



# What's the hype? Building your business with Par Whole Life

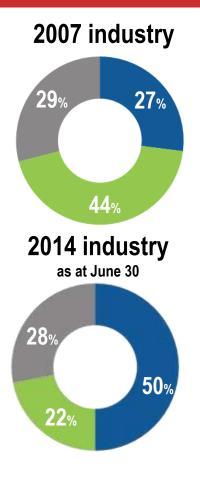
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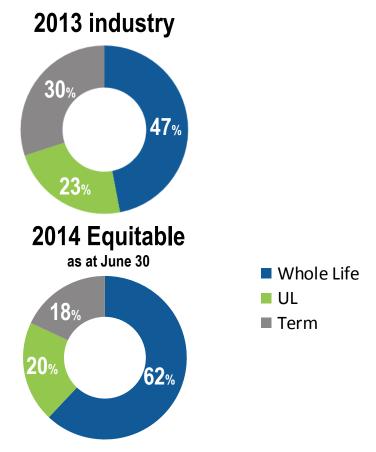


# Agenda

- Whole life unraveled
  - How dividends are determined
- Participating account experience components
- About Equitable Life's participating account
- Stock vs mutual
- Competitive analysis

#### Life sales mix evolution





Source: LIMRA's Canadian Individual Life Sales Survey; sales by premium; 2007 and 2013 results are as at December 31

# What is par?

- A par policy is made up of two main components:
  - The underlying guaranteed premiums and policy values (basic permanent insurance amount and its cash value, reduced paid-up insurance)
  - Non-guaranteed dividends, which can be used to purchase additional insurance coverage and/or accumulate cash values (or paid in cash/reduce premiums)

#### Guarantees

- Par policy premiums and guaranteed values are based on long-term assumptions.
  - Assumptions include investment returns, mortality, and expenses

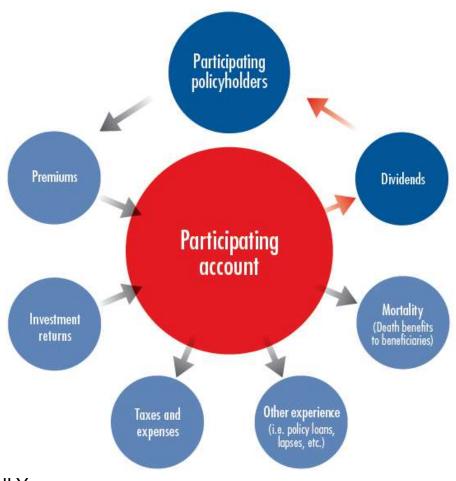
#### How are dividends calculated?

- Actual experience is compared to the long-term assumptions
- Experience that is better in total than the longterm assumptions creates earnings that are available to be distributed as dividends
  - If experience worsens, these earnings decrease
  - If experience improves, these earnings increase

#### How are dividends calculated?

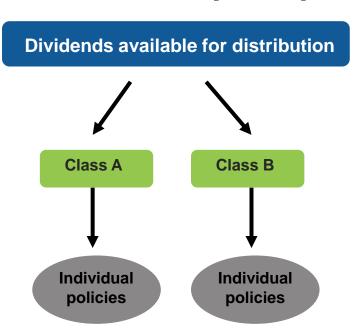
- Dividends will never be negative
- Once credited to the policy they are VESTED
- A portion of the par earnings will be held in the company to maintain the surplus position

#### How are dividends calculated?



#### How are they distributed?

#### **Contribution principle**



At the policy level, dividends will vary by gender, smoking status, issue age, policy duration, and policy size (face amount).



#### Par account experience components

- The main components:
  - Expenses
  - Mortality and lapse
  - Investment performance
- Other components:
  - Policy loans

#### Expenses

- Expenses tend to be a fairly small part of the total dividend
- This component looks at the difference between estimated and actual administration expenses

# Mortality and lapse

- Mortality experience tends to be relatively stable
  - Has generally improved over time
  - About 30 40% of the total dividend, depending on age and duration
  - This component will vary by gender, smoking status, issue age and policy duration
- Lapse experience also tends to be fairly stable

#### Investment performance

- The interest portion of the dividend is typically the largest portion of the dividend
  - About 40 65% of the total dividend, depending on age and duration
- Based on the rate of return earned on the par account assets
- Will increase by policy duration as the guaranteed cash value increases

#### About our par account

- Top-down management approach
- \$355,200,000 in assets (as at 31 Dec 2014)
- The "Goldilocks advantage"
  - Ideal transaction size big enough to garner the attention of the institutional dealer desks, small enough that we don't move the market to transact
  - Allows us to be selective can pick the issuers that are most likely to outperform, ie Preferred Shares
- No conflicting priorities in a mutual company

Year	Net Par S&P/TSX r Account Rate Composite of Return Index		5 Year GIC	Consumer Price Index
1994	9.6	-2.5	7.4	0.2
1995	9.4	11.9	7.1	1.8
1996	9.1	25.7	5.6	2.2
1997	8.5	13.0	4.7	0.8
1998	8.3	-3.2	4.4	1.0
1999	8.2	29.7	4.8	2.6
2000	8.2	6.2	5.3	3.2
2001	7.7	-13.9	4.0	0.7
2002	8.0	-14.0	3.9	3.8
2003	7.7	24.3	3.1	2.1
2004	7.6	12.5	2.9	2.1
2005	7.5	21.9	2.7	2.1
2006	7.6	14.5	3.2	1.7
2007	7.3	7.2	3.3	2.4
2008	4.9	-35.0	3.0	1.2
2009	8.6	30.7	2.0	1.3
2010	7.8	14.4	2.0	2.4
2011	6.0	-11,1	1.9	2.3
2012	7.3	4.0	1.7	0.8
2013	8.5	9.6	1.6	1.2
	Ave	erage Annualize	Returns	
1	8.5	9.6	1.6	1.2
3	7.3	0.8	1.7	1.4
5	7.7	9.5	1.8	1.6
10	7.3	6.9	2.4	1.8
20	7.9	7.3	3.7	1.8
Standard deviation since 1994	1.1	16.7	1,7	0.9

# Par account vs dividend scale

Year	Dividend scale interest rate
1995	10.2%
1996	9.6%
1997	10.0%
1998	9.1%
1999	8.8%
2000	8.8%
2001	8.8%
2002	8.8%
2003	8.4%
2004	8.2%
2005	8.2%
2006	7.9%
2007	7.9%
2008	7.9%
2009	7.4%
2010	7.1%
2011	7.1%
2012	6.8%
2013	6.8%
2014	6.8%



#### Policy loans

- Policy loans form part of the assets within the par account
- If the policy loan interest rate is significantly lower than the returns earned on other assets, high policy loan activity will have a negative impact on policy dividends
- Under the contribution principle, policy loan activity is reflected in the dividends by class
  - The actions of a subset of policyholders will impact the dividends of an entire class

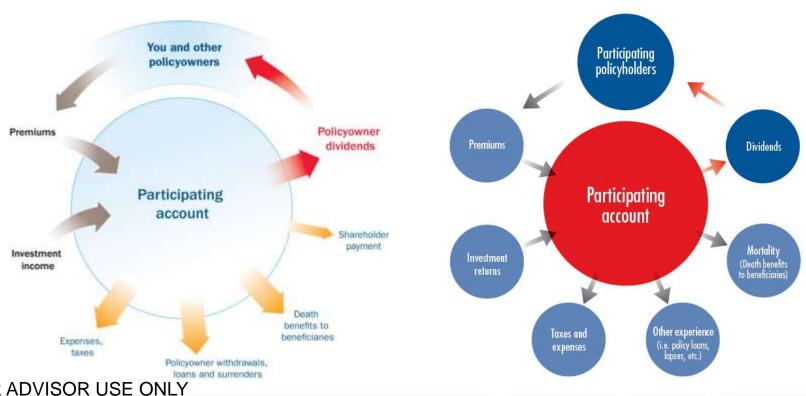
# Important terminology

- Par account rate of return
  - The rate of return earned on the par account assets in a given calendar year.
  - Also called the Par Yield
- Dividend scale interest rate
  - The rate used in setting the dividend scale.
  - Based on recent investment experience in the par account
  - In setting this rate, actual experience will be smoothed to reduce volatility
    - (e.g. equity returns)
- Dividend interest component
  - A calculated factor based roughly on the guaranteed cash value and the difference between:
    - dividend scale interest rate, less investment-related expenses, and
    - the interest rate assumed in setting the guaranteed values



# Stock vs. mutual company dividends

#### Can you spot the difference??







# A competitive analysis

# 25-year dividend scale comparison

Average returns									
	Equitable	Company A	Company B						
1 year	6.8%	6.5%	7.2%						
3 years	6.9%	6.9%	7.2%						
5 years	7.0%	7.2%	7.5%						
10 years	7.5%	7.4%	7.7%						
20 years	8.4%	8.3%	8.2%						
25 years	8.9%	9.0%	8.7%						
Standard deviation since 1989	1.45%	1.69%	1.26%						

Average returns assume a geometric mean Source: Equitable Life of Canada; Canada Life; Sun Life historical performance publications Information based on materials available as of October 31, 2014



# Par account experience comparison

Average returns									
	Company B								
1 year	8.5%	6.9%	n/a						
3 years	<b>3 years</b> 7.3%		n/a						
5 years	7.7%	6.7%	n/a						
10 years	7.3%	n/a	n/a						
20 years	7.9%	n/a	n/a						
Standard deviation since 1994	1.1%	n/a	n/a						

Source: Equitable Life of Canada; Canada Life; Sun Life historical performance publications Information based on materials available as of October 31, 2014

# Commission comparison

Company	Plan type	FYC	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4-5	Year 6-10	Year 11+	Age cap
Equitable	Estate	50%*	10%	10%	2%	2%	1%	No
Lquitable	Wealth	50%*	10%	10%	2%	2%	1%	No
Company A	Estate	50%	10%	10%	2%	2%	1%	80
Company A	Wealth	50%	10%	10%	2%	2%	1%	80
Company B	Life Pay	50%	5%	5%	2%	2%	2%	No
Estate/	20 Pay	45%	5%	5%	2%	2%	2%	No
Wealth	Pay to 65	47.5%	5%	5%	2%	2%	2%	No

<sup>\*</sup>Additional FYC of 5% available for qualifying advisors: \$90K WL FYC & 15 policies for 2015

Optional deposits for all carriers: 4% Level

Source: Equitable Life, Canada Life, Sun Life commission schedules Information based on materials available as of October 31, 2014





# 20 pay estate plans - comparison

male, age 45, non-smoker, \$500,000

	Equitable Life (Premium \$15,115)		Company A (Premium \$15,415)		Company B (Premium \$17,270)	
Age	Cash value	Death benefit	Cash value	Death benefit	Cash value	Death benefit
55	\$ 58,940	\$ 573,856	\$ 56,560	\$ 562,667	\$ 74,834	\$ 599,877
65	\$ 494,348	\$ 891,393	\$ 486,005	\$ 845,080	\$ 517,576	\$ 961,059
75	\$ 905,359	\$1,312,091	\$ 847,054	\$1,223,585	\$ 907,455	\$1,361,302
85	\$1,454,943	\$1,790,130	\$1,350,092	\$1,668,890	\$1,437,118	\$1,808,071

Values as of December 1, 2014, assuming annual premium and current dividend scale. Values illustrated include guaranteed and non-guaranteed cash values and death benefit. Source: Equitable Life, Canada Life and Sun Life illustration system software



# 20 pay estate plans - comparison

male, age 45, non-smoker, \$500,000 (match annual premium of \$17,270 using overfunding)

	Equitable (\$15,115+2,155=\$17,270)		Company A (\$15,415+\$1,855=\$17,270)		Company B (\$17,270)	
Age	Cash value	Death benefit	Cash value	Death benefit	Cash value	Death benefit
55	\$ 85,692	\$ 648,580	\$ 79,480	\$ 626,332	\$ 74,834	\$ 599,877
65	\$ 564,695	\$1,033,795	\$ 546,503	\$ 966,807	\$ 517,576	\$ 961,059
75	\$1,016,180	\$1,482,584	\$ 942,836	\$1,370,716	\$ 907,455	\$1,361,302
85	\$1,622,217	\$2,000,272	\$1,493,512	\$1,850,204	\$1,437,118	\$1,808,071

Values as of December 1, 2014, assuming annual premium and current dividend scale. Values illustrated include guaranteed and non-guaranteed cash values and death benefit. Source: Equitable Life, Canada Life and Sun Life illustration system software



#### 20 pay estate plans - comparison

male, age 45, non-smoker, \$500,000+ (match annual premiums of \$17,270 by increasing face amount (FA))

	Equitable (FA=\$571,523)				_	any B 00,000)
Age	Cash value	Death benefit	Cash value	Death benefit	Cash value	Death benefit
55	\$ 67,372	\$ 655,944	\$ 63,382	\$ 630,530	\$ 74,834	\$ 599,877
65	\$ 565,063	\$1,018,903	\$ 544,622	\$ 947,005	\$ 517,576	\$ 961,059
75	\$1,034,867	\$1,499,780	\$ 949,217	\$1,371,162	\$ 907,455	\$1,361,302
85	\$1,663,068	\$2,046,202	\$1,512,926	\$1,870,174	\$1,437,118	\$1,808,071

Values as of December 1, 2014, assuming annual premium and current dividend scale. Values illustrated include guaranteed and non-guaranteed cash values and death benefit. Source: Equitable Life, Canada Life and Sun Life illustration system software



# Life pay estate plans - comparison

male, age 45, non-smoker, \$100,000

	Equitable Life (\$2,920)		Company A (\$2,908)		Company B (\$2,995)	
Age	Cash value	Death benefit	Cash value	Death benefit	Cash value	Death benefit
55	\$ 9,184	\$ 112,524	\$ 9,179	\$ 111,885	\$ 13,085	\$ 119,310
65	\$ 86,036	\$ 192,381	\$ 82,597	\$ 184,703	\$ 87,459	\$ 192,621
75	\$ 184,904	\$ 291,698	\$ 177,295	\$ 280,483	\$ 179,216	\$ 285,364
85	\$ 321,595	\$ 409,039	\$ 309,414	\$ 395,846	\$ 306,565	\$ 393,846

Values as of December 1, 2014, assuming annual premium and current dividend scale. Values illustrated include guaranteed and non-guaranteed cash values and death benefit. Source: Equitable Life, Canada Life and Sun Life illustration system software



# 20 pay wealth plans - comparison

male, age 45, non-smoker, \$500,000

	Equitable Life (Premium \$17,530)		Company A (Premium \$17,875)		Company B (Premium \$18,965)	
Age	Cash value	Death benefit	Cash value	Death benefit	Cash value	Death benefit
55	\$ 174,899	\$ 633,795	\$ 174,194	\$ 635,261	\$ 203,773	\$ 758,893
65	\$ 473,964	\$ 913,895	\$ 469,391	\$ 893,141	\$ 539,750	\$1,043,533
75	\$ 804,221	\$1,255,725	\$ 791,806	\$1,226,277	\$ 885,893	\$1,344,677
85	\$1,288,737	\$1,662,986	\$1,261,396	\$1,629,451	\$1,347,865	\$1,692,881

Values as of December 1, 2014, assuming annual premium and current dividend scale. Values illustrated include guaranteed and non-guaranteed cash values and death benefit. Source: Equitable Life, Canada Life and Sun Life illustration system software



# 20 pay wealth plans - comparison

male, age 45, non-smoker, \$500,000 (match annual premium of \$18,965 using overfunding)

	Equitable Life (\$17,530+\$1,435)		Company A (\$17,875+\$1,090)		Company B (\$18,965)	
Age	Cash value	Death benefit	Cash value	Death benefit	Cash value	Death benefit
55	\$ 192,712	\$ 683,553	\$ 187,662	\$ 672,671	\$ 203,773	\$ 758,893
65	\$ 520,808	\$1,008,721	\$ 504,940	\$ 964,667	\$ 539,750	\$1,043,533
75	\$ 878,017	\$1,369,257	\$ 848,088	\$1,312,731	\$ 885,893	\$1,344,677
85	\$1,400,124	\$1,802,919	\$1,345,670	\$1,735,992	\$1,347,865	\$1,692,881

Values as of December 1, 2014, assuming annual premium and current dividend scale. Values illustrated include guaranteed and non-guaranteed cash values and death benefit. Source: Equitable Life, Canada Life and Sun Life illustration system software



# 20 pay wealth plans - comparison

male, age 45, non-smoker, \$500,000+ (match premium of \$18,965 by increasing face amount (FA))

	Equitable Life (FA=\$541,047)		Company A (FA=\$530,549)		Company B (FA=\$500,000)	
Age	Cash value	Death benefit	Cash value	Death benefit	Cash value	Death benefit
55	\$ 189,257	\$ 685,826	\$ 184,837	\$ 674,075	\$ 203,773	\$ 758,893
65	\$ 512,874	\$ 988,921	\$ 498,070	\$ 947,710	\$ 539,750	\$1,043,533
75	\$ 870,244	\$1,358,814	\$ 840,184	\$1,301,200	\$ 885,893	\$1,344,677
85	\$1,394,536	\$1,799,509	\$1,338,465	\$1,729,008	\$1,347,865	\$1,692,881

Values as of December 1, 2014, assuming annual premium and current dividend scale. Values illustrated include guaranteed and non-guaranteed cash values and death benefit. Source: Equitable Life, Canada Life and Sun Life illustration system software



#### Estate plans with enhancement

male, age 35, non-smoker, \$150/month premium Initial face amount and death benefit (DB) comparison

20 pay – maximum lifetime enhancement guarantee						
Equitable Life		Company A		Company B		
Total face	DB age 85	Total face	DB age 85	Total face	DB age 85	
\$120,321	\$301,632	\$135,228	\$279,170	\$90,360	\$258,518	
Life pay – maximum lifetime enhancement guarantee						
Equitable Life		Company A		Company B		
Total face	DB age 85	Total face	DB age 85	Total face	DB age 85	
\$149,569	\$407,189	\$176,805	\$380,047	\$123,456	\$369,952	

Values as of December 1, 2014, assuming monthly premium and current dividend scale.

Death benefit values illustrated include guaranteed and non-guaranteed death benefit.

Source: Equitable Life, Canada Life and Sun Life illustration system software



# Competitive summary

- Higher mortality component
- "Goldilocks" par account
- Target ages 30-55 and children
- Excellent value in the estate plan 20 pay market
- Strong face amounts on enhanced coverage options with great long term value
- Mutual company

#### Juvenile Whole Life

- Why the gift of par whole life insurance for a child?
  - Easy to insure someone when they're young and healthy
  - Lock in low premiums for life of the policy
  - Starting early allows a lifetime to build value for their future
  - Nest egg that's accessible to them as an adult
  - Can transfer ownership to adult child in future

#### Juvenile Whole Life

- The #1 objection
  - "I don't want to financially gain from the death of my child"
- The best answer…
  - Reiterate whole life as an INVESTMENT, do not focus on the death benefit
  - However, if the worst happens, the death benefit is there as income replacement for the parents to ensure enough time off work to grieve the child

#### Juvenile Whole Life

#### Positioning

- Best to lead with a monthly PAC budget
  - (i.e. \$100 per month, etc.)
- Use Estate products
- 20 Pay is usually preferable
- Use Paid-Up Additions
- NOT a replacement for RESP's, it's a compliment
  - The longer inforce, the better it looks!



#### The outcome...

# \$100/month PAC, Female, Age 2, initial face \$95,773 BUT...\$105/month will get you initial face of \$105,054

	Total Cash Value	Total Death Benefit
School (18)	\$14,691	\$188,124
Marriage (30)	\$56,860	\$367,887
House (34)	\$73,828	\$425,015
Retire (67)	\$477,384	\$966,137
Life Exp. (85)	\$1,111,081	\$1,439,897

Total investment of \$25,200 equals total cash value by policy year 19.



# It's good for your business...

- Security for your clients
- Security for you
  - Lapse/Replacement Resistant
- Back to basics approach with a sustainable product
- Expand your client base, increase your income

#### Disclaimer

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# We hope you found today beneficial to your business!

Please contact us for more information pertaining to today's topics and more...

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