



# Market Conduct Issues Regulation and Supervision Supporting Inclusive Insurance Markets

Inclusive Insurance Regional Training Program for Insurance Supervisors
Dar es Salaam
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#### E. Market conduct issues

- Context for market conduct supervision
- SMART Client Protection Principles
- Channels for delivery
- Conduct of business
- Disclosure to the market
- Fraud and AML/CFT
- Supervision



## **Context for market conduct supervision**

- Focus on the fairness and propriety of dealings with customers
- Innovations in products, distribution, and service delivery
- Different entities might be involved
- Different functions might be performed, even by traditional participants



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## **SMART Client Protection Principles**

- 1. Appropriate product design and delivery
- 2. Prevention of over-indebtedness
- 3. Transparency
- 4. Responsible pricing
- 5. Fair and respectful treatment of clients
- 6. Privacy of client data
- 7. Mechanisms for complaint resolution



## **Channels for delivery**

- Innovative channels for delivery
- Issues on channels for delivery





## Innovative channels for delivery

- Banks
- Microfinance institutions
- Nongovernmental organizations
   Retailers
- Direct marketing
- Direct mail
- Alternative sales forces
- Technology-based distribution
- Post office outlets
- Social and religious associations
- Trade unions
- Specialized microinsurance agents and brokers
- MCCOs





## **Rationale for using alternatives**

- Quickly achieve scale through the aggregation of consumers
- Gain credibility by exploiting existing relationships
- Leverage off an infrastructure footprint, either physical or virtual
- Obtain access to a transaction platform
- Compensation is sufficient to meaningfully supplement other revenues



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#### Discussion

Consider the following questions in the context of your respective jurisdictions

- 1. Which types of alternative channels for delivery are currently being used?
- 2. Select one of the most widely-used alternatives. How successful has it been in:
  - Overcoming geographic barriers?
  - •Cost-effectiveness?
  - •Leveraging of infrastructure?
  - Overcoming mistrust?





#### Discussion

- Discuss within your table group the issues assigned
- Develop a response
- Select someone to present the results
- Timing
  - ▶10 minutes for discussion
  - ▶3 minutes for each presentation



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#### **Roles of microinsurance distributors**

- Aggregation and sales
- Educational
- Administration
- Transaction platform





# **Aggregation and sales**

- Selling may be to groups
- Bundling with other products or services
- Active or passive sales approaches
  - ➤ Risk of aggressive selling of inappropriate products
- Disclosure



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#### **Educational**

- Even more important than in traditional insurance markets
- Support development of financial literacy
- Promote insurance awareness
- Promote trust in insurance
- Convey information in an accessible manner





## **Administration**

- Roles can vary significantly
  - Underwriting
  - Policy issuance
  - Premium collection
  - Ongoing service
  - Claims adjudication
  - Claims payment
- Competing objectives of risk management, efficiency, and service levels



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# **Transaction platform**

- Premium collection
- Claims payment





## Issues on channels for delivery

- Define the activities subject to regulation
- Accommodate a wide range of channels
- Requirements, commission limits, and restrictions should match the functions performed



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#### **Challenges in dealing with distributors**

- They might seek to use control of access to negotiate favorable arrangements for themselves
- They will probably have more interest in distributing insurance if helps to support their core activity
- Relations can involve multiple parties and be difficult to manage, in part reflecting the variety of roles they might play





#### **Group Activity**

In a particular jurisdiction, the existing requirements on intermediaries include the following:

- insurance can be sold by agents, brokers, or directly by insurers
- agents must be individuals
- brokers must be corporations
- agents cannot represent more than one insurer in respect of each type of insurance (life or nonlife)
- agents and the principals of brokers must meet suitability requirements, including examinations of their insurance knowledge
- agents and brokers must assess the needs of customers and recommend suitable products.

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# Group Activity – (2)

Work with your group to identify how these requirements might need to change to accommodate the delivery of insurance through:

- 1. Microfinance institutions
- 2. Retailers
- 3. Community healthcare organizations
- 4. Sales forces of telecommunications service providers
- 5. Agricultural cooperatives
- 6. Funeral parlors

Each group will be assigned one of the above.





# Group Activity (2)

- Discuss within your table group the issues assigned
- Develop a response
- Select someone to present the results
- Timing
  - ▶15 minutes for discussion
  - ▶3 minutes for each presentation



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## **Conduct of business**

- Context for conduct of business supervision
- Product development
- Communication with customers
- Service to customers





# **Context for conduct of business supervision**

- Diversity of customer situations and approaches
  - Universal solutions are impossible
  - Focus on the basics
- Low financial literacy and incomes can make traditional protection measures less useful



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# **Product development (1)**

- Needs and preferences can differ significantly
- Product features supportive of enhanced inclusion
  - Relatively low premiums
  - Defined and limited cover
  - > Short policy terms to limit risk
  - Few, if any, exclusions
  - Preference for group underwriting
  - > Simple and rapid claims processing while still controlling for fraud





# **Product development (2)**

- Consider the implications of such product features
- Profit-sharing approaches might differ
- Product approval requirements and criteria might need to be revised



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## **Communication with customers**

- Information should be clear, realistic, and sufficient
- Consider requirements where no advice is being provided
- Alternatives to written communication





#### **Service to customers**

- Orphan policyholders
  - Some alternative channels might increase the risk
  - > Others, such as group delivery, might decrease the risk
- Claims payment
  - Process should be simple
  - > Settlement should be timely
  - Requirements should balance the need for speed against the need to assess validity
- Complaints
  - Processes should be simple and accessible



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#### Disclosure to the market

- Information should be similar in scope to conventional market
- Specific requirements should be proportionate
- Needs of MCCO members, as owners, should be considered
- Information should support benchmarking by market participants





## Fraud and AML/CFT

- Fraud risks might differ
  - Customers lack knowledge
  - Simplified processes
  - Nature of products and small amounts
  - > Involvement of noninsurance entities
- Supervisory disclosure alternatives
- AML/CFT risks are low
  - Nature of products and small amounts
  - Requirements should be proportionate



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## **Supervision**

- Consider more proactive monitoring
- Handbook of Social Performance Indicators for Microinsurance – a useful resource
- Seek opportunities to leverage resources





## Possibilities for more proactive monitoring

- Monitoring claims and expense ratios to assess whether microinsurance products are offering reasonable value to customers
- Investigating whether low claims ratios or high expense ratios are caused by inappropriate market conduct
- Analyzing complaints against insurers and intermediaries to identify inappropriate conduct or inadequate processes for dealing with complaints
- Analyzing claims approval rates and claims payment times to help identify slow or unfair claims payment practices



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Review and wrap-up

## Topics covered:

- A. Introduction
- B. Market and policy environment
- C. Role of the insurance supervisor
- D. Prudential issues
- E. Market conduct issues





## A. Introduction

- Importance of financial inclusion
- Barriers to inclusive insurance markets
- Challenges in removing the barriers
- How this module can help
- Commonly used terms



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# **B.** Market and policy environment

- Analyzing the environment
- Demand for insurance
- Products and services
- Channels for delivery
- Insurers
- Policy environment





# C. Role of the insurance supervisor

- Supervisory objectives
- Importance of having a supervised market
- Providing scope for innovation
- Proportionality
- Definition of microinsurance in regulation
- Dealing with diverse market participants
- Dealing with diverse authorities
- Resource implications



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#### **D. Prudential issues**

- Licensing
  - Importance of licensing
  - Regulated insurance activities
  - Entities to be licensed
  - Implementation of licensing
- Operations
- Solvency regime
- Supervision





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Wrap-up

- Questions
- Comments
- Evaluation

Thank you for participating!

