保險合約會計-IASB 會議重點摘要（1 June 2010）

出處：IASB[1]

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此次會議重點為：

1. 過渡規定
2. 在組合移轉(portfolio transfer)和企業合併的假設下，衡量之保險負債

過渡規定

對於已存在最早表達期間之期初保險合約的每一個組合，保險人應：

1. 以該組合產生之預期現金流量現值加上風險調整，用以衡量該組合。不論是 IASB 選擇的個別風險調整方法或是 FASB 選擇的單一綜合利益方式，均會包括前述的風險調整在內。
2. 將前述衡量和保險人先前會計政策所作之衡量間的差異數，調整期初保留盈餘。
3. 並不包含剩餘利益。
4. 使用單一綜合利益方法時，保險人應該將最早期間之期初風險調整視為該日的綜合利益。對於前述綜合利益之後續分攤及因過渡日後所產生的綜合利益之分攤，應分別揭露。
5. 應除列先前企業合併承擔保險合約時所產生之任何一項無形資產，相對科目為保留盈餘，但此除列不包括與未來可能合約相關之無形資產，如客戶關係及客戶名單。同樣地，保險人亦應除列任何遞延取得成本(DAC)之現有餘額，相對科目為保留盈餘，且雙方委員會指出，先前認列之無形資產和 DAC 可視為更正先前高估之保險負債，故此除列似乎會與保險負債衡量金額之減少同時發生。

對於過渡日之揭露要求：

1. 保險人無須揭露首次適用 IFRSs 的第一個財務年度結束日五年前所發生且先前未公開之理賠發展趨勢資訊。
2. 除 IAS 8_會計政策、會計估計變動及錯誤及 FASB ASC Subtopic 250-10-50_會計變動及錯誤更正：會計政策變動之揭露外所規範之揭露要求外，不要求過渡日之特殊揭露。
3. 當發行保險合約之企業採用未來的保險合約準則，若可消除或重大減少衡量與認列之不一致，則可於最早表達期間一開始就重新指定為金融資產變動認列入損益表之金融資產。企業應認列重新指定所產生之累計影響數，其相對科目為最早表達期間之期初保留盈餘，並自累計之其他綜合損益中將相關餘額除列。
4. 首次適用 IFRSs 和已採用 IFRSs 之企業，適用相同的過渡規定。
5. 但雙方委員會並未決定有效日，也不確定是否允許提早適用，

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[1]http://www.iasb.org/Current+Projects/IASB+Projects/Insurance+Contracts/Meeting+Summaries/Meeting+Summaries.htm

移轉組合和企業合併

雙方委員會係針對如何衡量來自企業合併以外交易所承受之保險合約組合移轉，並於收購日如何衡量企業合併所承受之保險合約。

IASB 決議，在移轉日應以下列方法處理所承受之保險合約組合：

1. 決定預期現金流量現值(若在風險調整模式中，應加上風險調整)
2. 並將此現值與該等合約收到之對價進行比較(調整同一交易所產生之資產及負債的對價)，差異處理方式如下：
   （1） 若對價金額較高，保險人應將該差異視為剩餘利益或綜合利益。
   （2） 若對價金額較低，保險人應在移轉日將該差異認列入損益。

FASB 決議，在移轉日應以下列方法處理所承受之保險合約組合：

1. 決定預期現金流量現值(若在風險調整模式中，應加上風險調整)
2. 將此現值與該等合約收到之對價進行比較(調整同一交易所產生之資產及負債的對價)，該差異視為剩餘利益或綜合利益。

對於有關企業合併所承擔之保險合約衡量方式，討論如下：

1. 將該等合約之預期現金流量現值(若在風險調整模式中，應加上風險調整)與公允價值比較，差額以下列方式處理：
   （1） 若公允價值較高，保險人應將該差異視為交易日之剩餘利益或綜合利益。
   （2） 若公允價值較低，則保險人應以預期現金流量現值(若在風險調整模式中，應加上風險調整)原始衡量該等合約。此為 IFRS 3 企業合併及美國 ASC Topic 805 企業合併規定之例外，將會增加企業合併時所認列之商譽的原始帳面值。

IASB / FASB 1 June 2010

At this meeting the IASB and FASB discussed:

- Transition; and
- the measurement of insurance contracts assumed in a portfolio transfer and in a business combination.

The discussion was in the context of the tentative decisions made by the boards in May when, by a narrow margin, the IASB tentatively selected an approach that includes a risk adjustment plus a residual margin and, by a narrow margin, the FASB tentatively selected an approach that includes a single composite margin.

Transition

The boards tentatively decided that, at the beginning of the earliest period presented, for each portfolio of insurance contracts already exists at that date, an insurer:

- should measure that portfolio at the expected present value of cash flows arising from the portfolio of contracts plus a risk adjustment. The risk adjustment would be included not only when using the approach that uses a separate risk adjustment (the IASB's approach), but also in the approach that uses a single composite margin (the FASB's approach).
- should recognise in opening retained earnings the difference between that measurement and the measurement under the insurer's previous accounting policies.
- should not include a residual margin.
- for the approach that uses a single composite margin, the insurer should treat the risk adjustment determined at the beginning of the earliest period as the composite margin at that date. The insurer should disclose the subsequent run-off of that composite margin separately from disclosure of the run-off of composite margins arising after transition.
- should derecognise any intangible assets arising from insurance contracts assumed in previously-recognised business combinations, with a corresponding adjustment to retained earnings. (That adjustment would not affect intangible assets, such as customer relationships and customer lists, which relate to possible future contracts.) Similarly, an insurer should derecognise any existing balances of deferred acquisition costs, with a corresponding adjustment to retained earnings. The boards noted that previously-recognised intangible assets and deferred acquisition costs could both be viewed as corrections for a previous overstatement of the insurance liability, and so their elimination is likely to coincide with a reduction in the measurement of the insurance liability.

The boards also addressed the disclosure requirements on transition date and tentatively decided:

- to exempt an insurer from disclosing previously-unpublished information about claims development that occurred earlier than five years before the end of the first financial year in which it applies the proposed standard.
- not to require specific disclosures about transition, beyond those already required by IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors and FASB ASC Subtopic 250-10-50 Accounting Changes and Error Corrections - Disclosure for changes in accounting policy.

The boards also tentatively decided that an entity issuing insurance contracts should be permitted, when it adopts the future insurance contracts standard, to redesignate a financial asset as measured at fair value through profit or loss at the start of the earliest period presented, if doing so would eliminate or significantly reduce an inconsistency in measurement or recognition. The entity should recognise the cumulative effect of that redesignation as an adjustment to opening retained earnings of the earliest period presented and remove any related balances from accumulated other comprehensive income.
Finally, the IASB tentatively decided that first-time adopters of IFRSs should be subject to the same transitional arrangements as proposed for entities that already apply IFRSs.

The boards did not discuss the effective date, nor whether to permit early adoption. The boards plan to consider those matters collectively for standards to be completed by 30 June 2011. The staff reminded the boards that in developing the requirements published on November 2009 in IFRS 9 *Financial Instruments*, the IASB noted that it would consider delaying the effective date of IFRS 9 if the new IFRS on insurance contracts had a mandatory effective date later than 2013, so that an insurer would not have to face two rounds of changes in a short period.

Portfolio transfers and business combinations
The IASB tentatively decided that, on the date of the transfer, for each portfolio of insurance contracts assumed, an insurer should:

- determine the expected present value of the cash flows [plus the risk adjustment, in the model that uses such an adjustment]; and
- compare that amount with the consideration received for those contracts (after adjusting the consideration for any other assets and liabilities acquired in the same transaction, such as financial assets and customer relationships), treating the difference as follows:

  - if the consideration is the higher amount, the insurer should treat the difference as the [residual margin] [composite margin] at that date;
  - if the consideration is the lower amount, the insurer should recognise that difference in profit or loss at that date.

The FASB tentatively decided that, on the date of the transfer, for each portfolio of insurance contracts assumed, an insurer should:

- determine the expected present value of the cash flows [plus the risk adjustment, in the model that uses such an adjustment]; and
- compare that amount with the consideration received (after adjusting the consideration for any other assets and liabilities acquired in the same transaction, such as financial assets and customer relationships), treating the difference as the residual or composite margin at that date.

The boards also addressed the measurement of insurance contracts that were assumed in a business combination and tentatively decided that an insurer should:

- compare the expected present value of the cash flows from those contracts [plus the risk adjustment, in the model that uses such an adjustment] with the fair value of those contracts, treating the difference as follows:
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- if the fair value is the higher amount, the insurer would treat the difference as the [residual margin] [composite margin] at that date;
- if the fair value is the lower amount, the insurer would measure the contracts initially at the expected present value of the cash flows [plus the risk adjustment, in the model that uses such an adjustment], rather than their fair value. This exception from the general requirement in IFRS 3 Business Combinations and ASC Topic 805 Business Combinations would increase the initial carrying amount of goodwill recognised in the business combination.