Villas, Castles, and Vacations: How Perks and Giveaways Create Conflicts of Interest in the Annuity Industry

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Many Americans rely on retirement investment advisers for guidance on how to save towards retirement, and most advisers have their customers’ best interests at heart. But because of loopholes in the law, it is perfectly legal for some advisers to steer customers into complex financial products that will earn the highest rewards, perks and prizes for the advisers – even if they are bad options for their customers. Research suggests that this loophole costs Americans an estimated $17 billion every year.1 That’s $17 billion taken out of the pockets of retirees by unscrupulous advisers who are more interested in collecting fees and prizes for themselves than helping families build real security. In order to protect consumers from these types of abuses, the Department of Labor has proposed a draft rule to put an end to these conflicts of interest by closing these loopholes.2

Kickbacks pose an especially dangerous problem. When companies can offer kickbacks to agents for recommending high-cost financial products, and when those kickbacks are hidden from the customers, the likelihood that consumers will be duped into buying bad products increases sharply. To explore the prevalence of this type of conflict of interest, in April 2015 Sen. Elizabeth Warren (D-MA) opened an investigation, asking fifteen leading annuity providers for information on whether they offered non-cash incentives such as lavish cruises, luxury car leases, and other perks to annuity sales agents to promote their products and whether their customers were aware of the agents’ compensation arrangements. 3

While none of the companies questioned by Sen. Warren provided complete answers to the questions in her April 2015 letter, the responses nonetheless reveal a widespread practice of offering agents kickbacks in exchange for promoting certain annuities and other insurance industry products and that such kickbacks are effectively concealed from customers. Kickbacks may benefit the agent and the company, but they do so at the expense of their customers. And loopholes in the law make these kickbacks perfectly legal. Overall, thirteen of the fifteen companies – 87% - admitted to offering kickbacks directly to agents, indirectly through third party gift payments, or both.

Other key findings of the investigation include:

- **The majority of companies admitted to providing rewards and inducements, such as expensive vacations and other prizes, to annuity agents in exchange for sales.** While financial industry rules to restrict non-cash compensation have been in place for over a decade, significant loopholes in those rules still allow companies to provide perfectly legal, non-cash compensation to sales agents.4 Nine of the fifteen companies that responded to Sen. Warren’s request letter indicated that they provide non-cash compensation to annuity agents. One company described these kickbacks as “common in the industry.” The most frequently offered incentives involve all-expense-paid trips to expensive vacation destinations such as Aruba, the Bahamas, and other resorts. The companies also admitted to providing items such as golf outings, dinners at restaurants, tickets to sporting events, sports memorabilia, theatre tickets, gift cards, and other rewards—to agents who sold their products.

- **Companies also create conflicts of interest by offering perks and inducements to annuity sales agents through third party marketing organizations.** Even companies that do not provide non-cash compensation awards directly to agents frequently provide incentives to the third-party marketing organizations that then pass these awards on to the agents. Ten of the fifteen companies indicated that they provide such indirect payments. These payments are then used to provide kickbacks to agents, including expensive vacations, golf outings, iPads, jewelry, and other items. One expert described these third party marketing organizations as “the primary culprits of this type of agency perks.”5

- **Current disclosure rules are inadequate to ensure that customers are informed about the incentives agents receive for selling them specific financial products.** Companies are required to provide certain information about non-cash compensation in their prospectuses, but the information provided to Sen. Warren and other publicly available information indicates that no company that offers payments or kickbacks to agents or third parties provides...
annuity purchasers with a clear, accessible, specific, and easy to understand explanation
of their agent reward system, their third-party payments to marketing organizations, or the
way these payments may be structured to encourage agents to sell the company’s annuities
and other products without regard to whether they benefit the customer.

• **Existing rules and regulations to deter conflicts of interest are completely inadequate.** Companies that responded to Sen. Warren’s request for information pointed out that they were regulated under federal, state, and industry rules and guidelines and emphasized that they followed these rules quite carefully. However, this investigation reveals that those rules still left these companies with ample room to build a business model in which annuity providers could offer a wide range of perks and kickbacks to annuity agents irrespective of the quality of the financial products sold. As a result, many consumers continue to receive investment advice from sales agents who have incentives to put their own interests ahead of their customers, which may help explain how consumers lose an estimated $17 billion every year relying on the advice of conflicted advisers.

Federal and state regulations are designed to curb kickbacks illegal for certain advisers and certain products, but loopholes in the law permits many companies to continue to offer these rewards and many agents to continue to take them. Thirteen of the companies investigated (87%) admitted providing kickbacks to sales agents — either directly or indirectly — for selling their financial products. Giveaways such as expensive vacations, sports tickets, golf outings, and electronics present a conflict of interest for many agents and create incentives to sell products that are not in the consumers’ best interest. Conflicts of interest like these are not restricted to the annuity industry; throughout the financial industry they cost families an estimated $17 billion every year.

The Department of Labor has proposed a new Conflict of Interest rule that would eliminate some of the worst sales practices in the retirement investment advice industry. This rule, if finalized, would provide important and necessary protections for people who entrust their life savings to a retirement adviser.

**II. INTRODUCTION**

More than $235 billion worth of annuities were sold to customers in the United States in 2014.¹ Annuities can be a valuable product for some consumers in some circumstances, offering guaranteed payouts over time. But annuities are complex instruments that involve difficult calculations, non-standard terms, hefty surrender fees, and abundant legalese that often obscure their full costs and risks. These features make it difficult for customers to comparison shop, often placing them at the mercy of a sales agent.

Many stories have surfaced about seniors being sold high-cost annuities, losing tens of thousands of dollars of their nest eggs on management costs, commissions and other fees.² Other stories have emerged about inappropriate products, such as the sale of long-term annuities to wholly inappropriate individuals, such as people who have already surpassed their life expectancies or to individuals with terminal illnesses, Alzheimer’s or dementia.³ The problem of high cost or unsuitable products is particularly acute with annuities because many customers are at or near retirement age, a time when they will have almost no chance to recover their investment if they are deceived by a sales agent.

Annuities are generally marketed through a network of individual agents and advisers who sell directly to customers. Unlike doctors, lawyers, certified public accountants, some fee-based financial advisers, and certain retirement advisers, many of the agents and advisers selling annuities and some other financial products can put their own financial interests ahead of the interests of the person they are advising. As a result, an agent can legally sell a retiree a high-cost annuity that is less appropriate for the customer than a similar product—and agents can be incentivized to sell these products by the fact that they will earn a bigger fee or a fancy vacation that they would not earn on a competing product.

In April 2015, Sen. Warren released information raising questions about annuity industry sales practices. In a letter to fifteen annuity providers,⁴ Sen. Warren asked the companies to provide information on their use of non-cash compensation, the types of non-cash compensation awarded, the circumstances under which they would award such non-cash compensation, and the extent and type of disclosure given to consumers about this non-cash compensation. The fifteen companies who
were asked for this information collectively sold $168 billion worth of annuities in 2014, representing 71% of total industry sales.\(^\text{10}\)

While none provided complete answers to every question asked by Sen. Warren, all fifteen companies responded at least in part to this request for information. As a result, Sen. Warren was able to assemble significant new information on the extent, type, and practices of non-cash compensation used by companies to reward agents who sell their annuities. This report contains the findings of that investigation.

III. FINDINGS

1. The Majority of Companies Provide Non-Cash Compensation Directly to Agents Selling Annuities

Of the fifteen companies that responded to Sen. Warren’s request letter, nine indicated that they provide non-cash compensation and perks directly to annuity agents.

In their responses, annuity providers were surprisingly forthright about how and why they provided this compensation. One respondent noted that it “is common in the [annuity] industry” for agents to “receive non-cash compensation.”\(^\text{9}\) Another clarified that “incentives...are separate and apart from commissions, and ... are based on the amount of business a particular agent ... produces.”\(^\text{12}\) A third “offers additional benefits for our top individual producers.”\(^\text{13}\) A fourth noted that “non-cash awards serve as a secondary source of sales compensation.”\(^\text{14}\)

Companies also indicated that they provide a large variety of valuable prizes. The responses to Sen. Warren’s inquiries referred to numerous types of giveaways and incentives provided to financial advisers and other annuity sales agents. The most frequently cited inducements involve paid trips to resorts and vacation destinations — often touted as annual sales meetings or conventions “with an educational component.” One company noted the ubiquity and importance of these trips, describing them as a “long standing practice” and “an important tool ... to incent sales.”\(^\text{15}\)

Nine of the fifteen companies reported offering these kinds of vacations and trips to conventions or sales conferences, or other forms of non-cash compensation.
In general, and in order to stay within existing legal guidelines, qualification requirements for these trips appear to be based on sales incentives that include all types of a company’s products sold by the agent—including annuities, life insurance, and other insurance products.

For example, American Equity offered a trip to San Francisco in October 2015 for “top performing” sales agents (“and their guests”) with sales of over $3 million in annuities and life insurance. The company brochure for this trip notes that the “event [is] in one of the country’s most picturesque and storied cities... at one of the world’s most luxurious hotels.” For an even more select group of agents, the fifteen top sellers referred to as the “Chairman’s Club,” American Equity offers “a perennial opportunity to celebrate our uppermost producers with our most exclusive retreat... four days in the heart of California’s wine country with our most exclusive retreat... four days in the heart of California’s wine country... at the prestigious Calistoga Ranch and Spa.” The company offered a similar trip for top-selling producers to Walt Disney World in 2014, with the added bonus of paying for children of sales agents who had an extra $600,000 worth of sales of American Equity products.

Athene offers its “Leaders of Olympus” trips to agents with at least $3.5 million worth of sales. In 2016, this conference will “stay at The Ritz-Carlton Aruba — an unforgettable luxury beach resort overlooking the Caribbean Sea...[that] offers elegant style and unmatched amenities. Enjoy a sunset from your private balcony, relax in the superbly appointed spa, or walk barefoot along the coast at dawn. For more excitement, explore the nearby nightclubs, try your luck in the 24-hour casino, shop ‘til you drop. Start qualifying today — an island full of culture, stunning landscapes, exotic cuisine and more awaits you in Aruba.”

For its ten agents with the highest sales levels, Athene offers an additional perk: “an extended ultra-luxe experience ... an extra two days at The Ritz-Carlton Aruba, in addition to business class airfare, executive suites, and a private charter catamaran cruise.” Last year, Athene offered its’ highest-selling agents and their guest “an incredible trip to the Shelbourne in Dublin, Ireland...[and] a three day trip extension to Dromoland Castle, a luxurious hotel located near the beautiful scenery of the Cliffs of Moher.”

Lincoln Financial offered agents a trip to South Africa in 2015, followed by an offer in 2016 for “an extraordinary getaway to the newest resort destination in the Bahamas, Baha Mar... [Y]ou’ll escape to this colloquial luxury retreat on the northern shores of New Providence Island. Spread over 1,000 acres, Baha Mar features four extravagant hotels, world-class hospitality and a wealth of amenities that combine to create a sanctuary of adventure and relaxation. Lincoln qualifiers and guests will enjoy the stylish accommodations and modern comforts of the Grand Hyatt at Baha Mar. Days will be spent unwinding on the sun-drenched sands of Cable Beach, exploring the sparkling turquoise waters of the Atlantic, immersing yourself in the Bahamian culture at a bustling market or enjoying cool ocean breezes from the fairways of the Jack Nicklaus-designed TPC at Baha Mar.”

Other trips to conventions and sales conferences are not as lavish, and some appear to focus on education rather than on providing perks or vacations. For example, one company noted that on its education and training trips, agents are required to spend at least five hours per day on such activities; others do not pay for spouses or children, or do not cover all costs (such as airfare, hotels, or meals) associated with the trip.

There are numerous other annuity providers that offer similar trips: for example, Fidelity Guarantee and Life...
offered agents the opportunity to attend the company’s 2015 Power Producer Conference at the Four Seasons Resort in Punta Mita, Mexico; Mutual Trust invited sales agents to its annual Vanguard Conference in Laguna Beach, California, offering “star treatment” to its top agents; American National offered a five-day, four-night stay at the Cove Atlantis on Paradise Island in the Bahamas for top-selling agents and their guests. One annuity provider – Reliance – notes “We do not offer company-sponsored conventions.” Instead, the company says, “We believe that since you do the work selling annuities, you should choose where and when you want to travel. Imagine the possibilities... redeem your RSL Rewards travel credits for a weekend getaway, a trip across country to see your team’s championship win, or that overseas vacation that’s been on your “someday” list … With RSL Rewards, there are no limits on how you use your travel credits. Redeem your credits for hotel stays, meals, rental cars, cruises, first-class airfare, or just about any other travel-related luxury ... Combine your travel credits for the trip of a lifetime.”

Resort vacations are not the only compensation offered by companies to agents. The majority of companies indicate that they offer free business support to agents, such as administrative and marketing support and training. But the list of giveaways goes beyond assistance directly related to annuity sales. Companies reported that they provide items such as golf outings, dinners at expensive restaurants, tickets to sporting events and sports memorabilia, theatre tickets, and gift cards.

Other companies offer additional perks. The Great American Insurance Group rewards agents who sell the company annuities with “Partner Points” that can be redeemed for “You have the ability to select how you would like to be rewarded, with thousands of items in many different categories. From luxury vacations to today’s hottest electronics, the possibilities are truly endless-and the choice is all yours.”

2. Companies Offer Payments to Agents through Third Party Marketing Organizations Representatives.

Sen. Warren’s investigation reveals that the vast majority of annuity providers also provide substantial incentive payments to third-party “Sales and Marketing Organizations” (SMOs) and “Field Marketing Organizations” (FMOs) – and that these payments are then used to provide perks and rewards to agents.

Financial advisers and annuity sales agents work either directly for annuity companies or they work independently and are affiliated with one or more marketing organizations. These organizations provide support for the agents, and in exchange collect a fee or commission on sales.

The investigation reveals that even in cases where companies do not choose to provide or are barred by FINRA rules from providing non-cash compensation awards directly to agents, they frequently provide cash or non-cash incentives to the third-party marketing organizations that then pass these awards on to the agents. Ten of the fifteen companies – 67% - reported making such payments.

Companies described these payments and perks given to the third parties in a number of different ways. One stated that “Independent marketing organizations ... may receive enhanced payments based on attainment of established sales levels”; another noted that “FMOs and agents also may receive non-cash compensation... Examples include ... golf events, annual FMO meetings and FMO events and symposium sponsorships.”

This company stated that it “typically pays the cost of transportation, lodging, and meals” at these events.

A third clarified that while it does not offer non-cash incentives directly to independent agents, it “may also pay additional compensation ... to certain broker-dealer firms. This additional compensation can be used by these independent firms for conferences, education seminars, training, sales promotions, etc.”

These marketing organizations in turn, use these payments to reward their agents with a large variety of
non-cash compensation. There are numerous examples of these perks, and experts consulted by Sen. Warren’s staff indicated that the perks flowing from these third parties to agents were more numerous and more valuable than the perks flowing directly from companies selling annuities to agents. One expert has claimed that the FMOs have become “glorified travel agencies.” and noted that they are “the primary culprits of this type of agency perks.”

Examples are numerous. The marketing organization DressanderBHC offers its top producing agents an “exclusive, invitation-only” trip to the Ocean Reef Club in Key Largo, Florida. Financial Brokerage, Inc. offers top-selling agents entry into its “Elite Producer Group … designed to provide our top producers additional incentives … as a member of the Elite Producer Group, you’ll receive the recognition and awards you deserve.”

Perks offered to agents that qualify for the Elite Producer Group include up to $1,500 cash, trips to the Turks and Caicos, Tuscany, and Costa Rica, and a $1,500 Tag Heuer or Movado Watch. Marketing organizations give away iPads, golf outings, and jewelry – including an “NFL-style Super Bowl Ring.”

One consulting group put together in 2011 a list of “Top Ranked FMO Reward Trips” that included a thirty day around the world trip for two, a week in Bora Bora, Tahiti, the Ritz on Grand Cayman Island, a trip to Monte Carlo, and a week in Rome, Italy.

Overall, thirteen of the fifteen companies surveyed by Sen. Warren reported that they provided kickbacks either directly to agents or indirectly through third-party marketing organizations. These kickback schemes are problematic because they appear designed to focus the attention of agents on the rewards associated with a sale, rather than the costs imposed on the customers—and they are perfectly legal. This is particularly troubling with products such as annuities in which complex calculations, hefty surrender fees, legal jargon and non-standard terms make it difficult for lay customers to assess the true costs of the product. Also, prize giveaways based on a sales threshold (e.g., sales of $3.5 million qualify for a luxury vacation) rather than a flat commission or a fee-per-consultation encourage agents to concentrate sales with one company and, as they near a designated goal, to press harder to sell an annuity or other company product regardless of the appropriateness of that investment or its costs to the customer.

It is important to note that not all companies engage in these practices. Two of the fifteen companies that responded to Sen. Warren’s letter reported that they refuse to pay non-cash direct or indirect kickbacks, which suggests that it is possible to build a viable business model without offering these inducements to agents. But this inquiry also demonstrates that companies that don’t offer such incentives are forced to compete for billions of dollars worth of business with those that offer plush vacations and other perks to selling agents, suggesting that those companies that do not use such compensation schemes might attract even more business if such kickbacks were banned.

3. Disclosure is Inadequate

As part of her investigation, Sen. Warren asked the companies for information on the disclosures given to customers of the perks, giveaways, and rewards awarded to agents in exchange for annuity sales. This analysis of the information provided reveals that the companies typically provide disclosures through annuity prospectuses, and that these prospectuses describe the rewards only in the broadest and most vague terms. Among the companies that provide perks such as free travel, no company clearly described the nature and type of rewards, or the locations of annual trips provided to agents, in its annuity prospectuses. None of the disclosures clearly reveal that these perks may create incentives for the agent to put his or her own interests ahead of those of the customer. The limited disclosures that are provided to consumers are buried deep within the prospectuses in complex legalese, rather than being provided in an easily available and understandable fashion.

For example, one prospectus notes – on page 70 – that “Financial professionals and their managers are also eligible for various benefits, such as … non-cash compensation items … includ[ing] conferences,
seminars, and trips (including travel, lodging, and meals in connection therewith), entertainment, awards, merchandise, and other similar items.” The third party payments to marketing organizations are described – also on page 70 – by noting that the company “may make bonus payments to certain selling firms based on aggregate sales of our variable insurance contracts.”

Another provided a similarly broad description on page 135 of their prospectus, noting that the company “may also offer “non-cash compensation,” as defined under FINRA’s rules, which includes among other things, merchandise, gifts, marketing support, sponsorships, seminars, entertainment and travel expenses.”44 Rather than providing full details, the prospectus notes that “You may ask your registered representative how he/she will personally be compensated, in whole or in part, for the sale of the contract to you or for any alternative proposal that may have been presented to you.” 45

Prudential provides one of the most detailed disclosures, listing the specific broker-dealers that have received payments from the company.46 But this disclosure is buried on page 55 of the prospectus. In addition, the disclosure provides no specific information on the amount of payments, noting only that “During 2014, the least amount paid, and greatest amount paid, were $25.00 and $9,079,316.06, respectively.”

Insurance companies are required to provide certain information about non-cash compensation in their prospectuses. But the information provided to Sen. Warren and other publicly available information indicate that companies do not provide annuities purchasers with clear, accessible, specific, and easy to understand information about their non-cash compensation practices or their third-party payments to marketing organizations that incentivize agents to sell the company’s annuities and other products.

4. Current Regulations and Consumer Protections are Inadequate

The responses provided by these companies to Sen. Warren emphasizes that they take great care to follow existing laws and FINRA regulations regarding non-cash compensation for annuity sales. One company noted that there is “a comprehensive regulatory framework relating to cash and non-cash compensation, including disclosure and supervisory obligations, limitations on gifts and entertainment

and a structure for sales incentives, all designed for investor protection.”47 Another noted that “regulatory requirement[s] consist of a robust framework of consumer protection regulations established by the SEC, FINRA, state security regulators, and state insurance departments.”

The American Council of Life Insurers described six different sets of laws and regulations – the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) Suitability in Annuity Transactions Model Regulation, FINRA Rule 2230, the NAIC Annuity Disclosure Model Regulation, the NAIC Model Replacements Regulation, the NAIC Unfair Trade Practices Act, and state insurance laws – designed to thwart non-cash compensation that creates conflicts of interests.49

This investigation reveals, however, that existing rules do not adequately protect consumers from conflicts of interest or ensure that they are adequately notified of these conflicts. These rules contain numerous loopholes. Current rules:

- Do not bar non-cash compensation for fixed income annuities;
- Permit companies to provide expensive vacations under the guise of sales meetings and conventions;
- Permit companies to provide compensation via payments to third-party marketing organizations that provide an end-run around restrictions on non-cash compensation; and
- Permit companies to provide non-cash compensation for sales of a broad array of a company’s products.

As a result of these loopholes, the majority of companies queried currently offer annuity sales agents non-cash compensation that creates significant conflicts of interests and harms consumers.

IV. Policy Options to Address Annuity Sales Conflicts of Interest

Despite existing state and federal regulations and a decade of industry self-regulation, companies have been able to take advantage of legal loopholes and lax disclosure requirements to provide perks, rewards, and
other forms of non-cash kickbacks to agents who sell annuities. Giveaways such as expensive vacations, sports tickets, golf outings, and electronics present a conflict of interest for many agents and can incentivize them to sell products that are not in the consumers’ best interest.

The Department of Labor has proposed a new Conflict of Interest rule that would eliminate the worst sales practices of the annuity industry and the retirement investment advice industry more broadly. The rule would close the loopholes in existing law by requiring that all advisers who give retirement advice specifically directed to an individual investor must act in the best interest of their clients. This means that a retirement investment adviser cannot steer a customer to an inferior product simply because it boosts the adviser’s own income or comes with an enticing giveaway. It would also require that advisers clearly and prominently disclose any conflicts of interest, such as luxury vacations or NFL Super Bowl-style rings instead of burying these disclosures in the fine print.

The results of this investigation suggest that strong Conflict of Interest rules are necessary to prevent consumers from losing billions of dollars of their hard-earned savings.

V. CONCLUSION

This investigation reveals that companies representing tens of billions of dollars in annuity sales are allowed to offer and do offer a variety of kickbacks, from lavish vacations to golf outings to gift cards to iPads, either directly to annuity sales agents or indirectly to these agents via third-party marketing organizations, in exchange for selling a specific company’s products. Disclosure of these perks and payments to consumers is inadequate, and even with regulations designed to curb these kinds of payments, some companies have identified and taken advantage of numerous loopholes in those rules so they continue to offer these kickbacks.

The perks offered by companies to agents create a conflict of interest that result in consumers – many of whom are at or near retirement age – receiving advice about investments in annuities that may not match their needs. The annuity industry is not the only industry affected by these conflicts. Across the financial industry, conflicts cost American investors an estimated $17 billion in retirement savings every year. New regulations are needed to protect consumers and end this financial conflict of interest.


4. While FINRA Rule 2320 bars some forms of non-cash compensation for variable annuities and other securities, it does not cover fixed annuities. Instead, fixed annuities are regulated by a patchwork of state laws that vary in how and whether they limit non-cash compensation. FINRARule 2320 still allows non-cash compensation so long as it is based on the total production of the agent with respect to all variable contract securities distributed by the member and the non-cash compensation is equally weighted across variable annuity contracts. (http://finra.complinet.com/en/display/display_main.html?rbid=2403&element_id=8494).


49 ACLI, Submission to Sen. Warren (May 12, 2015).