## Functionalities of IFRS17 demonstrated on simple contract

In order to demonstrate IFRS 17 functionality we can take simple 3 year contract. Expected cash flows are:

- a) premium 1000€
- b) commision 100€
- c) claims 600€, 200€ for each year of coverage
- d) later expected claims for 2017 are raised by 100€ (to 300€ instead of 200€)
- e) interest rate increses by 5%
- f) risk adjustement is 10% of claims incurred

The solution saves hystoric and actual interest rates as required by the standard. On the picture below, there are historic interests rates shown in column »Locked-in factor« and actual interest rates saved in column »Discount factor«.

	Previous	Recognition	Rec. discount	Nominal	Discount factor	Discount	Locked-in factor	Discount locked
017	220,00	0,00	0,00	220,00	0,909091	200,00	0,952381	209,53
016	440,00	0,00	0,00	550,00	0,909091	481,82	0,952381	513,83
RODUCT1_EUR	440,00	0,00	0,00	550,00	0,909091	481,82	0,952381	513,83
201601_201812	440,00	0,00	0,00	550,00	0,909091	481,82	0,952381	513,83
<ul><li>Insurance</li></ul>	400,00	0,00	0,00	500,00	0,909091	438,02	0,952381	467,12
31/12/2017	200,00	0,00	0,00	300,00	0,909091	272,73	0,952381	285,71
31/12/2018	200,00	0,00	0,00	200,00	0,826446	165,29	0,907029	181,41

Figure 1 Saved historic and actual interest rates

Initially we expect 600€ with present value of 546€. Remaining 353,17€ is allocated to risk adjustment (aka RA) and contract service margin (aka CSM). On the picture bellow we can see that initial liability for remaining coverage is 546,83€.

	Previous	Recognition	Unwinding	Change rate	Chg rate derec	Change CF-OCI	Unlocking CSM	Change CF-PL	Amortisation	Derecognition	PV future CF	Check
Ф 31/12/2018	181,82	0,00	9,52	8,66	0,00	0,00	9,99	9,99	-200,00	0,00	9,99	0,00
Ф 31/12/2017	438,02	0,00	23,36	20,44	0,00	0,00	9,99	0,00	-300,00	0,00	181,82	0,00
Ф 31/12/2016	546,83	0,00	25,06	-29,10	0,00	0,00	95,24	-0,01	-200,00	0,00	438,02	9,99
Ф 31/01/2016	9,99	-353,17	9,99	0,00	0,00	0,00	9,99	0,00	900,00	0,00	546,83	9,99

Figure 2 PV of future cash flows with reconciliation

Solution performs automatic reconciliation checks of movement. For example:

•	initial balance at beginning of the period:		546,83€
•	interest accrual:	+	25,06€
•	effect of change of interest rate:	-	29,10€
•	increase of expectation	+	95,24€
•	amortisation of expected claims for the period (2016)	-	<u>200€</u>
	SUM		438.03€

Calculated amount of 438,03€ is compared to PV(FCF) of 438,02€. The difference of 0,01€ has arisen due to rounding. Solution automatically creates appropriate posting:



Figure 3 Posting to allow for rounding error

As expectation of claims in 2017 has been increased from 200€ to 300€ and there is assumption that RA is 10% of claims incurred, RA is also increased. Its PV is increased by 9,52€. The Standard allows different treatment of this increase, for example it may be done on the expense of CSM.



Figure 4 Reconciliation of CSM

Solution also peforms automatic reconcilliation of CSM. For example:

•	initial balance		298.49€
•	interest accrual	+	14,92€
•	unlocking of CSM due to RA increase	-	9,52€
•	unlocking of CSM due to increase of expectation	-	95,24€
•	release of CSM (for the year 2016)	-	<u>69,55€</u>
	SUM		139,10€

Calculated amount of 139,10 is compared to 139,10€ and no difference is observed.

If increase of expectation would be more severe, it could happen that CSM would not be big enough. In such cases Onerous Liability would be established and corresponding amount would be posted as loss as shown bellow (for different portfolio):

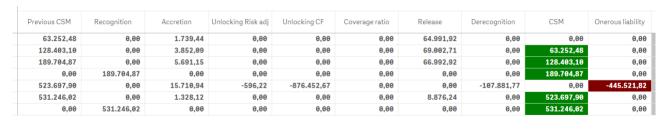




Figure 5 Example of Onerous Liability

In case of subsequential positive change of claim experience this Onerous Liability is reduced and profit is recognised. If positive change is bigger than Onerous Liability, than CSM is established again.

In this example claims are settled within the period and no Liability for Incurred Claims (aka. LIC) is established.

Results may be shown graphically as shown on the picture bellow:

### Liability for remaining coverage

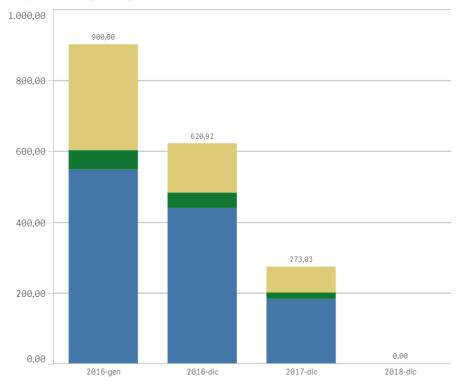


Figure 6 Results for Standard method (aka. BBA)

Solution also support Simplified method (aka Premium Allocation Aproach, PAA). Insurance may compare the difference in order to justify use of PAA. On the picture bellow there is shown comparison between these two methods for another portfolio. Both methods produce similar results.

# Compare BBA vs PAA

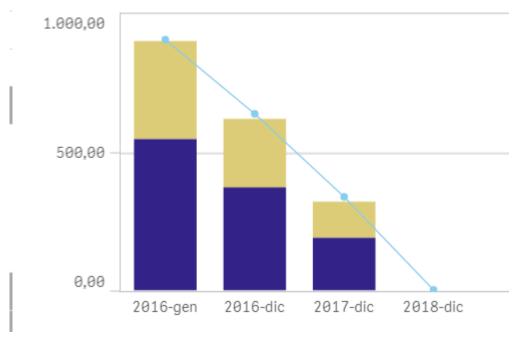


Figure 7 Comparison of BBA and PAA (for different portfolio)

Solution produce Balance and Profit and Loss Statements.

#### **Profit and loss**

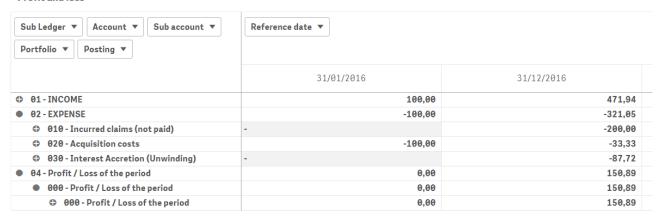


Figure 8 Profit and Loss Statement

Solution produces apropriate postings for the general ledger. These postings are fully customisable according to the requirements of the general ledger.

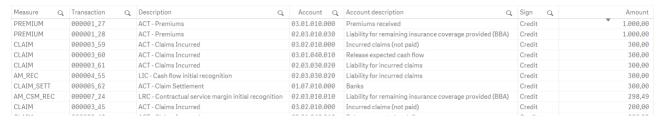


Figure 9 Example of postings for the general ledger

## Disclosures of statutary reports

Solution may be implemented in such way that statutory reports are reconcilled according to sample provided by auditor. For example, bellow are reconcilliations according to the sample, provided by KPMG.

				2017					2016		
			Liabilities fo	or incurred cla	ims (see (D))			Liabilities fo	r incurred cla	ims (see (D))	
				Contract	s under PAA				Contract	s under PAA	
				Estimates					Estimates		
		Liabilities		of present	Risk		Liabilities		of present	Risk	
		for		value of	adjustment for		for		value of	adjustment for	
		remaining	Contracts not	future cash	non-financial		remaining	Contracts not	future cash	non-financial	
In millions of USD	Note	coverage	under PAA	flows	risk	Total	coverage	under PAA	flows	risk	Total
Opening liabilities		624	-	-	-	624	900	-	-	-	900
Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI											
Insurance revenue	9	(437)	-	-	-	(437)	(324)	-	-	-	(324)
Insurance services expenses											
Incurred claims and other insurance service expenses		-	300	-	-	300	-	200	-	-	200
Amortisation of insurance acquisition cash flows		34	-	-	-	34	34	-	-	-	34
Losses and reversal of losses on onerous contracts		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments to liabilities for incurred claims		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Risk adjustment for non-financial risk	-
•		34	300	-	- "	334	34	200	-	- "	234
Insurance service result		(403)	300	-	-	(103)	(290)	200	-	-	(90)
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts	10	33	-	-	- "	33	42	-	-	-	42
Effect of movements in exchange rates		(9)	-	-	-	(9)	(29)	-	-	-	(29)
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI		(379)	300	-	-	(79)	(276)	200	-	-	(76)
Cash flows											
Premiums received		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid		-	(300)	-	-	(300)	-	(200)	-	-	(200)
Insurance acquisition cash flows		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total cash flows		-	(300)	-	- "	(300)	-	(200)	-	- "	(200)
Contracts transferred on disposal of subsidiary	35(B)(i)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing liabilities		245	-	-	-	245	624	-	-	-	624

Figure 10 Analysis by remaining coverage and incurred claims

			2017				2016		
		Estimates of				Estimates of			
		present value F	lisk adjustment			present value	Risk adjustment		
		of future cash	for non-			of future cash	for non-		
In millions of USD	Note	flows	financial risk	CSM (see C))	Total	flows	financial risk	CSM (see C))	Total
Opening liabilities		438	44	139	621	547	55	298	900
Changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI									
Changes that relate to current services									
CSM recognised for services provided		-	-	(73)	(73)	-	-	(70)	(70)
Change in risk adjustment for non-financial risk for risk expired		-	(30)	-	(30)	-	(20)	-	(20)
Experience adjustments		-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Changes that relate to future services									
Contracts initially recognised in the year		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in estimates that adjust the CSM		-	-	-	-	95	10	(105)	-
Insurance service result		-	(30)	(73)	(103)	95	(10)	(174)	(90)
Net finance expenses from insurance contracts		23	2	7	33	25	3	15	42
Effect of movements in exchange rates		20	2	-	22	(29)	(3)	=	(32)
Total changes in the statement of profit or loss and OCI		44	(26)	(66)	(48)	91	(11)	(159)	(79)
Cash flows									
Premiums received		-	-	-	-		-	-	-
Claims and other insurance service expenses paid		(300)	-	-	(300)	(200)	-	-	(200)
Total cash flows		(300)	-	-	(300)	(200)	-	-	(200)
Closing liabilities		182	18	73	273	438	44	139	621

Figure 11 Analysis by measurement component

Above analysis use different definitions of revenue. An error may be detected in case of difference between them.

## Friendly dynamic presentation layer

Solution supports different BI tools, like Qlik, PowerBI, MicroStrategy. It creates data mart cube that may be accessed by different tools, for example PowerBi.

By default connection to Qlik is provided, however reports may be designed for different tools.

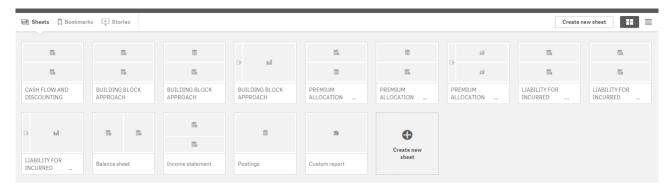


Figure 12 Example of predefined reports in Qlik

Reports may be drilled down by entity, Line of Business, Unit of Account, Products, etc.

Our company has experiences with other tools and may prepare such reports in other BI tools, like PowerBi or Microstrategy.

	AM CSM PREV	AM CSM REC	AM CSM UNWIND	UNLOCKING RISK ADJ	UNLOCKING CF	PR COVER RATIO	AM CSM RELEASE	AM CSM DER	AM CSM	AM OCL
31/01/2016	0.00	4,173,447.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.00	0.00	4,173,447.48	0.00
*L_LPT1_USD	0.00	1,391,149.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	1,391,149.16	0.00
201601_202212	0.00	1,791,149.16	0.00	0.00	9.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	1,391,149.16	0.00
L_LPT2_USD	0.00	1,391,149.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	1,391,149.16	0.00
L_LPT3_USD	0.00	1,391,149.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.00	1,391,149.16	0.00
31/12/2016	4,173,447.48	0.00	208,672.38	0.00	0.00	0.60	438,211.98	0.00	3,943,907.88	0.00
Onerous contract l										
	AM OCL REC	AM OCL PRE	V AM O AMORT				M OCL CUNWIND CH	AM OCL HGRATE DELTA	AM OCL RISK CHGRATE DELTA	AM OCL DER
	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*31/01/2016			17017		0	0	0	0	0	0
*31/01/2016 *L_LPT1_USD	0		0							
	0 0		0	0	0	0	0		0	0
▼L_LPT1_USD	0 0		0 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*L_LPT1_USD 201601_202212	0 0 0		0 0	0	0 0	0	0 0	0 0	0 0	

Figure 13 Example of CSM report generated in Microstrategy