

保險合約會計-IASB 會議重點摘要 (March 2010)

出處：IASB¹

譯者：沈欣儀

IASB 與 FASB 針對保險合約會計的議題將分六次會議進行

1. 衡量

衡量模型中應包含一 Residual Margin (剩餘邊際)，係指合約開始時預期保費扣除預期理賠、相關費用及風險調整值後的差額。本次會議主要討論如何在後續處理時將 Residual Margin 認列入損益表，初步結論，應依所經過的時間以最佳估計之有系統方式攤提至損益表中。但若保險人預期保單持有人給付及理賠之型態與時間經過基礎存有重大差異，則應以預期給付及理賠基礎攤提 Residual Margin 至損益。

關於風險調整值，則討論了可能被用於計算風險調整值的簡要方法論分析。也討論了風險調整值在建立定價模型時所扮演的角色。未來將討論 Residual Margin 是否應產生利息。

2. 取得成本

FASB 對取得成本的會計處理方式如下：

如取得成本發生時應全數認列為費用，但不應在原始認列時承認同額的保費收入為利益或利得。

IASB 對取得成本的處理則如下：

Residual Margin 原始衡量之應扣掉與增額取得成本相等之數額，未來幕僚人員將會採取以下作法來研究此一方法是否為最佳處理：

- a. 將取得成本由保費中扣除後，重新調整保險負債。
- b. 將取得成本納入合約之現金流量中

IASB 注意到，某些取得成本也許在某些情況下可由保單持有人或其他第三人處獲得補償，委員要求幕僚人員思考是否應進一步調查這些情況能否使委員會針對取得成本作出更簡易的處理方式。

3. 定義

委員會初步決議延用現時保險合約在 IFRS 4 及附錄 B 指南中的定義，並再提出釋疑如下：

- a. 描述提供予保戶之給付所用之名詞應以 compensation(報酬)，勝過 indemnification(補償)。
- b. 根據各實質狀況來決定保險風險是否重大。

委員們提到有關是否分拆的議題時，認為應考量多元化組合合約中是否含有重大保險風險。

而針對時間風險之初步決議如下：

- a. 評估保險風險時所考量的因素，由絕對金額改變為現值

¹<http://www.iasb.org/Current+Projects/IASB+Projects/Insurance+Contracts/Meeting+Summaries+and+Observer+Notes/Meeting+Summaries+and+Observer+Notes.htm>

- b. 修正 IFR4 指南中所解釋如有延遲賠款的合約條款，將會重大降低保險風險，故若某些合約含有這種條款則可能不符合保險合約的定義。

當在判斷保險風險是否存在時，如何評估可能的結果：

- a. IASB 是傾向以所有可能的產出組合排列
- b. FASB 則是傾向考慮所有淨現金流出現值是否超過總保費現值來判斷是否存在保險風險。

二委員會將再繼續研議之。

4. 範圍

下列項目不適用保險合約之規定：

- a. 企業銷售商品或提供勞務時直接提供之售後保證
- b. 租賃合約中所嵌入之剩餘價值保證
- c. 企業銷售商品或提供勞務時直接提供之保證殘值
- d. 企業基於員工福利計畫及退休福利計畫下之資產與負債
- e. 企業合併下之或有對價

委員會傾向排除固定費用性質的服務合約，並將再進一步討論是否將健康險合約及財務保證合約包含在準則的範圍內。

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The Board discussed Insurance Contracts in six separate sessions, all of which were held jointly with the FASB.

Measurement

The proposed measurement model for insurance contracts includes a residual margin, determined at inception as the difference between (a) the expected premiums and (b) the expected claims and expenses plus a risk adjustment. At this meeting, the boards discussed how the insurer should subsequently release the residual margin to profit or loss.

The boards tentatively decided that the insurer should release the residual margin over the coverage period in a systematic way that best reflects the exposure from providing insurance coverage, as follows:

- on the basis of passage of time; but
- if the insurer expects to incur benefits and claims in a pattern that differs significantly from passage of time, the residual margin should be released on the basis of the expected benefits and claims.

The boards also discussed risk adjustments in the proposed measurement of insurance contracts, including a brief analysis of methodologies that could be used to calculate risk adjustments. To support this discussion on risk adjustment, the boards also discussed the role of risk adjustments in option pricing models.

The purpose of this discussion was educational. Consequently, no decisions were taken.

The boards will discuss at a future meeting whether the residual margin should accrete interest.

Acquisition costs

The boards discussed acquisition costs for insurance contracts.

FASB tentatively affirmed its previous tentative decision that an insurer:

- should recognize all acquisition costs as an expense when incurred; and
- should not recognise any corresponding amount of the premium as revenue (or income) at inception.

The IASB tentatively decided to exclude from the initial measurement of the residual margin an amount equal to the incremental acquisition costs. The staff will investigate whether that tentative decision is best implemented by:

(a) excluding the acquisition costs from the premium to which the contract liability is calibrated; or

(b) including the acquisition costs in the contract cash flows at the inception of the contract.

The boards noted that some acquisition costs may be recoverable in some circumstances either from the policyholder or from third parties. The boards asked the staff to consider whether investigating those circumstances would make it easier for the boards to reach a common approach to acquisition costs.

Definition

The boards tentatively decided to use the current definition of an insurance contract in IFRS 4 Insurance Contracts and the related guidance in Appendix B of IFRS 4 in the exposure draft. Specifically:

- that compensation rather than indemnification be used in the definition of an insurance contract in describing the benefit provided to the policyholder;
- that the guidance in IFRS 4 be used in determining whether insurance risk is significant, subject to matters discussed below.

The boards asked that when the staff bring back the topic of unbundling, they should consider the notion of significant insurance risk in the context of multiple-element contracts.

The boards discussed the role of timing risk in defining insurance risk and tentatively decided:

- to change the factors considered in evaluating the significance of insurance risk from absolute amounts to present values; and
- to amend the guidance in IFRS 4 to explain that contractual terms that delay timely reimbursement to the policyholder can significantly reduce insurance risk, so that some contracts containing such terms might not meet the definition of an insurance contract.

The boards also discussed how to assess possible outcomes when determining whether insurance risk exists:

- the IASB expressed an initial preference for considering the range of possible outcomes.
- the FASB expressed an initial preference for considering whether there are outcomes in which the present value of the net cash outflows can exceed the present value of the premiums.

The boards will reconsider these initial preferences at a future meeting.

Scope

The boards tentatively decided that the scope of a standard on insurance contracts will exclude:

- warranties issued directly by a manufacturer, dealer or retailer;
- residual value guarantees embedded in a lease;
- residual value guarantees provided by a manufacturer, dealer or retailer;
- employers' assets and liabilities under employee benefit plans and retirement benefit obligations reported by defined benefit retirement plans; and
- contingent consideration payable or receivable in a business combination.

The boards expressed an initial preference that the scope of the standard should exclude fixed-fee service contracts, but noted that it would be undesirable to exclude contracts merely because they pay benefits in kind rather than in cash. The boards will consider this initial preference at a future meeting at which they will discuss whether to include health contracts within the scope of the standard.

The boards will also discuss at a future meeting whether financial guarantee contracts should be within the scope of the standard.