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IFRS 17 Update Webinar

3 February 2021

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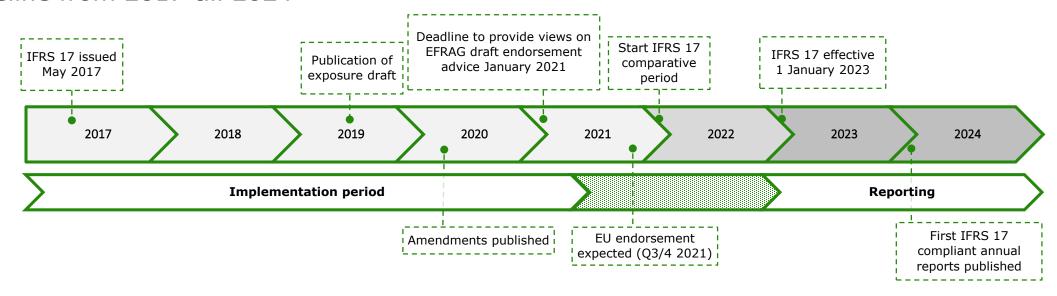
Agenda for this morning

Topic	Timing
Welcome and IFRS 17 current status	9:00 - 9:05
IFRS 17 hot topics	9:05 - 9:20
The new closing process	
Increased cooperation	9:20 - 9:35
Closing process steps and calendar	9:35 - 9:50
New IFRS 17 controls	9:50 - 9:55
Questions and closing	9:55 - 10:00

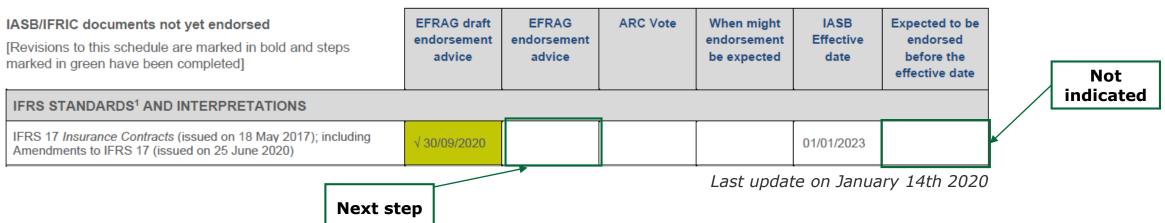
IFRS 17 current status

IFRS 17 current status

Timeline from 2017 till 2024



From the EFRAG Endorsement Status Report:



Current technical discussions in the market



1 Financial assumptions in fulfilment cash flows

Standard reference

IFRS 17:87 IFRS 17:B128

Related discussion

- Under the General Model, changes in financial assumptions are not adjusting the CSM and are recognised in the insurance finance income and expense
- Additional guidance for inflation assumptions is provided in B128
- In practice, there are circumstances where an entity may have inflation assumptions using an index +/- a certain amount

Questions under discussion:

- Should **any** adjustments to the index and the additional percentage be treated in the same manner (i.e. as financial risks) and therefore never adjust the CSM?
- Which other factors may be relevant for the conclusion (explicit vs implicit connection to inflation, index vs specific price)?



2 Changes in credit risk of insurance premiums (collectability)

Standard reference

IFRS 17:106(a)(iv) IFRS 17:124(d) IFRS 17:B120 IFRS 17:B126

Related discussion

• In case the expected collectability of premiums changes, where should such change be reflected?

Options under discussion:

- · Insurance revenue
- Insurance finance income or expenses
- Accounting policy choice

Current technical discussions in the market



3 Impairment tests for insurance acquisition cash flows (IACF)

Standard reference

IFRS 17:B35D(a)
IFRS 17:B35D(b)
IFRS 17:BC148B

Related discussion

The Amendments to IFRS 17 published in June 2020 substantially revised the accounting for insurance acquisition cash flows. One of the key changes was introducing a two-step impairment test to be carried out when facts and circumstances indicate that the IACF asset may be impaired.

Questions under discussion:

- Should the first-level impairment test be at a group or portfolio level?
- Should the second-level impairment test for future renewals be at a group level or "renewal group" level?



4 Cost of acquiring reinsurance contracts held

Standard reference

IFRS 17:63 IFRS 17:B65 IFRs 17:BC314

Related discussion

Currently, for non-life companies it is not uncommon to allocate the costs of acquiring and setting up a reinsurance programme as acquisition costs.

Questions under discussion:

- Can such costs be treated as part of fulfilment cash flows under B65?
- Can B65 (h) administration & maintenance costs or B65 (e) allocation of insurance acquisition cash flows be applied?

Current technical discussions in the market



5 Determination of coverage units under VFA

Standard reference

Related discussion
 IFRS 17 provides principle-based guidance on determination of the coverage units under the VFA model, which

needs to be interpreted for the local insurance products.

IFRS 17.B119
IFRS 17 Defined terms
BC 17.283K

Questions under discussion:

- Eligible components and how these relate to policyholder benefits
- Weighting of the components
- Treatment of spreads included in investment return but not in discount rate ("Bugwelle")



6 Definition of underlying items

Standard reference

Related discussion

IFRS 17.B101-106

- At the early stages of IFRS implementation, tied assets were often used for determining underlying items.
- This approach is now being challenged

Questions under discussion:

- Treatment of surplus coverage ("Überdeckung")
- Treatment of changes in composition of tied assets
- Compliance with B106(a)

Increased cooperation

Example of division of responsibilities for line items, IFRS 4 versus IFRS 17

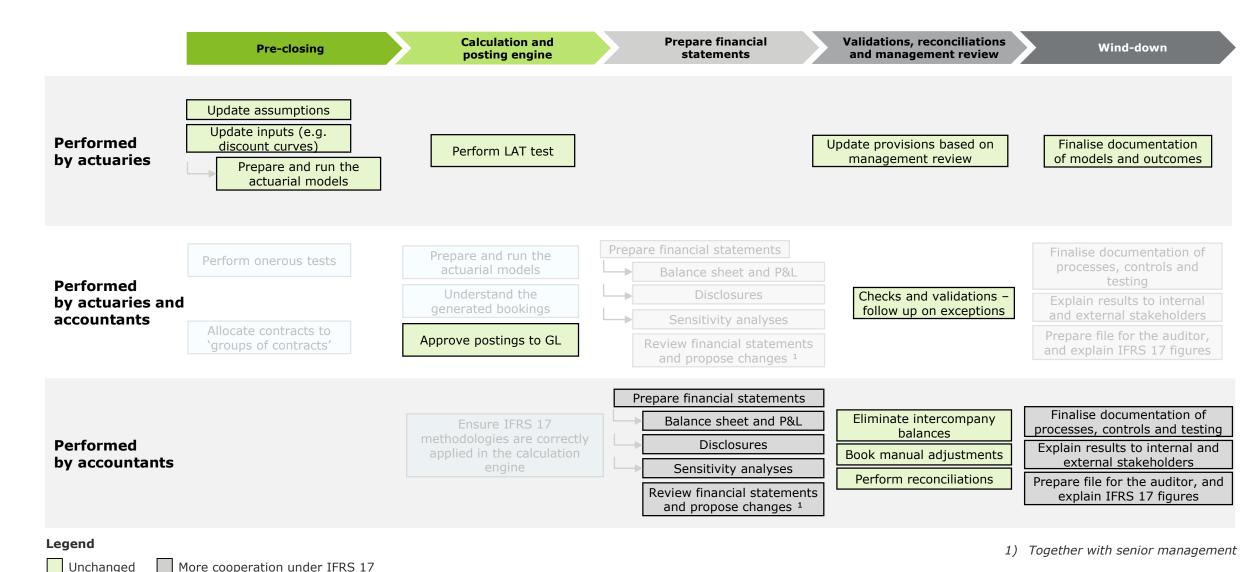
IFRS 4 P&L	
Insurance premiums revenue	Accountants
Premiums on investment contracts with discretionary participati	Accountants
Insurance premiums ceded to reinsurers	Accountants
Net insurance revenue	
Commissions received on outward reinsurance	Accountants
Fee income	Accountants
Investment income	Investments
Net fair value gains on financial assets	Investments
Net fair value gains on financial assets at fair value through P&L	Investments
Other income	Accountants
TOTAL INCOME	
Insurance benefits and claims	Accountants
Insurance claims recovered from reinsurers	Accountants
Net insurance benefits and claims	
Commissions expenses	Accountants
Operating and administrative expenses	Accountants
Investment management expenses	Investments
Change in insurance contract provisions	Actuaries
Changes in investment contract liabilities	Both
Other expenses	Accountants
TOTAL EXPENSES	
RESULT OF OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Financing expenses	Accountants
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	
Income tax	Accountants
NET PROFIT	

IFRS 17 P&L	
Insurance contract revenue	Both
Insurance service expenses from insurance contracts issued	Both
Net expenses from reinsurance contracts held	Both
INSURANCE SERVICE RESULT	
Investment revenue	Investments
Net gains/losses on financial instruments at fair value through P&L	Investments
Net gains/losses on financial instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income	Investments
Net impairment loss on financial assets	Investments
Investment return	
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts issued	Both
Net finance income from reinsurance contracts held	Both
Changes in investment contract liabilities	Both
NET INVESTMENT RESULT	
Non attributable operating expenses	Accountants
Other income and expenses	Accountants
RESULT FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
Financing expenses	Accountants
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	
Income tax	Accountants
NET PROFIT	
Both = Δ ctuaries & Δ ccountants	

Both = Actuaries & Accountants

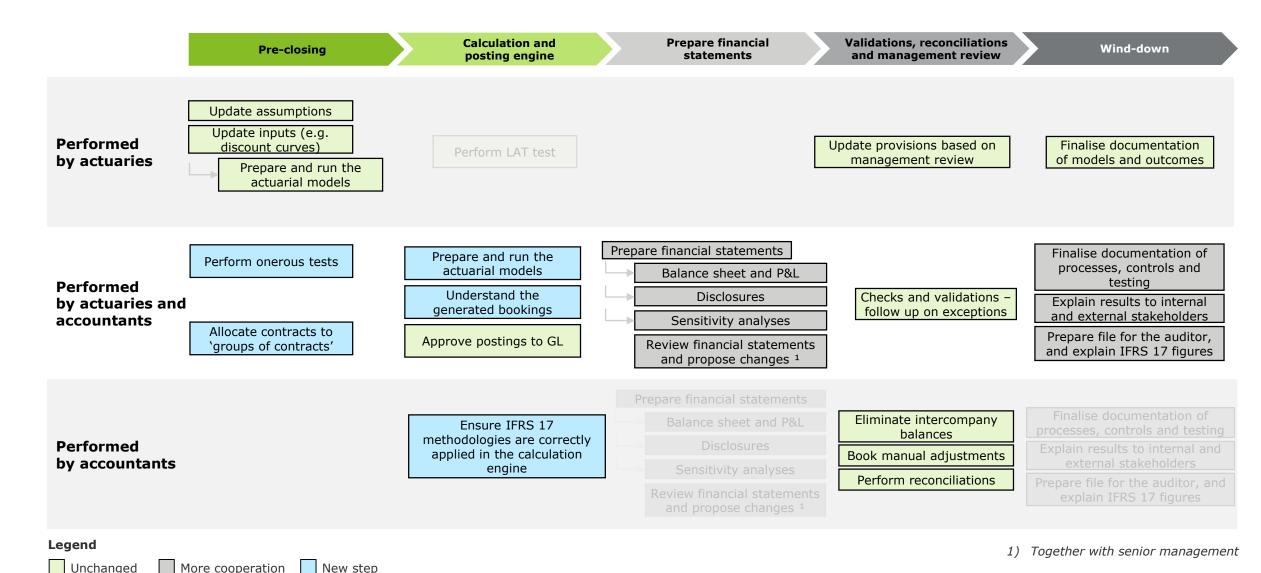
These income statements are purely for illustrative purposes

IFRS 4: Limited cooperation between actuaries and accountants



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IFRS 17: Extensive cooperation between actuaries and accountants



IFRS 17 example: Actuarial process drives the revenue recognition

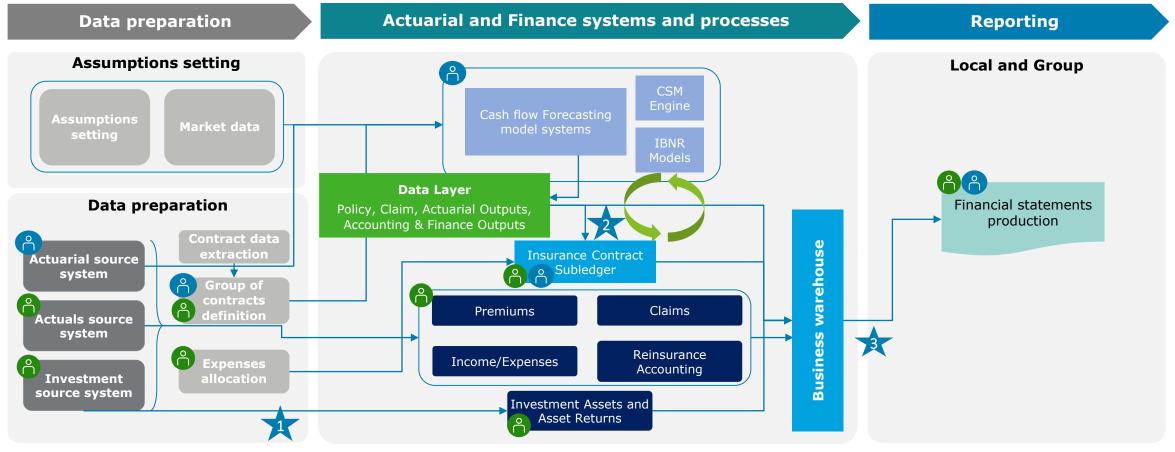
Legend





Accountants
Continuous data flow
between actuarial and
accounting tools

The to be data flow requires more checkpoints compared to IFRS 4 and also require actuaries, accountants and IT analysts to work closely together





Data from feeders are final and can be used for actuarial calculations and the accounting entries



Results from actuarial calculations are posted in the insurance contract subledger



All the postings are booked and included in the business warehouse that can feed required reporting

Voting

Increased cooperation between actuaries and accountants

How will the increased cooperation between the actuaries and accountants be taken into account in your organisation?

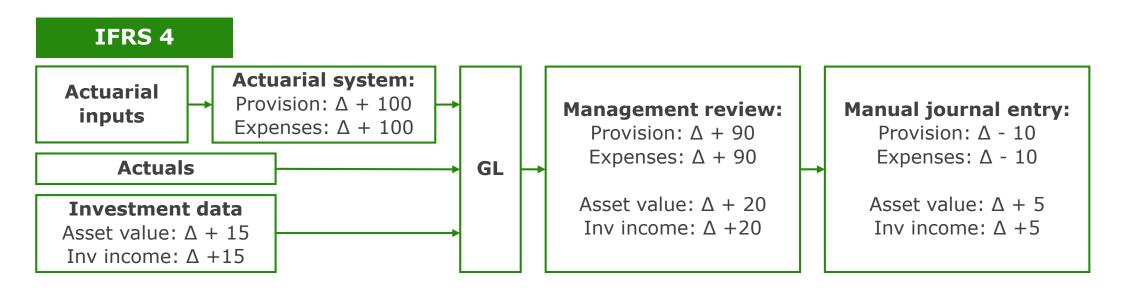
- Actuaries and accountants will both be in the same Finance team
- ☐ Actuaries and accountants in separate teams, but an additional 'mixed core team' to promote cooperation
- ☐ Actuaries and accountants in separate teams but extended cooperation
- → Other
- ☐ Have not decided yet

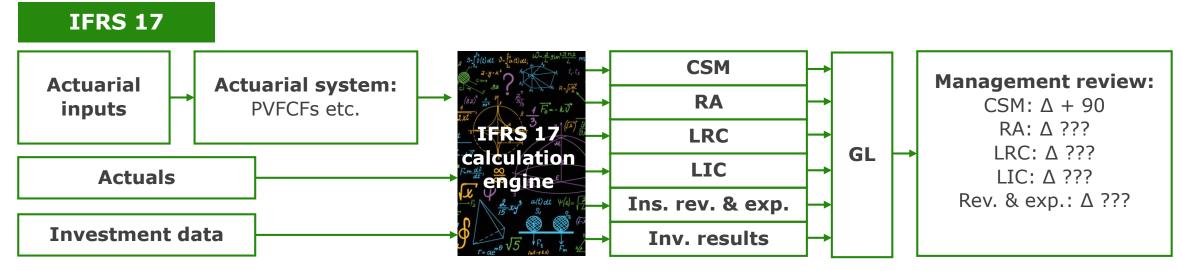
Closing process steps and calendar

IFRS 17 requires new steps to be performed during the closing process

High level closing process steps Preparing figures	Booking figures	Management review and manual adjustments	Preparing financial statements	
Financial assets classification	 Subledger: FCF and CSM booked in the subledger Other insurance postings booked in the subledger (actuals) Insurance trial balance constructed in the subledger General Ledger: All insurance postings flowing from subledger to the GL Full trial balance constructed 	 Management sign off of the figures booked Final manual adjustments if required 	 Financial statements and disclosures prepared using the latest balance Other reporting preparation 	Leg New IFRS

Manual journal entries: IFRS 4 versus IFRS 17





With more tasks to be performed with IFRS 17, the closing calendar becomes more challenging



Observation

- More tasks need to be performed under IFRS 17
- Will need to prepare the figures in the same timetable as with IFRS 4, or even earlier, in order to meet existing reporting deadlines



Issue

 When calculating backwards from the desired publication date, it becomes clear not all tasks fit within the current timetable



Project impacts

- Redefine the closing process
- Use the Dry Runs to identify room for optimisation during the business as usual (BAU) process



Focus areas

- Automation of parts of the process: reconciliations, controls, ...
- Analysis of tasks that could be anticipated: assumptions settings, data preparation, etc.
- Optimisation of the data structure
- Well-rehearsed Finance team

Voting

Closing timetable

Have you already set up the new closing timetable for your organisation?

- ☐ Yes, done
- Working on it
- Not yet started

New IFRS 17 controls

A complete review of the risk and control matrix need to be performed and new IFRS 17 specific controls created



Examples of controls type relevant with IFRS 17:

Type of controls	Description	
Validation of input data	More thorough validation of input data, due to the decrease ability to correct errors using manual journal entries	
IT controls	 Controls around new IFRS 17 engine and to ensure data is flowing as expected between systems Controls on the format of data All the required fields are populated Access rights controls (only defined persons have access to certain data) 	
First time adoption of IFRS 9 and IFRS 17	More reconciliations – and more complex reconciliation, due to the differences between Local GAAP $\!\!\!/$ IFRS 4 and I 17	
Reconciliation of data throughout the systems	Controls at each step of the closing process to ensure the audit trail exists (i.e. input data can be traced from each system – example: actuals)	
Data consistency	Ensure data remains above/below a threshold – Changes compared to previous period is consistent	
Business controls	Ensure data is consistent with the standard (i.e. sign of the data – ex: loss component is negative,)	

Illustrative examples of IFRS 17 controls

Control	Nature of the control	Control objective	Existing control	Team in charge of the control	Control description
Expenses reconciliation	Reconciliation of data between systems	Accuracy and completeness of data	No	Accounting / Actuarial	Reconcile the sum of the non-attributable and the attributable expenses in the GL to the expenses coming from the data layer
Premiums reconciliation	Reconciliation of data between systems	Reconcile the amount of premiums from the feeders with the amount disclosed in the reporting	No	Accounting	Reconcile the amount of premiums coming from the data layer to the amounts displayed in the IFRS 17 disclosures
Data flowing from subledger to general ledger	Data flow	Ensure data is flowing correctly and completely	No	IT	Check that all the postings booked in the insurance contract subledger flowed into the general ledger
Sign consistency	Validation	Ensure the sign is correct	Yes	Accounting / Actuarial	Check that expenses are negative and the income positive

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