

保險合約會計－IASB 會議重點摘要 (April 2010)

出處：IASB¹

譯者：沈欣儀

IASB April 2010

◆ 利益

針對計算保險負債如何考量應加計之利益，二方委員會進行討論如下：

1. 分別加計風險調整值及剩餘利益，或
2. 單獨一項綜合利益

※為了建立衡量方法，委員會將決定其中一個為計算要素

風險調整值及剩餘利益

二方委員會都建議幕僚人員持續研究此議題，並將風險溢酬相關內容作成其他語言，並要求幕僚人員應發展更進一步的指南。

委員決議剩餘利益應是衡量保險負債的一部分，而非當作與保險負債是分開計算的另一種負債，另，委員會也決議剩餘溢酬應單獨利益。

綜合溢酬

二方委員會也同意，若保險合約原始衡量產生一負數之首日差異，則：

1. 保險人應直接認列此一損失至損益表中。
2. 針對此一目的，只有當預期現金流出現值超過預期保費收入現值時才會產生首日虧損，換句話說，若在綜合利益法下，將不會把風險調整值當作考量是否會有首日虧損的因素。

※委員會也暫時決議綜合利益應為以下：

1. 當同時已超過保險涵蓋範圍期間及理賠期間時，可以轉列至損益者。
2. 應是衡量保險負債的一部分，而非當作與保險負債是分開計算的另一種負債。
3. 應單獨揭露。

委員會也要求幕僚人員應進一步研究如何使綜合利益可以再衡量的方法。並討論到計算綜合溢酬時是否要併入利息在內。

- IASB 初步決定認為應包括利息在內
- FASB 則初步決定認為不應包括利息在內

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

◆ 折現

二委員會決定折現率應反映合約特性勝過於反映合約相關的資產特性，除非資產的特性通用於所有合約，尤其以下 2 點：

1. 若保險合約的現金流不是依據特定資產的績效，折現率應是無風險利率(risk-free rate)加上一非具流動性調整值(adjustment for illiquidity)
2. 若保險合約現金流的數量、時間和不確定性係依據，全部或一部特定資產績效則衡量該等合約時應考慮此一事實。

委員會要求幕僚人員建置保險合約折現率的指南時，應通盤考量所有準則中所規範之折現率概念。例如，指南中應明確敘明折現率不應包含其他衡量時已考慮之風險。委員會並針對某些意見提出者所建議的考量事項予以討論，尤其是長年期非參與性質之保單，應考量事項如：某些合約可能在原始認列時即產生重大的損失，但若折現率沒有跟著市場信用狀況作改變的話，則會產生會計不一致。

委員會進一步討論，如果修正原來決議保險合約衡量時不因保險人不履行風險而需重新衡量負債，是否可以降低這些疑慮。最後，委員會維持原決議，但提到未來揭露草案推出時，將會針對此部分徵詢各界意見。

IASB April 2010 AP11

合約分界點

IASB 討論那些情況可以測定保險合約的分界點，初步決議分界點取決如下：

保險人是否

1. 不再被要求提供保障範圍，或是
2. 有權在重新評估參與特性保單持有人的風險，將風險轉價到保費中

認列

針對認列的標準，IASB 委員會同意保險人應同時認列因保險合約所產生之所有權利及義務，情況如下：

1. 保險人承擔保戶發生保險事件之風險時，及
2. 簽署保險合約時

IASB April 2010

Margins

The IASB and FASB discussed the two approaches to margins that the boards are considering for insurance contracts:

- a separate risk adjustment and a residual margin.
- a single composite margin.

The purpose of the discussion was to develop these approaches further. The boards intend to select one of these approaches at an additional joint board meeting on 4 May.

Risk adjustment and residual margin

The IASB and FASB provided staff with input on the objective and other draft language for the risk adjustment and asked the staff to develop further the objective and other guidance.

The boards tentatively decided that the residual margin should be part of the insurance liability, rather than a separate liability outside the insurance liability. The boards also tentatively decided that the residual margin should be disclosed separately.

The boards discussed whether interest should be accreted on the residual margins.

- The IASB tentatively decided that interest should be accreted.
- The FASB tentatively decided that interest should not be accreted.

Composite margin

The IASB and FASB tentatively agreed that, if the initial measurement of an insurance contract results in a negative day-one difference:

- The insurer should recognise that difference (loss) immediately in profit or loss.
- For this purpose, a day-one loss would arise only if, at inception, the expected present value of the outflows exceeds the expected present value of the premiums. In other words, no separate risk adjustment would be included in determining whether there is a day-one loss under a composite margin approach.

The boards tentatively decided that the composite margin should be:

- released over both the coverage period (during which the insurer provides insurance coverage) and the claims handling period (during which the insurer is expected to pay claims).

- displayed with the insurance liability rather than as a separate liability outside the insurance liability.
- disclosed separately.

The boards asked that the staff research an approach whereby the composite margin is remeasured.

The boards also discussed whether interest should be accreted on the composite margin.

- The IASB tentatively decided that interest should be accreted.
- The FASB tentatively decided that no interest should be accreted.

Discounting

The IASB and FASB discussed the discount rate for insurance contracts and tentatively decided that the discount rate should reflect the characteristics of the contracts, rather than the characteristics of assets actually held to back the contracts, unless the contracts share those characteristics. More specifically:

- if the cash flows for the insurance contracts do not depend on the performance of specific assets, the discount rate should be a risk-free rate plus an adjustment for illiquidity.
- if the amount, timing or uncertainty of cash flows for the insurance contracts depends, wholly or partly, on the performance of specific assets, the measurement of these contracts should consider that fact

The boards asked the staff to incorporate the existing requirements on discount rates from other standards when developing guidance for estimating a discount rate for insurance contracts. For example, the guidance should specify that the discount rate should not include any risk that is included in other parts of the measurement.

During the discussion the boards considered concerns raised by some commentators about the discount rate, particularly for long-duration non-participating insurance contracts. Those concerns include the possibility of significant losses at the inception of some contracts and possible accounting mismatches if the discount rate for insurance contracts does not change in response to changes in market credit spreads.

The boards discussed whether these concerns would diminish if the boards revisited their previous tentative decision that the measurement of an insurance liability should not be updated for changes in the risk of non-performance by the insurer. After the discussion, the boards did not change that tentative decision but they decided that the forthcoming exposure draft on Insurance Contracts should ask for specific input on this issue.

IASB April 2010 AP 11

Contract boundary

The IASB discussed what conditions determine the boundary of an insurance contract. The Board tentatively decided that the boundary of an insurance contract is the point at which the insurer either:

- is no longer required to provide coverage; or
- has the right to reassess the risk of the particular policyholder and, as a result, can set a price that fully reflects that risk.

Recognition

The IASB discussed the recognition criteria for an insurance contract. The Board agreed in principle that the insurer should recognise the rights and obligations arising from an insurance contract on the earlier of:

- the insurer being on risk to provide coverage to the policyholder for insured events; and
- the signing of the insurance contract.

The Board asked the staff to refine those criteria.