

Insights - Actuaries Institute Thursday 19 February 2015

Commission Disruption and Change in Retail Life Insurance

THE BACKGROUND JOHN TROWBRIDGE

CHAIRMAN
Life Insurance and Advice Working Group

Recent Public Initiatives

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- 1. ASIC: Review of retail life insurance advice issued October 2014
- 2. Industry Response:

formation of LIAWG - October 2014 two independent Trowbridge reports -Interim Report - issued 17 December 2014 Final Report - to be issued 26 March 2015

3. Financial System Inquiry

Report - issued 8 December 2015 **Submissions to Treasury -** 31 March 2015

4. Parliamentary Joint Committee –

Inquiry into proposals on professional, ethical and education standards

Report issued 14 December 2014

The ASIC Review -

3

Expressed concerns about high lapse rates, quality of advice

Recommended that insurers -

- address misaligned incentives
- address high lapse rates
- **review remuneration to support quality advice**

Recommended that licensees -

- ensure that remuneration supports quality advice on client needs
- review business models to support strategic advice
- review and monitor training and competency of advisers

Recommendation 24

"Better align the interests of financial firms with those of consumers ... and ensuring remuneration structures in life insurance ... do not affect the quality of financial advice"

The Inquiry

- acknowledged the high initial arranging costs of insurance
- was explicit that it does not recommend banning all commissions
- recommended a level commission structure
 - ... that is sustainable
 - ... and consider the findings of the LIAWG during the development and implementation phases

The Trowbridge Interim Report

5

First phase of industry response to the ASIC Review

Covered four topics –

- Quality of advice
- 2. Remuneration and other incentives
- 3. Insurer practices and product offerings
- 4. Industry productivity

Sought submissions on ideas, options and questions raised in the report

On remuneration sought submissions on 5 models (level, hybrid, modified hybrid, level plus fees, level funded)

Final report with findings and recommendation now being prepared



Commission Disruption and Change in Retail Life Insurance

Players, Stats & "Sold v's Bought"

Greg Martin
19 February 2015

Overview

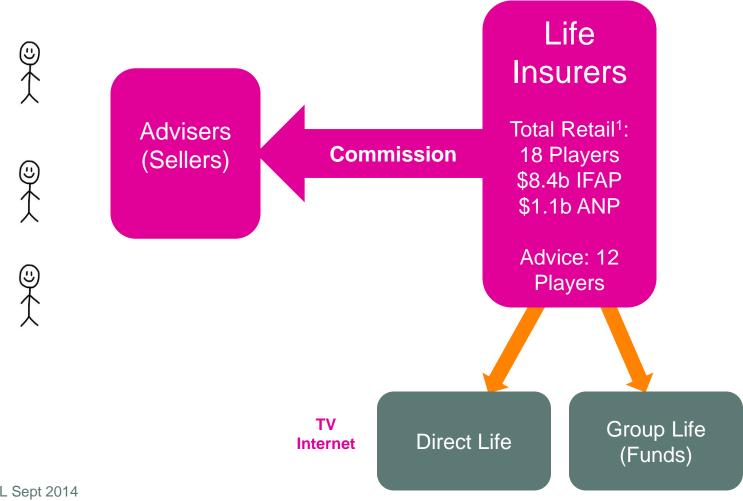


- A quick overview of the players
- Sold v's Bought Debate
- ASIC Report Analysis on Certain Aspects

Retail Insurance Market

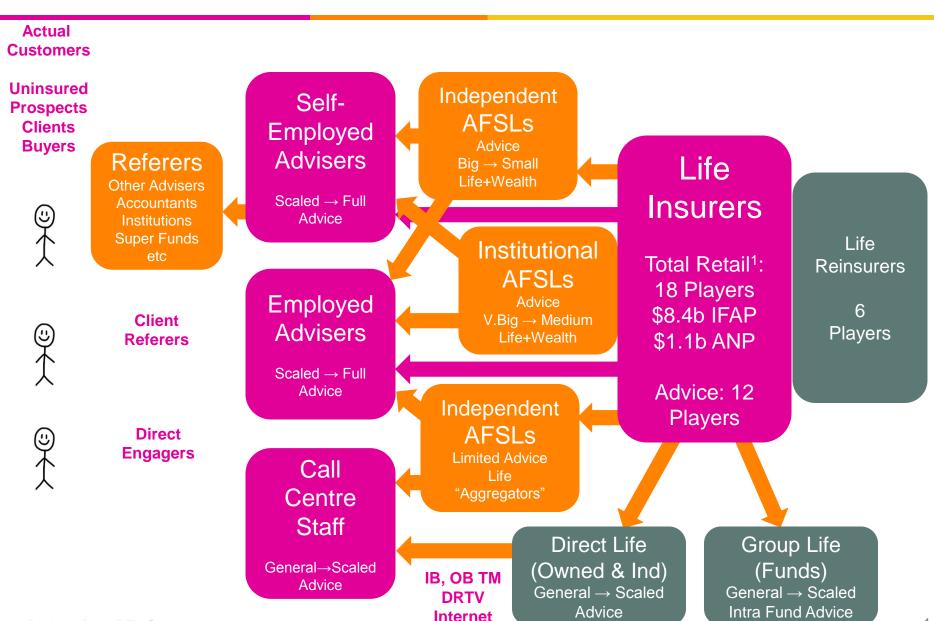


Customers



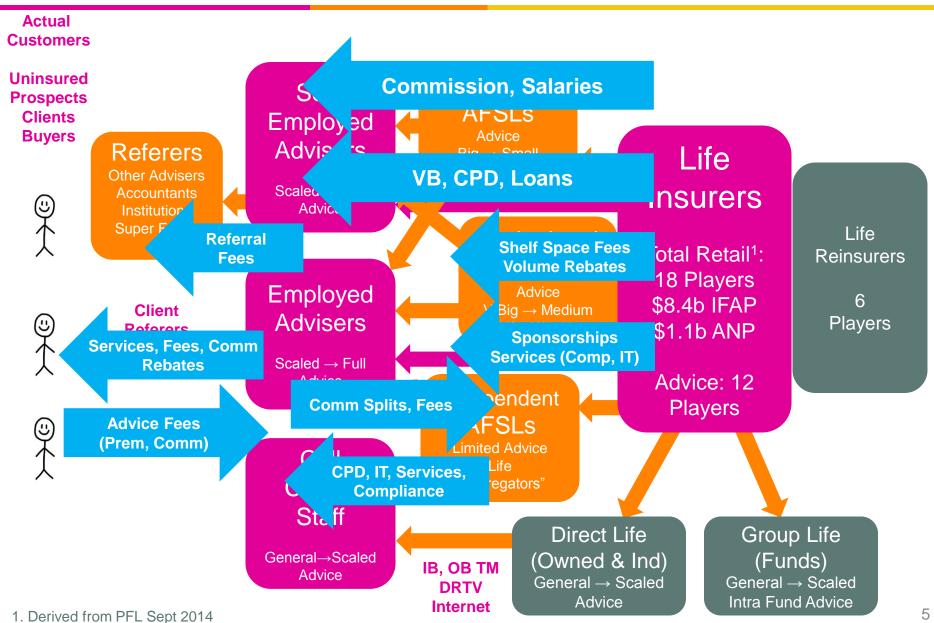
Retail Insurance Market





Retail Insurance Market





Sold v's Bought Debate



- Many industry and proprietary studies over the years
 - E.g. FSC Metlife Apathy to Action, 2014
 - Understanding, spending priorities/expensive, "apathy"
 - Need to be careful: Stated v's revealed preferences & attitudes
 - Opinion: Many get this a bit wrong...complex...but also simple....
 - "Cost", "Expensive", "Trust", "Need", responses not always true...
 - Also, lots of solid theory: purchase paths, market constructs, etc
 - Opinion: Sort of right, sort of not
- Life insurance not unique.....lots of similar things

Doctor check-ups

Paint your house

Dental check-ups

Leaves out of gutter

Tax returns

Do your will

Home fire "escape plan"

Colonoscopies for CRC (or even FOBT!)

 Lack of bragging rights

Health & mortality

Small cost of

(rational)

incremental deferral

- Behavioural science
- Behavioural finance

Stated excuse for these is often "time", "cost".....

Sold v's Bought Debate (Cont)



L.I.,

Wills

Complex, Choices, Multifaceted

- CRC, FOBT, Colonoscopies...just as an example
 - 1 in 12 Australians likely to develop CRC in their lifetime.
 - CRC is the second most common cause of cancer-related mortality
 - Historic studies consistently indicated <20% ever undergoing FOBT

Colorectal cancer screening in Australia: a community-level perspective, Medical Journal of Australia, 2012

- Also, not true people don't think about it...
 - Aus: 80% do life insurance searches online. Every 30 seconds!
- So...not unique....BUT...
 - In a sub-class: Those with weak daily "action" trigger points
 - In the class of those with a long, soft "rubber bands"...e.g. CRC
- Also in the class of those involving purchase complexity
 - How much do I need...and of what combination...

Familiar, Regular, Simple, Onedimension

The big issue.....need for positive "activator"...that is the "sell"

Funeral Life

ASIC Report - Analysis on Certain Aspects



Figure 15: Lapse rates by remuneration arrangement for stepped premium policies

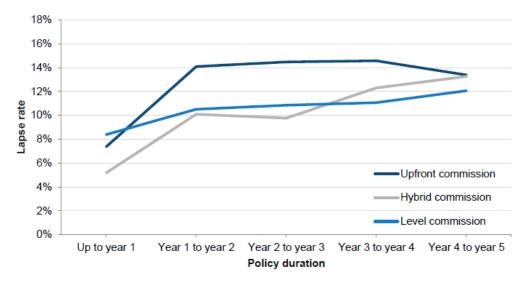
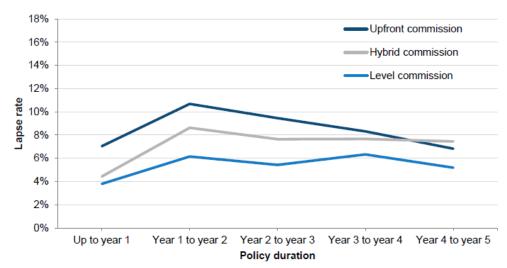


Figure 16: Lapse rates by remuneration arrangement for level premium policies



- ASIC Report (inferences):
 - Comm model → lapses
 - Responsibility → Yr 2 churn
 - Level v's step
 - Recent ↑ lapses → rebroking
- Other considerations
 - Annual premiums year 1
 - Year 2 sticker shock
 - Current free choices
 - Rational behaviours
 - Post GFC (non-advice)
- Correl ≠ C&A
- Be clear on dimensions
- Be clear on C&A



Retail Life Insurance Products Sold By Advisers

The views of an actuary working as an adviser



My 5 key points

1. After 10 years, only 50% of our business is sold using hybrid commissions

• Our profit margin is less than 10%. Moving to everything on hybrid would cause us to lose money for several years. We have not managed to increase our use of hybrid by more than 10% in any one year.

2. We are losing more clients to accountants and financial planners (when clients are on hybrid commission)

 They encourage our clients to assign them as their broker after the first year. We do the hard upfront work and they get the higher trail commission! Not a major risk with upfront commissions.

3. Most of our advisers have no tertiary education

Nearly 75% of Australians have no bachelors degree equivalent. Our advisers are great at what they do, but they
would not have become insurance advisers if they could get tertiary academic qualifications. Academics are not
the best at selling life insurance Medical terminology education courses are more relevant

4. It is harder to sell life insurance than other forms of insurance

• Our life insurance business is 10 years old and has 13 advisers. Our general insurance business is only 3 years old and has only 2 advisers. Yet we now sell as many general insurance policies per annum as life insurance policies. General insurance and health insurance is bought, yet life insurance has to be sold.

5. Advisers play an important role in convincing clients to keep paying for their life insurance premiums

• 130 of our clients failed to pay their premium in January. We worked extensively with each and get most to renew their cover. What would the DAC write off be if we were not there?



Actual commission rates are not as high as you think!

	Upfront	Hybrid
Headline rate quoted by press	115%	80%
Remove GST	-11%	-8%
Remove components of premium on which commission is not paid eg stamp duty, frequency loadings, policy fee etc	-15%	-8%
Net commission	89%	64%

Referral fees, clawbacks and client rebates will reduce these even further



There are very high costs incurred in selling life insurance

It is expensive to fund a life insurance adviser!

Professional indemnity insurance	\$5k per annum		
Assistant salary	\$50k + per annum		
Dealerships fees	\$15k per adviser per annum		
Software costs (eg X Plan)	\$10k per annum		
Experienced adviser salary	\$100k per annum base + bonus		> \$200k per annı
Rent	\$10k per annum		> \$200k per armu
IT costs	\$3k per annum		
Marketing	\$10k + per annum		
Training, travel, phone, workers compensation, compliance training, accounting, payroll tax	\$5k +++		

This is without allowing for :

- Difficulty, time and recruitment cost in finding someone
- Key person risk
- Operational risks
- · High compliance costs eg ongoing training



And it is difficult to make a sale!

- Most people are not pro-active with their life insurance
- No compulsion like health insurance, super and some general insurances
- Finding people to discuss insurance with is hard. Convincing them to proceed is harder!
 - 20% of people that are spoken to agree to receive a proposal
 - 60% of these submit an application
 - 80% of these progress with application after underwriting process
 - So, a good adviser will need to speak to 20 people to make just 2 sales a week!

· Lots of time per client!

Initial client visit to conduct fact find	2 hours +
Prepare a high quality SOA	3 hours +
Presentation of SOA and completion of application	2 hours +
Arrange and follow up medical tests	3 hours +
Annual reviews	5 hours +
Claims	Days



The commissions don't cover the costs......

- Costs per annum = \$200k+
- Sales per week = 2 (48 weeks in the year)
- Average premium per sale =\$2,500 pa

Needs to be higher. An average adviser will not be ok

- Sales of slightly more than \$200k per annum in premiums
- Income is approx \$160k in first year
- Costs are \$200k + in first year
- Net loss of \$40k + on upfront commissions

Needs to be higher. Can only work with wealthy clients

Need capital and a long term view

Average time between initial client meeting and receiving commission can be > 3 months

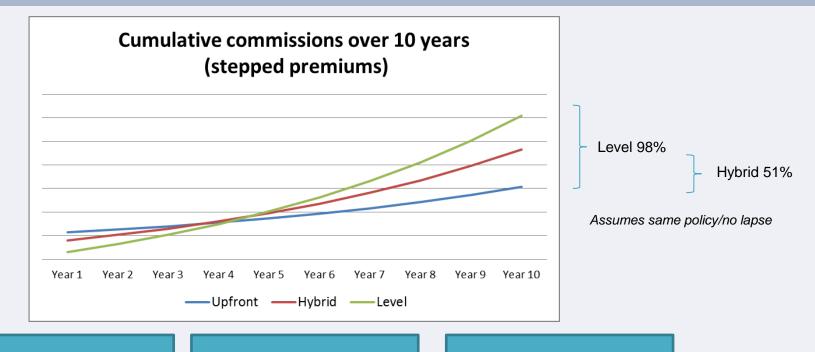


Theft of trail commission is a big concern

- We often advise clients to use level premiums and we take hybrid commission
- Creates a feeding frenzy for financial planners and accountants to steal the client and take our trail commission with one simple form being filled out
- Yourshare.com.au will refund half our trail commission to clients if you assign them as the broker – but they will not perform any work for you



Hybrid and level commissions can be materially more expensive for insurers



Will insurers assume a fall in lapse rates if upfront commissions are abolished?

Will hybrid and level commission rates fall or will customer prices rise?

Surely the goal from these changes can only be to reduce prices for clients?



What outcome are we trying to achieve?

Abolish upfront structure and lower hybrid Lower customer prices scenario commission rate scenario **Business** sold only on Lower hybrid lapses comms expected Hybrid Prices rise Lower prices for **new** or sought by **business** industry only Prices rise business for falls Existing Lapses rises lapse and Fewer Fewer sales



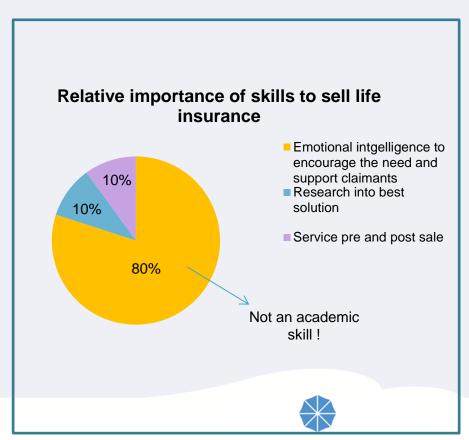
Financial Services Reform raised education and compliance standards in 2001...but tertiary qualifications may now be required......

FSR was good......but don't now try get academics to sell insurance!

Never used to have:

- PS146
- FSG
- SOA
- PDS
- Licensing/ARs
- Audits

Profession	Annual independent audit ?	
Insurance adviser	Yes	
Lawyer	No/sometimes?	
Accountant	No/sometimes?	
Actuary	No/sometimes?	









Striking a balance in the risk advice economy



Key Underlying Principles

Equitably sharing the costs and risks of providing risk advice and insurance Creates the right level of stimulus for continuous improvement



Impact of a non-upfront commission model

Consumer

- Likely to result in longer term Life Risk solutions
- May have unintended affordability and availability consequences

Dealer Group and Adviser

- Adviser practice lapse risk
- Barrier for new independent entrants

Non-upfront commission model

"Creating a balanced and responsive non-upfront commission model may take 2-5 years"

(Re)Insurer

- Acquisition strain transferred to adviser
- Transfer of customer lapse risk to adviser credit risk
- > Prices may rise



Impact of a customer fee model

Dealer Group and Adviser

- May make upfront advice and insurance unaffordable
- Deny consumers access to affordable advice and insurance

Consumer

- Transparent
- May have under insurance implications

Fee based model

"Where do customers Source valued advice and insurance"

(Re)Insurer

- Profitability concerns for small polices
- Potential cycle of market shrinkage, followed by increasing fees and premiums



The many futures of the risk advice economy

Summarising the Economics

Breakeven year	Adviser	Insurer
Upfront	0	4.5
Hybrid	2	2
Level	4.5	1

"The challenge is to create a balanced and responsive risk advice economy for any future"





