#### REPRESENTING PROFESSIONAL INSURANCE BROKERS

Committee Secretary
Senate Economics Committee
Department of the Senate
PO Box 6100
Parliament House
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Dear Sir

#### Australia's Mandatory Last Resort Home Warranty Insurance Scheme

The National Insurance Brokers Association (NIBA) would like to make a submission to the Committee's Inquiry into Australia's Mandatory Last Resort Home Warranty Insurance Scheme.

NIBA's submission focuses largely on the distribution of Home Warranty Insurance by insurance brokers. The submission does not address the nature of the Home Warranty Insurance Contract or the regulation by State and Territory authorities of insurance companies that underwrite this type of insurance.

Insurance brokering is a very effective mechanism in the distribution of Home Warranty Insurance.

Australian insurance brokers are amongst the most effectively regulated in the world today. They are required to hold an Australian Financial Services Licence under the Corporations Act and are regulated by ASIC in accordance with that legislation.

As part of their licensing requirements insurance brokers are able to advise clients (builders) about Home Warranty Insurance and arrange for relevant insurance to be taken out by their clients.

NIBA considers that despite some criticism of the individual arrangements administered by the various State and Territory Governments for Home Warranty Insurance, the distribution of this product is working well. This success has been largely due to the fact that there is a single regulation arrangement that applies across all States and Territories for the distribution of this type of insurance as well as most other types of insurance.

NIBA is opposed to individual State and Territory Governments imposing their own particular regulatory requirements on the distribution of any insurance, including Home Warranty Insurance that is underwritten by the private sector.

#### REPRESENTING PROFESSIONAL INSURANCE BROKERS

If there is seen to be a need for special regulatory provisions for Home Warranty Insurance distribution, NIBA would prefer that it was encompassed in the Corporation Act and applied nationally rather than being done on a State-by-State basis.

By and large NIBA does not see a need to considerably alter the existing arrangements for the distribution of Home Warranty Insurance under the Corporations Act. The only possible change NIBA regards as necessary would be some additional disclosure for the home owner who is a third party beneficiary of the insurance.

NIBA's detailed submission follows.

If I can be of any further assistance to the Committee please do not hesitate to contact me by phone (02 9459 4300) or email <a href="mailto:npettersen@niba.com.au">npettersen@niba.com.au</a>.

Yours sincerely

Noel Pettersen

Chief Executive Officer

## NIBA's Submission to the Senate Economics Committee Inquiry into Australia's Mandatory Last Resort Home Warranty Insurance Scheme

#### NIBA and the Role of Insurance Brokers

The National Insurance Brokers Association of Australia (NIBA) is the voice of the insurance broking industry in Australia. NIBA represents 500 member firms and 2000 individual Qualified Practising Insurance Brokers (QPIBs) throughout Australia. Significantly, members handle approximately 90% of premiums transacted by all insurance brokers nationally. NIBA members are responsible for the placement of 80% of all Australian commercial insurance.

Insurance brokers represent the interests of the purchasers of insurance and not those of insurance companies. On the other hand, insurance agents represent insurance companies.

The insurance broking industry in Australia is one of the most effectively regulated industries in the world. NIBA members are licensed nationally under the Corporations Act, they are supervised by ASIC and they are required to meet stringent standards including in to relation honesty, competency and training. They are also required to have in place a policy for dealing with conflicts of interest.

To ensure the highest possible professional standards, members of NIBA are bound by a **Code of Practice**. The Code's standards are independently monitored by Insurance Brokers Disputes Ltd, to whom breaches of the Code can be reported. A copy of the Code is attached to this submission.

#### **Insurance Broker Obligations Under the Corporations Act**

Section 912A of the Corporations Act outlines the obligations that insurance brokers are required to meet as Australian Financial Services Licensees. These are:

- Provide financial services competently and honestly.
- Comply with any condition imposed by ASIC.
- Take reasonable steps to ensure that representatives comply with the requirements of the Act and any other law of the Commonwealth, a state or a territory relating to the provision of financial services.
- Maintain sufficient financial, technological and human resources to properly provide financial services and supervise representatives.
- Maintain competence, skills and experience to provide financial services.
- Ensure that representatives are adequately trained and are competent to provide financial services.
- Have internal and external dispute resolution procedures to handle complaints from retail clients.
- Have adequate risk management systems.
- Have a policy for dealing with conflicts of interest.

• Comply with all other requirements imposed on licensees under the Act, and any other prescribed obligations.

There are heavy penalties for persons not complying with their obligations under the Act.

#### The Corporations Act and Home Warranty Insurance

Home Warranty Insurance is a product that is regulated under the Corporations Act and persons advising or dealing in it are required to be Australian Financial Services Licensees or representatives of such licensees.

The product is not one designated as "retail" under the Corporations Act and accordingly while strict licensing of those advising and dealing in it apply, the more detailed disclosure requirements applicable to e.g. car and travel insurance, do not apply.

Builders, the policyholders, regularly take out Home Warranty Insurance and as a result they generally have a sound knowledge of the product. There would be little or no benefit in designating Home Warranty Insurance to be a "retail" product under the Corporations Act. Designating Home Warranty Insurance to be "retail" would simply mean that builders were required to receive additional disclosure documents that would be no benefit to the vast majority of them. The addition costs involved would far exceed any potential benefits.

There are clearly advantages in having the one system of regulation apply to the sale and distribution of all Home Warranty Insurance irrespective of the State or Territory to which the policy applies and NIBA is opposed to individual State and Territory Governments introducing specific provisions that would apply to the distribution of Home Warranty Insurance in their particular jurisdiction.

NIBA accepts that a case could be made for greater disclosure with regard to Home Warranty Insurance in relation to the home owner (a possible third party beneficiary of the policy) which would ensure that the home owner as well as the policyholder (the builder) is adequately informed as to the nature of the insurance and as to where complaints in relation to the policy should be directed. This could be done by requiring, under the Corporations Act, that a relevant information notice be issued to the home owner at the time the policy is taken out

#### **Background to the Home Warranty Insurance Market**

Privatised home warranty insurance has been operating in Australia since 1979, and during this period has been distributed to builders and their clients by insurance intermediaries.

Five insurers currently operate in this market, and they all distribute their home warranty products via such intermediaries. It is estimated that approximately 250 insurance brokers are currently involved in the distribution of home warranty insurance throughout Australia.

All of the insurers currently writing home warranty insurance operate intermediated businesses which means all such insurance is offered through agents and brokers. Two of the five insurance companies, have related group companies that distribute insurance products directly to the public through their own employees, but these products are largely simple personal lines products such as house, motor, travel, and Compulsory Third Party.

Home warranty is a specialised commercial insurance product, with a relatively low national

premium pool, which lends itself to an intermediated distribution model.

It should be noted that there is nothing currently precluding any insurer from distributing this product direct to builders, however all five home warranty insurers have taken the view that the most efficient distribution of this product is through brokers/intermediaries. In fact three of the five insurance companies that provide home warranty insurance, do not have any direct distribution capabilities for any of their insurance products, and without the ability to use brokers as an efficient distribution channel, they may not be able to participate in this relatively small market, and this is likely to significantly limit competition in the market place.

#### The Role of Brokers in Home Warranty Insurance

Traditionally the core competency of insurance companies is to asses and underwrite risk, whilst the core competency of insurance brokers is to understand their clients' insurance requirements, advise those clients on insurance matters, and source and supply the most competitive and appropriate insurance product for their clients from the many insurers in the marketplace. Insurance brokers will continually review the marketplace to ensure that when better product, service and pricing options arise they can assist their clients to take advantage of these improvements.

The role of the broker is that of advocate and advisor to their client. An insurance company is unable to take on this advocacy role, as their primary objective is to minimise their own risk, and maximise their premium pool (albeit in the context of a competitive marketplace).

Insurance brokers use their specialised knowledge of the insurance marketplace, and the many and varied product and pricing options available, to source the best insurance product for their clients.

The reason that intermediated distribution is an effective way to deliver Home Warranty Insurance to builders, is that the handling of this type of insurance involves a high level of interaction and communication to establish a builder's eligibility to obtain the insurance. Builders come in all shapes and sizes, and this process and the information required for underwriting purposes varies enormously.

Insurance brokers compete aggressively in the market to obtain the business of builders. The result is a competitive landscape. In Home Warranty Insurance, there are approximately 250 insurance brokers actively competing for the business. Under a direct insurer model, the only competition that would exist is between 5 insurers (or possibly less as not all of these insurers would be able to manage direct distribution). This could clearly hamper the competition in the market for this class of insurance. It may also potentially exclude or delay smaller builders from securing insurance.

Clear evidence that the competitive environment involving brokers delivers benefits to builders and consumers is the fact that average Home Warranty Insurance premiums have fallen by around 35 per cent since 2003. In addition brokers played a key role in attracting new insurers to enter the market, after the collapse of HIH and the withdrawal of Dexta. This has resulted in a much more competitive environment than the one that existed pre the HIH collapse.

Arguably, if insurers believed it to be more cost effective and efficient to deliver this product

directly, they would have already sought to establish direct distribution capabilities.

### In summary

Insurance brokers provide an effective mechanism for the distribution of Home Warranty Insurance.

They are well regulated nationally, being required to be licensed under the Corporations Act and having to satisfy all of the requirements of that legislation.

NIBA strongly supports the continuation of the national approach to the distribution of Home Warranty Insurance.

If there is to be any change in the way that the Home Warranty Insurance is distributed then the relevant change should be made via a change to the Corporations Act requirements.

NIBA accepts that home owners which are third party beneficiaries to a Home Warranty Insurance could be better informed as to the nature of the insurance and as to how they might lodge a complaint under the policy. If the Committee believed such a change was necessary then it could be made via a change in the Corporations Act requirements.

# **Insurance Brokers**Code of Practice





## THE HONOURABLE CHRIS PEARCE MP

#### Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasurer Federal Member for Aston

3 0 MAY 2008

Mr N Pettersen Chief Executive Officer National Insurance Brokers Association Level 18 111 Pacific Highway NORTH SYDNEY NSW 2060

#### Dear Mr Pettersen

Thank you for your letter of 15 May 2006 concerning the Insurance Brokers Code of Practice (the Code) proposed by the National Insurance Brokers Association (NIBA).

The Australian Government welcomes industry initiatives for the development of self-regulatory codes of practice. I am pleased to express my support for the new NIBA Code.

The insurance broking industry is one of a growing number of Australian financial services industries that are embracing the need to go beyond legislation by voluntarily laying down rules for dealing with customers.

I am confident that the NIBA Code will be an effective tool in the self-regulation of insurance brokers and will assist in increasing consumer confidence in the insurance broking industry. The Code will complement the world-class regulatory system established by the Australian Government for the insurance industry as well as providers of other financial services.

I am particularly interested to note that the new Code will be independently monitored and administered by Insurance Brokers Disputes Ltd, which operates a national complaints handling scheme approved by the Australian Securities and Investments Commission.

I congratulate NIBA and the insurance broking industry on their initiative in embracing self-regulation as a means of further improving the service they provide to customers.

Yours sincerely

CHRIS PEARCE

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#### 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The Insurance Brokers Code of Practice is intended to promote:
  - (a) good relations between insurance intermediaries that are members of the Code and their clients, insurers and others involved in the insurance industry.
  - (b) efficiency in transactions by describing standards of good practice and the level of service to be expected from Members.

#### 1.2 In summary, the Code:

- has been created by the National Insurance Brokers Association of Australia (NIBA) and is administered by the independent Insurance Brokers Disputes Limited (IBD).
- (b) principally applies to general insurance services (other than reinsurance) and life insurance services. It also applies to a limited extent to services provided in association with them, such as risk management, inspection, valuation and arrangement of premium funding.
- sets out the responsibilities of members in providing their services.
- (d) requires members to establish an internal dispute resolution process.
- (e) provides for the imposition of binding orders or sanctions on the member for any breach. However, no monetary penalties apply.
- (f) does not create legal or other rights between the member and any person other than NIBA, with which it contracts in relation to the Code. A member's client is able to make a complaint under the Code for any breach of the relevant standards or provisions and seek to have it resolved in accordance with the Code terms.
- (g) will be updated as appropriate by NIBA and formally reviewed by NIBA every three to five years in consultation with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (ASIC), consumer representatives and the industry.

#### 2. OBJECTIVES OF THE CODE

- 2.1 The Code is intended to:
  - (a) Describe standards of good practice and service to be expected of members.
  - (b) Clarify what needs to be done by members to comply with relevant legislation.
  - (c) Promote informed and effective relationships between members and their clients, insurers and others involved in the insurance industry.
  - (d) Promote efficiency in transactions in which members are involved and the effectiveness of the members' services to clients, insurers and other involved in the insurance industry.

- (e) Promote the effective resolution of disputes between members and clients.
- (f) Provide for a system of review to minimise noncompliance and maintain high standards of compliance by members.
- (g) Provide for client involvement in dispute resolution and reviews of the Code.
- 2.2 The Code provides for enforcement of its provisions, the making of orders and the imposition of sanctions.

#### PRINCIPLES OF THE CODE

- 3.1 The objectives of the Code will be achieved and the provisions of the Code will be applied having regard to:
  - (a) The requirement of members to meet the standards established at general law and statute, in particular but in no way limited to Part 7 of the Corporations Act 2001, the Insurance Contracts Act 1984, the Australian Securities and Investments Commission Act 2001, the Trade Practices Act 1974 and the Privacy Act 1988. To the extent the Code is inconsistent with any Commonwealth, State or Territory law, that law prevails.
  - (b) The fact that insurance contracts and arrangements between members, clients and insurers and their agents, are substantially governed by the legislation referred to immediately above.
  - (c) The need for clients of members to be made aware of the provisions of the Code.
  - (d) The need to promote effective competition and cost efficiency in the insurance industry and to ensure flexibility in the development and enhancement of products and services for clients of members.

#### 4. WHAT AND WHO THE CODE COVERS AND PROTECTS Who are members of the Code?

- 4.1 A member of the Code is:
  - (a) a NIBA Principal Member or Corporate Associate as defined in the NIBA Constitution or such other type of member approved by the NIBA Board from time to time; and
  - (b) any other person or entity that has adopted the Code by entering into a Deed of Adoption with NIBA.
- 4.2 The reference to "we", "us", and "our" in the following Sections of the Code is to the relevant member.

#### What services are caught by the Code?

- 4.3 The Code applies to the following services provided by a member (after the time they become a member):
  - (a) Insurance services which means our general insurance services (other than reinsurance) and life insurance (as that term is defined in the Life Insurance Act 1995) services; and
  - (b) services provided in association with the above insurance services, such as risk management, inspection, valuation and arrangement of premium funding.

#### Who do the Code obligations benefit?

4.5 The Code only protects clients of a member. These are people who have been provided by the member with a service covered by the Code which is the subject of the complaint. A client does not include an insurer or its agents, any insurance broker or other type of insurance intermediary or service provider. A reference to "you" and "your" in the following sections is to a client.

#### What rights are provided by the Code?

- 4.5 All members are required to comply with the standards and provisions of the Code and any orders made or sanctions imposed as a result of the member's breach of the Code.
- 4.6 The Code does not create any legal or other right as between the member and any person other than NIBA. The member makes no representation to you or any person other than NIBA that it will abide by the Code. You are able to make a complaint under the Code for any breach of the relevant standards or provisions and seek to have it resolved in accordance with the Code terms.

#### 5. CODE STANDARDS

- 5.1 We have agreed to maintain the minimum standards set out in this Code that apply to the services covered by the Code. In some cases our standards may be higher.
- 5.2 We will in relation to our insurance services:
  - (a) Discharge our duties competently and with integrity and honesty;
  - (b) Exercise reasonable care and skill; and
  - (c) Comply with all of our obligations at law, in particular but not limited to, those that apply to us as an Australian financial services licensee relating to the provision of advice, conflicts of interest and the maintenance of written records.

#### 6. WHO WE ACT FOR

6.1 We normally act for you in providing our insurance services. If we don't intend to act for you we will tell you before or at the time that we provide the service. For example, we may enter into an agreement with an insurer to arrange and/or enter into insurance policies on their behalf and/or to handle and/or settle claims on their behalf. We will inform you if we act for an insurer in this way.

#### 7. BUYING INSURANCE

- 7.1 We will, in relation to your purchase of any insurance:
  - (a) Act in your best interests;
  - (b) Provide advice that is appropriate for your needs;
  - (c) Assist you to determine your policy requirements and arrange policies for you;
  - (d) Promptly provide proposal information to the insurer:
  - Promptly advise you if policy coverage is accepted, declined, cancelled or lapsed;

- (f) Take all reasonable steps to promptly make available to you copies of any relevant insurance documentation such as policy wordings, schedules, certificates and endorsements;
- (g) Assist with any variation, reinstatement, replacement, renewal or cancellation of your policies; and
- (h) Receive all general insurance notices from the insurer on your behalf,

unless we act for the insurer or tell you otherwise.

7.2 If we act for an insurer and not for you in arranging and/or entering into insurance we will let you know prior to providing the service. Also, we will comply with any obligation that the insurer has under any code of practice the insurer subscribes to, where this is relevant to our conduct.

#### 8. STANDARDS FOR OUR REPRESENTATIVES AND EMPLOYEES

- 8.1 We will require our representatives (that is, those who act on our behalf, including our employees) when providing insurance services to:
  - (a) Conduct these services competently and with integrity and honesty;
  - (b) Comply with the relevant law and this Code; and
  - (c) Tell you when they are acting on our behalf and in what capacity.
- 8.2 We will ensure that we do not authorise representatives to provide insurance services that do not match their competencies.
- 8.3 We will ensure our representatives receive adequate training to competently provide insurance services.
- 8.4 We will handle complaints relating to our representatives under our complaints-handling procedures.

#### 9. CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

- 9.1 Conflicts of interest can arise when our interests may be inconsistent with your interests. For example, a conflict of interest may arise if, while acting for you in arranging insurance, we are remunerated by the insurer, or if we were to have an association with the insurer.
- 9.2 As part of our licence obligations under the Corporations Act 2001 we are required to have procedures in place to adequately manage conflicts of interest. When providing insurance services we will inform you of any material conflicts of interest that we may have. We will also answer any questions you may have about conflicts of interest and our procedures for handling them.

#### 10. PAYING FOR OUR SERVICES

- 10.1 We can be remunerated for providing our insurance services by:
  - (a) Commission and/or other remuneration, benefits and rewards from insurers and others involved in the provision of insurance services;

- (b) Fees paid by you;
- (c) A combination of the above.
- 10.2 We will let you know prior to performing our insurance service how that service is to be paid for and whether there will be any charge in addition to the insurance premium. We will also inform you about any relevant Federal, State and Territory taxes, charges and levies that may be applicable.
- 10.3 Unless we tell you otherwise, we will be remunerated by commission from the relevant insurer whenever you enter into an insurance policy arranged by us (including renewals and variations). The commission is a percentage of the insurer's premium. It is included in the premium set out in our invoices and we receive it when you pay the premium or at such other time agreed with the insurer.
- 10.4 We will agree with you before or at the time you enter into an insurance contract if we intend to retain any of the commission paid by the insurer or any fee paid by you in the event that the policy is cancelled before the period of insurance ends.
- 10.5 We undertake to answer any questions you may have about our remuneration to ensure you are clearly informed

#### 11. MONEY-HANDLING

11.1 We will answer any question you may have about the operation of the designated trust account we have established in accordance with the Corporations Act 2001. We hold in this account insurance premiums paid to us by you and certain moneys owing to you that are paid to us by insurers.

## 12. INSURANCE BUSINESS PLACED WITH OVERSEAS INSURERS NOT AUTHORISED IN AUSTRALIA

12.1 We will inform you of the relevant risks involved in dealing with a foreign general insurer that is not authorised under or subject to the provisions of the Insurance Act 1973, which establishes a system of financial supervision of general insurers that carry on general insurance business in Australia. We will also seek your written acknowledgement before placing any of your insurance with such an insurer.

#### 13. ASSOCIATED SERVICES

13.1 We may provide you with services that are related to insurance services such as risk management, inspection, valuation and the arrangement of premium funding. If we do so, we will inform you of our role in providing the services and the method of remuneration for such services.

#### 14. INSURANCE CLAIMS

- 14.1 When we act on your behalf in relation to an insurance claim, we will:
  - (a) Assist you in making a claim;
  - On receiving an insurer's response to a claim inform you as soon as reasonably practical of that response; and

(c) Assist you in the event of a claim being disputed or rejected,

unless we tell you otherwise.

- 14.2 When we handle and/or settle insurance claims on behalf of an insurer, we will:
  - (a) Inform you that we are acting for the insurer and not for you;
  - (b) Conduct our services in a professional, honest, efficient and fair manner; and
  - (c) Comply with any claims-handling standards that apply to the insurer under any code of practice it subscribes to where it is relevant to our conduct.

#### 15. RESPONDING TO CATASTROPHES AND DISASTERS

- 15.1 Catastrophes and disasters are widespread natural events such as bushfires, floods, earthquakes, cyclones, severe storms and hail which result in a large number of claims.
- 15.2 We will respond to catastrophes and disasters in a timely, professional and practical way and in a compassionate manner
- 15.3 We will co-operate with and assist the Insurance Disaster Response Organisation (IDRO) in providing an industrywide response to disasters and catastrophes.

(IDRO is a partnership between the Insurance Council of Australia, the Insurance Ombudsman Service, the Australasian Institute of Chartered Loss Adjusters and the National Insurance Brokers Association to assist the industry in responding to community needs immediately following a disaster. For further information on IDRO visit www.idro.com.au.)

#### 16. RESOLVING COMPLAINTS

- 16.1 We will have an internal complaints and disputes handling disputes process in relation to our services covered by the Code which will:
  - (a) meet any relevant standard required by law;
  - (b) be free of charge;
  - (c) be conducted in a fair, transparent and timely manner;
  - (d) require us to:
    - only ask for and take account of relevant information in considering a complaint or dispute;
    - immediately initiate action to correct any identified error or mistake in dealing with a complaint or dispute;
    - (iii) allow you to seek access to information we have relied on in assessing a complaint or dispute
    - (iv) provide you with access to the information in (iii) above, except in special circumstances, such as where this would breach any laws (e.g. privacy) or would prejudice us in relation to the complaint or dispute.

- (v) if we don't give access to the information in (iii), provide reasons why (in writing if you request it); and
- (vi) follow the process specified below.
- 16.2 If you have a complaint about our services we will advise you on how we propose to resolve it within 20 business days unless:
  - further information, assessment or investigation is required and you agree to an alternative timeframe. If so we will keep you informed of progress. or
  - (b) you or we wish to treat the complaint as a dispute and follow the procedure below.
- 16.3 If you tell us you are dissatisfied with our decision or a complaint is treated as a dispute by reason of 16.2 (a) or (b) above, we will refer the matter to our internal disputes resolution manager, who will consider and seek to resolve the dispute by the earlier of:
  - (a) 20 business days or such later time agreed with you in order to obtain information or undertake the relevant assessment or investigation. If a later time is agreed, the manager will keep you informed of progress on a regular basis as is reasonable in the circumstances; and
  - such time limits required by law or the relevant ASIC approved external dispute resolution scheme to which we belong.
- 16.6 The dispute resolution manager will:
  - advise you of any decision they have reached in writing, including clear reasons for the decision; and
  - (b) if they have been unable to resolve a dispute with you through the above process, provide you with information on how you can seek to access the relevant ASIC approved independent external dispute resolution scheme(s) we belong to (which is free of charge) and meet such other requirements of that scheme.
- 16.7 We will make information on our complaints and disputes resolution process available to you.

#### MONITORING THE CODE STANDARDS AND REPORTING AN ALLEGED BREACH

17.1 The Code standards are monitored by Insurance Brokers
Disputes Ltd, to whom alleged breaches of the Code can
be reported. For further information or assistance you can
contact the Compliance Manager, Insurance Brokers
Disputes Ltd, Level 5, 31 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria,
3000. Telephone 1300 78 08 08, Fax 03 9620 0166, email
info@ibdltd.com.au.

- 17.2 Insurance Brokers Disputes Ltd (as Code Administrator acting on behalf of NIBA), is able to impose binding orders or sanctions on us for any breach of the Code. No monetary penalties can be imposed on us.
- 17.3 Examples of the sanctions that may be imposed include:
  - (a) Reporting breaches of the Code to ASIC, the Government regulator responsible for consumer protection in relation to insurance covered by the Code;
  - (b) Requiring us to take corrective action; and
  - (c) Requiring us to undertake a compliance audit.

For full details of IDB's authority under the Code, contact IBD at the address noted in 17.1.

#### 18. INFORMATION AND EDUCATION

- 18.1 We will support industry education initiatives aimed at explaining insurance to consumers and the community.
- 18.2 We will make readily available to you:
  - (a) Up-to-date information on insurance;
  - (b) Information to assist you to determine the level of insurance cover you may require; and
  - (c) Information about our products and services, and this Code
- 18.3 NIBA will also promote this Code.

#### 19. REVIEW AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE CODE

- 19.1 A formal review of the Code is to be conducted by NIBA every three to five years. In conducting the review NIBA will consult with ASIC, the Federal Government, consumers and others involved in the insurance industry.
- 19.2 NIBA may, prior to the formal review of the Code, modify the Code and issue guidelines as to its implementation and interpretation. The process of amendment will only be made after consulting with ASIC.



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