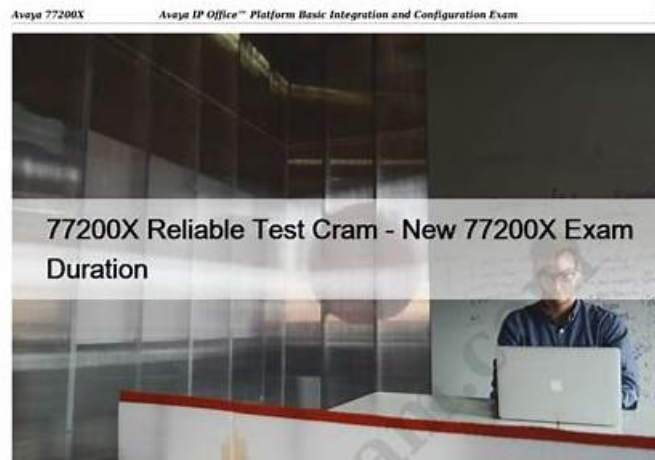


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IIC Principles and Practice of Insurance Sample Questions (Q82-Q87):

NEW QUESTION # 82

What are many of the statutory conditions designed to accomplish?

- A. Shift the onus of proof from the insured to the insurer
- **B. Provide clarity on the intent of the policy**
- C. Outline the steps to take to cancel the policy
- D. State how PIPEDA applies to the insured and insurer

Answer: B

Explanation:

Statutory conditions exist in property insurance legislation across Canadian provinces to ensure that insurers and insureds operate with clarity, transparency, and fairness. These conditions outline important duties such as:

Requirements for notice of loss

Duties after a loss

Conditions for voiding coverage

Fraud provisions

Replacement and salvage rules

Their main purpose is to clarify the intent of the policy and give certainty to the terms and obligations of both parties. Because statutory conditions are mandated by law, they ensure uniform standards across all insurers and prevent inconsistent or unclear policy interpretations.

Option B is only a small subset of what statutory conditions address.

Option C is incorrect-privacy legislation like PIPEDA is separate from insurance statutory conditions.

Option D is incorrect; statutory conditions do not alter legal burden-of-proof standards.

Thus, the best answer is A.

NEW QUESTION # 83

Maritime Insurance has met all requirements to be incorporated as an insurance company in Canada. Why would it prefer to incorporate under the Nova Scotia provincial statute rather than the federal statute?

- A. It requires no capitalization
- B. Another company with the same name is already federally licensed
- **C. It intends to only do business in Nova Scotia**
- D. It plans to sell insurance nationally but operate out of one Nova Scotia office

Answer: C

Explanation:

A company chooses provincial incorporation when it intends to operate only within that specific province.

This minimizes regulatory complexity because only the provincial Superintendent of Insurance regulates its operations. If Maritime Insurance plans to conduct business exclusively in Nova Scotia, incorporation under the Nova Scotia Insurance Act is simpler, less expensive, and avoids federal-level compliance requirements.

Option A is incorrect because capitalization is required under both federal and provincial laws. Option C may create confusion about naming conflicts, but name disputes do not determine the appropriate jurisdiction of incorporation. Option D is incorrect because selling insurance nationally requires federal licensing; a provincially incorporated insurer cannot operate beyond its home province unless licensed separately in each province—an inefficient approach.

Thus, the insurer would choose Nova Scotia incorporation only if it intends to operate solely within Nova Scotia, making B correct.

NEW QUESTION # 84

Insurer A and Insurer B cover the same building and the policies are NOT subject to contribution. The building sustains a loss of \$450,000. How can the insured claim for their loss?

- A. Claim 50% of the loss from each insurer

- B. Claim the full amount from Insurer A and have Insurer B pay the loss deductible
- **C. Claim the full amount from insurer A**
- D. Claim the full amount from Insurer B and request them to subrogate against Insurer A

Answer: C

Explanation:

When two insurers cover the same property but the policies aren't subject to contribution, this means the insurance contracts are written so that each insurer is liable as if no other insurance exists. In effect, the insured may claim the full loss amount from either insurer, regardless of the proportional limits written on each policy.

This distinguishes the situation from typical concurrent insurance, where losses are shared proportionally.

Because contribution does not apply here, the insured has full freedom to choose which insurer will pay the claim, up to the policy limit.

In this scenario:

The loss is \$450,000.

Insurer A's limit is \$800,000, enough to pay the full claim.

Insurer B's limit is \$200,000 - insufficient to cover the entire loss.

Since contribution does not apply, the insured can claim the entire \$450,000 from Insurer A without involving Insurer B. Insurer A cannot require the insured to claim part of the loss from Insurer B, nor can the insured demand that B pay part unless they choose to claim from B.

Option B is incorrect because proportional sharing only applies when contribution is explicitly activated.

Option C is incorrect because Insurer B does not owe anything unless the insured submits a claim to them.

Option D is incorrect because subrogation applies after paying a claim - B cannot pay and then pursue A, since A is not legally responsible for B's voluntary payment.

Thus, the only correct choice is A.

NEW QUESTION # 85

What is the Canadian Insurance Claims Managers Association (CICMA) responsible for?

- A. Assessing automobile personal injury claims
- B. Monitoring claims to detect fraudulent valuations
- **C. Promoting a high standard of ethics in the handling of claims**
- D. Analyzing the damageability of vehicles and property

Answer: C

Explanation:

The Canadian Insurance Claims Managers Association (CICMA) is a professional body composed of senior claims managers across the Canadian insurance industry. Its principal purpose is to promote high ethical standards, professionalism, fairness, and integrity in claims handling. CICMA supports education, networking, and the sharing of best practices to ensure consistency and ethical conduct across insurers.

Option A is incorrect because CICMA does not evaluate or adjudicate claims; individual insurers and provincial accident benefit systems handle those tasks. Option B is incorrect because fraud detection is handled by insurers and sometimes by the Insurance Bureau of Canada (IBC). Option C is unrelated - vehicle damageability research is conducted by organizations such as the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety or similar bodies.

CICMA's work emphasizes ethics, professional development, and claims leadership, which align directly with option D.

NEW QUESTION # 86

Jack owns a convenience store. During a severe hurricane, he places sandbags in front of his store and boards up the windows. Which technique of loss control is Jack utilizing?

- **A. Loss reduction**
- B. Diversification
- C. Risk transfer
- D. Avoidance

Answer: A

Explanation:

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