



Allianz Retire+

Trust in action: Applying Ethics in Retirement Advice

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- Reconnect with the FASEA Code of Ethics—its core values and standards—and what they mean in day-to-day practice.
- Spot the ethical pinch points unique to retirement planning, including longevity risk, product suitability, and long-term client interests.
- Apply the Code's standards to realistic retirement scenarios to make and justify sound recommendations.
- Strengthen professional judgement and client trust through clear, client-first ethical advice.

Topics covered today

1. Applying ethics in retirement advice
2. Gifts to family
3. Balancing immediate versus long-term spending goals
4. Misleading representations of guaranteed income
5. Key takeaways

Dilemma characteristics

Can involve two or more choices

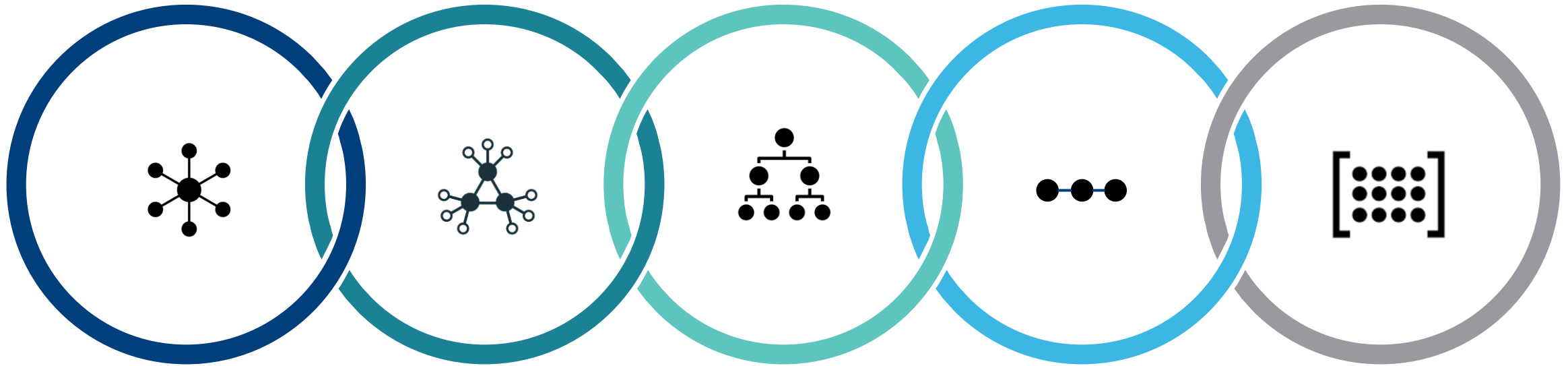
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Decision-making hierarchy core concepts



Types of decision-making hierarchies



Centralised

Decisions are concentrated at the top levels of leadership

Decentralised

Distributed evenly among multiple layers or units within an organisation

Hierarchical

Follows a strict chain of command, decisions flow from top to bottom

Flat

Fewer levels of management, more evenly distribution

Matrix

Multiple decision makers, collaborating on decisions

Impact of having a decision-making hierarchy

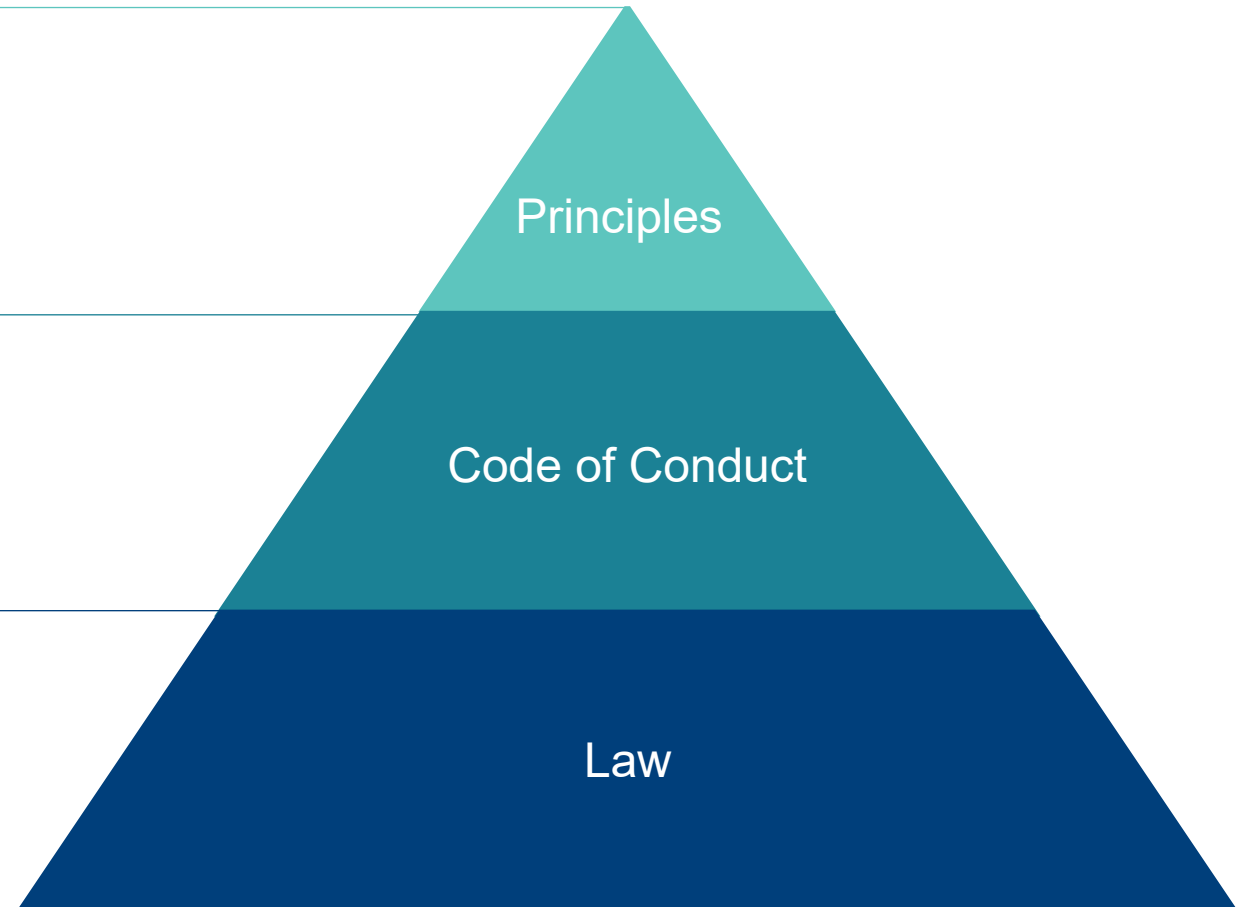


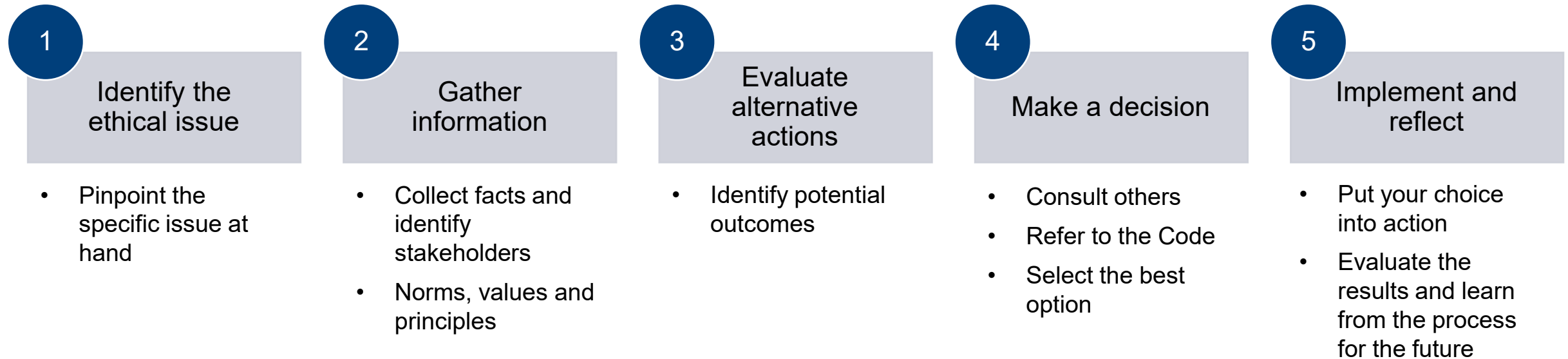
Example decision-making hierarchy

- Higher level of ethical judgement
- Right and wrong
- Systemic analysis

- First checkpoint in any situation involving professional conflict
- 12 standards
- 5 values

- Ethical minimum
- Embodies many of society's common beliefs and values
- Enforceable rules
- It is not a dilemma if it is breaking the law





Documenting the process

- Identify your client
 - Individual, director, trustee?
- Be objective
 - Factual - avoid emotional language or personal opinions
- Be honest and clear about the ethical dilemma
- Follow company policy
 - if there is a specific process, follow it



Retirement planning requires a different lens

Income security

Longevity risk

Estate planning

Capital
preservation

Different income
streams

Cognitive decline

Social security

Gifts to family

Clients:

- John

Adviser:

- Priya

- John, 65 year old retiree, wants to give his daughter \$100,000 to help her buy her first home.
- He is emotionally invested in supporting his daughter but his retirement savings are modest and carefully budgeted to meet his and his spouse's long-term living expenses.
- His adviser, Priya, recognizes that giving away \$100,000 could significantly impact John's ability to meet his retirement spending goals.

Priya's ethical dilemma

Recommend lump sum gift and risk long term financial wellbeing

Advise a more conservative approach

Advise a more conservative approach and a lifetime income stream to support long term financial wellbeing

Standard 2

- Best interest duty – supporting a large gift that endangers John's financial wellbeing may not be appropriate

Standard 5

- John needs to understand Priya's recommendation, including risks to his own financial security

Standard 6

- Priya needs to understand John's broader circumstances – long term needs and risk of becoming a financial burden on others

Standard 9

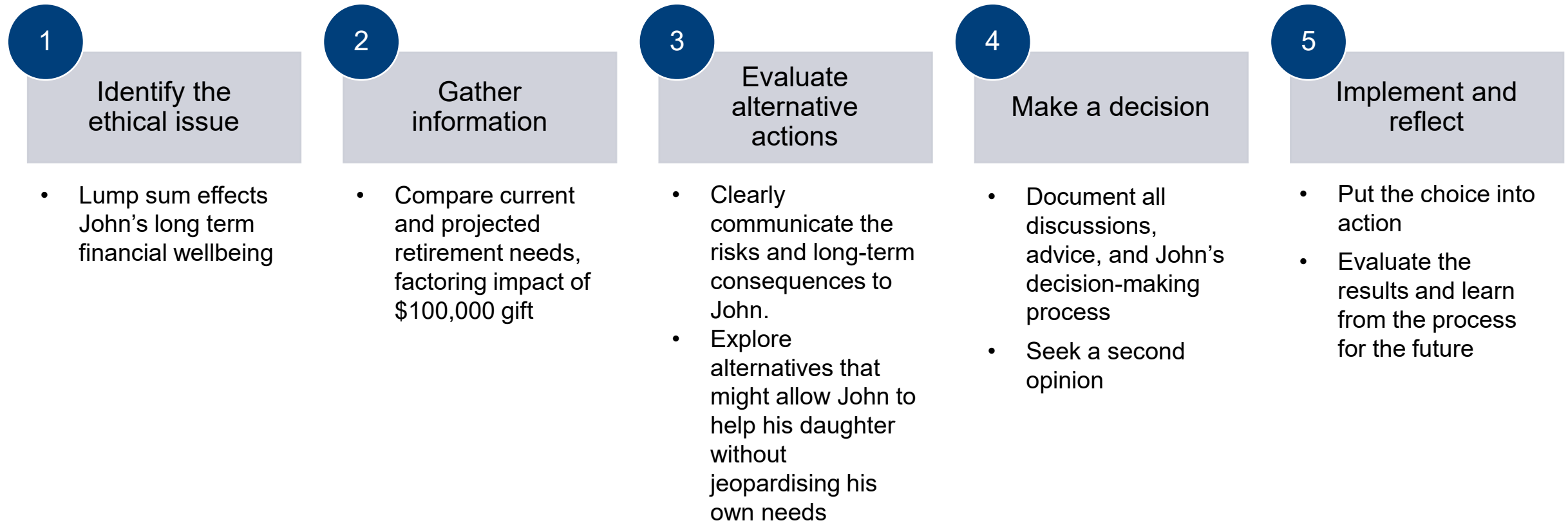
- Priya must provide honest, clear and not misleading advice, even if it is not what John wants to hear

Question:

What recommendation would you make in Priya's position?

- 1) Gift the lump sum
- 2) Gift a smaller lump sum
- 3) Gift a smaller lump sum and a lifetime income stream

How Priya should consider the dilemma



Balancing short term versus long term financial goals

Client:

- Allan

Adviser:

- Maria

- Allan (age 65) recently retired from the Australian Defence Force (ADF).
- He is a homeowner with \$80,000 in savings.
- He wants:
 - \$80,000 p.a. to meet lifestyle expenses,
 - \$100,000 cash reserve, and
 - \$200,000 to spend on a motorcycle, four-wheel drive and a holiday.
- He is focused on living in the moment right now.
- He's a very active individual however he has sustained some injuries as a result of his time in the ADF.

Maria reviews Allan's affairs

Client:

- Allan

Adviser:

- Maria

- Maria learns that Allan has a DFRDB¹ pension which gives him an indexed pension of \$55,000 p.a. plus one of the following options:
 - A. Lump sum \$350,000
 - B. Non-indexed pension of \$35,000 p.a.
 - C. Non-indexed pension of \$30,000 p.a. and a lump sum of \$75,000
- Allan is also entitled to a DVA Disability pension of \$35,000 p.a.

1. Defence Forces Retirement and Death Benefits, a defined benefit pension paid by Commonwealth Superannuation Corporation.

Maria's ethical dilemma

Advise a lump sum that meets
immediate financial goals

Advise a lifetime non-indexed pension,
foregoing all or some of Allan's immediate
financial goals

Standard 2

- Best interest duty - Maria needs to consider immediate and long-term financial wellbeing

Standard 5

- Maria needs to be satisfied Allan understands the benefits, costs and risks of the recommendation

Standard 6

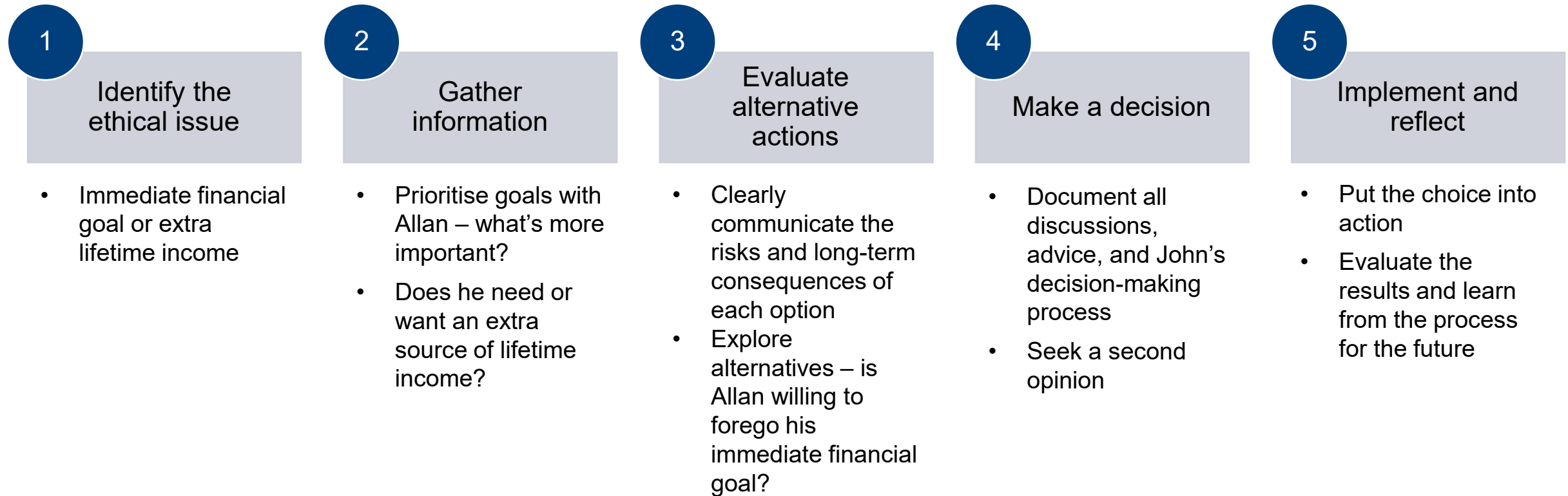
- Maria must take into account broader, long term interests and likely future circumstances

Question:

What recommendation would you make in Maria's position?

- 1) \$350,000 lump sum
- 2) \$35,000 p.a. non-indexed pension
- 3) \$30,000 p.a. non-indexed pension and a lump sum of \$75,000

How Maria should consider the dilemma



Misleading impressions of 'guaranteed income'

Client:

- Mei

Adviser:

- Steven

- Mei, 60 year old retiree, approaches her financial adviser, Steven, seeking 'guaranteed income for life'.
- Steven is not across the range of lifetime income products in market. He is aware of one annuity product that advertises 'guaranteed income for life' but he is not confident in its mechanics.
- Under certain market conditions, the income paid to Mei could be negative in some years due to product structure, the nature of the income and fees.
- Despite this uncertainty, Steven recommends this product to Mei, believing it will meet her needs as it is designed to pay 'guaranteed income for life'.
- He does not fully disclose the potential for negative income years, nor does he seek further information or professional advice before making the recommendation.

Steven's ethical dilemma

Proceed with the recommendation

Pause the recommendation and:

- Research other products, or
- Refer Mei to another adviser

Standard 2

- Proceeding with a recommendation Steven wasn't sure about could be seen as prioritising his own convenience over Mei's welfare

Standard 5

- Recommending a product with potential negative outcomes without full disclosure would not be in Mei's best interest

Standard 6

- He needed to have taken into account the broad effects of his advice on Mei's circumstances - what happens when (not if) the income is negative?

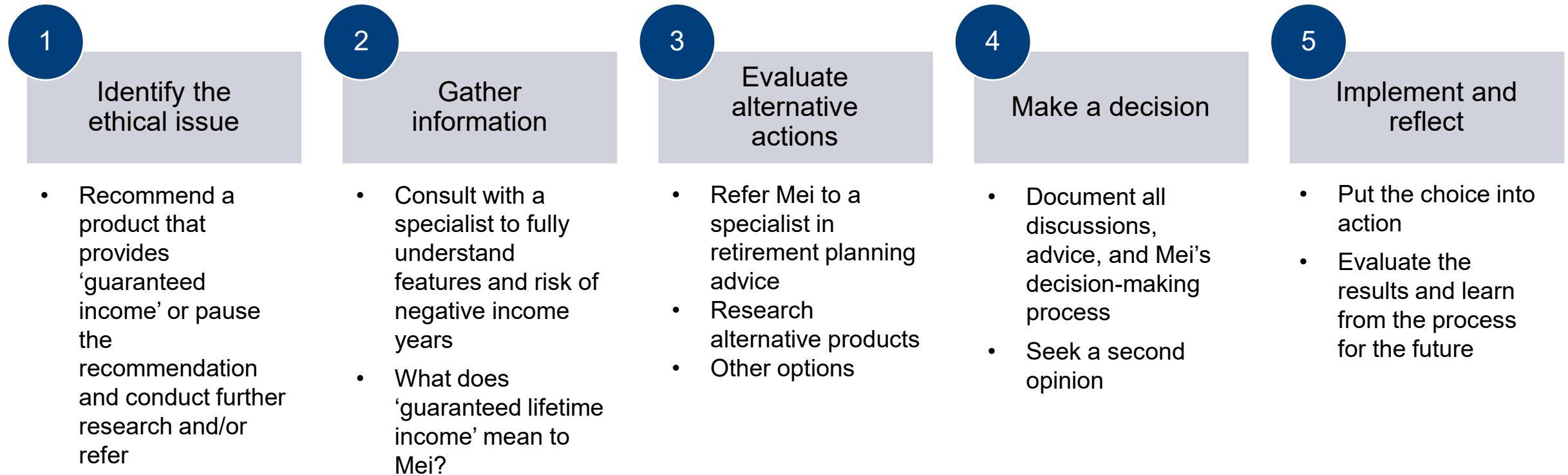
Standard 7

- Full disclosure of all relevant product features, including risks, is essential for Mei's informed consent

Standard 9

- Recommending a product he doesn't understand breaches this standard (good faith and competence).

How Steven should consider the dilemma



Key takeaways

Decision making hierarchy and process

Know your obligations

Consider long-term client interests

Stay informed

Communicate clearly

Build trust and professionalism



Questions?

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