**Exposure Draft**

***SSAP No. 105—WORKING CAPITAL FINANCE INVESTMENTS***

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| **Hearing Date:** 2020 Spring National Meeting | **Location:**  2020 Spring National Meeting |
| **Deadline for Written Notice of Intent to Speak:**  January 31, 2020 | **Deadline for Receipt of Written Comments:**  January 31, 2020 |

Notice of Public Hearing and Request for Written Comments

**Basis for hearings**. The Statutory Accounting Principles Working Group (SAPWG) will hold a public hearing to obtain information from and views of interested individuals and organizations about the standards proposed in this Exposure Draft. The SAPWG will conduct the hearing in accordance with the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) policy statement on open meetings. An individual or organization desiring to speak must notify the NAIC in writing by **January 31, 2020.** Speakers will be notified as to the date, location, and other details of the hearings.

**Oral presentation requirements.** The intended speaker must submit a position paper, a detailed outline of a proposed presentation or comment letter addressing the standards proposed in the Exposure Draft by **January 31, 2020**. Individuals or organizations whose submission is not received by that date will only be granted permission to present at the discretion of the SAPWG chair. All submissions should be addressed to the NAIC staff at the address listed below.

**Format of the hearings**. Speakers will be allotted up to 10 minutes for their presentations to be followed by a period for answering questions from the SAPWG. Speakers should use their allotted time to provide information in addition to their already submitted written comments as those comments will have been read and analyzed by the SAPWG. Those submissions will be included in the public record and will be available at the hearings for inspection.

**Copies**. Exposure Drafts can be obtained on the Internet at the NAIC Home Page (http://www.naic.org). The documents can be downloaded using Microsoft Word.

**Written comments**. Participation at a public hearing is not a prerequisite to submitting written comments on this Exposure Draft. Written comments are given the same consideration as public hearing testimony.

The Statutory Accounting Principles Statement of Concepts was adopted by the Accounting Practices & Procedures (EX4) Task Force on September 20, 1994, in order to provide a foundation for the evaluation of alternative accounting treatments. All issues considered by the SAPWG will be evaluated in conjunction with the objectives of statutory reporting and the concepts set forth in the Statutory Accounting Principles Statement of Concepts. Whenever possible, establish a relationship between your comments and the principles defining statutory accounting.

The exposure period is not meant to measure support for, or opposition to, a particular accounting treatment but rather to accumulate an analysis of the issues from other perspectives and persuasive comments supporting them. Therefore, form letters and objections without valid support for their conclusions are not helpful in the deliberations of the working group. Comments should not simply register your agreement or disagreement without a detailed explanation, a description of the impact of the proposed guidelines, or possible alternative recommendations for accomplishing the regulatory objective.

Any individual or organization may send written comments addressed to the Working Group to the attention of Julie Gann at [jgann@naic.org](mailto:jgann@naic.org), Robin Marcotte at [rmarcotte@naic.org](mailto:rmarcotte@naic.org), Jim Pinegar at [jpinegar@naic.org](mailto:jpinegar@naic.org), Fatima Sediqzad at [fsediqzad@naic.org](mailto:fsediqzad@naic.org) and Jake Stultz at [jstultz@naic.org](mailto:jstultz@naic.org) no later than **January 31, 2020**. Electronic submission is preferred. Robin Marcotte is the NAIC Staff that is the project lead for this topic.

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# Statement of Statutory Accounting Principles No. 105

# Working Capital Finance Investments

## Status

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Type of Issue | Common Area |
| Issued | December 15, 2013; December 2019 exposure draft. |
| Effective Date | January 1, 2014 |
| Affects | No other pronouncements |
| Affected by | No other pronouncements |
| Interpreted by | INT 06-07 |
| Relevant Appendix A Guidance | None |

Status 1

SCOPE OF STATEMENT 1

SUMMARY CONCLUSION 2

Working Capital Finance Program - Definitions and Conditions 2

Confirmation Process 4

Program Requirements 4

Exclusions 5

Accounting and Reporting 6

Default 7

Impairment 7

Disclosures 7

Effective Date and Transition 8

REFERENCES 8

Relevant Issue Papers 8

## SCOPE OF STATEMENT

1. This statement establishes statutory accounting principles for working capital finance investments held by reporting entities. This statement amends *SSAP No. 20—Nonadmitted Assets* (SSAP No. 20) to allow working capital finance investments as admitted assets to the extent they conform to the requirements of this statement.

## SUMMARY CONCLUSION

1. Working capital finance investments represent a confirmed short-term obligation[[1]](#footnote-1) to pay a specified amount owed by one party (the obligor) to another (typically a supplier of goods), generated as a part of a working capital finance investment program currently designated by the NAIC Securities Valuation Office. Pursuant to the working capital finance investment program, this short-term obligation has been transferred by the entity entitled to payment (typically a supplier of goods) to a third party investor.
2. Working capital finance investments held by a reporting entity represent a right of the reporting entity to receive future payment. This Statement provides accounting and reporting guidelines for the right to receive payment under working capital finance programs that meet particular criteria.

### Working Capital Finance Program - Definitions and Conditions

1. A “working capital finance program” is an open account program under which an investor may purchase interests, or evidence thereof, in commercial non-insurance receivables. A working capital finance program is created for the benefit of a commercial investment-grade obligor and its suppliers of goods or services, and facilitated by a finance agent.
2. A working capital finance program transfers a right to payment to an investor from a short term obligation and arises from transactions among:
   1. a buyer of goods or services that becomes an obligor to the supplier of goods or services,
   2. the supplier(s) of those goods or services,
   3. a finance agent, and
   4. an investor.
3. A “working capital finance investment” is an interest in payment(s) from a confirmed supplier receivable issued pursuant to a working capital finance program. The payment (maturity) date must not exceed one year from the date of invoice from the supplier to the obligor. This investment is created when the investor purchases from a working capital finance program that is currently designated as NAIC “1” or “2” by the NAIC Securities Valuation Office, any of the following:
   1. One or more confirmed supplier receivables;
   2. in case of a participation, a participation interest in one or more confirmed supplier receivables issued by the finance agent or lead lender holding confirmed supplier receivables; or
   3. a certificate, note or other interest manifestation, documented in a way that is verifiable, representing a legally enforceable interest in a right to payment either directly to the investor or from a trust, other special purpose entity or pool holding confirmed supplier receivables.
4. “Obligor” is the party that purchases the goods or services that generates the original supplier receivable which is the payable for that Obligor). The obligor must have an NAIC designation of “1” or “2” or a Credit Rating Provider equivalent. The obligor must confirm the supplier receivable described in paragraph 11 as described in the confirmation process in paragraphs 12-13.
5. “Supplier” is the party that sells the goods or services to the obligor. The supplier sells the confirmed supplier receivable in accordance with the terms of the working capital finance program designated by the NAIC Securities Valuation Office at a price agreed to by the finance agent and/or investor.
6. “Investor” is the party purchasing a working capital finance investment in accordance with the terms of the working capital finance program designated by the NAIC Securities Valuation Office.
7. The “finance agent” is a bank, financial institution, other financial intermediary, or service provider that facilitates the working capital finance program, arranges the sale, assignment or transfer of the confirmed supplier receivable to the investor for a fee and administers the payment mechanism. In the case of participation, the finance agent must inform the reporting entity investor of a default or event of default as soon as it becomes aware of such default or event of default. For the working capital finance program to qualify under this SSAP, the finance agent must meet the requirements of either paragraph 10.a. or 10.b.:
   1. The finance agent is directly regulated by, or falls under the supervision of, a financial regulator of its domiciliary country provided that such country appears on the *Purposes and Procedures Manual of the NAIC Investment Analysis Office* List of Jurisdictions Eligible for Netting; or
   2. Payments from the obligor must be paid directly to the reporting entity (investor) or into an account maintained by a regulated financial institution for the benefit of investors in the working capital finance program and, in either case, the finance agent cannot be the beneficiary of such payment.
8. A “confirmed supplier receivable” is a first priority perfected security interest or right to payment of a monetary obligation from the obligor arising from the sale of goods or services from the supplier to the obligor the payment of which has been confirmed by the obligor committing and stating that the obligations under the agreement and any payment shall not be affected by the invalidity, unenforceability, existence, performance or non-performance of the underlying commercial trade transaction or any related contract or undertaking nor that it will not protest, delay, or deny, nor offer nor assert any defenses, personal or otherwise, against payment to the supplier or any party taking claims, interests, or rights to payments made by the supplier.
   1. The confirmed supplier receivable must be sold, assigned or otherwise transferred in a manner that results in an absolute, irrevocable and legally enforceable obligation that has been confirmed by the Obligor.
   2. In the case of a participation, the certificates or other evidence of participation provide an absolute, irrevocable, and legally enforceable obligation of the finance agent or holder of the confirmed supplier receivable to pay to the reporting entity investor all of the amounts due to it under the confirmed supplier receivable, without reduction or delay arising from any claims that the finance agent may have against the reporting entity investor. The reporting entity investor’s ability to exercise its rights as creditor, or to direct the finance agent to exercise the rights of a creditor on its behalf, shall not be subject to, other than during a cure period not to exceed thirty days, the discretion of the finance agent or other lenders or investors.

### Confirmation Process

1. In the case of a purchase, the investor shall verify, prior to the sale that the obligor has confirmed the respective amounts, payment dates and related invoice numbers’ specified dates and has waived all defenses to payment. In the case of a participation, the finance agent must verify that the obligor has confirmed the respective amounts, payment dates and related invoice reference numbers’ specified due dates, and has waived all defenses to payment in accordance with the confirmation process.
2. The obligor must commit and state that upon confirmation of a supplier receivable it is obligated to pay to the investor, the finance agent, or any third party acting as agent or trustee for the investor, a sum equal to the full amount of that confirmed supplier receivable(s) on a date certain stated in the confirmation and that it waives any right of setoff or other defenses to avoid or delay the full and timely payment of that Confirmed Supplier Receivable. The documents establishing the working capital finance program or the confirmation must state and confirm that the obligation to pay must be independent of any other contracts or claims that might be raised in defense arising from any transaction financed in connection with the WCFI program, the confirmed supplier receivable, or any other courses of performance or courses of dealing with the supplier.

### Program Requirements

1. The working capital finance program investor must provide in its annual filing with the Securities Valuation Office one of the following:
   1. An annual independent report according to Statement on Standards for Attestation Engagements (SSAE) No. 16 (or functional equivalent), reporting on controls at a service organization related to the administration of the investment; or
   2. An annual audit of the financial statements and internal controls of the consolidated group of which the finance agent is part, which does not note any material weaknesses related to servicing working capital financial investments.

The NAIC Securities Valuation Office would review the materiality of the report findings in making their determination of the assignment of a designation.

1. If the credit rating of the working capital finance program or obligor falls to non-investment grade (below the equivalent of NAIC designation “1” or “2”), the reporting entity shall nonadmit, the working capital finance investments obtained under the related working capital finance program and/or the related obligor. Due to the short-term nature of these investments, once an investment is nonadmitted due to the credit rating of the working capital finance program or the obligor, those investments will continue to be nonadmitted.
2. Reporting entity investors must have the ability to monitor the working capital finance program and the credit-related activities of the obligor. Reporting entity investors must provide information as requested to the state of domicile indicating that they have the ability to monitor on an ongoing basis the activities of the working capital finance program. Initial permission to invest in Working Capital Finance Investment Programs may be required by the domiciliary commissioner.
3. All contracts or agreements that are a part of or that together constitute a working capital finance program must provide that if a dispute arises among any of the parties under any of the contracts or agreements that are a part of or that together constitute the working capital finance program, each party agrees that the dispute will be submitted to a court of competent jurisdiction in the United States or a constituent state thereof or of an alternative dispute resolution process recognized thereby. All contracts or agreements that are a part of or that together constitute a working capital finance program must provide that any dispute arising under any of the contracts or agreements that are a part of or that together constitute the working capital finance program must be resolved pursuant to the laws of the United States or a constituent state thereof that address the substance of the dispute but excluding those laws addressing conflicts of law.

### Exclusions

1. A working capital finance investment excludes any receivables financed through:
   1. Factoring: the purchase of receivables in bulk from a supplier where the receivables represent the payment obligations of potentially thousands of buyers to a single supplier, in which the buyers have no relationship with or contractual obligation to pay the factor and retain all legal defenses to payment they may have against the supplier;
   2. Forfaiting: the purchase of one or a series of receivables from exporters by a forfaiter to enable the exporter (seller) to finance a commercial transaction with a buyer in which the Obligor has no relationship with or contractual obligation to pay the forfaiter and retains all legal defenses to pay it may have against the seller; or
   3. Invoice discounting: the advancement of funds by a finance company to a business entity with the funds advanced limited to a defined percentage of the business entity’s eligible and outstanding receivables.
2. Eligible Confirmed Supplier Receivables must not:
   1. Include insurance or insurance related assets;
   2. Be impaired or in default at the time of purchase;
   3. Have a payment (maturity) date longer than one year from the date of the invoice from the Supplier to the Obligor giving rise to the confirmed supplier receivable, and the maturity date must not be subject to change or rolling; nor
   4. Include any receivable of any parent or affiliate of the reporting entity investor, and neither the Obligor nor any Supplier may be affiliated with the reporting entity investor. Working Capital Finance Investments that have obligors or vendors that are affiliated with the investor are ineligible, and therefore, nonadmitted assets.

### Accounting and Reporting

1. The right to receive payment generated by a working capital finance investment issued under a working capital finance program is considered to meet the definition of an asset as defined in *SSAP No. 4—Assets and Nonadmitted Assets*, and is an admitted asset to the extent the investment conforms to the requirements set forth in this Statement and the *Purposes and Procedures Manual of the NAIC Investment Analysis Office*. For programs that comply with all of these elements, working capital finance investments shall be valued and reported in accordance with this Statement, the *Purposes and Procedures Manual of the NAIC Investment Analysis Office*, and the designation assigned in the NAIC Valuations of Securities product. Programs that do not comply with the elements set forth in this Statement, or the provisions set forth in the *Purposes and Procedures Manual of the NAIC Investment Analysis Office* are nonadmitted. Working capital finance investments are reported as other invested assets in the financial statements.
2. A working capital finance investment shall be recorded on the trade date. At acquisition, the Working Capital Finance Investment shall be initially reported at cost, excluding brokerage and other related fees, and all other costs (internal costs, or costs paid for origination, purchase or commitment to purchase such investments), which shall be expensed as incurred.
3. After initial acquisition, the Working Capital Finance Investment shall be reported at amortized cost until the specified maturity date, unless the investment, or a portion thereof, is deemed uncollectible or when an other-than-temporary impairment has occurred.. In the event that a working capital finance investment is purchased by a reporting entity investor at a premium (amount to be received by the entity under the confirmed supplier receivable is less than the price paid for the investment), the excess paid by the reporting entity investor in comparison to the amount receivable under the confirmed supplier receivable must be immediately expensed.
4. For reporting entities required to maintain an Interest Maintenance Reserve (IMR), the accounting for realized capital gains and losses from working capital finance investments shall be in accordance with *SSAP No. 7—Asset Valuation Reserve and Interest Maintenance Reserve* (SSAP No. 7). For reporting entities not required to maintain an IMR, realized gains and losses from working capital finance investments shall be reported as net realized capital gains or losses in the statement of income. For reporting entities not required to maintain an AVR, unrealized gains and losses shall be recorded as a direct credit or charge to unassigned funds (surplus).
5. A Working Capital Finance Investment may provide for a prepayment penalty or acceleration fee in the event the working capital finance investment is liquidated prior to its scheduled termination date. Such fees shall be reported as investment income when received.
6. *SSAP No. 34—Investment Income Due and Accrued* shall be followed for determining and recording investment income earned on working capital finance investments acquired at a discount. In accordance with *SSAP No. 34—Investment Income Due and Accrued*, investment income shall be reduced for amounts that have been determined to be uncollectible, however amounts more than 15 days overdue are nonadmitted.

### Default

1. A working capital finance investment payment that is uncollected by the reporting entity within thirty days after the due date shall be considered in default and nonadmitted. If the reporting entity has any other working capital finance investment assets from the same defaulting counterparty, all other working capital finance investments from that counterparty shall be nonadmitted. All working capital finance investments from a counterparty identified in default shall be evaluated for impairment.

### Impairment

1. An other-than-temporary impairment(INT 06-07) shall be considered to have occurred if it is probable that the reporting entity will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the contractual terms of a confirmed supplier receivable including the payment on the established due date. Pursuant to this guidance, assessment of other-than-temporary impairment shall include an evaluation of the financial condition and short-term prospects of the obligor. If it is determined that a decline in the fair value of a working capital finance investment below book/adjusted carrying value is due to an other-than-temporary impairment, an impairment loss shall be recognized as a realized loss equal to the entire difference between the working capital finance investment’s carrying value and fair value as of the reporting period for which the assessment is made. Fair value shall be determined in accordance with *SSAP No. 100R—Fair Value* (SSAP No. 100R), and reflect the price to sell the asset in an orderly market between market participants. As such, the fair value shall reflect the assumptions market participants will use in pricing the asset, including assumptions about risk.
2. For reporting entities required to maintain an AVR/IMR, the entire amount of the realized loss from the other-than-temporary impairment shall be recorded through the AVR, in accordance with SSAP No. 7.
3. Upon recognition of an other-than-temporary impairment, the fair value of the working capital finance investment on the measurement date shall become the new cost basis of the working capital finance investment and the new cost basis shall not be adjusted for subsequent recoveries in fair value. Once an investment is determined to be other-than-temporarily impaired, until all expected payments are received, the reporting entity must re-evaluate the investment quarterly and reassess fair value, with recognized realized losses for the difference between the book/adjusted carrying value and the current fair value. This process shall continue until either all expected payments are received, or the entity has recognized a realized loss for the entire uncollected carrying value.

### Disclosures

1. The financial statements shall include the following disclosures:
2. Fair value in accordance withSSAP No. 100R.
3. Concentrations of credit risk in accordance with SSAP No. 27*—Off-Balance-Sheet and Credit Risk Disclosures* (SSAP No. 27) in the annual audited statutory financial reports only.
4. Information regarding the aggregate book/adjusted carrying value of working capital finance investment by designation including gross assets with nonadmitted and net admitted amounts annually. (Note that programs designated 3-6 are nonadmitted.)

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Gross Asset CY | Non-Admitted Asset CY | Net Admitted Asset CY |
| WCFI Designation 1 |  |  |  |
| WCFI Designation 2 |  |  |  |
| WCFI Designation 3 |  |  |  |
| WCFI Designation 4 |  |  |  |
| WCFI Designation 5 |  |  |  |
| WCFI Designation 6 |  |  |  |
| Total |  |  |  |

1. Annual and quarterly information regarding the aggregate book/adjusted carrying value maturity distribution on the underlying working capital finance investments by the categories of maturities up to 180 days and 181 to 365 days.
2. Any events of default of working capital finance investments during the reporting period.
3. Refer to the Preamble for further discussion regarding disclosure requirements.

### Effective Date and Transition

1. This statement is effective for years on or after January 1, 2014. A change resulting from the adoption of this statement shall be accounted for as a change in accounting principle in accordance with *SSAP No. 3—Accounting Changes and Corrections of Errors.*

## REFERENCES

### Relevant Issue Papers

* *Issue Paper No. 147—Working Capital Finance Investments*

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1. All references to short-term obligations in this statement to refer to obligations not exceeding one year. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)