

TRACCIA C

- 1) Il Candidato illustri l'utilità di una polizza "tutela legale"
  
- 2) Il Candidato fornisca almeno tre esempi di persone "non assicurabili" con la polizza infortuni Soci, Titolati e Qualificati Sezionali CAI
  
- 3) Il Candidato descriva le differenze e le similitudini tra accesso ai documenti amministrativi ex. art. 22 l. 241/90, e l'accesso civico, semplice e generalizzato
  
- 4) Il Candidato, prendendo in considerazione le tabelle presenti nel file "Attività di soccorso CNSAS" scaricabile dalla chiavetta USB consegnata e sapendo che sono stati effettuati n. 9.382 interventi del Soccorso Alpino durante l'anno 2018:
  - a) calcoli per la tabella "Età" i valori percentuali riferiti alle singole voci e realizzi un grafico a torta ed uno a barre con i risultati trovati
  - b) calcoli per la tabella "Mese" il valore percentuale relativo al terzo trimestre e realizzi un grafico a torta ed uno a barre con i risultati trovati

TRACCIA A

- 1) Approfondimenti e chiarimenti sulle tracce della prova scritta.
- 2) Quali sono gli ambiti di copertura di una polizza responsabilità civile.
- 3) Quali sono gli ambiti di copertura della polizza "Soccorso alpino Soci".
- 4) Con riferimento al Regolamento UE 2016/679, cosa si intende per "Consenso dell'interessato".
- 5) L'organizzazione territoriale del CAI.
- 6) Leggere, tradurre e commentare il testo allegato.

## **2007 Contract Certainty**

The implementation of 'Contract Certainty' in 2007 ended the Market's 'deal now, detail later' culture, while the Insurers' Market Repository effectively created an electronic filing cabinet from which premiums and claims could be processed. Further innovations were planned to make the market a cheaper and much easier place to do business in the coming years.

## **2008 Lloyd's Act amended**

Historic amendments to the Lloyd's Act modernised elements of the way the market would be governed and removed unnecessary restrictions on how Lloyd's organised its affairs. These included doing away with the requirement that risks had to be placed via a Lloyd's broker and ending rules preventing brokers from owning managing agents.

## **2012 Vision 2025 launched**

In May 2012, Prime Minister David Cameron visited Lloyd's to help launch Vision 2025 – a brand new strategy for its further development, positioning Lloyd's to take advantage of opportunities presented by the world's developing economies.

Central to Vision 2025 is the need for Lloyd's to be larger than today, so that it can target profitable growth from both developing and developed economies. The aim is to ensure that Lloyd's remains the global centre for specialist insurance and reinsurance.

We're planning to make that happen by:

- Growing our premium income from developed markets in line with their economic growth, with greater growth in developing markets.
- Encouraging a more diversified capital base, with far more contribution from high growth economies.
- Supporting a truly international underwriting community.
- Remaining a broker market, and making full use of the specialist international networks that our brokers have worked so hard to achieve.
- Having a small number of powerful overseas hubs in key major overseas markets.

Of course, much of the work of realising this vision will fall to the current market at Lloyd's – the underwriters, brokers and managing agents who constitute what Lloyd's already is. It's their energy, commitment and appetite for growing Lloyd's in new markets that will ultimately govern the success of the plan. But the Corporation will do everything it can to assist – whether that be through market development support, the improvement of back office processes, or through attracting ever more high-performing and diverse professionals to work in a marketplace that is, and always has been, unique.

## TRACCIA C

- 1) Approfondimenti e chiarimenti sulle tracce della prova scritta.
  
- 2) Quali sono gli ambiti di copertura di una polizza infortuni.
  
- 3) Quali sono gli ambiti di copertura della polizza "Responsabilità civile Cai".
  
- 4) Con riferimento al Regolamento UE 2016/679, descrivere il ruolo del "Titolare del trattamento".
  
- 5) Autonomia patrimoniale e modalità di finanziamento delle attività istituzionali del CAI.
  
- 6) Leggere, tradurre e commentare il testo allegato.

## 1911 The Lloyd's Act

The Lloyd's Act set out in detail the Society's objectives, which includes the promotion of its members' interests and the collection and dissemination of information.



1914 The Great War

In 1916, even before compulsory service was introduced, 2,485 men from Lloyd's had undertaken military service in the First World War. Those who remained at work had to adapt and pull together to ensure the market continued as efficiently as ever.

Lloyd's contribution to the war came not just from its workforce; donations were also made:

- Over £100,000 was given to Red Cross Societies
- £46,000 was donated to help the YMCA provide canteens and huts
- £115,000 was contributed to the Committee of Lloyd's Patriotic Fund to help relatives of soldiers and sailors
- Ambulances costing £38,500 were given to the French during the heroic defence of Verdun.
- After the Armistice, many men from Lloyd's returned to work. But many did not. The Lloyd's War Memorial pays tribute to their bravery.

## 1923 Harrison's Folly – and the creation of the Central Fund

The Lloyd's of today is financially sound – but in addition to this, policyholders have the added security of knowing that, should an underwriter or syndicate fail and be unable to pay its claims, there is a central fund to fall back on.

The Central Fund is a fund of last resort. It comes into play if a member has insufficient assets to cover a claim on an individual basis; in this case, and at the discretion of the Council of Lloyd's, assets in the Central Fund can be allocated to cover that member's liabilities.

The idea for the Central Fund came about after underwriter Stanley Harrison had pursued a complex motor/credit insurance line and run up debts of over £360,000. He confessed to the Chairman, Raymond Sturge, who called a meeting, telling underwriters that if Harrison's debts weren't paid in full, the name of Lloyd's 'will never recover in our lifetime'. For the first time, the principle of mutuality appeared, the combined members agreeing unanimously to pay a share of the debts proportionate to their premium income. Shares ranged from £10,000 to eight pence. Sturge described it as an 'heroic conclusion'. Harrison's Folly had laid the foundations for what came to be known as the Central Fund, which was officially created four years later.