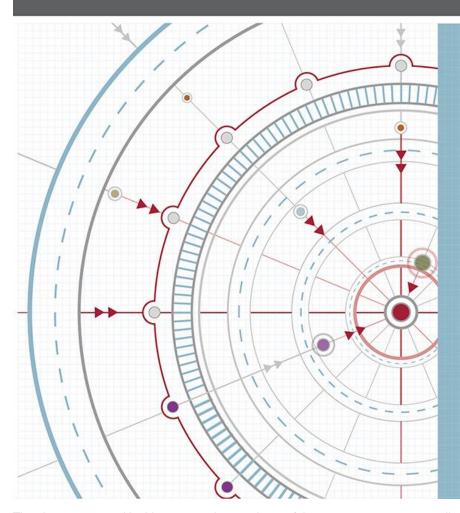
#### IFRS® Foundation



# Proposed amendments to IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts

Sydney, 22 August 2019

The views expressed in this presentation are those of the presenter, not necessarily those of the International Accounting Standards Board or the IFRS Foundation.

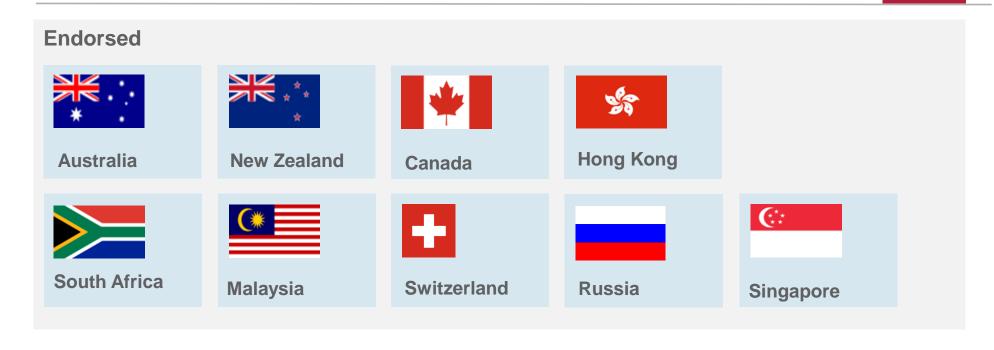


## Today's agenda

- IASB stakeholder engagement and implementation support
  - Overview of proposed amendments to IFRS 17
- Discussion points
  - What happens next
  - Primary Financial Statements project
  - Appendix—Materials available on IFRS Foundation website



### **Endorsement of IFRS 17 so far**











China\*



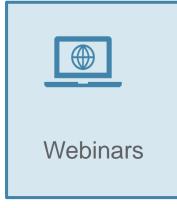
**European Union** 

This is not a complete list of endorsement activities in all IFRS jurisdictions \*Note: China is in the process of full convergence with IFRS 17



## IASB support for IFRS 17 implementation

A comprehensive programme of stakeholder engagement and implementation support









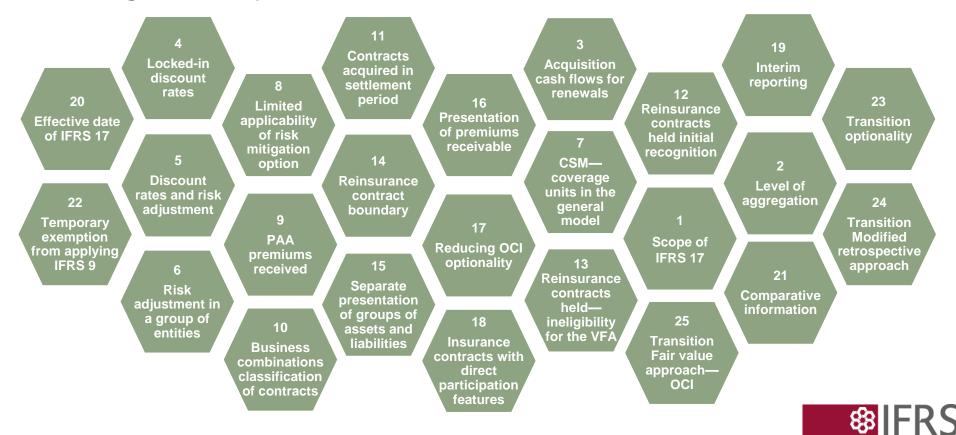






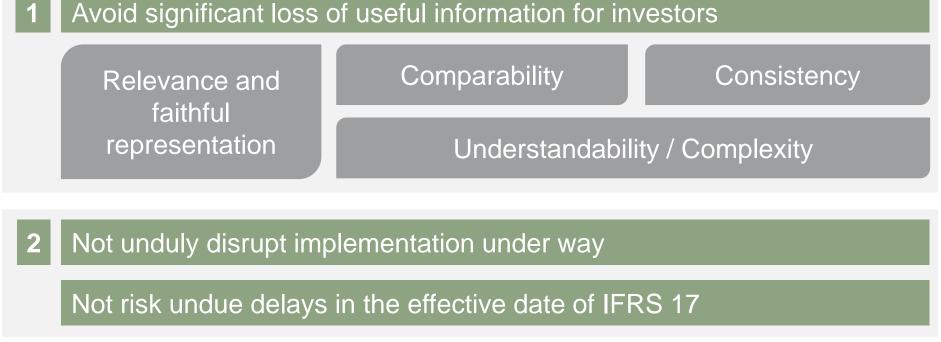
## Concerns and challenges raised

- 25 topics brought to IASB's attention
- IASB considered each topic and where it could ease implementation, if necessary, by making targeted refinements to IFRS 17 requirements that are meaningful to companies



## Criteria for evaluating possible amendments

- Making amendments to a recently issued Standard carries a risk of disruption to implementation already under way
- Need to demonstrate an amendment is justified
- Need to consider only possible amendments that meet the following criteria





## Not all possible amendments meet the criteria

Change not justified

or

Significant loss of information

or

Unduly disrupt implementation

Reinsurance contract boundary

Excluding cash flows of reinsurance contracts held relating to underlying contracts not yet issued would go against the fundamental principle in IFRS 17 that all future cash flows are reflected in the measurement of an insurance contract

Level of aggregation

Suggested amendments could result in:

- loss of information about trends in an insurer's profitability
- delayed recognition of losses on onerous contracts / profit on profitable contracts

Reducing OCI optionality\_

Requiring, rather than permitting, insurance finance income or expenses to be presented either entirely in profit or loss or partly in other comprehensive income (OCI) to improve comparability could require significant rework for insurers



## Objectives of the proposed amendments

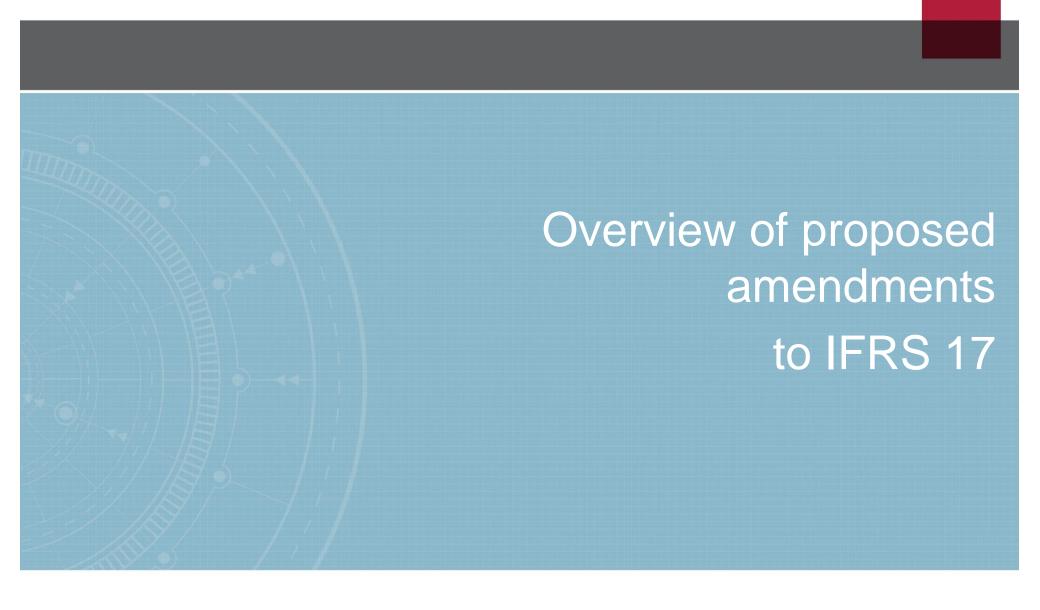
#### Maintain IFRS 17 improvements

- The targeted amendments
  - do not change the fundamental principles of the Standard
  - will not result in a significant loss of useful information for investors
  - refine the requirements for some topics, in the light of insurers' experience in implementation

#### Aid implementation

- The targeted amendments
  - are narrow in scope but provide meaningful support and address a number of concerns raised by insurers
  - will ease IFRS 17
     implementation, without unduly disrupting implementation
  - will make it easier for insurers to explain the results of applying IFRS 17







## 12 targeted amendments in 8 areas

Additional scope exclusions

Credit cards Loans

1

5

Allocation of acquisition costs to expected contract renewals

2

Attribution of profit to service relating to investment activities

13

Reduced accounting mismatches for reinsurance

4

Simplified balance sheet presentation

Extension of risk mitigation option

Deferral of effective date by one year

IFRS 17 IFRS 9

## Additional transition reliefs

**Business combinations** 

Risk mitigation from the transition date

Risk mitigation and fair value approach

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## Additional scope exclusions



#### IASB proposals



- Two additional scope exclusions
- Requirement to apply IFRS 9 to some credit cards that meet the definition of an insurance contract
  - for example, credit cards that provide insurance coverage for free
- Option to apply IFRS 9 or IFRS 17 to some loans that meet the definition of an insurance contract
  - for example, loans with death waivers



- Do you agree that the proposed amendments would reduce implementation costs for companies?
- Do you agree that applying IFRS 9 to the credit cards and loans that would be captured by the proposed two additional scope exclusions would provide relevant information to investors?



## Allocation of acquisition costs to expected contract renewals



#### IASB proposals

- Allocation of part of the insurance acquisition cash flows to expected contract renewals
- Recognition of those cash flows as an asset until the company recognises renewals
- Assessment of the recoverability of the asset at each reporting date
- Disclosures
  - reconciliation of asset changes
- expected timing of recognition of renewals



- Do you agree that the benefits of the proposed amendment (eg reducing the number of loss-making contracts at initial recognition) would outweigh costs (eg need to assess recoverability of the asset and to provide additional disclosures)?
- What insurance contracts do you expect will be affected by the proposed amendment (eg short-term contracts)?



## 2 Acquisition costs—example

- Non-refundable commissions paid for new contracts expected to be renewed
- Sometimes the commission exceeds premiums for the initial contract because the insurer expects the commission will be recovered from renewals

IFRS 17 (as originally issued)					
Cash flows	Year 1 (initial contract)	Year 2 (expected renewal)	Year 3 (expected renewal)		
Premium	100	100	100		
Claim	-	-	-		
Commission	(150)	-	-		
Expected (loss) / unearned profit	(50)	100	100		

Proposed amendment						
Cash flows	Year 1 (initial contract)	Year 2 (expected renewal)	Year 3 (expected renewal)			
Premium	100 100		100			
Claim	-	-	-			
Commission	(50)	(50)	(50)			
Expected unearned profit	50	50	50			
Asset for acquisition costs	(100)	]—				



## Attribution of profit to service relating to investment activities



#### **IASB** proposals

 Recognition of the contractual service margin both when insurance coverage and any services relating to investment activities are provided over time

#### Disclosures

- timing of expected recognition in profit or loss of remaining contractual service margin
- judgement used to determine the profit generated by any service relating to investment activities, in addition to the insurance coverage



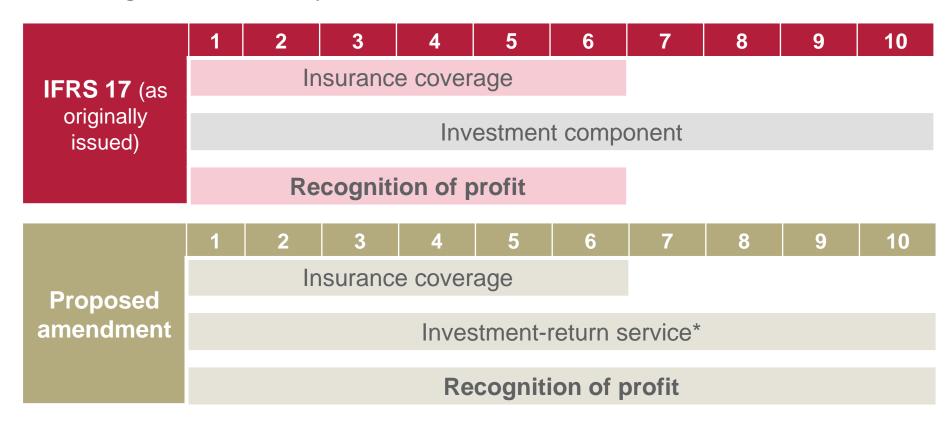
- Do you agree with the proposed amendment?
- Do you agree with the proposed additional disclosures?
- What insurance contracts do you expect will be affected by the proposed amendment (eg deferred annuities)?



## 3

## Attribution of profit—example

 10-year contract with an investment component providing insurance coverage for the first 6 years



<sup>\*</sup> Not all insurance contracts with an investment component provide investment-return service



## Reduced accounting mismatches for reinsurance



#### **IASB** proposals

- Recognition of a gain on reinsurance contracts held to the extent:
  - a company recognises losses on onerous insurance contracts at initial recognition
  - the reinsurance contracts
    - cover the losses of the underlying contracts on a proportionate basis (ie a fixed percentage of claims is recovered)
    - are entered into before or at the same time the onerous underlying contracts are issued



- Do you agree with the proposed amendment?
- Do you agree that the proposed amendment would make it easier for companies to explain the results of applying IFRS 17 to investors and others?



## 4

## Reinsurance accounting—example

Insurance contracts issued		Insurance contracts issued	
Premiums	100	Premiums	100
Claims	(150)	Claims	(150)
Expected loss (recognised immediately)	(50)	Expected loss (recognised immediately)	(50)
IFRS 17 (as originally issued)		Proposed amendment	
Proportionate reinsurance contracts	s held	Proportionate reinsurance contracts	held
Reinsurance premiums	(125)	Reinsurance premiums	(125)
Claims recovered from	400	Claims recovered from reinsurance	120
reinsurance (80%)	120	of which:	40
Net cost (recognised over time)	(5)	<ul><li>recovery of loss</li><li>remaining claims</li></ul>	80
		Net cost	(5)
		of which:	
		- gain recognised immediately (*)	40
		- adjusted net cost recognised over time	(45)

Total cost recognised immediately

(\*) Gain on reinsurance contracts held of 40 is equal to the expected loss of the underlying insurance contracts multiplied by the fixed percentage of claims the insurer has a right to recover from the reinsurer (50 x 80% = 40)

(50)

Total cost recognised immediately



(10)

## 5 Simplified balance sheet presentation



#### IASB proposals

 Presentation of insurance contract assets and insurance contract liabilities on the balance sheet determined using portfolios of insurance contracts rather than groups of insurance contracts



- Do you agree with the proposed amendment?
- Do you agree that the proposed amendment would reduce IFRS 17 implementation costs for companies?



## Extension of risk mitigation option



#### **IASB** proposals

 Extension of risk mitigation option to when a company uses reinsurance contracts held to mitigate financial risks

> Variable fee approach

Insurance contracts with direct participation features



- Do you agree with the proposed amendment?
- Do you agree that the proposed amendment would reduce accounting mismatches and make the accounting for insurance contracts more understandable to investors?





## Deferral of effective date by one year



#### IASB proposals

- One-year deferral of the effective date of IFRS 17
  - to provide certainty about the effective date
  - to require application of IFRS 17 as soon as possible
  - to limit the increase in workload and costs for companies that are at an advanced stage of implementation
- Extension to 2022 of the expiry date for the temporary exemption from applying IFRS 9 (for some insurers)



- Do you agree with the proposed amendment to defer the effective date of IFRS 17 by one year?
- Do you agree with the proposed amendment to continue to enable some insurers to first apply IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 at the same time? How important is this alignment to you?



### Additional transition reliefs



#### **IASB** proposals

- Liabilities for claims settlement acquired in a business combination before transition could be classified as 'liability for incurred claims' in some circumstances
- Risk mitigation option
  - possible use of the option
     prospectively from the date of transition to IFRS 17
  - possible use of the fair value
     approach for groups of contracts that would otherwise be required to be accounted for retrospectively



- Do you agree with the proposed amendments to the transition requirements?
- Do you agree that the proposed amendments would ease implementation and reduce its costs?

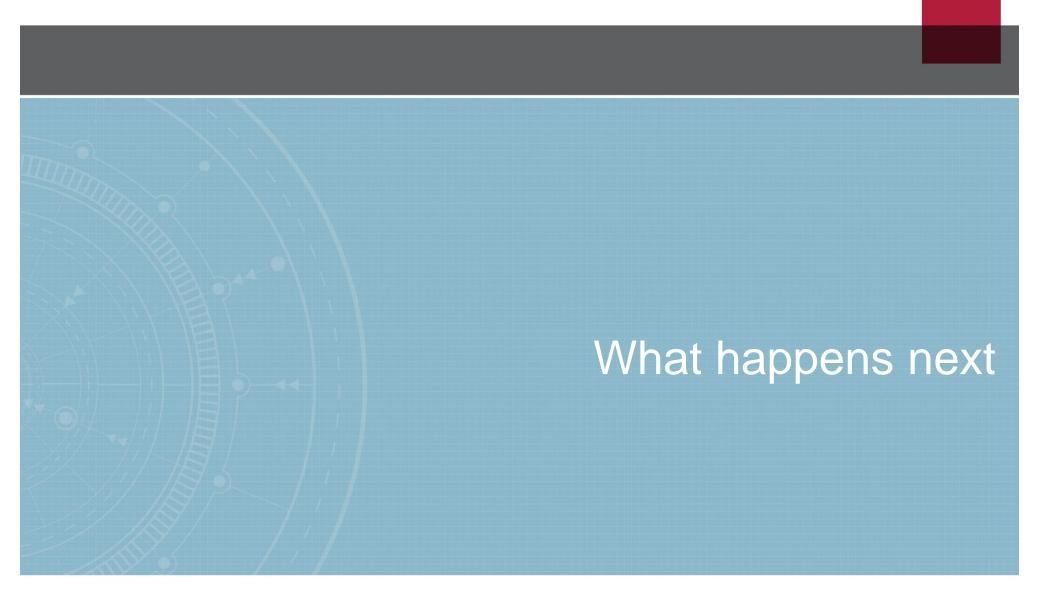


### Other comments



Do you have any other comments on the matters addressed in the Exposure Draft?







### **Next steps**



Proposed amendments set out in an Exposure Draft Comments welcomed from all stakeholders



90 day comment period (deadline 25 September 2019)

Outreach to obtain additional feedback



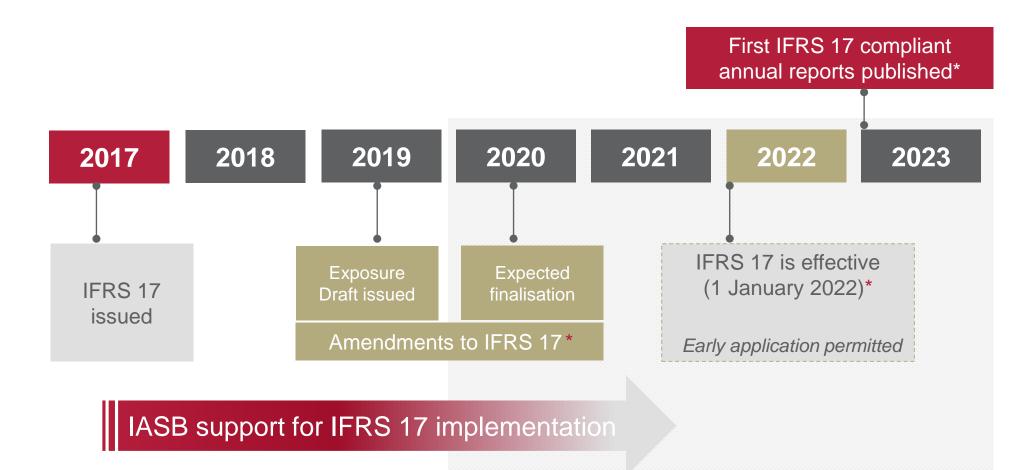
Visit: https://www.ifrs.org/projects/open-for-comment Send email comments to: commentletters@ifrs.org



IASB will finalise amendments to IFRS 17 considering the feedback on the Exposure Draft

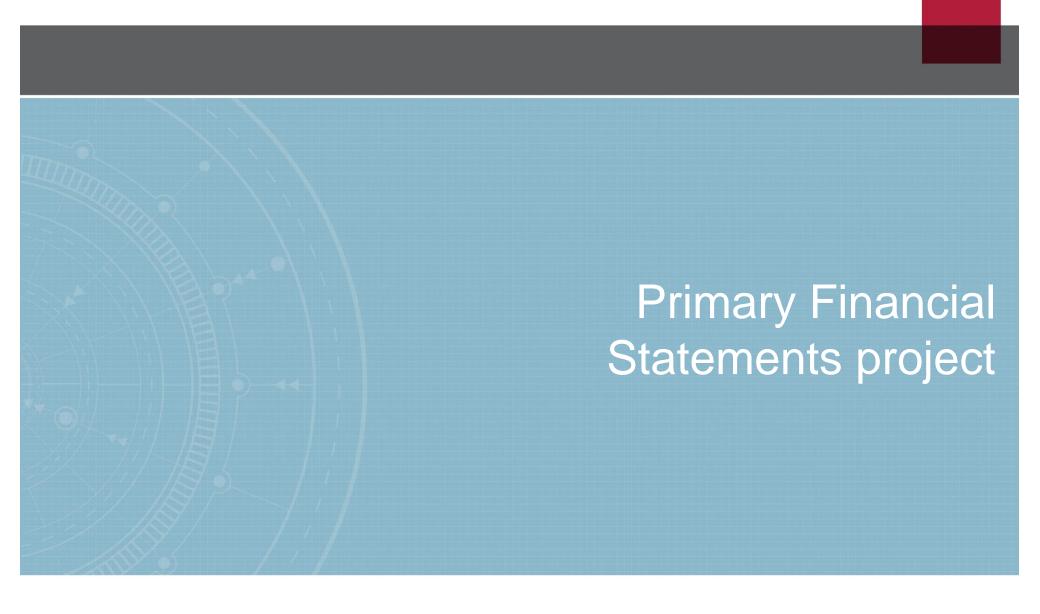


### **IFRS 17 timeline**



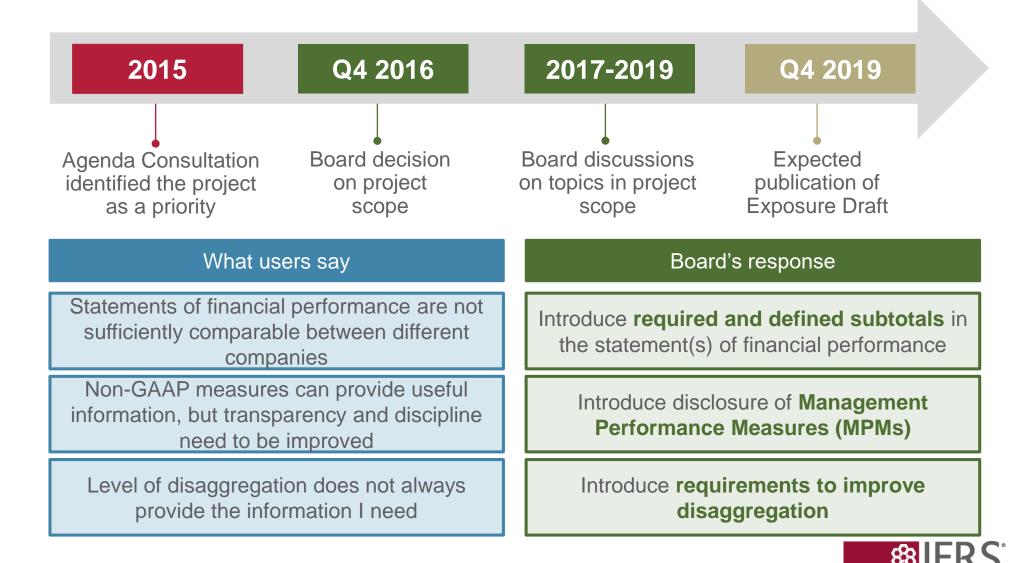
<sup>\*</sup> proposed deferral of effective date to 2022 and other amendments are subject to public consultation







## Timeline and issues the project is addressing



### P&L classification for insurers

Extract from statement(s) of financial performance				
Insurance revenue	X			
Insurance service expenses	(X)			
Insurance service result	X			
Investment income*	X			
Impairment of investments	(X)			
Insurance finance expenses	(X)			
Net financial result	X			
Operating profit	Χ			
Share of profit of integral associates and joint ventures	X			
Operating profit and share of profit of integral associates and JVs	Χ			
Share of profit of non-integral associates and joint ventures	X			
Profit before (non-customer) financing and income tax	X			
Expenses from financing activities (interest on financial debt)	(X)			
Profit before tax	X			

Income (expenses) from investments that are made in the course of the entity's main business activity are included in operating profit

Income from cash and cash equivalents is included in operating profit as investment income.

Insurance finance
expenses (income) is
included in operating profit,
whereas interest on
financial debt is presented
below operating profit.



<sup>\*</sup>Includes income from cash and cash equivalents. Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method would be presented as a separate line item (IAS 1.82(a)(i))

## Management performance measures (MPMs)

#### Disclosure in the notes of measures of profit not defined by IFRS Standards

Complements IFRSdefined totals or subtotals
and in management's view
communicates an entity's
performance

Same measure must be used in public communications with users outside financial statements

Must faithfully represent the financial performance of the entity to the users

Accompanied by disclosures to **enhance transparency**, in a **single note** —including a **reconciliation** to the closest IFRS-defined total or subtotal





### Materials published in June 2019



**Exposure Draft** *Amendments to IFRS 17*—specifies the proposed amendments to IFRS 17 for the accounting for insurance contracts



Basis for Conclusions on the Exposure Draft—summarises the Board's considerations in developing the proposed amendments



**Snapshot of Amendments to IFRS 17**—provides an overview of the proposed amendments to IFRS 17



**Version of IFRS 17 incorporating the proposed amendments** 



### **Get involved**



