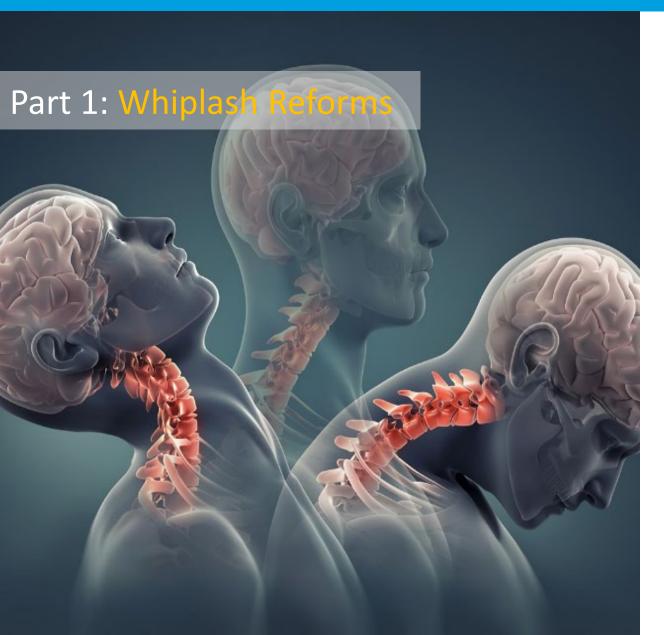
Civil Liability Act 2018

Overview of the Whiplash Reforms & Discount Rate

Impacts and Practical Implications

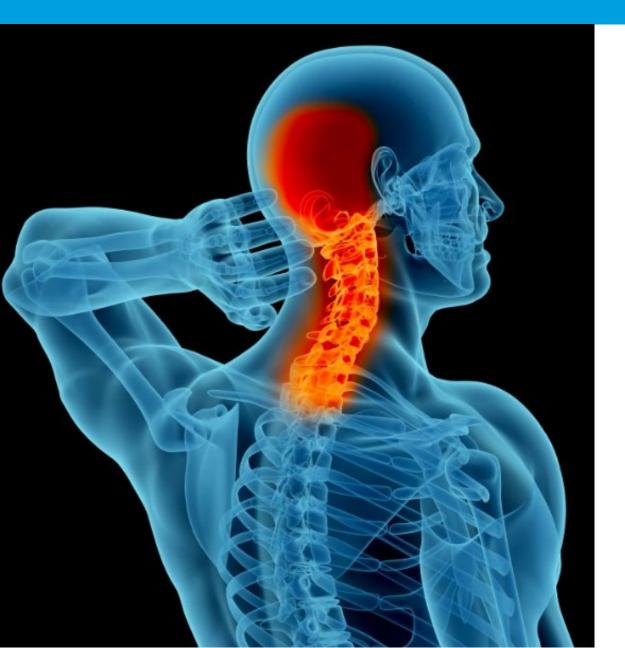
Anthony Baker, Partner, Plexus Law 7 March 2019

Civil Liability Act – Royal Assent 20.12.18 England & Wales Only





Whiplash Reforms



Four principle areas:

- 1. Definition of 'Whiplash'
- 2. Damages tariff injuries up to 24 months
- 3. Increase in the Small Claims
 Track limit for motor injury
 claims to £5,000 no costs
 environment
- 4. Ban on 'pre-med' offers

CLA 2018 S1:

- A soft tissue injury to the neck, back or shoulder due to an RTA
- A sprain, tear, rupture or lesser damage of a muscle, tendon or ligament OR an injury of soft tissue associated with a muscle, tendon or ligament in the neck, back or shoulder
- The injury is not exceeding, or not expected to exceed 2 years, <u>OR</u> should not have exceeded 2 years but for the Claimant's failure to take steps to mitigate his/her loss
- To include 'minor' psychological injuries

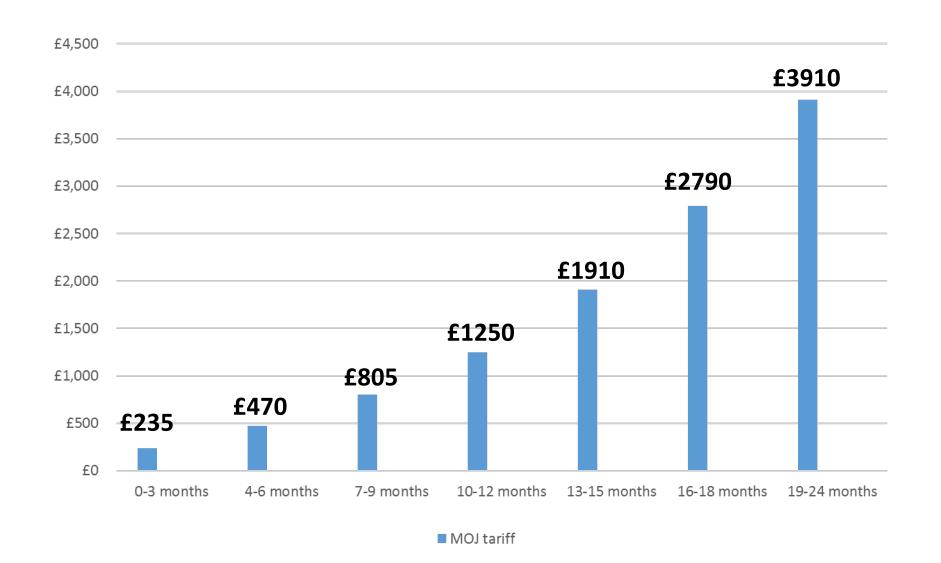
Whiplash Reform – What is Whiplash?

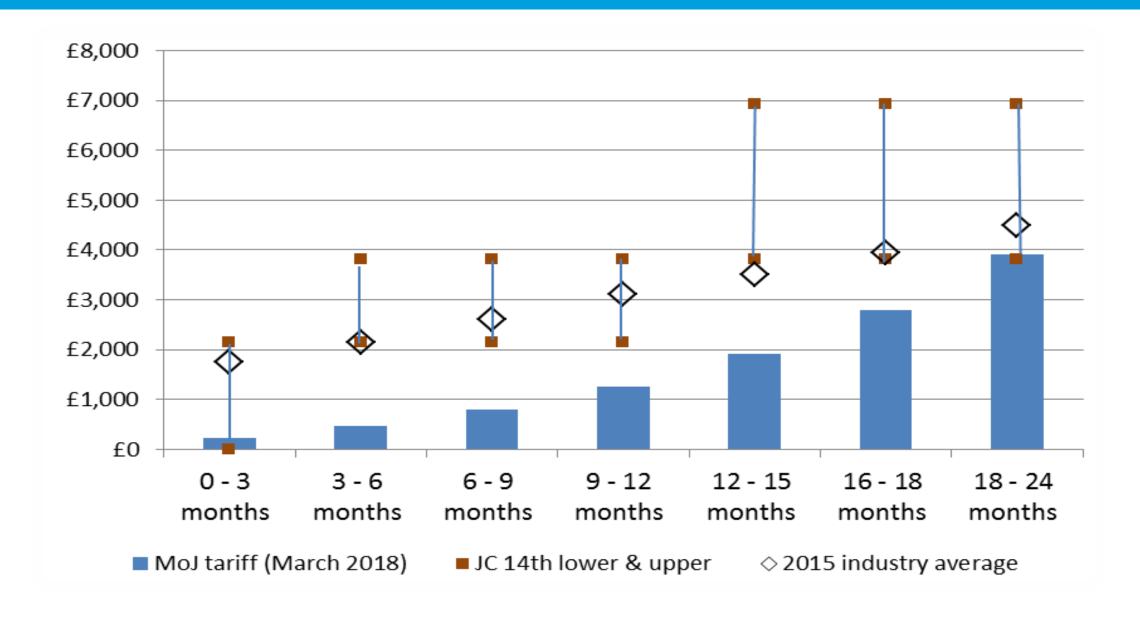




- Caused by driver negligence in the use of a motor vehicle on a road or public place
- Includes cases of contributory negligence by the Claimant
- While the Claimant is using, being carried in or on, entering or getting into, or alighting from a motor vehicle on a road or public place (RTA 1988 s145 definition)

- Any injury other than an injury to the neck, back or shoulder (with 'minor' psychological injury)
- Outside tariff whiplash damages if it is a soft tissue injury which is part of or connected to another injury
- An injury that lasts more than 2 years
- An injury that occurs other than in or on a motor vehicle e.g. involving pedestrians and cyclists
- An injury that occurs on a motorcycle
- Protection of vulnerable road users
- An injury that occurs other than on a road or public place





Whiplash tariff - Exceptional circumstances and Amendments

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- Lord Chancellor may amend the definition of "Whiplash" injury
- Prior to any amendment the Lord Chancellor must consult the:

Lord Chief Justice

Bar Council

Law Society

Chief Medical Officer

- First amendment April 2023 (at earliest)
- Exceptional circumstances uplift:
- Degree of pain, suffering or loss of amenity caused by the whiplash injuries are exceptionally severe or
- The Claimant's circumstances are exceptional thereby increasing the pain, suffering or loss of amenity
- Maximum 20% uplift possible
- Unlikely to be used by Courts as if injures are "exceptionally severe" likely to last over 2 years in any event.

- MIB selecting technology platform and partner to build a new Whiplash Portal
- Commencement date April 2020
- New Pre-Action Protocol and Procedural rules
- Journey flows for new Whiplash Portal:

Full liability admission and no quantum dispute

Part liability admission and no quantum dispute

Part liability admission and quantum dispute

Liability denied

ADR

Protected parties

- IT Portal platform key to these reforms to allow LIP's to easily navigate the process.
- Access to justice for LIP's
- Prevent influx of new CMC's

Whiplash Portal - issues to work through?

- New simplified CNF (Claim Notification Form)
- Integrated MID check (Motor Insurers Database)
- Integrated CUE PI check fraud and CRU
- Claimant identification and verification checks
- Interaction with MedCo Skype/remote examinations?
- ADR providers
- ADR decision binding?
- How do credit hire claims fit into this Portal (if at all)?
- Counter claims?
- Fraud
- How will mixed injuries be calculated i.e. whiplash and non whiplash?
- Full liability denial who funds the medical report?

Whiplash Reform – The intended consequences? PLEXUS

- Reduction in cost of claims
- Reduction in number of claims
- Reduction in fraud
- Provide transparency, certainty and predictability





- Change in fraud?
- A plague of 'Wristlash'?
- A flood of 'moderate' psychological injury?
- Maximising the claim
- A run to credit hire and repair
- Re-directed investment and new entrants

Current status of Personal Injury Discount Rate (PIDR)

Currently



- Damages Act 1996 authority to Lord
 Chancellor to set a rate
- Wells v Wells (HL) 1998 assumption the Claimant is a very risk averse investor entitled to full compensation
- Rate set by reference to yields on Index Linked Gilts (ILGS) since 1998
- Previous rate plus 2.5% until
 February 2017 when it was reduced to minus 0.75%
- Very unfavourable to Defendants for large future loss claims

Discount Rate – new process

- Still set by the Lord Chancellor on periodic review at least every 3 years
- Lord Chancellor advised by an 'expert panel' and the Treasury
- Claimant entitled to full compensation
- Assume investment approach that involves low risk NOT a very low level of risk
- Assume investment approach that involves less risk than would ordinarily be accepted by a prudent and properly advised individual investor who has different financial aims

PIDR



- DR review will commence by 20 March 2019
- Completed by no later than 7 August 2019
- First review Lord Chancellor only has to consult the Government Actuary
- Panel of experts consulted for subsequent reviews
- In reality, Claimants do not behave as very low risk investors:

Diversified low risk portfolios

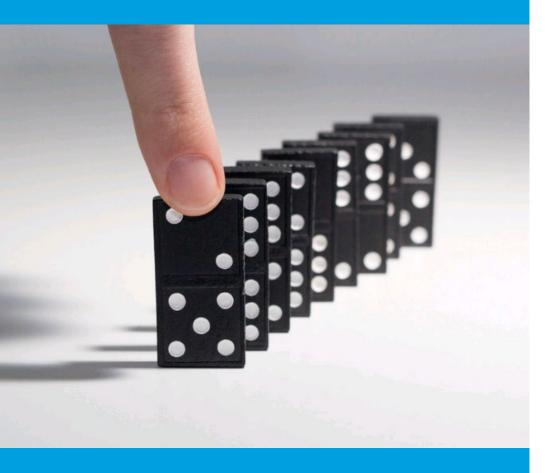
Achieve higher returns than current law assumes

Use expert Wealth Managers/IFA's for investments

Male aged 23, tetraplegic & 24 hour care needed

| | 2.5% discount rate | -0.75% discount rate | % increase |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------|
| Claim value | £9m | £21m | 122% |
| Primary layer (£10m) | £9m | £10m | 11% |
| XS/reinsurance (£10m XS £10m) | £O | £10m | - |

The Effects of current Discount Rate





- Gearing: awards at -0.75% eat into higher layers and reinsurance to a greater extent
- Pricing: cost of reinsurance protection may well/likely to increase
- Premium: increased costs for insurers leading to premium increases
- Exposures: increased for both insureds and brokers
- Significant impact for Public purse:
 e.g. claims against NHS and MOD

- Anecdotal evidence
- Call for evidence ended 30 January 2019 responses provided to MOJ by FOIL, ABI, APIL etc.
- Market views Discount Rate between 0.5% and 1%
- Scotland The Damages (Investment Returns and Periodical Payments) (Scotland) Bill
- Jersey setting the way? The Draft Damages (Jersey) Law 26 October 2018
- O% lid (no minus)
- Split discount rate (<20>)
- Use of PPO
- Justice Secretary David Lidington September 2017:

"While it is difficult to provide an estimate, based on currently available information, if the new system were to be applied today the rate might be in the region of 0% to 1%"

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Jersey

- +0.5% up to 20 years
- +1.8% for more than 20 years

England & Wales

• 0 - 1%?

Scotland

• 0%

Northern Ireland

• 2.5%

Comparators across the world

- ROI 1%
- Germany 4%
- France 1.2%



Possible consequences of and effects:

- Reserves v Reality v Rush to settle
- Settlements over next 6 months?
- Trials?
- Stay/adjourn claims pending completion of the DR review
- Split discount rate
- Forum shopping (where possible)



- Very positive for insurers and the Defendant market
- Most significant legislation for insurers since LASPO 2013
- Whiplash Portal MIB busy with developments
- Much work to be done by April 2020
- Savings but intended consequences?
- Discount rate amendment probably July 2019 0.5% to 1%?



Any questions?

PLEXUS

A Clearer Legal Perspective

Anthony Baker

Plexus Law

Josephs Well

Hanover Walk

Leeds

LS3 1AB

E: anthony.baker@plexuslaw.co.uk

T: 0113 468 1702

M: 07811 545321

www.plexuslaw.co.uk