



FALIA Invitational Seminar in Japan
“Product Development Strategy Course”

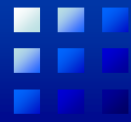
Products and its Sales Strategy for Bancassurance

May 27th, 2014

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The Dai-ichi Frontier Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

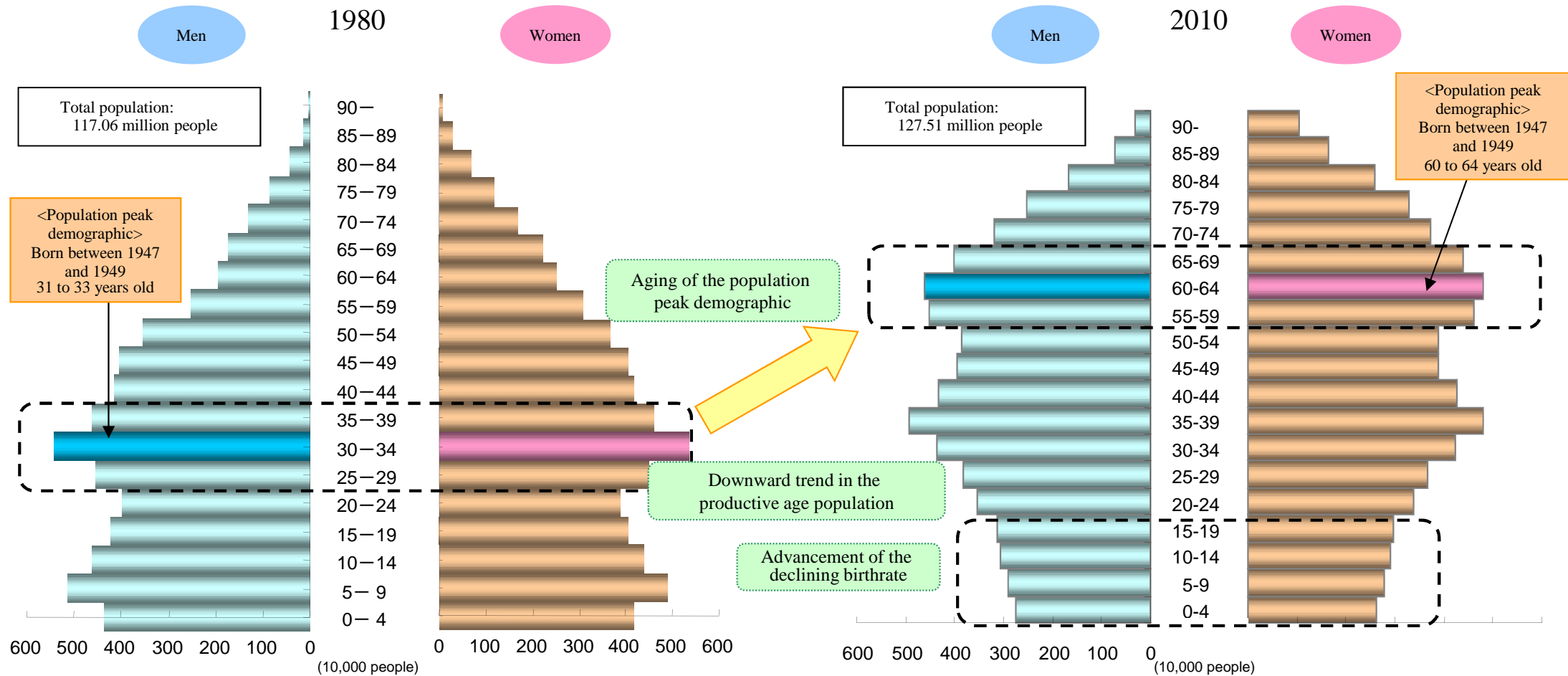


Section 1. Environment Surrounding Japan's Life Insurance Industry

1. Population Demographic Changes ~ Advances in the Declining Birthrate and Aging of Society

- (Aging of society) The population pyramid's peak demographic is shifting from early 30s to late 50s, and the aging of society is proceeding significantly.
 - (Declining birthrate) The declining of birthrates is proceeding in the wake of factors like diversifying lifestyles in the form of people marrying later and an increasing number of single people.
 - (Decrease of the population of people in their productive years) The population of people between 15 and 64 years of age is on a downward trend from its peak in 1995 due to the impact from the declining birthrate and aging of society.
- * Owing to the impact from factors like the tightening of financial resources due to the progress of the aging of society and the decrease in the population of productive age, there has been a trend toward the slimming of public social security systems.

[Changes in the demographic structure]



(Source) Population Statistics of Japan 2011 by the National Institute of Population and Social Security Research, in which the original data on the current population as of October 1 came from the Annual Report on Current Population Estimates from the Statistics Bureau of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.

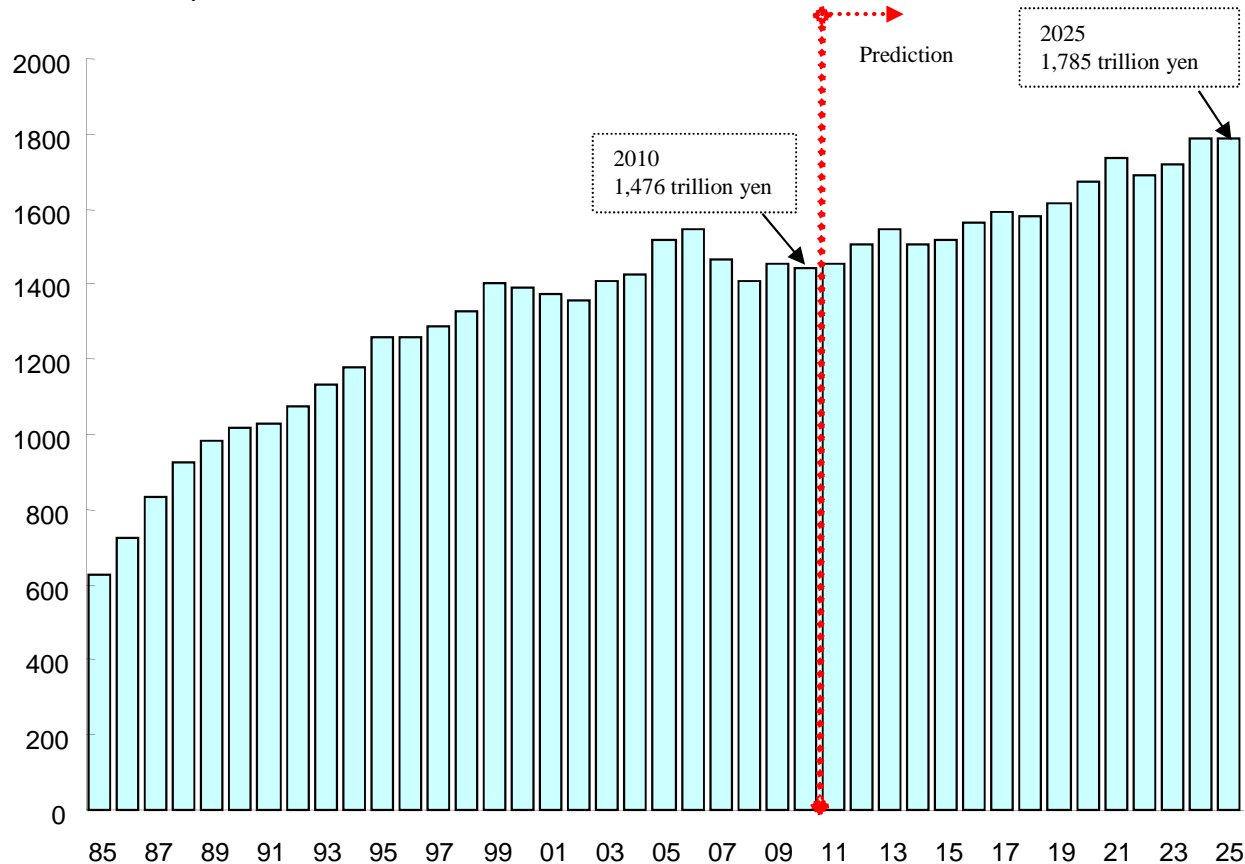


2. Household Financial Assets of Japanese People

- The balance of household financial assets which form the base of the investment-type pension market is roughly 1,476 trillion yen as of the end of March 2011 with predictions that it will exceed 2,000 trillion yen by the year 2020.
- For the breakdown of household financial assets by product, currently cash and deposits and savings continue to comprise 55.3% of the total at 816 trillion yen.
- On account of the impact from factors like changing population demographics, diversifying lifestyles, and the streamlining of the social security system, the competitive environment for the life insurance industry is shifting from the risk of death to the risk of longevity, easy and comfortable retired life, the market for bank's over the counter sales is a market which can grow in the future.

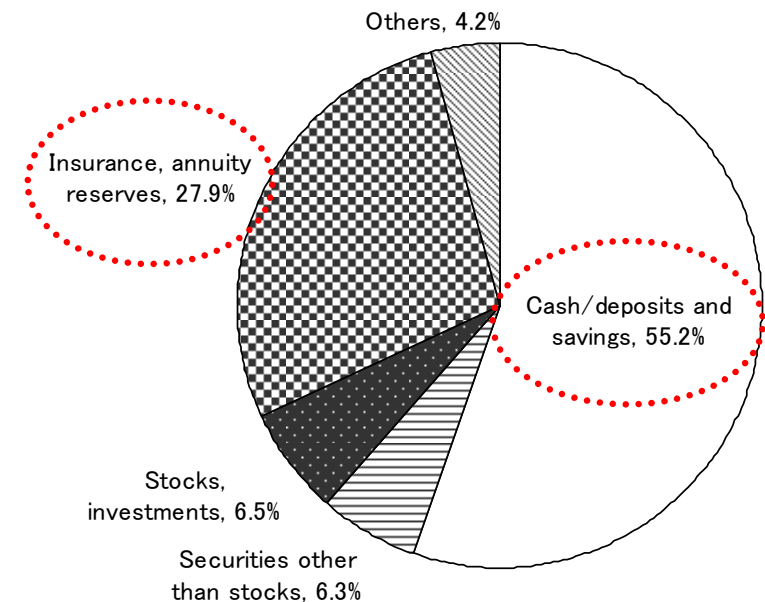
■ Changes in the Balance of Household Financial Assets

(Unit: 1 trillion yen)



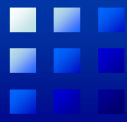
(Source) Dai-ichi Life Research Institute Inc. estimates from the Flow of Funds Accounts Statistics by the Bank of Japan

■ Portfolios of Household Financial Assets (March 2012)



* Securities other than stocks refer to treasury discount bills, central government securities and fiscal investment and loan program bonds, bank debentures, industrial bonds, investment trust beneficiary certificates, trust beneficiary rights, and structured financing instruments.

(Source) Flow of Funds Account (Preliminary Figures; March 2012) Bank of Japan



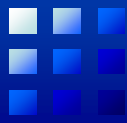
Section 2. Overview of the Over the Counter Sales Business in Japan

1. Changes in the Lifting of the Bank on Over the Counter Life Insurance Products (Deregulation)

- (Over the counter sales by banks) **Transactional products expanded in a phased manner beginning with the lifting of the ban on credit life insurance in April 2001.**
 - Product regulations were completely abolished in December 2007, allowing sales of all products, including protection-type products.
- (Over the counter sales by securities firms) As a result of revisions to the Securities Exchange Law **the ban on sales of insurance was lifted in December 1998, and from the outset there were no regulations concerning products and sales of all products were permitted.**

Trends in the Deregulation of Banks and Securities Firms (Products Sold)

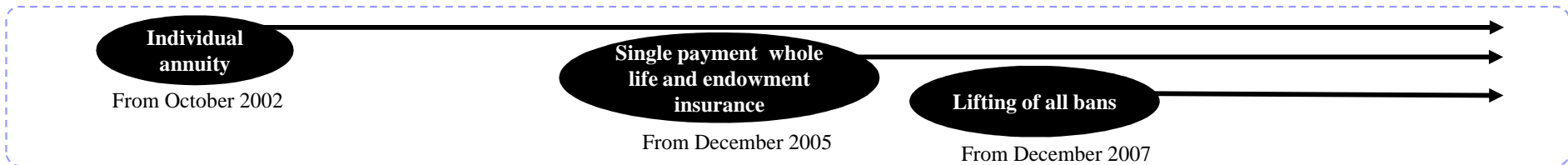
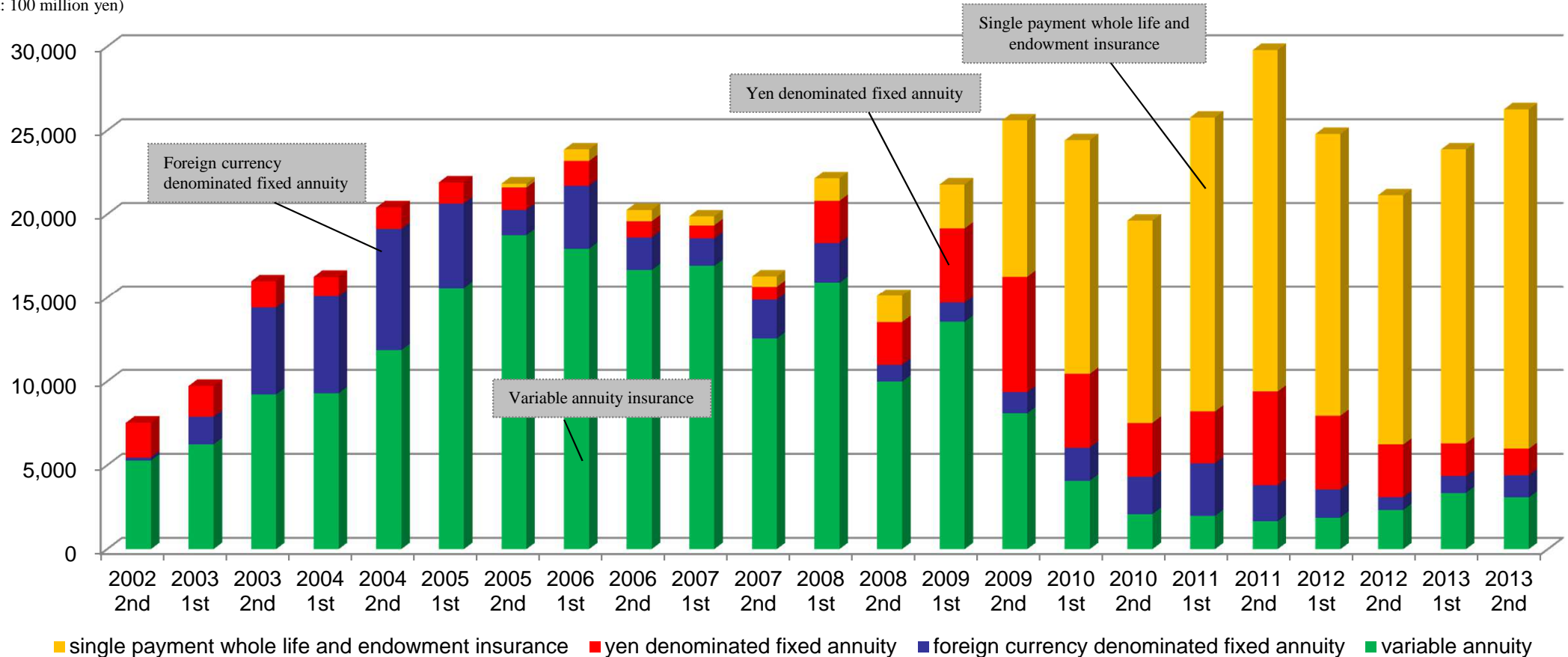
	First Period (December 1998)	→	Second Period (April 2001)	→	Third Period (October 2002)	→	Fourth Period (December 2005)	→	Fifth Period (December 2007)
Banks (Including bank securities)			Sales of "credit life insurance" initiated		→				
				Sales of "individual annuity plans" initiated		→			
					"Single payment whole life / endowment insurance" and "level payment endowment insurance (10 years or under)" initiated				→
								Sales of all products permitted	
Securities Firms	Sales of all products permitted		→						



2. Over the Counter Sales Market (1) Changes in the Incoming Premiums from Bank's Over the Counter Sales (Single payment Products Only)

- ◇ Since the lifting of the ban on individual annuities in October 2002, insurance sales via bank's over the counter sales have grown steadily, but faltered across the board in the second half of 2007 due to the impact from the Financial Instruments and Exchange Law.
- ◇ Since the first half of 2008 there has been a rise in customers' orientation toward stability, and yen denominated fixed annuities have grown.
- ◇ Single payment whole life insurance, which has a strongly savings-based nature, has grown rapidly since the second half of 2009.

(Unit: 100 million yen)



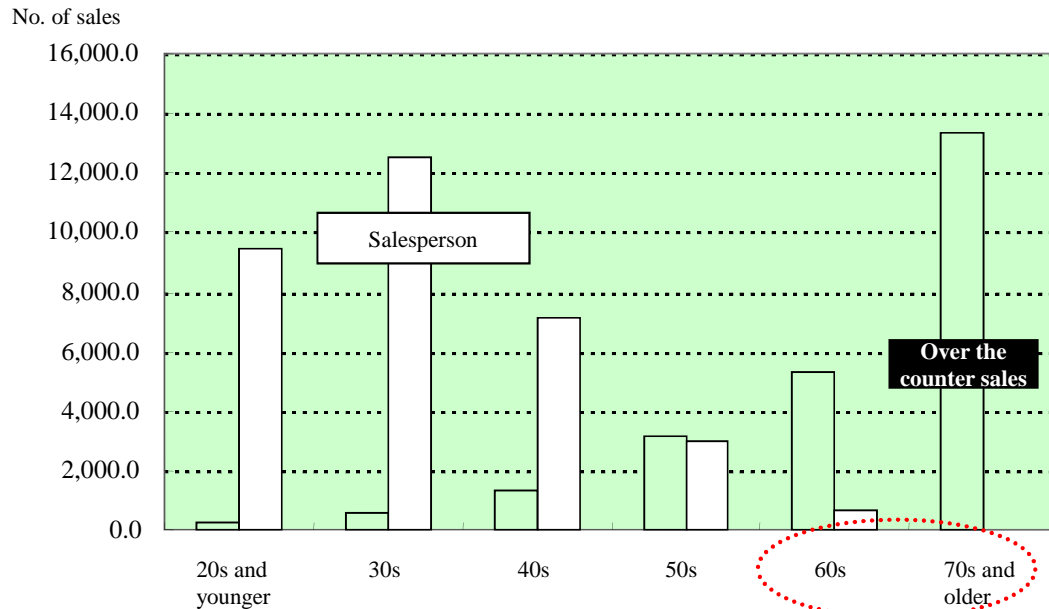
Source1: DLRI aggregates from the NIKKIN Report by the Japan Financial News Co., Ltd.

Source2: Other companies' conversion data (since 2nd half 2012)

2. Over the Counter Sales Market (2) Over the Counter Sales Characteristics and Target Demographics

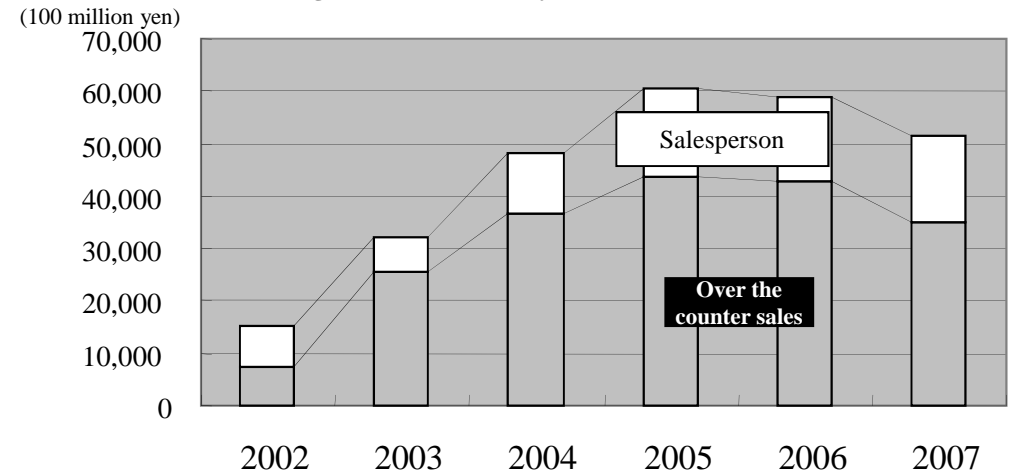
- (Customer demographic) Elderly persons 60 years old and older are the main customer demographic for over the counter sales. Annuity sales to customer demographics which the life insurance industry has previously been unable to adequately incorporate will be expanded.
=> The stock funds and excess funds held by elderly persons (and the wealthy) which are retained by banks and securities firms will be incorporated.
- (Sales share accounting for individual annuities) The proportion of bancassurance channels accounting for overall individual annuity sales expanded from 50% in 2002 up to 80% the following year in 2003 (and was 68% in 2007).
- (Payment method) The majority of over the counter sales channels are single payments (the proportion of over the counter sales accounting for single payments is 71%, whereas conversely the proportion of over the counter sales accounting for equalized payments is miniscule at 3%).

■ **Performance in the Number of Annuity Insurance Sales by Age Group (2007)**



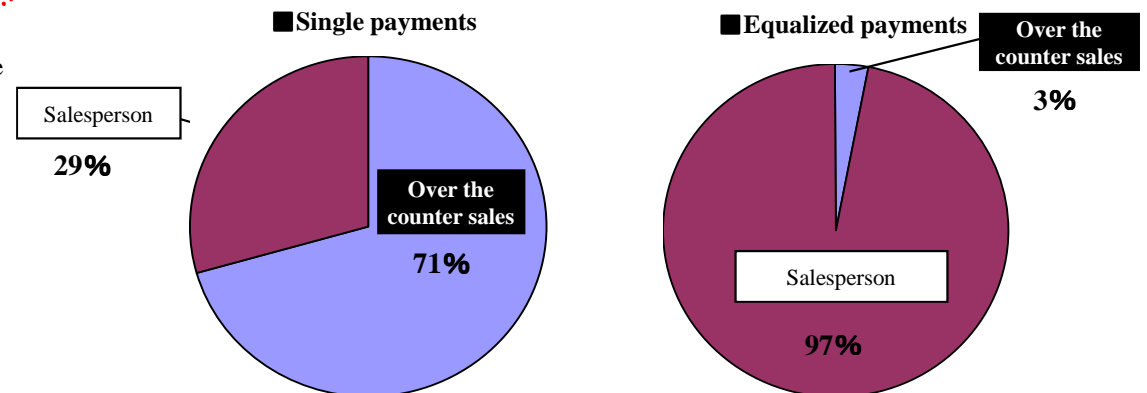
(Source) Dai-ichi Life Group's performance

■ **Changes in the Proportion of Over the Counter Sales Channels Accounting for Overall Annuity Sales**



(Source) "Summary of Life Insurance Industry" by the Life Insurance Association of Japan

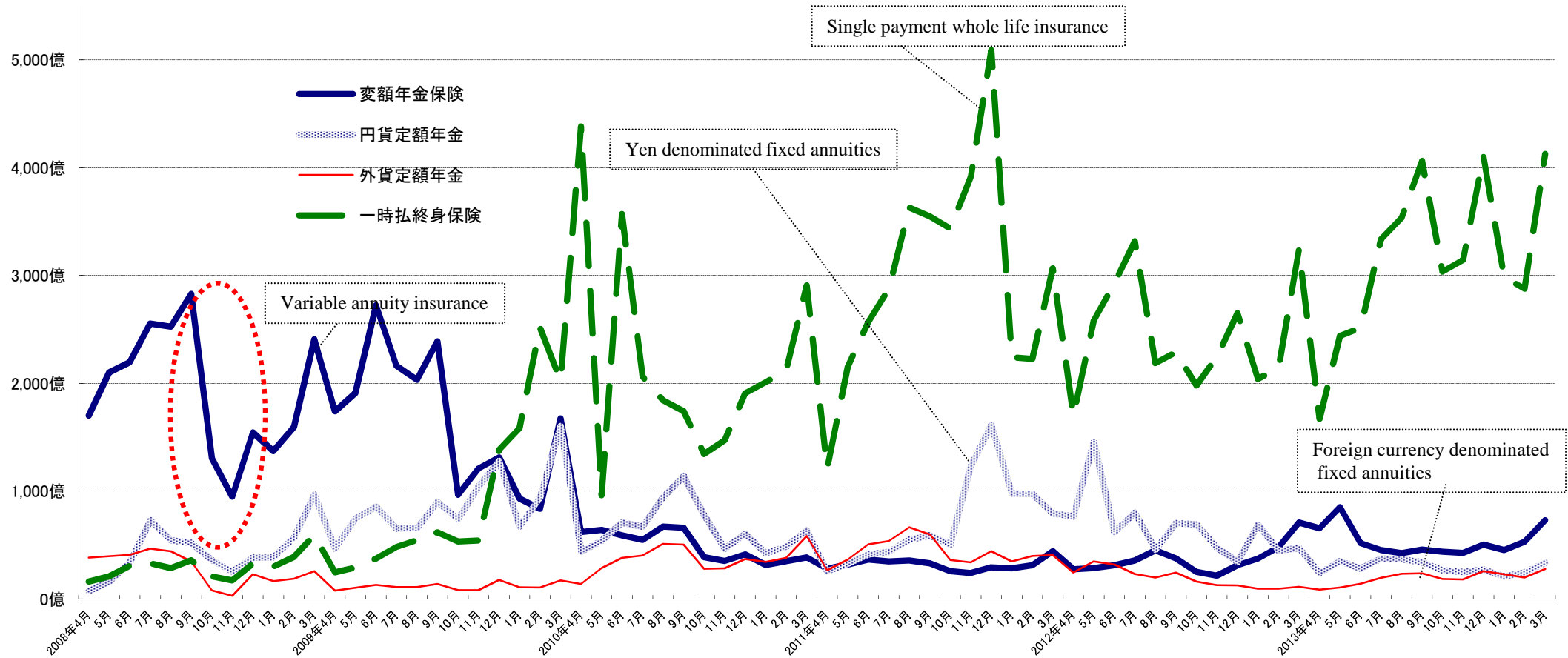
■ **Share of Over the Counter Sales Accounting for Annuity Insurance (2007)**



(Source) "Summary of Life Insurance Industry" by the Life Insurance Association of Japan

2. Over the Counter Sales Market (3) Sales Situation by Product Sector (April 2008~)

- In the second half of 2008, variable annuities and foreign currency denominated annuities total sales declined significantly owing to the impact from the Lehman Brothers shock and managerial crisis at AIG in September 2008. But this has been making a gradual recovery since December and had reached 272.3 billion yen by June 2009.
- However, since a string of sales suspensions of variable annuities occurred one after another, there has been a precipitous drop-off in performance since September 2009.
- The demand for highly secure products rose following the Lehman Brothers shock in September 2008, and yen denominated fixed annuities have grown steadily since January 2009.
- Single payment whole life insurance, with its emphasis on its savings-based nature, has grown rapidly since December 2009.



2. Over the Counter Sales Market (4) Sales Trends for Major Banks and Securities Firms

➤ For both banks and securities firms, **sales performance is strong for banks and securities firms with a broader customer base (account balance, assets on deposit) and network of branches.**

⇒ **Regarding partnerships with banks and securities firms, partnerships with those institutions that have a broad network of branches and extensive customer base are ideal.**

Annuity Insurance Sales Amount for Major Banks (2010)

Unit: 100 million yen

Bank	Annuity insurance sales amount (variable annuities + fixed annuities)	(Reference)	
		Individual account balance	Number of branches
Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group	*1 2,100	*1 643,846	* 773
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	1,921	366,537	435
Mizuho Financial Group	* 3,400	*2 356,000	* 459

(Source) Closing IR materials from each company (end of FY2010). The number of branches is each company's HP (September 2011).

*1 Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ, Mitsubishi UFJ Trust and Banking, etc., consolidated

*2 Mizuho Bank, Mizuho Corporate Bank, Mizuho Trust and Banking, Mizuho Securities, and Mizuho Investors Securities consolidated

* Nonconsolidated data for urban banks

Annuity Insurance Sales Amount for Major Securities Firms (2010)

Unit: 100 million yen

Securities Firm	Annuity insurance sales amount (variable annuities + fixed annuities)	(Reference)	
		Individual assets on deposit	Number of branches
Nomura Holdings	*3 881	*3 706,000	* 171
SMBC Nikko Securities	47	306,000	109
Daiwa Securities Group Inc.	* 605	*4 427,000	* 120
Mizuho Securities	89	209,390	102

(Source) Closing IR materials from each company (end of FY2010). The number of branches is each company's HP (September 2011).

*3 Nomura Securities, Nomura Asset Management, etc., consolidated

*4 Daiwa Securities, Daiwa Securities Capital Markets, etc., consolidated

* Nonconsolidated data for securities firms

Regarding partnerships with banks and securities firms, partnerships with those institutions that have a broad network of branches and extensive customer base are ideal

3. State of the Sales Stoppage and Halt of Sales of Variable Annuities through Over the Counter Sales

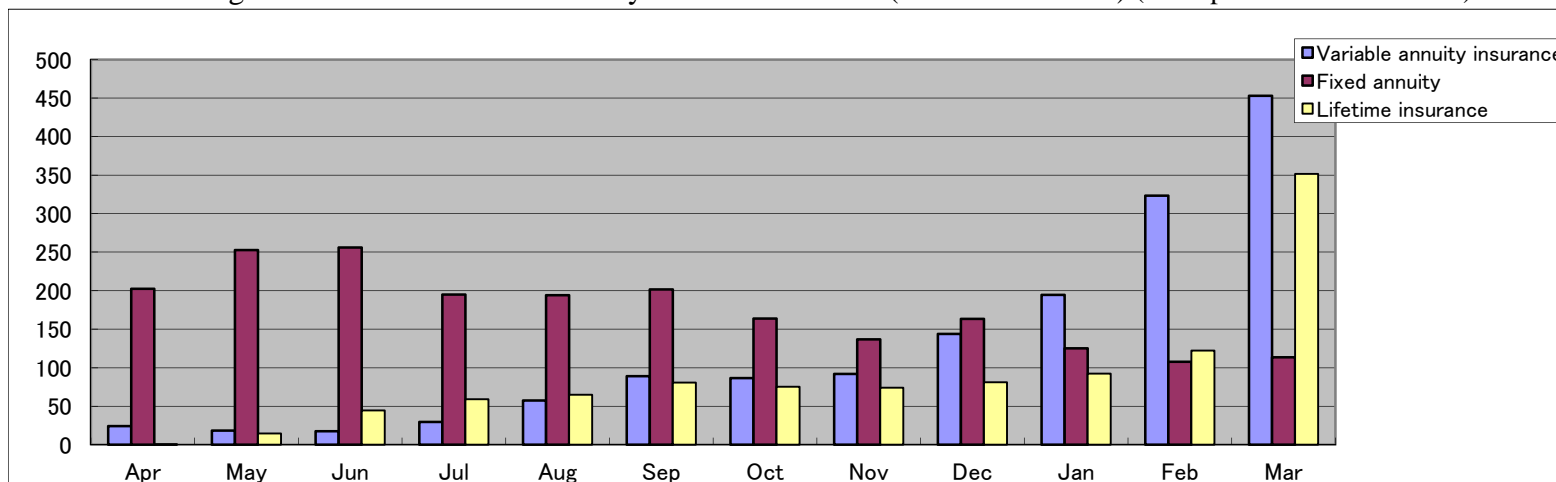
- Since the Lehman Brothers shock in September 2008, a succession of major underwriting companies have announced that they will be suspending and halting sales of products since they are unable to bear the cost burden associated with the minimum guarantees.
- We set an upper limit on second half sales of variable annuities for each sales company starting in the second half of FY2009 for the sake of the stable continuation of variable annuities. This was due to the excessive concentration of sales in that we surpassed 500 billion yen over the first half of FY2009.
- Despite the input of variable annuities for which their merchantability has changed after this, including by our company, it has not been easy to restore our performance.

■ Responses by Different Companies

Insurance underwriting company	Response	Period
Allianz Life Insurance Japan	Halted sales of variable annuities	Feb. 2009
Mitsui Life Insurance Company Limited	Withdrawal from variable annuities	Apr. 2009
Crédit Agricole Life Insurance Company Japan Ltd.	Halted sales of some variable annuity products	Apr. 2009
Hartford Life Insurance K.K.	Halted sales of all products	Jun. 2009
Allianz Life Insurance Japan	Restarted sales of variable annuities	Aug. 2009
ING Life Insurance Company (Japan), Ltd.	Halted sales of variable annuities	Aug. 2009
Sumitomo Life Insurance Company	Halted sales of some variable annuity products	Oct. 2009
Allianz Life Insurance Japan	Halted sales of all products	Jan. 2012
Tokyo Marine Nichido Financial Life Insurance	Halted sales of all products	Jul. 2012

<Reference> Changes in Our Sales Performance by Month in FY2011 (Premium Income) (Final performance for 2011)

(Sources) Each companies' homepages and news releases





4. Sales Policy (Incentives)

- The sales indicators adopted by the various banks and securities firms can be broadly categorized into three types: “earnings objectives (handling fees),” “sales value (premium income),” and “earnings objectives + sales value”.
 - **Compared to banks, the deployment of sales policies which are generally inclined toward earnings objectives (handling fees) by securities firms have been gaining in momentum.**
- While there are differences in sales handling fees depending on factors like the product and age bracket, these are around 2 to 3% of single payment premium in case of single payment whole life insurance, which is our major sales product.

Major Sales Objectives

• Major sales indicators for various banks and securities firms are largely the following three.

(1) Earnings objectives

(2) Sales value

(3) Earnings objectives + sales value

Product

Sales Handling Fees

Variable annuities

• **1 to 8%** relative to single payment premiums

Foreign currency denominated fixed annuities

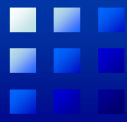
• **2 to 5%** relative to single payment premiums

Yen denominated fixed annuities

• **1 to 4%** relative to single payment premiums

Single payment whole life insurance

• **2 to 6%** relative to single payment premiums



5. Various Regulations to Keep in Mind

- (Banks) In light of the fact that strong influence is applied to bank customers, **sales regulations have been set in place in the interest of safeguarding customers and preserving fairness in competition conditions.**
- (Securities firms) Since their influence on customers is relatively weak compared to that of banks, **sales regulations are limited.**
 - With regard to bank securities which function as bank-related companies, the same regulations apply as those for banks.

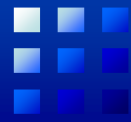
[Presence or Lack of Regulations]

Major Sales Regulations concerning Over the Counter Sales of Insurance	[Presence or Lack of Regulations]	
	Banks	Securities firms (*)
•Member regulations – Life insurance contracts which take agents or else their executives and employees as policyholders or the insured cannot be handled.	Yes	Yes
•Ban on the abuse of dominant bargaining position: Insurance sales which make improper use of one’s dominant bargaining position in terms of bank transactions such as loans are not permitted.	Yes	No
•Measures to safeguard non-disclosed information: Banks are not permitted from conducting insurance sales which use financial information that was acquired through means such as bank services without the consent of the customer.	Yes	No
•Borrower regulations: Insurance sales other than annuities which collect a handling charge targeting banks’ borrowing companies and their representatives are prohibited.	Yes	No

Legal grounds for the above regulations: Insurance Business Law

* Bank securities are the same as for banks

•Commission regulations – In Japan there are no regulations related to commission



Section 3. Dai-ichi Life Group's Financial Institute Agent Strategy



1. Dai-ichi Life Group's Initiatives for the Over the Counter Sales Business

➤ We are proactively carrying out initiatives for the savings-based market which can be expected to grow.

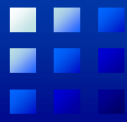
[Policy]

We have positioned banks and securities firms with vast customer bases and sales networks as core sales channels for savings-based products, primarily annuities, and are actively working to develop these.



[Content of Initiatives for the Over the Counter Sales Business]

April 2000	Start of agency consignments to securities firms
October 2002	Release of variable annuity insurance (with no guarantee of principle) mainly through urban banks and large-scale rural banks, etc.
December 2005	Release of single payment whole life insurance and single payment endowment insurance
April 2006	Release of fixed annuity insurance
December 2006	“Dai-ichi Frontier Life (hereafter referred to as DFL)” established as a subsidiary company for the over the counter sales business
October 2007	DFL begins operating. Release of variable annuity insurance (with a guarantee of principle)
March 2009	Dai-ichi Life terminated sales of products through bancassurance
April 2009	Sales of first yen denominated fixed annuities by DFL
August 2010	Sales of first foreign currency denominated annuities by DFL
November 2010	Sales of first variable whole life annuities by DFL
January 2011	Sales of Australian dollar dominated fixed annuities by DFL
May 2012	Sales of first foreign currency dominated whole life annuities by DFL



2. Establishment of Dai-ichi Frontier Life

- Dai-ichi life established a subsidiary life insurance company in December 2006 that was the first in Japan to be fully financed by a life insurance company. Accompanying the expansion of the savings-based market, the company was designed to strengthen the over the counter sales business through banks and securities firms.
- DFL's net amount of capital was 185 billion yen as of April 1, 2012 (from 50 billion yen when it was established: Dai-ichi Life 100%).

[Background to its Establishment]

- Alterations in the population composition due to factors like the declining birthrate and aging of society
- Expanding need for annuity products due to insecurity over aging
- Growth of bank and securities firm channels

(Over the Counter Sales Business) Business Characteristics which Differ from Our Main Business

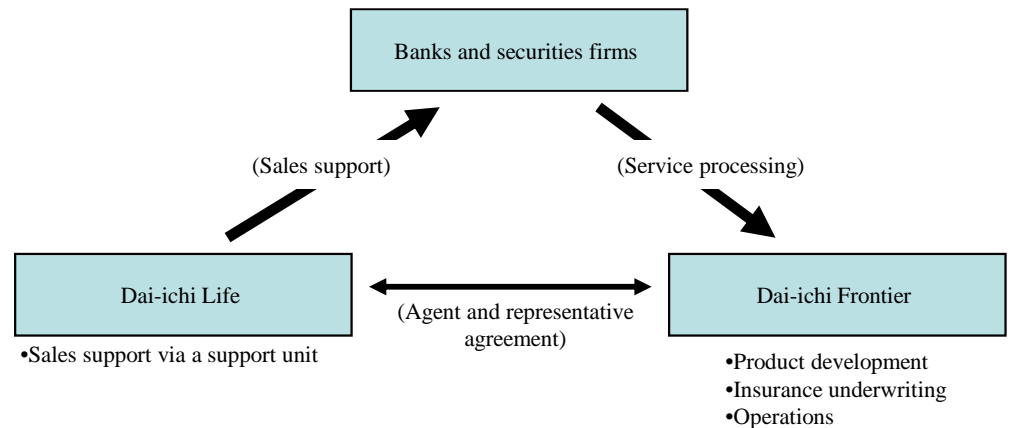
	Main business (Sales of insurance products by salespeople)	Over the counter sales business
(Channel)	Channels exclusive to one company	Independent channels (severe competition)
(Products)	Primarily insurance	Mainly savings-based (shortening of the development cycle)
(No. of contracts)	Extremely vast number of contracts	Small number of contracts per product
(System)	Vast information processing	Rapid development suited to the product cycle
(Service)	Uniform service structure throughout all of Japan	Service varies for each agent

The decision was made to establish a subsidiary company specializing in the over the counter sales business that was separate from our main company

[Company Overview of Dai-ichi Frontier Life]

- Established: December 1, 2006
- Capital: 185 billion yen
- Shareholder: Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company (90%)
- Sompo Japan Insurance Inc. (10%)
- Start of operations: October 1, 2007
- Products handled: Individual annuity insurance (from the outset of the start of operations)

(Relation between DFL and Dai-ichi Life as of March 2010)



Through the establishment of a subsidiary company we have achieved “the provision of competitive products suited to our customers’ needs and the unique characteristics of sales channels,” as well as “low cost, flexible operations”



3. List of our Insurance

Category of Insurance	Lineup of our Insurance
Variable annuities (Yen)	Premier Touch2
	Premier Step Global
Variable annuities (Foreign currency)	Premier Jump
Yen denominated fixed annuities	Premier Happiness
Foreign currency denominated fixed annuities	Premier Currency Plus
Single payment whole life insurance (Yen)	Premier Receive
	Premier Gift
Single payment whole life insurance (Foreign currency)	Premier Receive
	Premier Gift

4. Our Performance and Industry Rank (Variable Annuities + Fixed Annuities + Whole Life Insurance)

- Sales of DFL's products began in October 2007. Our industry rank moved from ninth in FY2007 to fifth in FY2008, third in 2009, seventh in 2010 and sixth in 2011.
- We surpassed 500 billion yen in the first half of FY2009, and our industry rank was No. 1 in November in the industry. But as a result of setting an upper limit on sales of variable annuities starting from the second half we fell to third place in this fiscal year.
- In FY2010 the sales amount for the whole life insurance sector expanded, with DFL coming in seventh place in the industry with our major focus on sales of variable and foreign currency denominated annuities.
- In FY2011 the sales amount for the whole life insurance sector expanded further, with DFL coming in sixth place. There is a sign that the sales amount for the whole life insurance is going to decline in FY2012.

[Industry Rank]

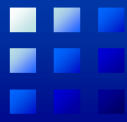
FY2009 Total			FY2010 Total			FY2011 Total			FY2012 Total			FY2013 Total		
	Company	Gross		Company	Gross		Company	Gross		Company	Gross		Company	Gross
1	Sumitomo	940.7	1	Meiji-Yasuda	1,512.4	1	Meiji-Yasuda	2,452.9	1	Meiji-Yasuda	1,005.0	1	DFL	1,191.1
2	Meiji-Yasuda	800.7	2	Sumitomo	890.8	2	Nippon	566.7	2	Sumitomo	791.9	2	Meiji-Yasuda	995.6
3	Dai-ichi + DFL	625.8	3	Fukoku Shinrai	533.6	3	Metlife Alico	471.1	3	DFL	447.9	3	Mitsui Sumitomo Marine Primary	692.1
4	Mitsui Sumitomo Marine MetLife	368.7	4	Nippon	396.9	4	Sumitomo	438.8	4	Nippon	418.4	4	Nippon	444.5
5	Nippon	357.2	5	Alice	340.7	5	Fukoku Shinrai	347.5	5	Mitsui Sumitomo Marine Primary	352.5	5	Sumitomo	424.9
6	T&D Financial	284.3	6	Mitsui Sumitomo Marine MetLife	218.0	6	DFL	294.0	6	Taiyo	333.9	6	Metlife Alico	316.2
7	Fukoku Shinrai	282.4	7	DFL	196.5	7	Taiyo	223.4	7	Metlife Alico	299.2	7	Prudential Gibraltar Life	229.0
8	Tokio Marine and Nichido Financial Life	170.1	8	Tokio Marine and Nichido Financial Life	104.7	8	Mitsui Sumitomo Marine Primary	204.3	8	Fukoku Shinrai	200.2	8	T&D Financial	228.6
9	MassMutual	120.2	9	AXA	77.5	9	AXA	116.3	9	T&D Financial	183.6	9	Taiyo	153.8
10	Manulife	108.2	10	Manulife	47.4	10	MassMutual	60.4	10	AXA	96.8	10	Sonylife Aegon	113.5

* Unit: billion yen, Excluding performance from bank securities and securities firms

(Source) Other companies' conversion performance

[Our Group's Sales Performance]

(Unit: billion yen)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Dai-ichi Life Group's Performance	192	180	393	798	204	301	473	1124

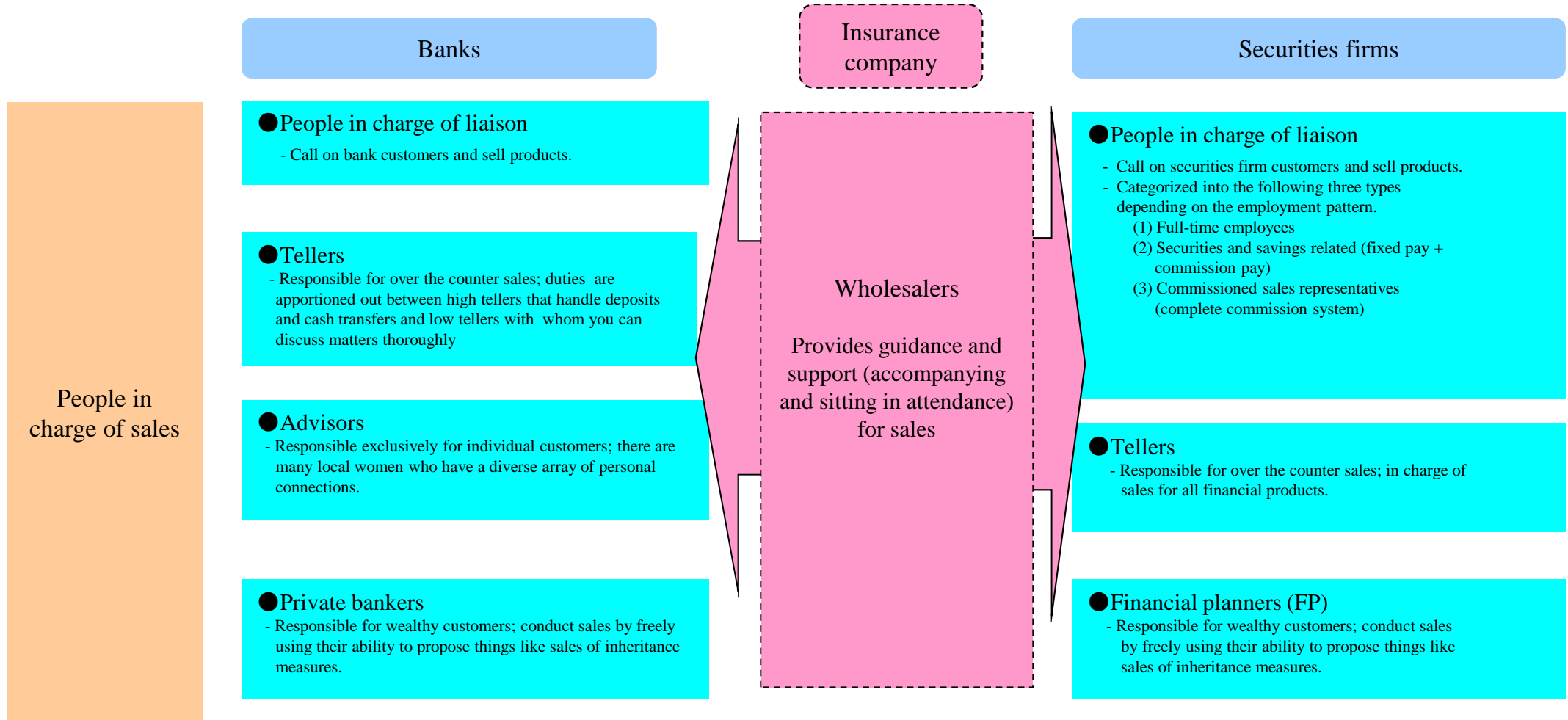


5. Sales Leaders

➤ For sales leaders, reflecting customer attributes and merchantability, **the main people in charge of sales are the people in charge of liaison at banks and securities firms who visit customers' at home and so on.**

⇒ With regard to sales leaders, while no major disparities can be seen between banks and securities firms, **with securities firms that have a small network of branches sales by the people in charge of liaison are more prominent.**

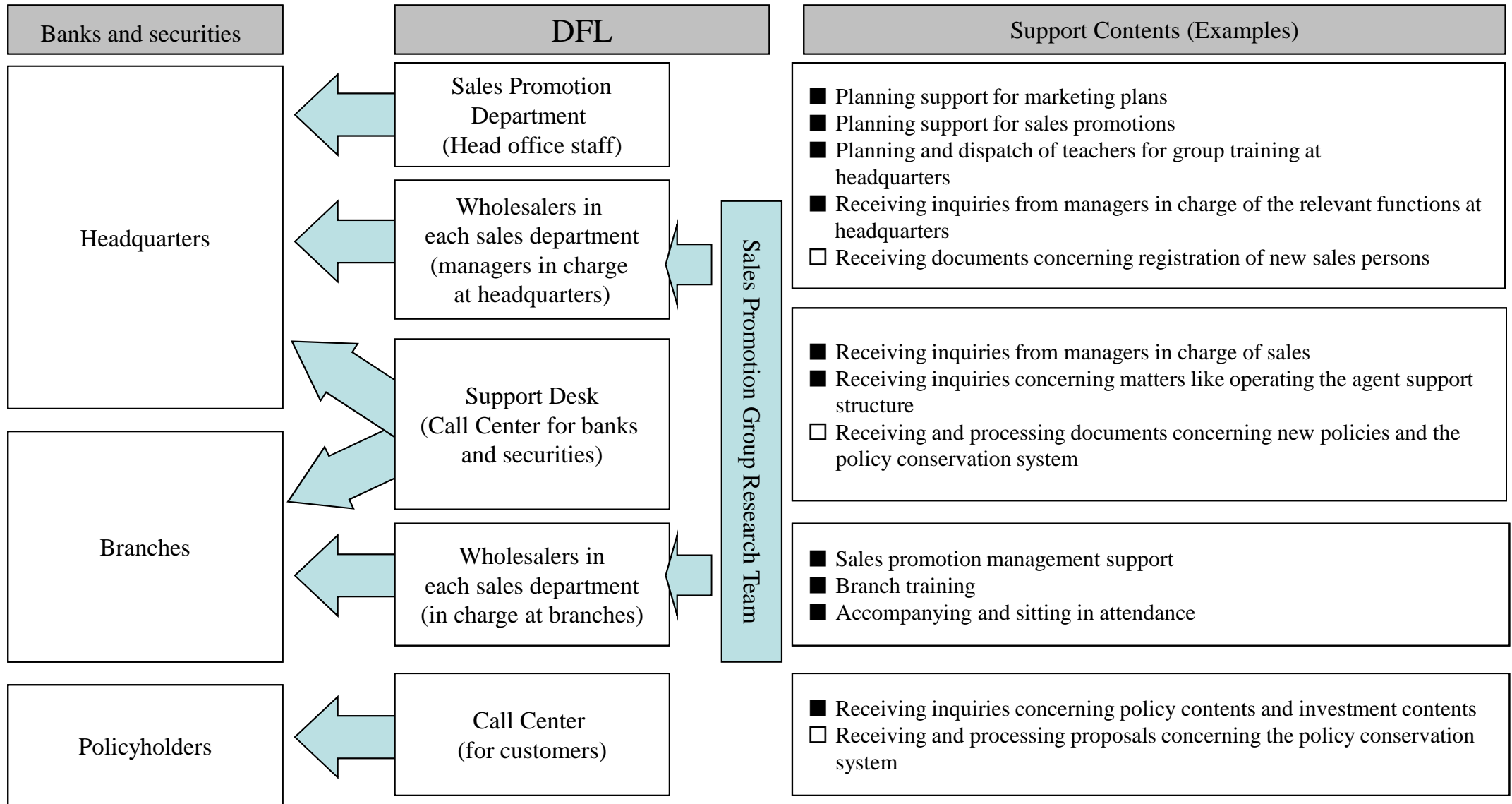
⇒ For banks, the extent to which they should expand their over the counter sales is an issue





6. Support Structure (1) Dai-ichi Life's Support Structure

➤ The Development Support Center (within DL) was established in 2008 to provide training know-how to securities firms and urban banks and strengthen managerial support. Currently, this has been taken over by the Sales Promotion Group Training Team, with the planning and running of training performed in collaboration with the wholesalers in each sales department.



6. Support Structure (2) Training and Sales Support Structure for Banks, Securities Firms

- (Training) We systematically offer various types of training which are suited to the intended recipient and purpose, such as training for handling qualification examinations, training for each branch and by group, and training by capacity and experience.
- (Seminars) We support seminars aimed at customers which are held for purposes of generating wealth using insurance and to further the retention of customers.
- (Other) We offer timely finance-related information and good case examples in a continuous manner (DB for sharing successful case examples, etc.).

Overview of the Training Curriculum Provided to Banks and Securities Firms

Training Before the Start of Sales

General course testing and training

Specialized course / variable insurance testing and training

Training before variable insurance sales

(Compliance training)

Training designed for the acquisition of the qualifications needed for insurance sales.

Training after Sales

Training for individual branches

Across the board branch group training

Practical training for accompanying and sitting in attendance

Selective training by invitation

Training is conducted by categorizing the participants into "beginner", "intermediate", and "advanced" categories by ability and experience.

Seminars Aimed at Customers (Examples)

Category	Example Subjects	Target	Content
Pension/Annuity Seminar	Life Plan and Variable Annuity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Universal · Women, company employees, self-employed individuals, and the like are specifically targeted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Declining birthrate / aging of society and the necessity of funds for one's · Contents of and impact from public annuity system reforms · Asset accumulation for one's second life etc.
	Whereabouts of the public annuity system and how to use variable annuities		
	New options for one's second life		
Inheritance seminar	Gentle inheritance measures	The wealthy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Current status regarding inheritance · Estate division measures · Inheritance tax measures · Inheritance measures utilizing annuities
Seminar for policyholders	Seminar for Policyholders of Variable Annuity	Policyholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Fund investment status reports · Annuity system reforms and inheritance measures, etc. ⇒ Additional contract proposals conducted

Other Sales support

Financial market information

Effective sales methods and discourse

Good examples from other branches

Various sales incentive measures

◇ DB for providing information

Sales tool library DB

DB for sharing successful case examples

6. Support Structure (3) Support Structure for Banks, Securities Firms, and Customers

- A Support Desk and Customer Service Center have been set up in order to respond to the various inquiries from banks, securities firms, and customers.

<Agent Support Desk> (For banks and securities firms)

- A phone center designed to respond to matters like inquiries from those in charge of over the counter sales at banks and securities firms.
- Exclusive toll free number: 0120-00-3361
- Overview of operations
 - Responding to matters like:
 - Product details
 - New contracts services (how to fill in the application forms and necessary forms, etc.)
 - Handling policy conservation and inquiries on contract contents
 - Handling tax services as well as sales tools
- Operating hours
 - Weekdays from 9:00 to 17:00 (excluding holidays and nonworking days)
- Number of employees
 - 6 people (as of April 2012)
- Number of calls received
 - 42,809 calls (FY2011)

■ Content of Calls Received

Content	No. of Calls
Products	17,416
New contracts	12,602
Handling conservation	10,016
Other	2,775
Total	42,809

<Customer Service Center> (For customers)

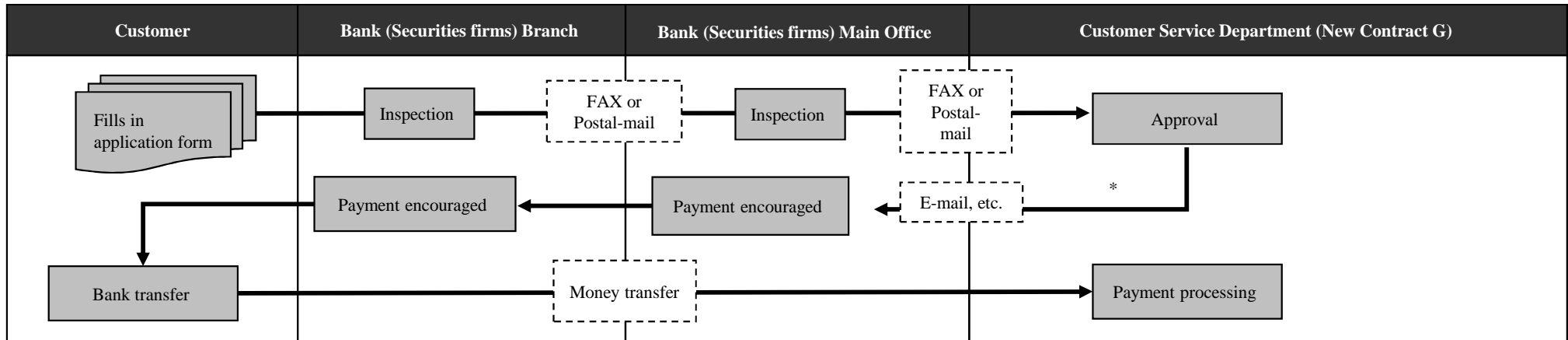
- A phone center designed to respond to matters like various procedures and inquiries from customers.
- Exclusive toll free number: 0120-876-126
- Overview of operations
 - Responding to matters like:
 - Procedures for changing contract contents
 - Procedures for benefit claims, etc.
 - Questions and inquiries concerning contract contents
 - Basic price inquiries
- Operating hours
 - Weekdays from 9:00 to 17:00 (excluding holidays and nonworking days)
- Number of employees
 - 6 people (as of April 2012)
- Number of calls received
 - 30,613 calls (FY2011)
- Content of Calls Received

	Total	Breakdown		
		Inquiries	Complaints	Conservation
From existing policy holders	26,558	11,289	631	14,638
Not from existing policy holders	1,059	1,053	6	-
Agent	2,996	-	-	-
Total	30,613	12,342	637	14,638

6. Support Structure (4) Handling Service

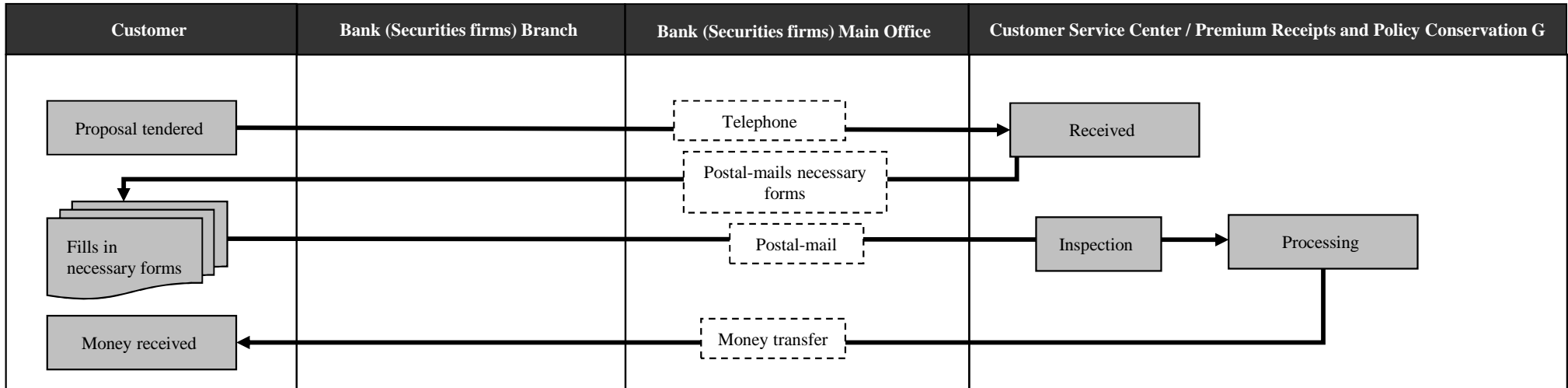
- (New contracts) After passing through the branches and main offices of banks (securities firms), they are received by our Support Desk.
- (Receipt of premium payment) After our company has given its approval, we encourage that payment be made and receive payment through a bank transfer. Payments can also be made at the same time as applications.
- (Policy Conservation) The majority of conservation arrangements are concluded by customers contacting our Customer Service Center directly, rather than going through banks.

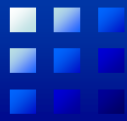
[Flow of Operations for New Contracts]



* Payments can also be made at the same time that the application is filled in.

[Flow of Operations for Policy Conservation (Insurance Benefits)]





7. Points for the Over the Counter Sales Business

- Essentially, banks and securities firms **handle products from multiple life insurance companies at the same time.**
- Accordingly, competition is extremely fierce, and **success or failure is determined by factors such as: (1) the level of commission, (2) the simplicity of products, (3) the convenience and speed of service, and (4) how substantial the support structure is.**

Sales selection criteria at bank (securities) branches (which life insurance company's products do they sell continuously?)

One company will handle products from multiple life insurance companies, with the following four factors being the main components which influence sales at each branch

(1) Commission

Banks and securities firms like products with high commission in order to achieve their earnings objectives.

(2) Simplicity of products

Products which are easy to explain to customers and easy for them to understand are preferred.

(3) Convenience and speed of service

Rapid responses to service processing are preferred, as is a high level of convenience in terms of service, such as making the filling out of documents simple and easy to understand.

(4) Substantial Support Structure

It is preferred that ample training and workshops be held for clerks, and that various inquiry responses be at a substantially high level.