**Statutory Accounting Principles (E) Working Group**

**Maintenance Agenda Submission Form**

**Form A**

**Issue:** Related Parties, Disclaimers of Affiliation and Variable Interest Entities

**Check (applicable entity):**

P/C Life Health

Modification of existing SSAP

New Issue or SSAP

Interpretation

**Description of Issue:**

The intent of this agenda item is to clarify identification of related parties and affiliates in *SSAP No. 25—Affiliates and Other Related Parties* and to incorporate new disclosures to ensure regulators have the full picture of complicated business structures.

The proposed SSAP revisions intend to address the following key aspects:

* Clarify the identification of related parties and ensure that any related party identified under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) or Securities Exchange Commission (SEC) reporting requirements would be considered a related party under statutory accounting principles (SAP).
* Clarify that non-controlling ownership over 10% results in a related party classification regardless of any disclaimer of control or disclaimer of affiliation.
* Clarify the impact of a disclaimer of control or disclaimer of affiliate under SAP. As detailed, such disclaimers impact holding company group allocation and reporting as an SCA under SSAP No. 97, but do not eliminate the classification as a “related party” and the disclosure of material transactions as required under SSAP No. 25.
* Proposes rejection of several U.S. GAAP standards addressing variable interest entities.

NAIC staff noted that the requirements for the SEC filings do not allow for a disclaimer of affiliation, as is allowed in the *Insurance Holding Company System Regulatory Act* (#440) and the *Insurance Holding Company System Model Regulation* (#450) and included in Appendix A-440. As a result, the statutory financial statements do not provide the full picture of some complicated business structures, which can be common among insurance companies. This agenda item intends to propose revisions to have the related party and affiliate reporting more closely match that of SEC filings. This will be done by adding language from SEC laws and regulation and clarifying the disclaimer of affiliation or control from a statutory reporting standpoint.

Additionally, this agenda item addresses the FASB Accounting Standards Updates (ASU) related to Variable Interest Entities (VIE) and Consolidation (Topic 810).

FASB defines a VIE as an entity (the investee) in which the investor holds a controlling interest that is not based on the majority of voting rights. This agenda item discusses several ASUs that established the initial guidance for VIEs and all subsequent ASUs to update and clarify this guidance. As a fundamental issue, the concept of consolidation has been rejected for statutory accounting. As such, the main concepts included in the ASUs that are discussed in this agenda item are proposed to be rejected for statutory accounting. While this agenda item is not intended to change the concept of consolidation for statutory accounting, NAIC staff believe that there is a need and justification for enhanced disclosures to supplement the reporting process of related parties and affiliates within a company structure. The proposed additions will ensure state insurance regulators have a full picture of the companies that they are regulating.

A brief description of the ASUs that are addressed in this agenda item are included below:

* *ASU 2009-17, Consolidations (Topic 810)—Improvements to Financial Reporting by Enterprises Involved with Variable Interest Entities* clarifies and establishes the basis of U.S. GAAP accounting for consolidation and VIEs. This ASU is a result of *FASB Statement No. 167, Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R)*.
* *ASU 2010-02, Consolidation (Topic 810)—Accounting and Reporting for Decreases in Ownership of a Subsidiary—a Scope Clarification* addresses implementation issues related to the changes in ownership provisions in Subtopic 810-10, originally issued as *FASB Statement No. 160, Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements*, which establishes the accounting and reporting guidance for noncontrolling interests and changes in ownership interests of a subsidiary.
* *ASU 2010-10, Consolidations (Topic 810)—Amendments for Certain Investment Funds* defers consolidation requirements for a reporting entity’s interest in an entity that has all the attributes of an investment company or for which it is industry practice to apply measurement principles for financial reporting purposes that are consistent with those followed by investment companies.
* *ASU 2014-07, Consolidation (Topic 810)—Applying Variable Interest Entities Guidance to Common Control Leasing Arrangements*permits a private company lessee (the reporting entity) to elect an alternative not to apply VIE guidance to a lessor entity in certain situations.
* *ASU 2015-02, Consolidation (Topic 810)—Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis* includes updates to limited partnerships and similar legal entities, evaluating fees paid to a decision maker or a service provider as a variable interest, the effect of fee arrangements on the primary beneficiary determination, the effect of related parties on the primary beneficiary determination, and certain investment funds.
* *ASU 2016-17, Consolidation (Topic 810)—Interests Held through Related Parties That Are under Common Control* provides that if a reporting entity satisfies the first characteristic of a primary beneficiary (such that it is the single decision maker of a VIE), these amendments require that reporting entity, in determining whether it satisfies the second characteristic of a primary beneficiary, to include all of its direct variable interests in a VIE and, on a proportionate basis, its indirect variable interests in a VIE held through related parties, including related parties that are under common control with the reporting entity.
* *ASU 2018-17,* *Consolidation (Topic 810)—Targeted Improvements to Related Party Guidance for Variable Interest Entities* includes updated VIE guidance for private companies and considers if indirect interests held through related parties under common control for determining whether fees paid to decision makers and service providers are variable interests.

**Existing Authoritative Literature:** Statutory accounting guidance is in *SSAP No. 25—Affiliates and Other Related Parties,* model law and regulation provisions are included in *Insurance Holding Company System Regulatory Act* (#440) and the *Insurance Holding Company System Model Regulation* (#450).

From Model #440

**Section 4. Registration of Insurers**

K. Disclaimer. Any person may file with the commissioner a disclaimer of affiliation with any authorized insurer or a disclaimer may be filed by the insurer or any member of an insurance holding company system. The disclaimer shall fully disclose all material relationships and bases for affiliation between the person and the insurer as well as the basis for disclaiming the affiliation. A disclaimer of affiliation shall be deemed to have been granted unless the commissioner, within thirty (30) days following receipt of a complete disclaimer, notifies the filing party the disclaimer is disallowed. In the event of disallowance, the disclaiming party may request an administrative hearing, which shall be granted. The disclaiming party shall be relieved of its duty to register under this section if approval of the disclaimer has been granted by the commissioner, or if the disclaimer is deemed to have been approved.

**Activity to Date (issues previously addressed by the Working Group, Emerging Accounting Issues (E) Working Group, SEC, FASB, other State Departments of Insurance or other NAIC groups):**  In 2010, in response to the issuance of *FAS 166,* ***Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets—an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140*** and *FAS 167,* Amendments to FASB Interpretation No. 46(R), the SAPWG formed the “SAPWG FAS 166/167 Subgroup. FAS 167 was issued in June 2009 and revised the scope of the FASB consolidation guidance to ensure that entities previously considered qualifying special purpose entities were included within the GAAP consolidation. Additionally, FAS 167 requires consolidation for entities (variable interest entities) in which the reporting entity has the “controlling financial interest”. Those situations are specific to when the entity is not controlled by contract, but the reporting entity has: (1) the power to direct the activities of the entity that most significantly impact the entity’s economic performance; and (2) the obligation to absorb losses or receive benefits of the entity that could be potentially significant to the entity. Although the concept of consolidation was not supported for SAP, the Subgroup discussion was focused on considering new disclosures for variable interest entities. The discussion of this Subgroup was deferred as Agenda Item 2011-16, Definition of a Related Party in SSAP No. 25 was considering changes to clarify the relationships that should be considered related parties. Discussion on this agenda item was halted in 2012 and 2015 as FASB issued new ASUs pertaining to VIEs. With the issuance of this new agenda item (2019-34), it is recommended that the 2011 agenda item be disposed.

**Information or issues (included in *Description of Issue*) not previously contemplated by the Working Group:** None

**Convergence with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS):** None.

**Staff Recommendation:**

NAIC Staff recommends that the Working Group move this item to the active listing, categorized as nonsubstantive and expose revisions to *SSAP No. 25—Affiliates and Other Related Parties*, to clarify the types of entities or persons that are included as related parties, to clarify that a non-controlling ownership interest greater than 10% is a related party and is subject to the related party disclosures, to clarify the guidance for disclaimers of affiliation and control for statutory accounting, to clarify that the reporting entity must disclose if they knowingly engaged in any non-arms-length transactions with any entity, individual or company that has not been previously identified as a related party and to reject the seven FASB *Accounting Standards Updates* listed in the agenda item as not applicable for statutory accounting in SSAP No. 25.

**Staff Review Completed by:**

Jake Stultz, NAIC Staff – November 2019

**Status:**

On December 7, 2019, the Statutory Accounting Principles (E) Working Group moved this agenda item to the active listing, categorized as nonsubstantive, and exposed revisions to *SSAP No. 25—Affiliates and Other Related Parties*, to clarify the following:

* The types of entities or persons that are included as related parties;
* That a non-controlling ownership interest greater than 10% is a related party and is subject to the related party disclosures; and
* The guidance for disclaimers of affiliation and control for statutory accounting.

This agenda item also rejects seven FASB Accounting Standards Updates, listed above, for statutory accounting. With exposure, an intent is included to dispose of agenda item 2011-16: Definition of Related Party, which is a historical item drafted to consider the SSAP No. 25 definition. The Working Group also directed notice of the exposure to be sent to the Group Solvency Issues (E) Working Group.

On May 18, 2020, the Statutory Accounting Principles (E) Working Group deferred discussion of this item for a subsequent call or meeting.

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# Statement of Statutory Accounting Principles No. 25

# Affiliates and Other Related Parties

## Status

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| --- | --- |
| Type of Issue | Common Area |
| Issued | Initial Draft, November 2019 discussion draft |
| Effective Date | January 1, 2001 |
| Affects | Supersedes SSAP No. 96 with guidance incorporated August 2011; Nullifies and incorporates INT 03-16 |
| Affected by | No other pronouncements |
| Interpreted by | No other pronouncements |
| Relevant Appendix A Guidance | A-440 |

Status 4

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## SCOPE OF STATEMENT

1. Related party transactions are subject to abuse because reporting entities may be induced to enter transactions that may not reflect economic realities or may not be fair and reasonable to the reporting entity or its policyholders. As such, related party transactions require specialized accounting rules and increased regulatory scrutiny. This statement establishes statutory accounting principles and disclosure requirements for related party transactions.
2. This statement shall be followed for all related party transactions, even if the transaction is also governed by other statutory accounting principles. Furthermore, this statement shall be followed in all transactions which involve unrelated parties as intermediaries between related parties. In determining whether a transaction is a related party transaction, consideration shall be given to the substance of the agreement and the parties whose actions or performance materially impact the insurance reporting entity under the transaction. For example, an investment acquired from a non-related intermediary in which the investment return is predominantly contingent on the performance of a related party shall be considered a related party investment. As a general principle, it is erroneous to conclude that the mere inclusion of a non-related intermediary eliminates the requirement to assess and properly identify the related party transaction in accordance with the provisions of this statement. It is also erroneous to conclude that the presence of non-related assets in a structure predominantly comprised of related party investments eliminates the requirement to assess and identify the investment transaction as a related party arrangement.
3. If a company receives the stock of an affiliated company as a capital contribution rather than through a purchase, the transaction shall be accounted for according to *SSAP No. 25—Affiliates and Other Related Parties, SSAP No. 95—Nonmonetary Transactions*, or *SSAP No. 97—Investments in Subsidiary, Controlled and Affiliated Entities*,based on the details of each transaction*.*  The statutory purchase method within *SSAP No. 68—Business Combinations* is not applicable for stock received as a capital contribution.

## SUMMARY CONCLUSION

1. Related parties are defined as entities that have common interests as a result of ownership, control, affiliation or by contract. Related parties shall include but are not limited to the following:
2. Any person or entity that has been identified under U.S. GAAP or SEC reporting as a related party;
3. Affiliates of the reporting entity, as defined in paragraph 5;
4. Trusts for the benefit of employees, such as pension and profit-sharing trusts and Employee Stock Ownership Plans that are managed by or under the trusteeship of management of the reporting entity, its parent or affiliates;
5. The principal owners, directors, officers who are engaged directly or indirectly in the activities of the reporting entity;
6. Any immediate family member of a principal owner, director or [executive officer](https://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/17/229.404) of the reporting entity, which means any child, stepchild, [parent](https://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/17/229.404), stepparent, spouse, sibling, mother-in-law, father-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law, or sister-in-law, or individual related by blood or marriage whose close association is equivalent to a family relationship of such director, [executive officer](https://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/17/229.404) or nominee for director, or any person (other than a tenant or employee) sharing the household of such director, [executive officer](https://www.law.cornell.edu/cfr/text/17/229.404) or nominee for director;
7. Companies and entities which share common control, such as principal owners, directors, or officers, including situations where a principal owners, directors, or officers have a controlling stake in another reporting entity;
8. Any non-controlling ownership greater than 10% results in a related party classification regardless of any disclaimer of control or disclaimer of affiliation.
9. The management of the reporting entity, its parent or affiliates (including directors);
10. Members of the immediate families of principal owners and management of the reporting entity, its parent or affiliates and their management;
11. Parties with which the reporting entity may deal if either party directly or indirectly controls or can significantly influence the management or operating policies of the other to an extent that one of the transacting parties might be prevented from fully pursuing its own separate interest;
12. A party which can, directly or indirectly, significantly influence the management or operating policies of the reporting entity, which may include a provider who is contracting with the reporting entity. This is not intended to suggest that all provider contracts create related party relationships;
13. A party which has an ownership interest in one of the transacting parties and can significantly influence the other to an extent that one or more of the transacting parties might be prevented from fully pursuing its own separate interests;
14. Attorney-in-fact of a reciprocal reporting entity or any affiliate of the attorney-in-fact; and
15. A U.S. manager of a U.S. Branch or any affiliate of the U.S. manager of a U.S. Branch.
16. An affiliate is defined as an entity that is within the holding company system or a party that, directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries, controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with the reporting entity. An affiliate includes a parent or subsidiary and may also include partnerships, joint ventures, and limited liability companies as defined in *SSAP No. 48—Joint Ventures, Partnerships and Limited Liability Companies*. Those entities are accounted for under the guidance provided in SSAP No. 48, which requires an equity method for all such investments. An affiliate is any person that is directly or indirectly, owned or controlled by the same person or by the same group of persons, that, directly or indirectly, own or control the reporting entity.
17. Control is defined as the possession, directly or indirectly, of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of the investee, whether through the (a) ownership of voting securities, (b) by contract other than a commercial contract for goods or nonmanagement services, (c) by contract for goods or nonmanagement services where the volume of activity results in a reliance relationship (d) by common management, or (e) otherwise. Control shall be presumed to exist if a reporting entity and its affiliates directly or indirectly, own, control, hold with the power to vote, or hold proxies representing 10% or more of the voting interests of the entity.
18. Control as defined in paragraph 6 shall be measured at the holding company level. For example, if one member of an affiliated group has a 5% interest in an entity and a second member of the group has an 8% interest in the same entity, the total interest is 13%, and therefore, each member of the affiliated group shall be presumed to have control. This presumption will stand until rebutted by an evaluation of all the facts and circumstances relating to the investment based on the criteria in *FASB Interpretation No. 35, Criteria for Applying the Equity Method of Accounting for Investments in Common Stock, an Interpretation of APB Opinion No. 18*. The corollary is required to demonstrate control when a reporting entity owns less than 10% of the voting securities of an investee. The insurer shall maintain documents substantiating its determination for review by the domiciliary commissioner. A non-controlling ownership interest greater than 10% is a related party and is subject to the related party disclosures within this statement. Examples of situations where the presumption of control may be in doubt include the following:
19. Any limited partner investment in a limited partnership, unless the limited partner is affiliated with the general partner.
20. An entity where the insurer owns less than 50% of an entity and there is an unaffiliated individual or group of investors who own a controlling interest.

An entity where the insurer has given up participation rights[[1]](#footnote-1) as a shareholder to the investee.

1. The *Insurance Holding Company System Regulatory Act* (#440) and the *Insurance Holding Company System Model Regulation* (#450) include a provision that allows for the disclaimer of affiliation and/or the disclaimer of control for members of an insurance holding company system. The disclaimer must be filed with the state insurance commissioner. Entities whose relationship is subject to a disclaimer of affiliation or a disclaimer of control are related parties and are subject to the related party disclosures within this statement. Such a disclaimer does not eliminate a “related party” distinction or disclosure requirements for material transactions pursuant to SSAP No. 25.
2. Transactions between related parties must be in the form of a written agreement. The written agreement must provide for timely settlement of amounts owed, with a specified due date. Amounts owed to the reporting entity over ninety days from the written agreement due date shall be nonadmitted, except to the extent this is specifically addressed by other statements of statutory accounting principles (SSAPs). If the due date is not addressed by the written agreement, any uncollected receivable is nonadmitted.

### Related Party Loans

1. Loans or advances (including debt, public or private) made by a reporting entity to its parent or principal owner shall be admitted if approval for the transaction has been obtained from the domiciliary commissioner and the loan or advance is determined to be collectible based on the parent or principal owner’s independent payment ability. An affiliate’s ability to pay shall be determined after consideration of the liquid assets or revenues available from external sources (i.e., determination shall not include dividend paying ability of the subsidiary making the loan or advance) which are available to repay the balance and/or maintain its account on a current basis. Evaluation of the collectibility of loans or advances shall be made periodically. If, in accordance with *SSAP No. 5R—Liabilities, Contingencies and Impairments of Assets*, it is probable the balance is uncollectible, any uncollectible receivable shall be written off and charged to income in the period the determination is made. Pursuant to *SSAP No. 72—Surplus and Quasi-Reorganization*, forgiveness by a reporting entity of any debt, surplus note or other obligation of its parent or other stockholder shall be accounted for as a dividend.
2. Loans or advances by a reporting entity to all other related parties shall be evaluated by management and nonadmitted if they do not constitute arm’s-length transactions as defined in paragraph 14. Loans or advances made by a reporting entity to related parties (other than its parent or principal owner) that are economic transactions as defined in paragraph 14 shall be admitted. This includes financing arrangements with providers of health care services with whom the reporting entity contracts with from time to time. Such arrangements can include both loans and advances to these providers. Evaluation of the collectibility of loans or advances shall be made periodically. If, in accordance with SSAP No. 5R, it is probable the balance is uncollectible, any uncollectible receivable shall be written off and charged to income in the period the determination is made.
3. Any advances under capitation arrangements made directly to providers, or to intermediaries that represent providers, that exceed one month’s payment shall be nonadmitted assets.
4. Indirect loans are loans or extensions of credit to any person who is not an affiliate, where the reporting entity makes loans or extensions of credit with the agreement or understanding that the proceeds of the transactions, in whole or in substantial part, are to be used to make loans or extensions of credit to, to purchase assets of, or to make investments in, any affiliate of the reporting entity making the loans or extensions of credit. The admissibility of indirect loans made by a reporting entity for the benefit of its parent or principal owner shall be determined in accordance with the guidelines in paragraph 10. Indirect loans or advances made for the benefit of all other related parties shall be evaluated and accounted for consistent with loans or advances to related parties as described in paragraph 11 and paragraph 12.

### Transactions Involving the Exchange of Assets or Liabilities

1. An arm’s-length transaction is defined as a transaction in which willing parties, each being reasonably aware of all relevant facts and neither under compulsion to buy, sell, or loan, would be willing to participate. A transaction between related parties involving the exchange of assets or liabilities shall be designated as either an economic transaction or non-economic transaction. An economic transaction is defined as an arm’s-length transaction which results in the transfer of the risks and rewards of ownership and represents a consummated act thereof, i.e., “permanence.” The appearance of permanence is also an important criterion in assessing the economic substance of a transaction. In order for a transaction to have economic substance and thus warrant revenue (loss) recognition, it must appear unlikely to be reversed. If subsequent events or transactions reverse the effect of an earlier transaction prior to the issuance of the financial statements, the reversal shall be considered in determining whether economic substance existed in the case of the original transaction. Subsequent events are addressed in *SSAP No. 9—Subsequent Events*. An economic transaction must represent a bonafide business purpose demonstrable in measurable terms. A transaction which results in the mere inflation of surplus without any other demonstrable and measurable betterment is not an economic transaction. The statutory accounting shall follow the substance, not the form of the transaction.
2. In determining whether there has been a transfer of the risks and rewards of ownership in the transfer of assets or liabilities between related parties, the following—and any other relevant facts and circumstances related to the transaction—shall be considered:
3. Whether the seller has a continuing involvement in the transaction or in the financial interest transferred, such as through the exercise of managerial authority to a degree usually associated with ownership;
4. Whether there is an absence of significant financial investment by the buyer in the financial interest transferred, as evidenced, for example, by a token down payment or by a concurrent loan to the buyer;
5. Whether repayment of debt that constitutes the principal consideration in the transaction is dependent on the generation of sufficient funds from the asset transferred;
6. Whether limitations or restrictions exist on the buyer’s use of the financial interest transferred or on the profits arising from it;
7. Whether there is retention of effective control of the financial interest by the seller.
8. A transaction between related parties may meet the criteria for treatment as an economic transaction at one level of financial reporting, but may not meet such criteria at another level of financial reporting. An example of such a transaction is a reporting entity purchasing securities at fair value from an affiliated reporting entity that carried the securities at amortized cost. This transaction meets the criteria of an economic transaction at this level of financial reporting, and therefore, the selling reporting entity would record a gain and the acquiring reporting entity would record the securities at their cost (fair value on the transaction date). At the common parent level of reporting, this transaction has resulted in the mere inflation of surplus, and therefore, is a non-economic transaction. The parent reporting entity shall defer the net effects of any gain or increase in surplus resulting from such transactions by recording a deferred gain and an unrealized loss. The deferred gain shall not be recognized by the parent reporting entity unless and until arms-length transaction(s) with independent third parties give rise to appropriate recognition of the gain.
9. A non-economic transaction is defined as any transaction that does not meet the criteria of an economic transaction. Similar to the situation described in paragraph 16, transfers of assets from a parent reporting entity to a subsidiary, controlled or affiliated entity shall be treated as non-economic transactions at the parent reporting level because the parent has continuing indirect involvement in the assets.
10. When accounting for a specific transaction, reporting entities shall use the following valuation methods:
11. Economic transactions between related parties shall be recorded at fair value at the date of the transaction. To the extent that the related parties are affiliates under common control, the controlling reporting entity shall defer the effects of such transactions that result in gains or increases in surplus (see paragraph 16);
12. Non-economic transactions between reporting entities, which meet the definition of related parties above, shall be recorded at the lower of existing book values or fair values at the date of the transaction;
13. Non-economic transactions between a reporting entity and an entity that has no significant ongoing operations other than to hold assets that are primarily for the direct or indirect benefit or use of the reporting entity or its affiliates, shall be recorded at the fair value at the date of the transaction; however, to the extent that the transaction results in a gain, that gain shall be deferred until such time as permanence can be verified;
14. Transactions which are designed to avoid statutory accounting practices shall be reported as if the reporting entity continued to own the assets or to be obligated for a liability directly instead of through a subsidiary.

Examples of transactions deemed to be non-economic include security swaps of similar issues between or among affiliated companies, and swaps of dissimilar issues accompanied by exchanges of liabilities between or among affiliates.

### Transactions Involving Services

1. Transactions involving services between related parties can take a variety of different forms. One of the significant factors as to whether these transactions will be deemed to be arm’s length is the amount charged for such services. In general, amounts charged for services are based either on current market rates or on allocations of costs. Determining market rates for services is difficult because the circumstances surrounding each transaction are unique. Unlike transactions involving the exchange of assets and liabilities between related parties, transactions for services create income on one party’s books and expense on the second party’s books, and therefore, do not lend themselves to the mere inflation of surplus. These arrangements are generally subject to regulatory approval.
2. Transactions involving services provided between related parties shall be recorded at the amount charged[[2]](#footnote-2). Regulatory scrutiny of related party transactions where amounts charged for services do not meet the fair and reasonable standard established by Appendix A-440, may result in (a) amounts charged being recharacterized as dividends or capital contributions, (b) transactions being reversed, (c) receivable balances being nonadmitted, or (d) other regulatory action. Expenses that result from cost allocations shall be allocated subject to the same fair and reasonable standards, and the books and records of each party shall disclose clearly and accurately the precise nature and details of the transaction. See *SSAP No 70—Allocation of Expenses* for additional discussion regarding the allocation of expenses.

### Disclosures

1. The financial statements shall include disclosures of all material related party transactions. In some cases, aggregation of similar transactions may be appropriate. Sometimes, the effect of the relationship between the parties may be so pervasive that disclosure of the relationship alone will be sufficient. If necessary to the understanding of the relationship, the name of the related party should be disclosed. Transactions shall not be purported to be arm’s-length transactions unless there is demonstrable evidence to support such statement. The disclosures shall include:
2. The nature of the relationships involved;
3. A description of the transactions for each of the periods for which financial statements are presented, and such other information considered necessary to obtain an understanding of the effects of the transactions on the financial statements. Exclude reinsurance transactions, any non-insurance transactions which involve less than ½ of 1% of the total admitted assets of the reporting entity, and cost allocation transactions. The following information shall be provided if applicable:
   1. Date of transaction;
   2. Explanation of transaction;
   3. Name of reporting entity;
   4. Name of affiliate;
   5. Description of assets received by reporting entity;
   6. Statement value of assets received by reporting entity;
   7. Description of assets transferred by reporting entity; and
   8. Statement value of assets transferred by reporting entity.
4. The dollar amounts of transactions for each of the periods for which financial statements are presented and the effects of any change in the method of establishing the terms from that used in the preceding period;
5. Amounts due from or to related parties as of the date of each balance sheet presented and, if not otherwise apparent, the terms and manner of settlement;
6. Any guarantees or undertakings, written or otherwise, shall be disclosed in accordance with the requirements of SSAP No. 5R. In addition, the nature of the relationship to the beneficiary of the guarantee or undertaking (affiliated or unaffiliated) shall also be disclosed;
7. A description of material management or service contracts and cost-sharing arrangements involving the reporting entity and any related party. This shall include, but is not limited to, sale lease-back arrangements, computer or fixed asset leasing arrangements, and agency contracts, which remove assets otherwise recordable (and potentially nonadmitted) on the reporting entity’s financial statements;
8. The nature of the control relationship whereby the reporting entity and one or more other enterprises are under common ownership or control and the existence of that control could result in operating results or financial position of the reporting entity significantly different from those that would have been obtained if the enterprises were autonomous. The relationship shall be disclosed even though there are no transactions between the enterprises; and
9. The amount deducted from the value of an upstream intermediate entity or ultimate parent owned, either directly or indirectly, via a downstream subsidiary, controlled, or affiliated entity, in accordance with the *Purposes and Procedure Manual of the NAIC Investment Analysis Office*, “Procedures for Valuing Common Stocks and Stock Warrants.”
10. Refer to the Preamble for further discussion regarding disclosure requirements.

### Relevant Literature

1. This statement adopts *FASB Statement No. 57, Related Party Disclosures* with a modification to paragraph 4 to require disclosure of compensation arrangements, expense allowances, and other similar items in the ordinary course of business.
2. This statement rejects *ASU 2009-17, Consolidations (Topic 810)—Improvements to Financial Reporting by Enterprises Involved with Variable Interest Entities, ASU 2010-02, Consolidation (Topic 810)—Accounting and Reporting for Decreases in Ownership of a Subsidiary—a Scope Clarification, ASU 2010-10, Consolidations (Topic 810)—Amendments for Certain Investment Funds, ASU 2013-06, Not-For-Profit Entities, Services Received from Personnel of an Affiliate, ASU 2014-07, Consolidation (Topic 810)—Applying Variable Interest Entities Guidance to Common Control Leasing Arrangements, ASU 2015-02, Consolidation (Topic 810)—Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis, ASU 2016-17, Consolidation (Topic 810)—Interests Held through Related Parties That Are under Common Control, ASU 2018-17,* *Consolidation (Topic 810)—Targeted Improvements to Related Party Guidance for Variable Interest Entities* and AICPA *Accounting Interpretations, Business Combinations: Accounting Interpretations of APB Opinion No. 16, No. 39*, “Transfers and Exchanges between Companies under Common Control.”
3. Guidance in paragraph 9 was incorporated from SSAP No. 96 as discussed in *Issue Paper No. 128—Settlement Requirements for Intercompany Transactions, An Amendment to SSAP No. 25—Accounting for and Disclosures about Transactions with Affiliates and Other Related Parties*. SSAP No. 96 was nullified in 2011 with the guidance from that SSAP retained within this SSAP.

### Effective Date and Transition

1. This statement is effective for years beginning January 1, 2001. 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*.
2. Guidance reflected in paragraph 9, incorporated from SSAP No. 96, is effective for reporting periods ending December 31, 2007. Early adoption is permitted. A change resulting from the application of this paragraph shall be accounted for as a change in accounting principle in accordance with *SSAP No. 3—Accounting Changes and Corrections of Errors*. Guidance reflected in paragraph 3, incorporated from *INT 03-16: Contribution of Stock*, was originally effective December 7, 2003.

## REFERENCES

### Other

* Purposes and Procedures Manual of the NAIC Investment Analysis Office

### Relevant Issue Papers

* Issue Paper No. 25—Accounting for and Disclosures about Transactions with Affiliates and Other Related Parties
* Issue Paper No. 128—Settlement Requirements for Intercompany Transactions, An Amendment to SSAP No. 25—Accounting for and Disclosures about Transactions with Affiliates and Other Related Parties

1. The term "participating rights" refers to the type of rights that allows an investor to effectively participate in significant decisions related to an investee's ordinary course of business and is distinguished from the more limited type of rights referred to as “protective rights”. Refer to the sections entitled:  “Protective Rights” and “Substantive Participating Rights” in EITF 96-16, *Investor's Accounting for an Investee When the Investor Owns a Majority of the Voting Stock but the Minority Shareholder or Shareholders Have Certain Approval or Veto Rights*. The term “participating rights” shall be used consistent with the discussion of substantive participating rights in this EITF. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. The amount charged shall be reviewed when there are any modifications or waivers subsequent to the establishment of the contract terms. If waivers or modifications to amounts charged occur, the related party transaction shall be reassessed to determine whether the contract continues to reflect fair and reasonable standards. If the transaction was with a parent or other stockholder and the charge for services has been fully waived, then the guidance in SSAP No. 72 for recognition as contributed capital (forgiveness of reporting entity obligation) or as a dividend (forgiveness of amount owed to the reporting entity) shall apply. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)