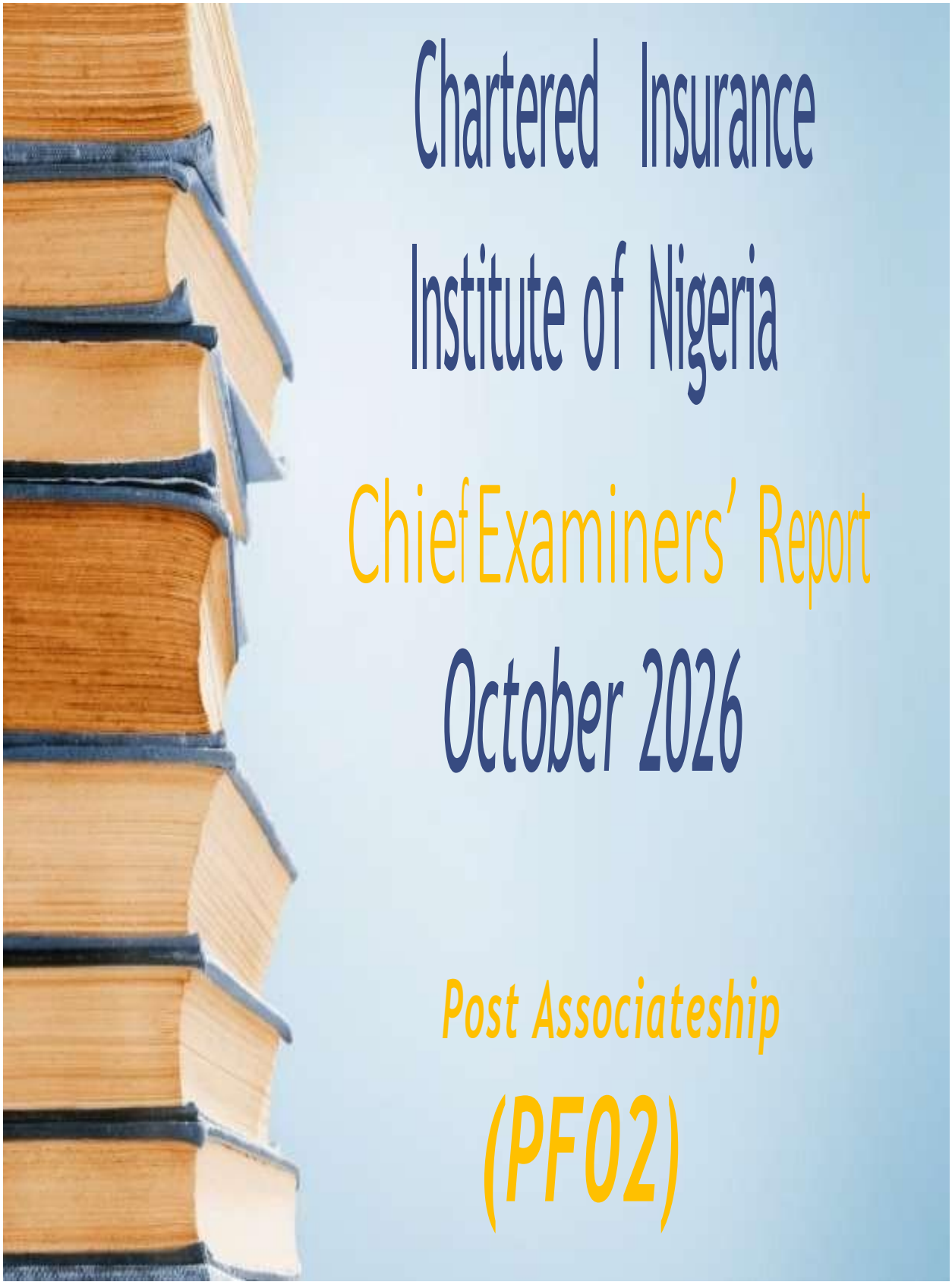


Chartered Insurance Institute of Nigeria

Chief Examiners' Report

October 2026

Post Associateship

(PF02)

GENERAL RELATED ISSUES TO WATCH OUT FOR IN FUTURE SITTINGS

DO'S	DON'TS
Start studying for the next diet early (from November/December for April diets and May for October diets)	Concentrate all your time and effort on Part 1 at the detriment of Parts B & C (Intermediate and Associateship Level)
Start each question on a fresh page	Write after the invigilators have declared "time-up.
Read and follow instruction s clearly (ensure you download and read the "students' instructions" from the website)	Write your name on any part of the answer scripts.
Master the tricks of answering questions intelligently by following the tips learnt before the exams and concentrating on questions that would fetch you more marks.	Nurture fear on any subject. There is no subject that distinction cannot be obtained.
Attend the Annual Students' Forum.	Avoid the Annual Students' Forum.
CANDIDATES SHOULD VISIT & UNDERSTAND THE CONTENTS, REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES/MARKING AGREEMENTS, ETC. ON THE FOLLOWING SITES: naicom.gov.ng (NAICOM), nigeriainsurers.org (NIA); ncrib.net (NCRIB); ilan.com.ng (ILAN): ciinigeria.org (CIIN)	
INFRACTIONS ON ANY OF THE INSTRUCTIONS COULD LEAD TO STIFF SANCTIONS. DO NOT BE A CULPRIT. ANY CANDIDATE CAUGHT AND OR FOUND TO BE CHEATING/HAVE CHEATED WILL FACE NECESSARY DISCIPLINARY ACTIONS AND THE EMPLOYER WILL BE DULY INFORMED OF ANY SUCH INCIDENCE(S).	
STOP WORKING HARD TO FAIL!!! START WORKING EFFORTLESSLY TO PASS OUTSTANDINGLY!!!	

CHARTERED INSURANCE INSTITUTE OF NIGERIA

POST ASSOCIATESHIP
PF02 – LOSS ADJUSTING PRACTICE (I)
YEAR 2026 OCTOBER DIET

All answers should be shaded on the answer form in accordance with the following instructions:

- Two hours are allowed for this paper.
- Fill in the information requested on the answer form and attendance form.
- Handle the answer form with care and do not write notes on it.
- No marks are deducted for incorrect answers, so do not leave any questions unanswered.
- The answer form should be handed over personally by you to the invigilator before you leave the Examination Hall.
- Insert your candidate's number as given on your admission permit and any other particulars required on the answer form.
- Ensure that you write the full and correct candidate's number.
- If you bring a calculator into the examination room, it must be a silent battery or solar-powered non-programmable calculator. The use of a programmable calculator is prohibited.
- No name should be written on the answer form.

FAILURE TO ADHERE TO INSTRUCTIONS (WRITTEN AND VERBAL) WILL ATTRACT STATED SANCTIONS AS STATED IN THE OCTOBER 2026 DIET CANDIDATES' INSTRUCTIONS.

CHARTERED INSURANCE INSTITUTE OF NIGERIA

PF02 - FOUNDATION

F02 – LOSS ADJUSTING PRACTICE (FOUNDATION)

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

READ THE INSTRUCTIONS BELOW BEFORE ANSWERING ANY QUESTIONS

Section A
The questions 1 – 60 in this paper are numbered and four options follow each question. The options are labeled a,b,c,d. Only one of these options is correct. Select your answer for each question and indicate it on the answer form by filling in the appropriate box.
Example:
A comprehensive motor insurance policy would provide cover for:

(a) Accidental damage to the vehicle
(b) Wear and tear and depreciation
(c) Mechanical and electrical failure or breakdown
(d) Damage to tyres caused by road punctures or burst

The correct option is (a).

Section B
Questions 61 – 85 are to be answered as either True (T) or False (F). Select your chosen option and indicate it on the answer form by filling in the appropriate box.
Example:
A comprehensive motor insurance policy would provide cover for all types of accidental damages without any exclusion (True or False).
The correct option is False (F).

Section C
Questions 86 – 100. This section contains four (4) case studies each followed by some questions. The case studies are not numbered and appear at the top of the page. Each of the questions following a case study is numbered. Four options follow each question. The options are labelled, a, b, c, d. Only one of these options is correct or best. Select your answer for each question and indicate it on the answer form by filling in the appropriate box.

SECTION A - ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS (Questions 1 – 60)

1. The ... issues an instruction to the loss adjuster to issue a discharge voucher for the insured to sign**.**
   (a) Insurance Broker (b) Underwriter/Insurer
   (c) Corporate Affairs Commission (d) Police.

2. The primary role of a claim adjuster in an insurance company is to ...
   (a) sell insurance policies (b) underwrite insurance risks
   (c) investigate and advise on the quantum of claims
   (d) avoid having to travel to loss sites

3. The primary purpose of a loss adjusting firm segmenting its business by "Trade" is to …
   (a) minimise the tax payable to the government
   (b) allow the firm to become experts in specific client sectors
   (c) ensure they only handle small claims
   (d) avoid having to travel to loss sites.

4. Effective communication in claims handling includes…
   (a) no communication with policyholders
   (b) enquiry on the claimants
   (c) communicating with all stakeholders involved
   (d) unattentive listening skills

5. … is classified as a "traditional" loss adjusting service.
   (a) Selling new insurance policies to the public
   (b) Financial auditing of the insurance company
   (c) The adjustment and quantification of claims
   (d) Marketing and public relations for the broker

6. All the following except … are the benefits of professionalising the loss adjusting industry in Nigeria.
   (a) increased efficiency in claims settlement
   (b) improved accuracy in loss assessment
   (c) arrest the defaulter in claim settlement
   (d) enhanced credibility and trust among stakeholders

7. Just like the travels across Europe by vehicle must be backed by an insurance cover that meets the minimum cover in each country, the same applies to countries in West Africa. The name of the document for this document is the …
   (a) Savannah Travel Certificate (b) Pan African Travel Card
   (c) ECOWAS Brown Card (d) Sub-Sahara Transit Certificate

8. In accordance with National Insurance Commission regulations, the Chief Executive Officer of a loss adjusting firm is required to submit … concerning the firm's principal place of business.
   (a) verbal promise to stay in Lagos
   (b) sworn declaration as to the location
   (c) copy of the office rent receipt (d) photograph of the building entrance

9. The Institute of Loss Adjusters of Nigeria ensures that loss adjusters in Nigeria sustain and enhance their professional competence through …
   (a) continuous professional development (CPD) programs
   (b) complaining about liability
   (c) increased fees (d) query on documentation

10 … is the minimum Professional Indemnity (PI) cover required for the registration of a loss adjusting firm.
   (a) ₦1,000,000.00 (b) ₦5,000,000.00
   (c) ₦10,000,000.00 (d) ₦50,000,000.00

11. … is regarded as a reimbursable expense that a loss adjuster is entitled to claim.
   (a) The purchase of personal furniture for the adjuster's home
   (b) Travel and out-of-pocket expenses directly related to a claim
   (c) The firm's annual corporate tax (d) Monthly staff salary payments

12. … are engaged for high profile theft cases or motor theft where collusion is suspected and syndicated theft cases.
   (a) Loss investigators (b) Private investigators
   (c) medical experts (d) Artisans

13. Loss Adjuster's reports can be rejected or queried due to …
   (a) bad management (b) high fees
   (c) innocent misrepresentation (d) natural damage

14. The role of the loss adjuster is considered complex and prone to potential conflicts of interest because they …
   (a) stand between the insurer and insured and are often paid by the insurer
   (b) are required to be members of the Nigerian Bar Association
   (c) are responsible for setting government insurance tax rates
   (d) must report all claims directly to the President of Nigeria

15. The primary purpose of insurance is to …
   (a) make a profit
   (b) provide financial protection against risk
   (c) invest in assets (d) save money

16. … is the term used to describe the amount paid by the policyholder to the insurer in exchange for insurance coverage.
   (a) Premium (b) Deductible (c) Claim (d) Benefit

17. All of the following except … are principles of insurance applicable to the claim process.
(a) indemnity (b) utmost good faith
(c) insurable interest (d) proximate cause

18. Fire and burglary insurances need not always be contracts of ..., although they will be regarded prima facie as such.
(a) strict indemnity (b) time of loss
(c) value of interest (d) subject matter

19. The insurable interest must be ... and not merely a moral duty.
(a) legal or equitable (b) limit or liability
(c) insurance or protection (d) persuasive and cooperative

20. All of the following are common operational roles found in most loss adjusting firms except ...
(a) senior technical officers (loss adjusters) (b) junior adjusters
(c) compliance officers (d) field officers (surveyors)

21. In adjusting a claim, the loss adjuster must take into consideration the conditions of the policy, such as ... (if applicable) and ...
(a) average, deductibles (b) duty of care, liability
(c) documents, expert (d) claims, control treaty.

22. The expression "other event whatsoever" refers to all classes of insurance, including insurances of …
(a) indemnity (b) experts (c) application (d) trust

23. … is the case that discussed the nature of insurance interest in the context of the material damage proviso in a business interruption policy
(a) Glengate – KG Properties Limited v. Norwich Union (1995)
(b) Pawsey v. Scottish Union and National (1907)
(c) Smith v. Cornhill Insurance Company Limited
(d) Leyland Shipping Company Limited v. Norwich Fire Insurance Scottish Limited

24. The classes of business handled by insurance loss adjusters are all except...
(a) Fire and special perils (b) Business Interruption
(c) Health insurance (d) Special Risks (Energy & Utilities)

25. … is a set of circumstances that creates a risk that professional judgment or actions regarding a primary interest will be unduly influenced by a secondary interest.
(a) Primary interest (b) Conflict of interest
(c) Technical reviews (d) Secondary interest

26. Depending on the …, … and … of the loss adjusting firm, value added services would form part of the services which loss adjuster offer to their customers.
(a) expertise, size, vision (b) impact, staff, control
(c) advise, recommendation, recovery (d) assets, capacity, evaluation

27. … are the two types of exceptions in policies indicating the risks that are not covered.
    (a) General exceptions and specific exceptions
    (b) Overall exceptions and specialised exceptions
    (c) Actual exception and overall exceptions
    (d) The deductible and the excess

28. The ... principle in insurance is a rule that specifies what happens when a person buys insurance from multiple companies to cover the same event if it occurs.
    (a) insurable interest (b) contribution
    (c) indemnity (d) proximate cause

29. CIIN ... for Insurance Practitioners in Nigeria contains a number of principles to guide the conduct of insurance practitioners.
    (a) student handbook (b) membership register
    (c) MCPD guidelines (d) Code of Ethics

30. The full meaning of ADR is …
    (a) Alternative Dissolve Resolution (b) Alternative Dispute Resolution
    (c) Alteration Dispute Resolution (d) Alteration Deal Resolution

31. Under the market conduct and compliance, the … of the loss adjusting firm shall be the Compliance Officer.
    (a) internal auditor (b) Chief Executive Officer
    (c) public relations officer (d) human resources officer

32. The current law regulating insurance practice in Nigeria is the …
    (a) Nigeria Insurers Industry Reform Act 2025
    (b) Nigerian Insurers Industry Reform Act 2025
    (c) Nigeria Insurance Industry Reform Act 2025
    (d) Nigerian Insurance Industry Reform Act 2025

33. According to N.I.I.R.A. 2025, an... shall not appoint as a director or have in its employment a partner, director or employee in a firm of insurance brokers or loss adjusters.
    (a) employer (b) insurer (c) insured (d) advocate

34. All insurance loss adjusting firms shall display visibly in all their operation centers nationwide the provisions of the …
    (a) Money Laundering (Prohibition) Act 2004
    (b) Money Laundering (Prohibition) Act 2009
    (c) Money Laundering (Prohibition) Act 2010
    (d) Money Laundering (Prohibition) Act 2014

35. The full meaning of KYCG is ...
    (a) Know Your Customers Guidelines
    (b) Know Your Customers Governance
    (c) Know Your Conduct Guidelines
    (d) Know Your Customers Guide

36. … can only be entered into to determine the quantum of settlement and not policy liability.
    (a) Average (b) Arbitration (c) Contribution (d) Subrogation

37. … is the destination of an adjuster's report in time of conflict.

(a) Court Litigation (b) Arbitration (c) review (d) cancellation

38. … is a way for two or more parties to find a peaceful solution to a disagreement among themselves.
(a) Consideration (b) Disagreement
(c) Conflict management (d) relationship

39. Loss Adjusting companies are registered by the ... and licensed by NAICOM to provide loss adjusting services.
(a) Corporate Affairs Commission
(b) Institute of Loss Adjusters of Nigeria
(c) Nigerian Insurers Association (d) government

40. All insurance intermediaries shall file with the Nigerian Financial Intelligence Unit (NFIU) and copy the Commission within ... days any single cash transaction.
(a) 10 (b) 8 (c) 7 (d) 5

41. The full meaning of STR is ...
(a) Suspicious Transactions Report (b) Suspended Transactions Report
(c) Supernatural Transactions Report (d) Suspicious Transmitted Report

42. … claims occur where the Loss Adjuster has made a mistake that might cause the principal to suffer a loss.
(a) Errors and Omissions (b) Cost of defence
(c) Litigation risk (d) Hidden cost

43. …, … and … are typical methods of loss adjusters segmenting their business to allow them to provide the most appropriate level of service to the client while remaining cost-effective.
(a) Class of Insurance, trade, client size
(b) Division, reflection, specific (c) Segregated, contribution, retain
(d) Risk management, added value, contribution

44. One of the requirements for registration of a loss adjusting firm is a ... year plan.
(a) 15 (b) 10 (c) 5 (d) 3

45. The impact of a lack of transparency on the loss adjusting process can …
(a) lead to increased trust with policyholders
(b) lead to decreased policyholder satisfaction
(c) have no impact on the process (d) lead to increased disputes

46. In licensing a loss adjusting firm, the signature(s) of … director is required on the application form
(a) 8 (b) 5 (c) 2 (d) 1

47. The steps for risk management services are all except…
(a) identifying risk (b) evaluating risk
(c) controlling or eliminating risk (d) reversing risk

48. … includes personal benefit and is not limited to only financial gain but also such motives as the desire for professional advancement, or the wish to do favours for family and friends.
(a) independent interest (b) primary interest
(c) secondary interest (d) conflict of interest

49. In accordance with N.I.I.R.A. 2025, the Commission shall cancel the license of a loss adjuster within ... days of receipt of the notice from the Institute of Loss Adjusters of Nigeria that the name of the loss adjuster is struck off from the list of loss adjusters.
(a) 100 (b) 50 (c) 30 (d) 15

50. Not only does the loss adjuster need to understand the policy terms and conditions to advise on liability, but they must also be skilled in the art of ...where settlement may be difficult to reach.
(a) negotiation (b) communication
(c) identification (d) recognition

51. … is the ability to control one's emotions and recognise another's feelings.
(a) Emotional intelligence (b) Emotional recognition
(c) Emotional dynamism (d) Emotional advance

52. … is a derived benefit from the use of a loss adjusters by an insurer.
(a) Technical expertise (b) Connection
(c) Recognition (d) Defense

53. In … legal case, it was held that the principle of utmost good faith equally extends to the insurer.
(a) Dadler's Co vs. Badcock (b) Orokpa vs. Barclays Insurance
(c) Soft vs. Prudential (d) Deering vs. Earl of Winchelsea

54. Where the loss adjuster has been appointed by the insurer on any claim that has occurred on an insurance policy, the loss adjuster should ensure that the client is treated ..., receiving indemnity in accordance with the terms of the policy.
(a) firmly (b) fairly (c) exactly (d) reciprocity

55. … is the mandatory minimum Group Life cover required under the Pension Reform Act 2014 in Nigeria.
(a) 1 × annual emolument (b) 2 × annual emolument
(c) 3 × annual emolument (d) 4 × annual emolument

56. Where an insurer requires an insured to complete a proposal form or any application form for insurance. This is a statement of fact and is also contained in Section … of NIIRA 2025.
(a) 64 (b) 65 (c) 67 (d) 69

57. The insurance policy is a ... document evidencing the contract between the insured and the insurer, and it documents the insurer's promise to pay in the event of a claim.
(a) artificial (b) legal (c) required (d) revolutionary

58. … is an effective way to make a complaint.
(a) Contact a representative of the government.
(b) Contact NAICOM Complaint Bureau.
(c) Stating the complaint in the policy document (d) Gossiping

59. The disagreement that arises in conflict management may be all of the following except…
(a) psychological (b) personal (c) financial (d) emotional

60. ... is the term used to qualify the fact when the loss review report is unacceptable to both insurer and the insured or broker for reasons of lack of objectivity.
(a) fraudulent (b) bias (c) transparent (d) accountability

SECTION B – ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS
Answer True (T) or False (F)

61. Effective negotiation in loss adjusting requires a combination of communication, emotional intelligence, and expectation management.
62. Material facts are those which the insured is bound to declare because they are privy to the specific circumstances of the subject matter.
63. A loss adjuster has the implied legal authority to waive policy warranties on behalf of the insurer during the negotiation process.
64. Salvage advice and risk improvement recommendations are core functions that assist insurers in arriving at fair and transparent settlement offers.
65. The Institute of Loss Adjusters of Nigeria (ILAN) was established in 1981 to provide unified codes of conduct and professional training.
66. One of the registered objectives of ILAN is to engage in activities that ensure the public well-being and general welfare of loss adjusters in Nigeria.
67. Insurable interest must be a pecuniary interest, meaning the interest must be capable of being estimated in monetary terms.
68. In the classic case of *Lucena v. Crauford*, it was established that a mere "moral certainty" of benefit is sufficient to constitute insurable interest.
69. The case of *Wayne Tank and Pump Limited v. Employers Liability Assurance Corporation* is a leading authority on the treatment of concurrent causes.
70. Public censure is a sanction taken by NAICOM against a loss adjusting firm where there is a need for disciplinary action.
71. Indemnity aims to place the insured in the same financial position they occupied immediately before the loss, neither profiting nor losing.
72. NAICOM is legally required to approve or decline a CEO appointment proposal within 60 days of filing.
73. Testifying to a statement known to be false or misleading is categorised as an act discreditable to a loss adjuster.
74. The current "Scale of Fees" agreement governing loss adjusters' remuneration was signed between ILAN and the Nigerian Insurers Association (NIA).
75. Client retention is considered a secondary priority for loss adjusters because their appointments are usually one-off per claim.
76. Professional training for adjusters must include a mix of technical classroom learning and practical field exercises.
77. To lodge a formal complaint with ILAN, the complainant must first establish that the individual is a registered member of the Institute.
78, A "permission letter" is required to allow ILAN to share a copy of a complaint with the member being complained against.
79. Arbitration clauses in insurance policies are primarily used to determine the validity of policy liability.
80. If an insurer disagrees with the facts in a report, the adjuster should determine if the insurer's sources differ from the persons interviewed during the investigation.
81. An adjuster can defend the omission of facts by proving they were not material to the adjustment and would not have altered the outcome.

82. Documentation and recording all conversations in writing is a recommended risk management practice for loss adjusters.
83. Professional ethics provide the rules on how a loss adjuster should act toward other people and institutions in a business environment.
84. NAICOM must approve any change in ownership of a loss adjusting firm that entitles an individual to control at least 25% of its shares.
85. A loss adjusting firm is required to file a proposal for the appointment of a Chief Executive Officer with NAICOM before the appointment is finalised.

SECTION C - ATTEMPT ALL QUESTIONS (Questions 86 - 100)

Read the cases below carefully and answer the questions which follow.

Mr. Silva is a businessman who holds ninety-nine percent of the shares in a timber company, thereby exercising substantial control over its operations. Despite the company being a separate legal entity, he arranged an insurance policy over the company's timber in his own personal name, rather than in the name of the company.

Subsequently, a fire broke out and completely destroyed the timber stock belonging to the company. Following the loss, Mr. Silva submitted a claim under the insurance policy, seeking indemnity for the destroyed timber.

In response, the insurer declined liability and relied on the legal principle established in *Macaura v Northern Assurance Company Limited,* contending that although Mr. Silva was the majority shareholder, he did not possess an insurable interest in the company's timber in his personal capacity. The insurer maintained that the timber was the property of the company, a distinct legal entity, and not Mr. Silva's personal property.

86. Based on the *Macaura* case, Mr. Silva's claim was denied because …
    (a) he did not pay the premium on time
    (b) as a shareholder, he has no legal or equitable interest in the company's specific assets
    (c) the fire was caused by an excluded peril
    (d) he owned too much of the company

87. … provided the classic definition of insurable interest in the case of *Lucena v. Crawford*.
    (a) Lord Denning (b) Lawrence J.
    (c) Justice Kayode Eso (d) Lord Mansfield

88. In property insurance, insurable interest must exist for a claim to be valid …
    (a) only at the time the policy is taken out (b) only at the time of the loss
    (c) both at the inception of the policy and at the time of the loss
    (d) only when the first premium is paid

89. … is NOT a requirement for a valid insurable interest.
    (a) There must be a physical object capable of being destroyed
    (b) The insured must have a purely emotional attachment to the object
    (c) The insured must stand in a legal relationship to the object
    (d) The relationship must be recognised by law

90. … event gave rise to the insurance claim.
    (a) Theft of the timber (b) Theft of the timber
    (c) A fire that destroyed the timber
    (d) A storm that damaged the warehouse

A logistics company arranged a fire insurance policy covering its warehouse for a sum insured of ₦100,000,000.00. However, the actual market value of the warehouse at the time the policy was effected was ₦200,000,000.00. The property was therefore underinsured, as the sum insured represented only fifty percent of its true value.

During the currency of the policy, a fire broke out at the warehouse, causing physical damage assessed at ₦40,000,000.00. Subsequent investigations revealed that the fire resulted from the negligence of an independent third-party contractor working at the premises.

Following the incident, the logistics company submitted a claim under its fire insurance policy for the ₦40,000,000.00 loss.

91. … is the main objective of the principle of indemnity as it applies to this case.
    (a) To provide the insured with a financial windfall
    (b) To restore the insured to the same financial position as immediately before the loss
    (c) To ensure the insurer always makes a profit
    (d) To pay the full sum insured for every claim

92. Given that the warehouse was insured for ₦100,000,000.00 but valued at ₦200,000,000.00, … is the amount that the insurer will pay for the ₦40,000,000 loss under the Condition of Average.
    (a) ₦10,000,000.00 (b) ₦20,000,000.00
    (c) ₦40,000,000.00 (d) ₦100,000,000.00

93. According to Section 93 of the N.I.I.R.A. 2025, the amount payable to the insured shall not exceed …
    (a) the replacement cost of the item at current prices
    (b) the value of the insured's interest at the time of the loss
    (c) ten times the annual premium (d) the total assets of the insurance company

94. … insurance principle entitles the insurer, after settling the claim, to pursue recovery from the negligent contractor.
    (a) Contribution (b) Subrogation
    (c) Arbitration (d) Average

95. If the logistics company had taken out two separate policies covering the same warehouse, … principle will determine how the insurers share the loss.
    (a) Subrogation (b) Contribution
    (c) Proximate Cause (d) Utmost Good Faith

A loss adjuster has been appointed to handle a substantial insurance claim submitted by a high-net-worth individual following a major insured loss. During the course of reviewing the supporting documentation, the adjuster carefully examines the financial records provided in support of the claim, including several bank statements.

While conducting this review, the adjuster identifies noticeable inconsistencies and unusual transaction patterns in the bank statements submitted. Given the nature of the discrepancies and the size of the claim, the adjuster becomes concerned that the transactions may raise issues under

Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Countering the Financing of Terrorism (CFT) regulations.

In line with statutory and regulatory obligations, the loss adjuster and their firm are required to comply with applicable AML/CFT laws, including customer due diligence, reporting suspicious transactions where necessary, and ensuring accurate regulatory filings with the National Insurance Commission (NAICOM).

96. In the course of handling this claim and reviewing the claimant's bank statements, the … legislation requires insurance professionals to verify the identity of their customers as part of AML compliance.
    (a) N.I.I.R.A. 2025 (b) Money Laundering (Prohibition) Act
    (c) Companies and Allied Matters Act (d) Finance Act

97. If, during regulatory reporting, the loss adjusting firm submits false returns to NAICOM regarding its compliance or claim handling activities, the likely consequence is that …
    (a) the firm is granted a twelve-month grace period
    (b) the firm is subject to statutory penalties as prescribed in N.I.I.R.A. 2025
    (c) the firm must merge with a competitor
    (d) there is no consequence if the error was accidental

98. Within the loss adjusting firm, the … bears primary responsibility for ensuring compliance with AML and CFT guidelines in situations such as this.
    (a) receptionist (b) compliance officer
    (c) insurance broker (d) Police

99. If the complexity of the claim requires the engagement of a foreign loss adjuster to assist in Nigeria, … must occur before such an appointment can be finalised.
    (a) the foreign adjuster only needs a valid passport
    (b) specific approval and regulatory requirements must be obtained from NAICOM
    (c) the foreign adjuster must pay the insured's premium
    (d) foreign loss adjusters are prohibited from working in Nigeria under all circumstances

100. In light of the inconsistencies discovered in the claimant's bank statements, to … is the most appropriate immediate action for the loss adjuster in compliance with AML/CFT obligations.
    (a) ignore the inconsistencies and proceed with claim adjustment
    (b) immediately inform the claimant that they are under investigation
    (c) escalate the matter internally to the compliance officer for further review and possible reporting
    (d) automatically reject the claim without further inquiry

Chief Examiner's Comment(s)
The pass rate was excellent at 100% with the highest score being 91%, while the lowest score was 77%.

Comment(s) on Overall Performance
From the pass rate, it can be deduced that all the candidates prepared adequately for the examination.

Suggestion(s) on Improvement(s) (if any)
Candidates appeared to have prepared most adequately for the examination.

Future candidates are also encouraged to study the coursebooks with understanding and also ensure that while studying, they translate in their minds the principles being studied into scenario-based issues so that those principles can be applied on those scenarios and then they can then be able to choose the correct options when required in the examination.

In addition, future candidates are further encouraged to understand what works best for them, considering their work schedules and personality, and be prepared to make adequate sacrifices required to be duly prepared for the examination. This could be in the form of attending extra tutorials, spending extra hours to study, e.t.c which are highly encouraged.

PF02 – OCTOBER 2026 LOSS ADJUSTING PRACTICE (FOUNDATION)									
1	B	21	A	41	A	61	T	81	T
2	C	22	A	42	A	62	T	82	T
3	B	23	A	43	A	63	F	83	T
4	C	24	C	44	C	64	T	84	T
5	C	25	B	45	D	65	T	85	T
6	C	26	A	46	C	66	T	86	B
7	C	27	A	47	D	67	T	87	B
8	B	28	B	48	C	68	F	88	C
9	A	29	D	49	C	69	T	89	B
10	C	30	B	50	A	70	T	90	C
11	B	31	B	51	A	71	T	91	B
12	B	32	D	52	A	72	F	92	B
13	C	33	B	53	B	73	T	93	B
14	A	34	A	54	B	74	T	94	B
15	B	35	A	55	C	75	F	95	B
16	A	36	B	56	A	76	T	96	B
17	C	37	A	57	B	77	T	97	B
18	A	38	C	58	B	78	T	98	B
19	A	39	A	59	A	79	F	99	B
20	C	40	C	60	B	80	T	100	C