

### Key differences from prudential reporting

IFRS 17 Liabilities: Generally higher due to inclusion of CSM on profitable contracts.

#### Day-One Profits:

Prudential Reporting: Recognizes profit immediately in own funds.

IFRS 17: Defers profit recognition over the coverage period via CSM.

### GMM - Generalised Measurement Model

Default Model for most insurance contracts.

**Discounting** Required when it materially affects provisions or as mandated by legislation.

Need to disclose liability before discounting, and the assumptions used

#### Consider for discount rate:

Reflects the assets backing the liabilities

Excluded assets - premium debtors

Taxation - tax deductible

Variability

**Performance Timing:** Affects the timing of profit emergence, not actual performance.

### Building blocks

Building Blocks

### Best Estimate Future Cashflows (BEL)

Includes: All cashflows within the contract boundary.

#### Contract Boundary

Period where the insurer is obligated to provide coverage.

Ends when the insurer can reassess risk and reprice.

#### Differences from Prudential Reporting:

### Best Estimate Future Cashflows (BEL) (cont)

Includes acquisition and maintenance expenses.

Different discount rates and contract boundaries.

Includes tax-related flows.

Requires unbundling certain contracts.

### Risk Adjustment (RA)

Compensation for uncertainty in amount and timing of cashflows.

Similar to: Risk margin in prudential reporting.

Methodology: Not prescribed; confidence level must be disclosed.

Release: Recognized in profit as risk expires over time.

### Contractual Service Margin (CSM)

Represents unearned future profits on a group of contracts.

#### Initial Recognition:

For profitable contracts:  $CSM = -(BEL + RA)$  to make initial liability zero.

For onerous contracts:  $CSM = 0$ ; losses recognized immediately.

#### Release Pattern

Based on coverage units (e.g., benefit-weighted policies)

Recognized in profit over the coverage period.

### Discounting

Adjusts cashflows to present value using appropriate discount rates.

### PAA - Premium Allocation Approach

Simplified Model for short-duration contracts.

#### Eligibility Criteria

Contracts where: PAA measurement  $\approx$  GMM measurement (not materially different)

And Coverage period  $\leq$  one year.

#### Key Features

Similar to: Unearned Premium Reserve (UPR).

No Explicit: CSM or RA (implicit in the unearned premium).

Onerous Contracts: Loss component recognized at inception, similar to an unexpired risk reserve

