

EFFECTS ON THE STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

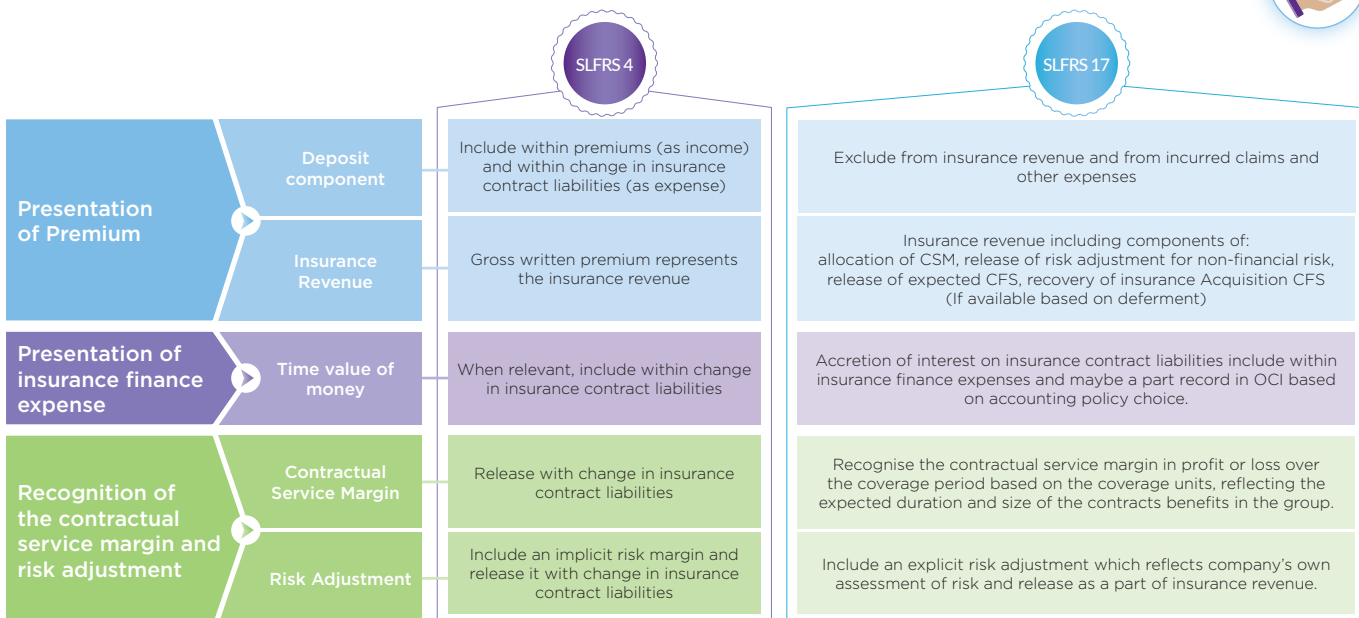
SCENARIO			EXPECTED EFFECTS OF SLFRS 17	
			Insurance contract liabilities	Equity
Current or historical Assumptions	Currently used discount rate (i.e. historical rate)	If historical rate is lower than current rate	▼ Decrease	▲ Increase
		If historical rate is higher than current rate	▲ Increase	▼ Decrease
Risk Margins	Currently used Risk margin	If risk margin is higher than risk adjustment in SLFRS 17	▼ Decrease	▲ Increase
		If risk margin is lower than risk adjustment in SLFRS 17	▲ Increase	▼ Decrease
Financial options and guarantees	Current value of minimum interest rate guarantees	If doesn't fully reflect in measurement of insurance contracts	▲ Increase	▼ Decrease
		If fully reflects in measurement of insurance contracts	↔ Low effect	↔ Low effect
Acquisition Cost	Existing treatment on acquisition costs	If expensed as incurred (i.e. the current treatment)	▼ Decrease	▲ Increase
			Depends	Depends

MEASURE	General model (Building Block Approach - BBA)	Complex: requiring calculation of a Unearned Premium at a granular level at inception and tracked over life of the contract	Default approach for the measurement of insurance contracts
	Premium allocation approach (PAA)	Simplified: similar to current accounting but with liability valuation based a model which is similar to discounting and risk margin	Generally, used for the contracts with duration of less than 12 months
	Variable fee approach (VFA)	Similar to the general model, but with an obligation to pay policyholders an amount equal to the fair value of underlying items, less an insurer's fee which is variable.	Used for the contracts with direct participation features

	Indicator	Caption	SLFRS 4	SLFRS 17
PRESENTATION OF INSURANCE CONTRACTS	◀ ▶	Insurance contract liabilities	Present separately	Present separately
		Reinsurance contract assets		
	✓	Insurance contract assets	Net with insurance contract liabilities	Present separately on the Statement of Financial Position
		Reinsurance contract liabilities	Net with reinsurance contract assets	
	X	Deferred acquisition costs	Present separately	Include under Insurance contract liabilities and provide a reconciliation from the opening to closing balances of insurance acquisition cash flows (CFS) as a disclosure note.
		Value of business acquired		Include in the measurement of insurance contracts and disclose value of contracts acquired on initial recognition. Subsequently, this value will be included within the contractual service margin.
		Policy loans		Include in the measurement of insurance contracts and disclose if they are a key metric for the company financial statement users.
		Premiums receivable	Present separately as financial assets	Include in the measurement of insurance contracts and disclose premiums received for insurance contracts issued in a reconciliation from the opening to closing balances of insurance contracts.
		Unearned premiums	Present separately for non-life insurance contracts	Include in the measurement of insurance contracts and are disclosed as specified in premium receivable.
		Claims payable	Present separately as financial liabilities	Include in the measurement of insurance contracts and disclose claims paid in a reconciliation from the opening to closing balances of insurance contracts.

◀ ▶ Line items unchanged (for presentation purposes) ✓ Expected 'new' line items ✗ Line items not required by either SLFRS 4 or SLFRS 17

EFFECTS ON THE STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME



Amount recognised	Changes to the financial assumptions			
	Effects of changes in discount rates	Scenarios		
		Increase in risk-free rate	Increase in asset default risk	
		Value of financial assets measured at fair value	▼ Decrease	▼ Decrease
		Value of insurance contract liabilities	▼ Decrease	↗ No change
	Effect on profit – SLFRS 4	▼ Decrease	▼ Decrease	
	Effect on profit – SLFRS 17	↔ No effect if matched	▼ Decrease	

Effects of changes in estimation of fulfilment CFs	Treatment for estimation changes in fulfillment cash flows	
	Initial Recognition	Subsequent Measurement
Results net outflow (onerous contracts)	Charge loss immediately to the Profit or Loss (P&L)	Recognise additional losses to the P&L
Results net inflow (Profitable and contracts can become onerous subsequently)	Recognise the contractual service margin and releases it to the P&L based on coverage units over the period.	Adjust contractual service margin and if it becomes zero, recognise the additional charge to P&L.

Illustration of Financial Statements	SLFRS 4		SLFRS 17	
	Premiums	xx	Insurance revenue	xx
	Investment income	xx	Incurred claims and expenses	(xx)
	Incurred claims and expenses	(xx)	Insurance service result	xx
	Change in insurance contract liabilities	xx	Investment income	xx
	Profit or loss for the year	xx	Insurance finance expenses	xx
	Other comprehensive income	xx	Net financial result	xx
	Total comprehensive income	xx	Profit or loss for the year	xx
			Other comprehensive income	xx
			Total comprehensive income	xx

	Disclosure requirements	What's new?
ENFS	Insurance Contract Liabilities	
	<p>Reconciliation of the net carrying amounts of contracts analysed by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The net liabilities (assets) for remaining coverage excluding the loss component• Any loss component• The liabilities for incurred claims• The estimates of the present value of the future cash flows• The risk adjustment for non-financial risk• The CSM	

Insurance Finance Income or Expense (IFI or IFE)	
Explanation of the relationship between insurance finance income or expenses and the investment return on assets	

Assets for insurance acquisition cash flows

<p>ED IN FINANCIAL</p>	<p>Reconciliation of assets for insurance acquisition cash flows including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognition of impairment losses and reversals • Quantitative disclosure of when the entity expects to derecognise an asset for insurance acquisition cash flows in appropriate time bands 	

Contract type	Revenue recognition
Contracts measured under the PAA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An analysis of insurance revenue An analysis of the effect of contracts initially recognised in the period Quantitative disclosure of when the entity expects to recognise the remaining CSM in profit or loss in appropriate time bands

Direct participating contracts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The composition of underlying items and their fair values The effect of the risk mitigation option For any change in the basis for disaggregating IFI or IFE (Why change is required, amount of adjustment, impact on carrying amount)

EXPLANATION	Transition amounts
	<p>For contracts measured under the modified retrospective approach or the fair value approach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reconciliation of the CSM Amounts of insurance revenue separately under each approach How the entity determined the measurement of the contracts at the date of transition If IFR1 or IFR6 are disaggregated between PSL and OCI, a reconciliation of the cumulative amounts included in OCI for related financial assets at EVOCI.

INFORM FROM INSURANCE CONTRACTS	Disclosure requirements	What's new?
	Information about the effect of the regulatory frameworks If contracts are included within the same group as a result of law or regulation	●
	Information about risk concentrations	
	For each type of risks:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The exposures to risks, how they arise and changes therein • The entity's objectives, policies and processes for managing the risks, methods used to measure the risks and changes therein • Summary quantitative information about exposure to the risk at the reporting date, based on information provided internally to key management personnel or, when this is not provided, based on the specific disclosure requirements provided 	●



<p>INSURANCE AND EXTENT OF RISKS ASSUMED</p>	<p>Insurance and market risks</p>	
	<p>For insurance risk, a sensitivity analysis that shows the effect for insurance contracts issued, before and after risk mitigation by the reinsurance</p>	
	<p>Methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analyses, changes therein and the reasons for such changes</p>	



If an entity discloses an alternative sensitivity analysis in place of any of those specified above, explanations of the method used and its objective, the main parameters and assumptions, and any limitations that may result in the information provided,

For each type of market risk, a sensitivity analysis that explains the relationship between the sensitivities from insurance contracts and those from financial assets

Disclosure requirements	What's new?
<p>Estimation techniques</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Methods used to measure insurance contracts and processes for estimating the inputs to those methods Any changes in methods and processes for estimating inputs used to measure contracts, the reason for each change and the type of contracts affected Approach used to identify changes in discretionary cash flows for contracts about which an participating 	


IFRS 13 DETERMINE WHEN APPLYING SURFERS	<p>Cash flows for contracts with and without direct participation features</p>	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If IFI or IFE are disaggregated between P&L and OCI, an explanation of the methods used to determine the amounts recognised in P&L. • If a technique other than the confidence level technique is used to determine the risk adjustment for non-financial risk (RANFR), disclosure of the technique used and the confidence level that corresponds to the results of that technique 	

Assumptions	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the risk adjustment for non-financial risk, including whether changes therein are disaggregated into an insurance service component and an insurance finance component 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine discount rates Determine investment components 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Determine the relative weighting of the benefits provided by insurance coverage and investment 	

5	services	
	Inputs	
	Yield curve (or range of yield curves) used to discount cash flows that do not vary based on the returns on underlying items	
	Confidence level used to determine the risk adjustment for non- financial risk	

Disclosure requirements	What's new?
Insurance risk Claims development – i.e. actual claims compared with previous estimates of the undiscounted amount of the claims	

Credit risk	
The entity's maximum exposure to credit risk	
Information about the credit quality of reinsurance contract assets	

Liquidity risk	
A description of how liquidity risk is managed	
Materiality and the likelihood of a significant risk	

maturity analyses that show, as a minimum, net cash flows for each of the first five years after the reporting date and in aggregate beyond the first five years, which may be based on the estimated timing of:




- The remaining contractual undiscounted net cash flows; or
- The estimates of the present value of the future cash flows

Amounts that are payable on demand and their relationship with the carrying amounts of the related portfolios of contracts

New disclosure Existing requirement

Expanded requirement - Similar disclosure more detailed or

EFFECTS ON KEY FINANCIAL METRICS

	Metric	Common method of calculation	Effects - SLFRS 17	Explanation
Volume Metrics	Earned premiums (SLFRS 4) and insurance revenue (SLFRS 17)	As reported in financial statements (measurement methods vary when applying SLFRS 4)		Depends on existing insurance accounting practices. For companies that currently include within earned premiums any deposit component on long-term insurance contracts, when they apply SLFRS 17, insurance revenue is expected to be significantly lower.*
	Gross premiums (or premiums written)	Premiums expected to be collected over the contracts' duration (ie not only premiums already received)		This metric could be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, but is not permitted to be presented on the face of the statement of comprehensive income as a measure of insurance revenue.
	Premiums due	Invoiced or receivable premiums, which are unconditionally due to the insurer		The premiums-due metric is similar to the premiums received in a period. When applying SLFRS 17, premiums received for insurance contracts issued are required to be disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, but are not permitted to be presented on the face of the statement of comprehensive income as a measure of insurance revenue.

Profitability Metrics	Contractual service margin added from new contracts	Contractual service margin initially recognised in the period	▲	This will be a new metric provided by all insurers in a consistent manner. SLFRS 17 requires its disclosure in the notes to the financial statements.
	Insurance service result	As reported applying SLFRS 17	▲	This will be a new metric comprising insurance revenue less insurance service expenses.
	Profit or loss	As reported applying SLFRS Standards	●	Depends on the existing insurance accounting practices applied by a company.
	Return On Equity (ROE)	$\frac{\text{Profit or loss}}{\text{Equity}}$	●	Depends on the effects on profit or loss and on equity, which depend on the existing insurance accounting practices applied by a company.
	Earnings Per Share (EPS)	$\frac{\text{Profit or loss}}{\text{Number of shares outstanding}}$	●	Depends on the effects on profit or loss, which depend on the existing insurance accounting practices applied by a company. SLFRS 17 does not change the denominator.
	Net investment return	Investment return less insurance finance expenses	▲	The investment margin earned in the period will be presented in the statement of comprehensive income and will provide an important new profitability measure.
	Operating profit and underlying profit	Various methods—earnings from ordinary activities before income taxes, excluding earnings from investments	●	The effects of applying SLFRS 17 will depend on the existing insurance accounting practices applied by a company and on the nature of the adjustments made to profit or loss reported applying SLFRS Standards.
	Combined ratio	$\frac{\text{Incurred claims and other expenses}}{\text{Earned premiums}}$	●	Incurred claims will be reported discounted and adjusted for risk. The change in ratio will depend on particular facts and circumstances.

Liquidity Metrics	Net operating cash flow	Various methods—cash flow from operating activities does not include cash related to equity and borrowing	Insurers are expected to review the cash flow classification in their operating, financing and investing activities in the light of the changes introduced by IFRS 17 in the presentation of information about insurance contracts in the statement of comprehensive income
	Net cash flow	Various methods—cash flow from operating activities does not include cash related to equity and borrowing	Insurers are expected to review the cash flow classification in their operating, financing and investing activities in the light of the changes introduced by IFRS 17 in the presentation of information about insurance contracts in the statement of comprehensive income

▲ New metric
 ■ No change
 ● Depends

THE ESSENTIAL INSURANCE JARGONS

SLFRS 4	SLFRS 17	SLFRS 4	SLFRS 17	SLFRS 4	SLFRS 17
Claim or loss reserves	Liability for incurred claims-LIC	Value in force-VIF	Contractual service margin-CSM	Unearned premium reserves-UPR	Liability for remaining coverage-LRC
Underwriting profit	Insurance service result	New business profit	Contractual service margin-CSM	Experience variances -life	Experience adjustments and change in estimates
Earned premiums	Insurance revenue	Premiums due	Premiums received	Premiums written	Present value of new business premiums