to be of
A. small value and high volume.
B. small value and low volume.
C. large value and high volume.
D. large value and low volume.

34. Which activity, performed by an insurer, enables accurate measurement of the potential impact of a sequence of particular losses?
A. Exposure management.
B. External audit.
C. Internal audit.
D. Subrogation.

35. A coverholder has received a new business proposal. What is the **initial** consideration for the coverholder?
A. Capacity to provide a quotation.
B. Level of deductible.
C. Level of risk tolerance.
D. Requirement for a cash call.

36. A request to replenish an existing loss fund would be made within the
A. application form by the coverholder.
B. application form by the insurer.
C. bordereau by the coverholder.
D. bordereau by the insurer.

37. Which type of loss fund is established with a lump sum at the start of the arrangement?
A. Counterparty.
B. Long tail.
C. Premium funded.
D. Revolving.

38. Following a claim notification, a coverholder decides to use a claims specialist to assist in settling the claim. This decision should be
A. agreed in advance with the policyholder only.
B. agreed in advance with the policyholder and the insurer.
C. clearly articulated in the claims file.
D. excluded from the claims file.

39. As part of good claims handling, the claims process for smaller risks written by a coverholder should be prompt, local and
A. efficient.
B. in-house.
C. outsourced.
D. peer reviewed.

40. A **key** function of a loss fund is that it
A. allows the coverholder to make claim payments directly to clients.
B. allows the insurer to make claim payments directly to clients.
C. ensures that all claims are settled without delay.
D. prevents the insurer from being involved in any decisions regarding claims.

41. To ensure transparency when marketing a new niche product to an affinity group, the coverholder should provide the policyholder with
A. details of the insurer on quotations.
B. its service level agreement in respect of claims settlement.
C. a summary of cover at inception.
D. summary of cover only when a claim is made.

42. Under a consortium, the responsibility for regulatory reporting **usually** lies with
A. all the co-insurers.
B. all the insurers jointly.
C. the coverholder.
D. the lead insurer.

43. The Insurance Act 2015 has specific importance to which area of a delegated authority's operation?
A. The flow of customer information between coverholders and insurers.
B. The premium levels under a pre-agreed rates authority.
C. The submission frequency of bordereaux.
D. The use of third party administrators to settle claims.

44. A coverholder holds personal data relating to an individual's health. Under data protection legislation, this data is categorised as
A. binding.
B. exempt.
C. generic.
D. special.

45. The ACORD messaging format is designed to improve efficiency in which area of a delegated authority's operation?
A. Exposure management.
B. Performance monitoring.
C. Referral of non-standard risks.
D. Reinsurance of non-standard risks.

46. As part of its ongoing quality monitoring of a delegated authority, an insurer's audit has identified potential underperformance by the coverholder. What action is the insurer **most likely** to take?
A. Cancel the delegated authority with immediate effect.
B. Reduce the frequency of bordereaux submissions.
C. Reduce the size of the loss fund.
D. Undertake a further audit.

47. What is a **key** issue for an insurer when considering whether to include complaints as a service level for a delegated authority relating to private motor business?
A. The coverholder is liable for all the redress costs of upheld complaints.
B. The coverholder is responsible for conduct risk in respect of managing complaints.
C. The number of complaints made will always have a higher financial cost to the coverholder than to the insurer.
D. The number of complaints is likely to be higher than under a commercial motor delegated authority.

48. Under a delegated authority, why is it difficult to establish good indicators of profitability for long-tail business?
A. The class of business is profitable for the coverholder only.
B. The insurer has no access to the coverholder's track record in the class of business.
C. The premium frequency cannot be accurately monitored.
D. The risk events may take many years to emerge.

49. An insurer is undertaking an audit as part of its monitoring of a delegated authority's ongoing performance. Questions relating to the coverholder's use of branding, marketing and promotional materials would **usually** be contained under which part of the standard audit template?
A. Business continuity.
B. Compliance.
C. Financial crime.
D. Information technology.

50. An insurer decides to undertake an external audit of a delegated authority where the coverholder outsources claims to a third party administrator. What **key** benefit to the insurer does the audit provide?
A. The activities of the coverholder and the claims administrator are considered.
B. The audit costs are automatically divided between the coverholder and claims administrator.
C. The claims administrator only may not challenge the audit findings.
D. The coverholder only may not challenge the audit findings.

Specimen Examination Answers and Learning Outcomes Covered

Question	Answer	Learning Outcome	Question	Answer	Learning Outcome	Question	Answer	Learning Outcome
Learning Outcome 1			**Learning Outcome 4**			**Learning Outcome 7**		
1	D	1.1	25	C	4.2	41	C	7.2
2	B	1.1	26	B	4.1	42	D	7.4
3	D	1.4	27	C	4.2	43	A	7.2
4	C	1.3	28	A	4.3	44	D	7.4
5	A	1.4	29	C	4.3	**4 Questions**		
6	B	1.4	30	A	4.5			
7	B	1.5	31	B	4.1	**Learning Outcome 8**		
7 Questions			**7 Questions**			45	B	8.2
						46	D	8.3
Learning Outcome 2			**Learning Outcome 5**			47	D	8.2
8	A	2.4	32	C	5.2	48	D	8.1
9	C	2.3	33	A	5.1	49	B	8.4
10	A	2.3	34	A	5.3	50	A	8.4
11	A	2.5	35	A	5.4	**6 Questions**		
12	B	2.2	**4 Questions**					
13	C	2.1						
14	B	2.4	**Learning Outcome 6**					
15	D	2.5	36	C	6.3			
16	C	2.4	37	D	6.3			
9 Questions			38	C	6.2			
			39	A	6.2			
Learning Outcome 3			40	A	6.3			
17	A	3.1	**5 Questions**					
18	C	3.1						
19	B	3.7						
20	B	3.4						
21	B	3.5						
22	D	3.9						
23	B	3.1						
24	B	3.7						
8 Questions								