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

**Maintenance Agenda Submission Form**

**Form A**

## **Issue:** Financing Derivatives

**Check (applicable entity):**

 P/C Life Health

Modification of existing SSAP [x]  [x]  [x]

New Issue or SSAP [ ]  [ ]  [ ]

Interpretation [ ]  [ ]  [ ]

**Description of Issue:**

This agenda item has been prepared to reconsider the accounting and reporting of financing derivative transactions pursuant to a review of information from the 2018 year-end statutory financial statements.

Note: Although the proposed revisions in this agenda item would impact common SSAPs, from the year-end 2018 detail, there are no P/C or health entities acquiring or writing derivatives with financing arrangements. As such, the changes proposed may not impact P/C and health entities and should only impact a limited number of life insurers (16 as of year-end 2018) that engage in derivative financing arrangements.

A financing derivative transaction is one in which the premium to acquire the derivative is paid throughout the derivative term or at maturity of the derivative. With the accounting and reporting that has been utilized by some companies, the “cash flows” (the derivative obtained and the premium liability owed) are netted, generally resulting with zero-value reporting at inception. Over the course of the derivative term, an unrealized loss is recognized for changes in the present value of the premium liability (increase), which may be offset by any value change in the underlying derivative (increase or decrease). (With derivative financing, a gain would only ever be recognized if the fair value change of the derivative exceeded the cost of the derivative.) When the derivative matures, the calculation of realized gains and losses reflects the deferred cost (amount owned), adjusted for any actual fair value change.

For example, if paying $5,000 at the end of a 5-year derivative, a 1,000 unrealized loss would be recognized each year for the present value of premium due, and at maturity, the reporting entity would recognize the 5,000 as a realized loss. If the derivative had a $500 fair value gain, this would decrease the extent of the premium owed recognized as a realized loss. The financial statement presentation of a derivative with financing premiums is significantly different from traditional recognition in which the reporting entity would recognize the $5,000 derivative at acquisition and ultimately recognize a realized gain for the $500 change in fair value.

Several key concerns are noted in the agenda item; however, a few are highlighted as follows:

* Reporting is inconsistent, as not all insurers utilizing financing derivatives report using the net approach. Additionally, insurers acquiring (or writing) similar derivatives would represent the financial statement impact in substantially different ways based solely on when the cost to acquire the derivative is due.
* The amounts reported when derivative assets and liabilities are netted with financing components do not reflect actual derivative assets or liabilities, and the corresponding unrealized gains / losses do not solely reflect changes in derivative value. The amounts reported are impacted by both changes in fair value and the present value change in the premium cost for the derivative. (This approach, particularly with the recognition of unrealized losses for the premium liability owed, results with changes in AVR that do not reflect actual unrealized investment losses.)
* The impact of financing derivatives can have a significant impact on the reported derivative amounts, which impacts the assessment of derivatives and the activity reported in regulator tools (e.g., profile reports / financial analysis assessments). For example, in one instance where financing derivatives were reflected, if the derivative had been reported without the financing components, the reported derivatives assets would have increased 50%, and the derivative liabilities would have decreased 60%. These two changes would have doubled the amount of overall net derivatives used in the company’s profile report. With a net presentation, the use of financing derivatives may artificially mask derivative activity, causing difficulty in regulator review to ensure derivative limitations have not been exceeded.
* After reviewing the information reported in the 2018 year-end financial statements, it was noted that some entities both acquire and write derivatives using financing derivative components. For entities that are writing these derivatives, the entity has a receivable for the amount due, but the receivable is not subject to nonadmittance requirements as it is being commingled with the derivative. Under standard reporting (with premium provided at origination), the premium received would have been reported as a derivative liability (showcasing the obligation to perform under the derivative), but with financing derivatives, the written derivative is reported as a net asset as the receivable owed to the reporting entity is combined with the issued derivative. In the prior discussion of this topic, it was unknown that reporting entities were writing derivatives without collecting premium upon issuance or requiring collateral. This information was only identified with review of the new Schedule DB electronic columns.
* From discussions with other NAIC staff, “financing” premiums are non-standard derivative components. Derivatives with these components are generally not marketable (without the entity providing payment of any remaining deferred or financing premium), as any new party would essentially be acquiring the initial company’s debt (liability) to pay the cost of the derivative.

**Proposed Accounting and Reporting Concepts:**

This agenda item intends to incorporate specific direction for the accounting and reporting of derivatives with financing components that are acquired and/or written. The proposed revisions reflect the following:

* **The BACV and fair value columns of derivatives acquired and/or written in Schedule DB-A or Schedule DB-B shall reflect the value without inclusion of any impact from financing provisions.** With this change, the Schedule DB column that currently captures “fair value of derivative, excluding impact of financing premiums” will be revised to reflect the “fair value of the derivative, including impact of financing premiums.”

Note: This proposal will result in a change from U.S. GAAP, however, derivatives reported under SAP already vary from U.S. GAAP as statutory accounting does not currently allow offsetting in accordance with master netting agreements. Under U.S. GAAP, the cash inflows / outflows (derivative and financing components) are netted to arrive at the fair value of the derivative.

 This practice is not appropriate for statutory accounting because: The netting of derivatives with financing components 1) hinders the ability to assess whether derivative activity is within state investment limitations; 2) hinders the ability to utilize financial analysis tools in assessing activity or fair value changes; 3) impacts RBC and IMR calculations and 4) does not adequately present component items for admissibility

* **Recognition of interest-related unrealized gains/losses (and then realized gains/losses at termination), shall reflect the fair value fluctuation changes in the derivative and shall not be impacted by the present value change of premium owed or premium receivable from the derivative**. This will impact past practice in which present value change of the premium owed / receivable has impacted gains / losses, resulting with impacts to AVR (unrealized) and IMR (realized).
* **The resulting balance sheet derivative assets and liabilities shall reflect the fair value of the derivatives without inclusion of the impact from financing derivatives unless the amount owed or the amount due from a derivative with financing elements meets the requirements for a valid right to setoff under SSAP No. 64**. If this valid right of setoff exists, the amount shall be captured in Schedule DB-D with disclosures captured pursuant to SSAP No. 64.
* **Amounts owed to / from the reporting entity for derivatives written or acquired shall be separately captured in the balance sheet, unless the amounts qualify under the legal right to offset.** To the extent amounts owed by the reporting entity for derivatives acquired do not meet the legal right to offset, the amount shall be recognized separately from the acquired derivative as a payable for security. To the extent amounts owed to the reporting entity for derivatives written do not meet the legal right to offset, the amount shall be recognized separately from the written derivative as a receivable for security and subject to admissibility requirements in SSAP No. 5R and SSAP No. 21R.

Note: Under SSAP No. 21R, receivables for securities are not admitted if not received within 15 days from the settlement date. If the valid right to offset provisions are not met, consideration could be given to incorporate specific guidance for these derivative premium receivables.

**Proposed RBC and AVR Concepts:**

In addition to the changes in the Schedule DB reporting for BACV and FV and the separate reporting of the amounts due to / from, the proposed concepts in this agenda item will result with key changes to AVR and RBC:

1. **Acquired Derivatives with Amount Owed to Derivative Counterparty**

With separate reporting of the derivative asset and amount owed from the acquisition of the derivative, the BACV for the derivative asset and “net exposure” (Schedule DB-D) by counterparty will increase. (As the AVR reserve does not factor in the impact if there is legal right to offset, this AVR impact will occur regardless of offsetting provisions.) From the 2018 year-end detail reviewed, in most instances, reporting entities with financing derivatives will no longer report these derivatives as liabilities and will report the derivatives as assets.

* The AVR reserve and the RBC impact for derivatives is based on derivative counterparty “net exposure.” As such, unless other adjustments are made, the reporting entity will either need to obtain additional collateral or engage in another offsetting derivative with the counterparty to eliminate the reported increased exposure (increased RBC charge). **To address concerns with RBC, since exposure is not actually increasing, this agenda item proposes adjustments to Schedule DB-D to incorporate the amount owed by the reporting entity to the counterparty in determining net exposure.** This adjustment would eliminate the need to obtain additional collateral or engage in another offsetting derivative to reduce counterparty exposure.

(There is an RBC charge for off-balance sheet collateral (.0039) and collateral on-balance sheet is assessed the corresponding asset charge. As such, by using financing derivatives instead of acquiring collateral, the reporting entity mitigates these collateral charges.)

* With the proposed changes, the present value change of the premium owed will not be recognized as an unrealized loss in AVR (and impact the determination of realized interest-related capital losses/gains at termination in the IMR). These changes will result in a greater AVR reserve as the liability owed for the derivative recognized over time (present value over term of derivative) will no longer reduce the AVR as an unrealized loss. **The present value change of the premium owed for acquiring a derivative should not be considered an unrealized loss or impact AVR, therefore this change is appropriate.**
1. **Written Derivatives with Amount Owed to Reporting Entity**

With separate reporting of a derivative written by the reporting entity and the premium amount owed to the reporting entity, the BACV for the derivative asset and “net exposure” (Schedule DB-D) by counterparty will decrease. (This will likely result in a currently-reported derivative asset reversing to reflect a derivative liability.) Furthermore, the present value change of the premium due to the reporting entity will not be recognized as an unrealized gain and will no longer impact AVR (or IMR). The amount due for the written derivative will likely be considered a “receivable for security” within scope of *SSAP No. 21R—Other Admitted Asset*. Current guidance requires nonadmittance for these items not received within 15 days from the settlement date.

* In this situation, the derivative is currently being reported as an asset, because the amount due to the reporting entity (receivable) is increasing the derivative value. Without the amount due to the reporting entity, the derivative would be in a liability position. This approach does not seem to provide derivative RBC relief (as the RBC charge is focused on derivative assets) but the current netting approach could prevent potential nonadmittance for receivables owed to the reporting entity. In reviewing examples from the year-end 2018 reporting, premium owed to the reporting entity may not be received for a few years (until derivative maturity), which is beyond the time allotted for admittance under SSAP No. 21R. There is an RBC charge for “receivable for securities” (.014 life and 0.25 p/c & health), but this would only apply if the receivable was admitted. (This charge would be less than the charge for the derivative asset.)
* If the right to offset provisions in SSAP No. 64 are met, there would be no net impact to the financial statements by reporting the written derivative asset without the financing provisions. In these situations, the BACV and fair value on Schedule DB-A would detail the derivative without the financing components, and on Schedule DB-D, the reported amount that ties to the balance sheet would be adjusted for the offsetting receivable. With the offset, the receivable for security would be eliminated from the balance sheet. With the offset / balance sheet elimination, the receivable is essentially given “admitted asset” status (as it reduces a liability) and is not assessed for RBC. (Under SSAP No. 64, this offset would be disclosed in the financial statements.) If the right to offset provisions are not met, then the “receivable for security” would be nonadmitted after 15 days under SSAP No. 21R. This would cause a financial statement impact for any nonadmitted asset. If the asset was admitted, there would be an RBC charge for the admitted receivable.

**NAIC staff is interested in whether the premium due to the reporting entity from a written derivative would generally meet the “valid right to setoff” provisions from SSAP No. 64.** If the conditions would not generally be met, consideration could occur to allow offsetting presentation in Schedule DB-D for these specific situations. This would allow the amount owed to the reporting entity to decrease the derivative obligation regardless of when the amount due would be received. **If this was supported, provisions may be warranted that allow the derivative liability to be reduced to zero, but not permit the derivative to reverse into an asset position without being nonadmitted.**

**Illustration of RBC Charges to Derivative Assets / Liabilities:**

***RBC Impact – P/C and Health Entities***

As detailed below for property/casualty and health entities, the RBC charge is solely driven by the amount of derivative assets reported on the balance sheet. (This is a distinctly different from life reporting entities.) For these entities, the charge does not vary if the derivative is in a liability position or if the entity has received collateral from the counterparty. (The amount reported on balance sheet is impacted by offsetting provisions, but only if there is a valid right to offset.)

If these entities were to engage in financing derivatives, and the impact was to reverse the presentation of the derivative from an asset to a liability, this would have a direct change to the RBC calculation.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| P/C & Health |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | **RBC Factor** |
|  | **Assets** | Balance Sheet | 0.050 (Flat Charge)  |
|  | **Liabilities** | Balance Sheet | No Charge |
|  | **Collateral**  | Investment Schedules | With Asset if On BS (no detail) |
|  | **Net Exposure** | Schedule DB | No Impact |

***RBC Impact – Life Insurance Entities***

As detailed below for life entities, the RBC charge is not driven by the amount of derivative assets reported on the balance sheet. Instead, the RBC charge is driven by the “net exposure” after considering collateral. In both situations (asset exposure and off-balance sheet exposure), if the derivative is in a liability position, there is no RBC charge. Since the removal of financing components will generally result with previously reported derivative liabilities flipping to represent derivative assets, this could have an RBC impact unless the premium owed to the reporting entity is considered as part of the RBC calculation. The proposal in this agenda item would consider amounts owed from the counterparty for the derivative in determining net exposure.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Life |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | **RBC Factor** |
| Asset | **Admitted Assets**  | Balance Sheet | No Charge |
|  | **Liabilities** | Balance Sheet | No Charge |
|  | **On BS Collateral**  | Investment Schedules | Related Asset Charge |
|  | **Off BS Collateral** | Manually Entered in RBC | .0039 (Flat) |
|  | **Net Exposure** | Collateral less Net AssetNet Asset = BACV Assets less LiabilitiesLiability > Asset = No ChargeCollateral > Net Asset = No Charge Collateral < Net Assets = Charge based on NAIC designation of counterparty | .0039 (NAIC 1) |
|  |  | .0126 (NAIC 2) |
|  |  | .0446 (NAIC 3) |
|  |  | .0970 (NAIC 4) |
|  |  | .2231 (NAIC 5) |
|  |  | .300 (NAIC 6) |
| Off BS Exposure |  |  |  |
|  | **Ex Traded & CC** | Potential Exposure is a Calculated Amount (0.5% \* Notional \* square root of years to maturity) | .0039 |
|  | **Off-BS**  | Calculated Amount: [Gross Assets Less Gross Liabilities Less Collateral Add Calculated Potential Exposure] Less Exposure Net of Collateral | .0039 (NAIC 1) |
|  |  | .0126 (NAIC 2) |
|  |  | .0446 (NAIC 3) |
|  |  | .0970 (NAIC 4) |
|  |  | .2231 (NAIC 5) |
|  |  | .300 (NAIC 6) |

Derivative Liability > Derivative Asset = No Charge

            Derivative Collateral > Net Derivative Asset = Charge Based on Collateral Not on Derivative

            Derivative Collateral < Net Derivative Asset = Derivative Charge Based on NAIC designation of Counterparty

**Existing Authoritative Literature:**

* *SSAP No. 64—Offsetting and Netting of Assets and Liabilities*
* *SSAP No. 86—Derivatives*
* *SSAP No. 100—Fair Value*

Key aspects from the standards cited above:

***SSAP No. 64—Offsetting and Netting of Assets and Liabilities***

1. Assets and liabilities shall be offset and reported net only when a valid right of setoff exists except as provided for in paragraphs 3 and 4. A right of setoff is a reporting entity’s legal right, by contract or otherwise, to discharge all or a portion of the debt owed to another party by applying an amount that the other party owes to the reporting entity against the debt. A valid right of setoff exists only when all the following conditions are met:
2. Each of the two parties owes the other determinable amounts. An amount shall be considered determinable for purposes of this provision when it is reliably estimable by both parties to the agreement;
3. The reporting party has the right to set off the amount owed with the amount owed by the other party;
4. The reporting party intends to setoff; and
5. The right of setoff is enforceable at law.
6. Assets and liabilities that meet the criteria for offset shall not be netted when prohibited by specific statements of statutory accounting principles. An example of such is in the case of reinsurance recoverables on paid losses and ceded premiums payable as provided for in *SSAP No. 62R—Property and Casualty Reinsurance*.
7. Netting of assets and liabilities for reporting purposes when no valid right of setoff exists shall be allowed only when provided for by specific statements of statutory accounting principles. An example of such is in the case of real estate investments required to be shown net of encumbrances as provided for in *SSAP No. 40R—Real Estate Investments.*
8. Amounts due to or from affiliates shall be offset and reported net only when the provisions of paragraph 2 are met.

### Disclosures

1. The following quantitative information shall be disclosed (separately for assets and liabilities) at the end of each reporting period (interim and annual) when derivative, repurchase and reverse repurchase, and securities borrowing and securities lending assets and liabilities are offset and reported net in accordance with paragraph 2 (valid right to offset):
2. The gross amounts of recognized assets and recognized liabilities
3. The amounts offset in accordance with paragraph 2 (valid right to offset)
4. The net amounts presented in the statement of financial positions.
5. Assets and liabilities that have a valid right to offset under paragraph 2, but are not netted as they are prohibited under paragraph 3, are not required to be captured in the disclosures in paragraph 6.

**Relevant Literature**

1. This statement adopts paragraphs 1, 7 and 13 of APB Opinion No. 10, Omnibus Opinion—1966 and FASB Interpretation No. 39, Offsetting of Amounts Related to Certain Contracts with modifications (1) to prohibit offsetting as provided in specific statements and require netting when provided in specific statements, and (2) to reject guidance in paragraphs 10, 10A, and 10B of FIN 39, as amended by FSP FIN 39-1, that permits a reporting entity election to offset fair value amounts recognized for derivative instruments and fair value amounts recognized for the right to reclaim cash collateral or the obligation to return cash collateral arising from the derivative instruments with the same counterparty under a master netting agreement. Offsetting for statutory accounting purposes is limited to situations meeting the conditions in paragraph 2 and 4 of this SSAP. This statement adopts FASB Emerging Issues Task Force No. 86-25, Offsetting Foreign Currency Swaps.
2. This statement rejects FSP FIN 39-1, Amendment of FASB Interpretation 39. This statement rejects FASB Interpretation No. 41, Offsetting of Amounts Related to Certain Repurchase and Reverse Repurchase Agreements. FIN 41 has an offsetting exception for repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements and permits offsetting when the reporting parties do not intend to set off. This guidance is rejected for statutory accounting, and payables under repurchase agreements may only be offset against amounts recognized as receivables under reverse repurchase agreements if there is a valid right to offset meeting all the conditions, including the intent to offset, detailed in paragraph 2. This statement rejects ASU 2011-11, Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities and ASU 2013-01, Clarifying the Scope of Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities. Statutory disclosure requirements for assets and liabilities reported net under a valid right to offset are detailed in paragraph 6.

***SSAP No. 86—Derivatives***

1. Derivative instruments used in hedging transactions that meet the criteria of a highly effective hedge shall be considered an effective hedge and are permitted to be valued and reported in a manner that is consistent with the hedged asset or liability (referred to as hedge accounting). For instance, assume an entity has a financial instrument on which it is currently receiving income at a variable rate but wishes to receive income at a fixed rate and thus enters into a swap agreement to exchange the cash flows. If the transaction qualifies as an effective hedge and a financial instrument on a statutory basis is valued and reported at amortized cost, then the swap would also be valued and reported at amortized cost. Derivative instruments used in hedging transactions that do not meet or no longer meet the criteria of an effective hedge, or that meet the required criteria but the entity has chosen not to apply hedge accounting, shall be accounted for at fair value and the changes in the fair value shall be recorded as unrealized gains or unrealized losses (referred to as fair value accounting).

### Disclosure Requirements

1. Reporting entities shall disclose the following for all derivative contracts used:
2. For derivative contracts with financing premiums:
3. Disclose the aggregate, non-discounted total premium cost for these contracts and the premium cost due in each of the following four years, and thereafter. Include the aggregate fair value of derivative instruments with financing premiums excluding the impact of the deferred or financing premiums.
4. For each derivative contract with financing premiums:

(a) Whether premium cost is paid throughout the contract, or at derivative maturity;

(b) Next premium cost payment date;

(c) Total premium cost;

(d) Premium cost paid in prior years;

(e) Current year premium cost paid;

(f) Future unpaid premium cost;

(g) Fair value of derivative, excluding impact of financing premiums; and

(h) Unrealized gain/loss, excluding impact of financing premiums.

1. All derivatives are required to be shown gross on Schedule DB. However, derivatives may be reported net in the financial statements (pages 2 and 3 of the statutory financial statements) in accordance with *SSAP No. 64—Offsetting and Netting of Assets and Liabilities* when a valid right to offset exists. Derivatives offset in accordance with SSAP No. 64 and reported net in the financial statement shall follow the disclosure requirements in SSAP No. 64, paragraph 6. (Derivative Assets and Derivative Liabilities reported on the balance sheet shall agree to columns 5 and 6, respectively, after netting, on Schedule DB – Part D – Section 1.)
2. The disclosure requirements of paragraphs 59.a., 59.b., and 59.g. shall be included in the annual statement. Refer to the Preamble for further discussion regarding interim disclosure requirements. The disclosure requirements of paragraphs 59.a. through 59.g. shall be included in the annual audited statutory financial reports. The disclosure requirements in paragraph 59.h. shall be included in statutory financial statements (annual and quarterly). Paragraph 62 of the Preamble states that disclosures made within specific schedules or exhibits to the annual statement need not be duplicated in a separate note.

***SSAP No. 100—Fair Value***

### Definition of Fair Value

1. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.
2. Asset/Liability – A fair value measurement is for a particular asset or liability. Therefore, the measurement should consider attributes specific to the asset or liability, for example, the condition and/or location of the asset or liability and restrictions, if any, on the sale or use of the asset at the measurement date. The asset or liability might be a standalone asset or liability (for example, a financial instrument or an operating asset) or a group of assets and/or liabilities (for example, an asset group, a reporting unit, or a business).
3. Price – A fair value measurement assumes that the asset or liability is exchanged in an orderly transaction between market participants to sell the asset or transfer the liability at the measurement date. An orderly transaction is a transaction that assumes exposure to the market for a period prior to the measurement date to allow for marketing activities that are usual and customary for transactions involving such assets or liabilities; it is not a forced transaction (for example, a forced liquidation or distress sale). The transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability is a hypothetical transaction at the measurement date, considered from the perspective of a market participant that holds the asset or owes the liability. Therefore, the objective of a fair value measurement is to determine the price that would be received to sell the asset or paid to transfer the liability at the measurement date (an exit price).
4. Application to Assets–A fair value measurement assumes the highest and best use of the asset by market participants, considering the use of the asset that is physically possible, legally permissible, and financially feasible at the measurement date. In broad terms, highest and best use refers to the use of an asset by market participants that would maximize the value of the asset or the group of assets within which the asset would be used. Highest and best use is determined based on the use of the asset by market participants, even if the intended use of the asset by the reporting entity is different.
5. Application to Liabilities– Consideration of non-performance risk (own credit-risk) should not be reflected in the fair value calculation for liabilities (including derivative liabilities) at subsequent measurement. At initial recognition, it is perceived that the consideration of own-credit risk may be inherent in the contractual negotiations resulting in the liability. The consideration of non-performance risk for subsequent measurement is inconsistent with the conservatism and recognition concepts as well as the assessment of financial solvency for insurers, as a decrease in credit standing would effectively decrease reported liabilities and thus seemingly increase the appearance of solvency. Furthermore, liabilities reported or disclosed at “fair value” shall not reflect any third-party credit guarantee of debt.

### Fair Value at Initial Recognition

1. When an asset is acquired or a liability is assumed in an exchange transaction for that asset or liability, the transaction price represents the price paid to acquire the asset or received to assume the liability (an entry price). In contrast, the fair value of the asset or liability represents the price that would be received to sell the asset or paid to transfer the liability (an exit price). Conceptually, entry prices and exit prices are different. Entities do not necessarily sell assets at the prices paid to acquire them. Similarly, entities do not necessarily transfer liabilities at the prices received to assume them.
2. In many cases, the transaction price will equal the exit price and, therefore, represent the fair value of the asset or liability at initial recognition. In determining whether a transaction price represents the fair value of the asset or liability at initial recognition, the reporting entity shall consider factors specific to the transaction and the asset or liability. For example, a transaction price might not represent the fair value of an asset or liability at initial recognition if:
	1. The transaction is between related parties.
	2. The transaction occurs under duress or the seller is forced to accept the price in the transaction. For example, that might be the case if the seller is experiencing financial difficulty.
	3. The market in which the transaction occurs is different from the market in which the reporting entity would sell the asset or transfer the liability, that is, the principal or most advantageous market. For example, those markets might be different if the reporting entity is a securities dealer that transacts in different markets, depending on whether the counterparty is a retail customer (retail market) or another securities dealer (inter-dealer market).
	4. For liabilities, differences may exist as non-performance risk (own credit risk) is not reflected in the fair value (i.e., exit price) determination of all liabilities (including derivatives).

### Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments

1. A reporting entity shall disclose in the notes to the financial statements, as of each date for which a statement of financial position is presented in the quarterly or annual financial statements, the aggregate fair value or NAV for all financial instruments and the level within the fair value hierarchy in which the fair value measurements in their entirety fall. This disclosure shall be summarized by type of financial instrument, for which it is practicable to estimate fair value, except for certain financial instruments identified in paragraph 55. Fair value disclosed in the notes shall be presented together with the related admitted values in a form that makes it clear whether the fair values and admitted values represent assets or liabilities and to which line items in the Statement of Assets, Liabilities, Surplus and Other Funds they relate. Unless specified otherwise in another SSAP, the disclosures may be made net of encumbrances, if the asset or liability is so reported. A reporting entity shall also disclose the method(s) and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value of financial instruments. If it is not practicable for an entity to estimate the fair value of the financial instrument or a class of financial instruments, and the investment does not qualify for the NAV practical expedient, the aggregate carrying amount for those items shall be reported as “not practicable” with additional disclosure as required in paragraph 48.

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):

Agenda item 2016-48 considered accounting and reporting revisions for derivatives with financing premiums. Although discussion occurred proposing a gross accounting and reporting approach, the revisions adopted within that agenda item incorporated aggregate disclosures and new electronic columns in Schedule DB to capture the impact of financing premiums in derivative reporting. With the disclosure adoptions, the Working Group directed NAIC staff to reassess this issue once the impact identified from the data-captured disclosures would be available for review, noting that the earliest for this re-assessment would be Summer 2019.

Agenda item 2013-07, which considered *ASU 2013-01: Clarifying the Scope of Disclosures About Offsetting Assets and Liabilities,* was finalized on August 24, 2013. This ASU was issued to clarify that the scope of ASU 2011-11 applies to derivatives (including embedded derivatives), repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements, and securities borrowing and securities lending transactions that are either netted as they meet the right of setoff under ASC 210-20-45 or ASC 815-10-45, or are subject to a master netting agreement or similar agreement. The SAP adopted revisions allowed reporting entities to continue offsetting derivatives, repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements, and securities borrowing and securities lending transactions with a valid right of offset, but incorporated disclosures to illustrate the netting impact. This adoption action included a referral to the Blanks (E) Working Group for annual statement instruction revisions and to recommend development of additional schedules to reconcile the amount reported gross on DB to the amount reported net on the balance sheet.

Agenda item 2012-17, which considered *ASU 2011-22, Disclosures about Offsetting Assets and Liabilities*, was finalized by the Working Group on November 29, 2012. This agenda item adopted revisions to SSAPs No. 64, 86 and 103. The adopted revisions, effective January 1, 2013, 1) revise and clarify that offsetting is only allowed in accordance with SSAP No. 64, paragraphs 2-4; 2) modify the adoption of FIN 39 rejecting the ability to offset in accordance with master netting agreements and rejecting FSP FIN 39-1 and FIN 41; and 3) rejecting ASU 2011-11 for statutory accounting. The Working Group deferred adoption of the disclosures proposed to paragraphs 6-8 of SSAP No. 64 in the exposure as the FASB has recently exposed guidance to narrow the scope GAAP disclosures.

*Overview of ASU 2011-11:*

ASU 2011-11 was issued in December 2011 to require entities to disclose both gross information and net information about both instruments and transactions eligible for offset in the statement of financial position and instruments and transactions subject to an agreement similar to a master netting agreement. This ASU was issued as the differences in the offsetting requirements between U.S. GAAP and IFRS accounted for a significant difference in the amounts presented under those standards. These differences reduce the comparability of between U.S. GAAP and IFRS, and the users of financial statements requested that these differences be addressed expeditiously. The objective of the ASU 2011-11 amendments is to facilitate comparison between entities that prepare financial statements under U.S. GAAP and those prepared under IFRS. Reporting entities are required to apply the ASU 2011-11 amendments for annual reporting periods beginning on or after Jan. 1, 2013, and interim periods within those annual periods. Entities are required to provide the disclosures required by those amendments retrospectively for all comparative periods presented.

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

Staff Recommendation:

NAIC staff recommends that statutory accounting revisions be considered to ensure consistency in the gross reporting of derivatives - without inclusion of financing components - and consistency in reporting amounts owed to / from the reporting entity from the acquisition or writing of derivatives. NAIC staff highlights that the concepts are consistent with existing statutory accounting guidelines but require clarification changes to ensure uniform application across the industry. NAIC staff recommends that the Working Group move this item to the active listing, classified as nonsubstantive, and expose revisions to SSAP No. 86 to clarify the reporting of derivatives with financing premiums. With the proposed revisions, NAIC staff is suggesting reporting revisions that would allow the present value of the derivative premium receivable (and payable) for financed derivatives to be factored into the counterparty risk assessment for life RBC.

In addition to the proposed revisions, comments are requested as to whether derivatives and related financing provisions would generally not meet the SSAP No. 64 right to offset criteria and if explicit guidance allowing offset should be considered. (Allowing offset only impacts the amount reported on balance sheet and does not impact the gross amount reported on Schedule DB-A or DB-B. The offset provision would impact RBC for p/c and health companies but would not impact the RBC for life reporting entities.)

(Regulator Inquiry) - Derivative profile reports are only provided for life reporting entities. These reports provide assessments on the overall net derivative position (assets less liabilities). Would it be beneficial to regulators if derivative profile reports were available for p/c and health entities and if the reports completed assessments based on derivative assets and derivative liabilities separately? (For example, a life company with $2.1 billion in derivative assets and $2.0 billion in derivative liabilities would currently have a derivative profile report for the $100 million net derivative asset. This report would detail changes in the net asset, but if derivative assets increased to $3.1 assets and derivative liabilities increased to $3.0, the profile report would not detail the change as the net asset would still reflect $100 million) It is staff’s interpretation that the limits on derivative activity per NAIC Model 280 are anticipated to be “absolute value” of derivative assets and derivative liabilities (and not the net between assets and liabilities). The language in the Model is consistent with the Supplemental Investment Risk Interrogatory that requests “aggregate” amounts with a percentage of admitted assets, with identification that the amount should agree to Schedule DB. NAIC staff requests regulator comment on the interpretation of the word “aggregate” (and whether it is intended to be “absolute value” and whether the information in the statutory financials or ISITE tools (profile reports) provide the information needed for regulator assessments of derivative activity.

Excerpt from Model 280, Investments of Insurers Model Act (Defined Limits Version):

B.         Limitations on Hedging Transactions

An insurer may enter into hedging transactions under this section if, as a result of and after giving effect to the transaction:

(1)        The aggregate statement value of options, caps, floors and warrants not attached to another financial instrument purchased and used in hedging transactions does not exceed seven and one half percent (7.5%) of its admitted assets;

(2)        The aggregate statement value of options, caps and floors written in hedging transactions does not exceed three percent (3%) of its admitted assets; and

(3)        The aggregate potential exposure of collars, swaps, forwards and futures used in hedging transactions does not exceed six and one-half percent (6.5%) of its admitted assets.

As noted in the recommendation, the revisions are in line with existing SAP concepts. These concepts and excerpts are specifically detailed below:

1. Gross Reporting – SSAP No. 86, and the reporting instructions for Schedule DB, is explicit that derivatives are required to be shown gross on Schedule DB. Net reporting is permitted on the balance sheet when a valid right to offset exists, but derivatives offset under SSAP No. 64 are required to follow the disclosure requirements in SSAP No. 64:

54.h. All derivatives are required to be shown gross on Schedule DB. However, derivatives may be reported net in the financial statements (pages 2 and 3 of the statutory financial statements) in accordance with *SSAP No. 64—Offsetting and Netting of Assets and Liabilities* (SSAP No. 64) when a valid right to offset exists. Derivatives offset in accordance with SSAP No. 64 and reported net in the financial statement shall follow the disclosure requirements in SSAP No. 64, paragraph 6. (Derivative Assets and Derivative Liabilities reported on the balance sheet shall agree to columns 5 and 6, respectively, after netting, on Schedule DB – Part D – Section 1.)

1. Accounting at Date of Acquisition – SSAP No. 86, and the reporting instructions for Schedule DB, is explicit that the premium paid or received for writing a derivative shall either be recorded as an asset (purchase) or liability (written) on the derivative line on the assets or liability page:

Exhibit C:

1. Call and Put Options, Warrants, Caps, and Floors:

a. Accounting at Date of Acquisition (purchase) or Issuance (written): The premium paid or received for purchasing or writing a call option, put option, warrant, cap or floor shall either be (i) recorded as an asset (purchase) or liability (written) on the Derivative line on the Assets (or) Liabilities pages or (ii) combined with the hedged item(s) individually or in the aggregate;

1. Liability Recognition - The deferred premium (or financing premium) is a cost to acquire / enter into the derivative contract and is not impacted by an underlying interest of the derivative agreement (the cost to acquire is not impacted by derivative instrument performance). Upon entering the derivative contract the financing premium owed by the reporting entity meets the definition of a liability under SSAP No. 5R:
2. A liability is defined as certain or probable future sacrifices of economic benefits arising from present obligations of a particular entity to transfer assets or to provide services to other entities in the future as a result of a past transaction(s) or event(s).
3. A liability has three essential characteristics: (a) it embodies a present duty or responsibility to one or more other entities that entails settlement by probable1 future transfer or use of assets at a specified or determinable date, on occurrence of a specified event, or on demand, (b) the duty or responsibility obligates a particular entity, leaving it little or no discretion to avoid the future sacrifice, and (c) the transaction or other event obligating the entity has already happened. This includes, but is not limited to, liabilities arising from policyholder obligations (e.g., policyholder benefits, reported claims and reserves for incurred but not reported claims). Liabilities shall be recorded on a reporting entity’s financial statements when incurred.

NOTE: **The deferred premium is a contractual element of the derivative contract and does not fluctuate or change as a result of the underlying derivative.**

Recognizing the liability is also consistent with the Statutory Accounting Statement of Concept of Recognition detailed in the Preamble (paragraph 37):

####  Recognition

35. The principal focus of solvency measurement is determination of financial condition through analysis of the balance sheet. However, protection of the policyholders can only be maintained through continued monitoring of the financial condition of the insurance enterprise. Operating performance is another indicator of an enterprise’s ability to maintain itself as a going concern. Accordingly, the income statement is a secondary focus of statutory accounting and should not be diminished in importance to the extent contemplated by a liquidation basis of accounting.

36. The ability to meet policyholder obligations is predicated on the existence of readily marketable assets available when both current and future obligations are due. Assets having economic value other than those which can be used to fulfill policyholder obligations, or those assets which are unavailable due to encumbrances or other third party interests should not be recognized on the balance sheet but rather should be charged against surplus when acquired or when availability otherwise becomes questionable.

37. Liabilities require recognition as they are incurred. Certain statutorily mandated liabilities may also be required to arrive at conservative estimates of liabilities and probable loss contingencies (e.g., interest maintenance reserves, asset valuation reserves, and others).

1. Derivative Instrument - The deferred premium (or financing premium) is the cost to acquire a derivative and is not a “derivative instrument” per the definition in SSAP No. 86:
2. “Derivative instrument” means an agreement, option, instrument or a series or combination thereof:

a. To make or take delivery of, or assume or relinquish, a specified amount of one or more underlying interests, or to make a cash settlement in lieu thereof; or

b. That has a price, performance, value or cash flow based primarily upon the actual or expected price, level, performance, value or cash flow of one or more underlying interests.

1. An “underlying” is a specified interest rate, security price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, or other variable (including the occurrence or nonoccurrence of a specified event such as a scheduled payment under contract). An underlying may be a price or rate of an asset or liability but is not the asset or liability itself.
2. Offsetting Disclosures: Guidance exists in SSAP No. 64 for the offsetting when there is a valid right to offset, and this guidance specifically references derivative transactions. This disclosure was added to ensure effective comparability across reporting entities, and ensure that the gross information reported on Schedule DB could be agreed to the information reported on the balance sheet:
3. The following quantitative information shall be disclosed (separately for assets and liabilities) at the end of each reporting period (interim and annual) when derivative, repurchase and reverse repurchase, and securities borrowing and securities lending assets and liabilities are offset and reported net in accordance with paragraph 2 (valid right to offset):
4. The gross amounts of recognized assets and recognized liabilities
5. The amounts offset in accordance with paragraph 2 (valid right to offset)
6. The net amounts presented in the statement of financial positions.

Staff Review Completed by:

Julie Gann – NAIC Staff – October 2019

**October 2019 - Proposed Revisions to SSAP No. 86:**

1. “Derivative instrument” means an agreement, option, instrument or a series or combination thereof:

a. To make or take delivery of, or assume or relinquish, a specified amount of one or more underlying interests, or to make a cash settlement in lieu thereof; or

b. That has a price, performance, value or cash flow based primarily upon the actual or expected price, level, performance, value or cash flow of one or more underlying interests.

1. Derivative instruments include, but are not limited to; options, warrants used in a hedging transaction and not attached to another financial instrument, caps, floors, collars, swaps, forwards, futures, structured notes with risk of principal/original investment loss based on the terms of the agreement (in addition to default risk), and any other agreements or instruments substantially similar thereto or any series or combination thereof.
	1. “Caps” are option contracts in which the cap writer (seller), in return for a premium, agrees to limit, or cap, the cap holder’s (purchaser) risk associated with an increase in a reference rate or index. For example, in an interest rate cap, if rates go above a specified interest rate level (the strike price or the cap rate), the cap holder is entitled to receive cash payments equal to the excess of the market rate over the strike price multiplied by the notional principal amount. Because a cap is an option-based contract, the cap holder has the right but not the obligation to exercise the option. If rates move down, the cap holder has lost only the premium paid. A cap writer has virtually unlimited risk resulting from increases in interest rates above the cap rate.
	2. “Collar” means an agreement to receive payments as the buyer of an option, cap or floor and to make payments as the seller of a different option, cap or floor.
	3. “Floors” are option contracts in which the floor writer (seller), in return for a premium, agrees to limit the risk associated with a decline in a reference rate or index. For example, in an interest rate floor, if rates fall below an agreed rate, the floor holder (purchaser) will receive cash payments from the floor writer equal to the difference between the market rate and an agreed rate multiplied by the notional principal amount.
	4. “Forwards” are agreements (other than futures) between two parties that commit one party to purchase and the other to sell the instrument or commodity underlying the contract at a specified future date. Forward contracts fix the price, quantity, quality, and date of the purchase and sale. Some forward contracts involve the initial payment of cash and may be settled in cash instead of by physical delivery of the underlying instrument.
	5. “Futures” are standardized forward contracts traded on organized exchanges. Each exchange specifies the standard terms of futures contracts it sponsors. Futures contracts are available for a wide variety of underlying instruments, including insurance, agricultural commodities, minerals, debt instruments (such as U.S. Treasury bonds and bills), composite stock indices, and foreign currencies.
	6. “Options” are contracts that give the option holder (purchaser of the option rights) the right, but not the obligation, to enter into a transaction with the option writer (seller of the option rights) on terms specified in the contract. A call option allows the holder to buy the underlying instrument, while a put option allows the holder to sell the underlying instrument. Options are traded on exchanges and over the counter.
	7. “Structured Notes” in scope of this statement are instruments (often in the form of debt instruments), in which the amount of principal repayment or return of original investment is contingent on an underlying variable/interest[[1]](#footnote-1). Structured notes that are “mortgage-referenced securities” are captured in SSAP No. 43R—Loan-backed and Structured Securities.
	8. “Swaps” are contracts to exchange, for a period of time, the investment performance of one underlying instrument for the investment performance of another underlying instrument, typically, but not always, without exchanging the instruments themselves. Swaps can be viewed as a series of forward contracts that settle in cash and, in some instances, physical delivery. Swaps generally are negotiated over-the-counter directly between the dealer and the end user. Interest rate swaps are the most common form of swap contract. However, foreign currency, commodity, and credit default swaps also are common.
	9. “Swaptions” are contracts granting the owner the right, but not the obligation, to enter into an underlying swap. Although options can be traded on a variety of swaps, the term “swaption” typically refers to options on interest rate swaps. A swaption hedges the buyer against downside risk, as well as lets the buyer take advantage of any upside benefits. That is, it gives the buyer the benefit of the agreed-upon rate if it is more favorable than the current market rate, with the flexibility of being able to enter into the current market swap rate if it is preferable. Conversely, the seller of swaptions assumes the downside risk, but benefits from the amount paid for the swaption, regardless if it is exercised by the buyer and the swap is entered into.
	10. “Warrants” are instruments that give the holder the right to purchase an underlying financial instrument at a given price and time or at a series of prices and times outlined in the warrant agreement. Warrants may be issued alone or in connection with the sale of other securities, for example, as part of a merger or recapitalization agreement, or to facilitate divestiture of the securities of another business entity. Publicly traded stock warrants are captured in scope of *SSAP No. 30R—Unaffiliated Common Stock*. All other warrants, including non-publicly traded stock warrants, shall be captured in scope of SSAP No. 86.
2. “Derivative Premium” is the cost to acquire or write a derivative contract. Derivative premium is not an “underlying” in a derivative contract and is not impacted by changes in an underlying interest of the derivative agreement. A derivative with contract terms that finance the derivative premium, so that the cost is paid or received throughout the derivative term or at derivative maturity, does not result with an “embedded derivative” addressed in paragraph 16.
3. “Firm commitment” is an agreement with an unrelated party, binding on both parties and expected to be legally enforceable, with the following characteristics:

a. The agreement specifies all significant terms, including the quantity to be exchanged, the fixed price, and the timing of the transaction. The fixed price may be expressed as a specified amount of an entity’s functional currency or of a foreign currency. It may also be expressed as a specified interest rate or specified effective yield;

b. The agreement includes a disincentive for nonperformance that is sufficiently large to make performance probable; and

c. For investments in subsidiary, controlled, and affiliated entities (as defined by *SSAP No. 97—Investments in Subsidiary, Controlled and Affiliated Entities* (SSAP No. 97)) and investments in limited liability companies (as defined by *SSAP No. 48—Joint Ventures, Partnerships and Limited Liability Companies*) it must be probable that acquisition will occur within a reasonable period of time.

1. A hedging transaction is defined as a derivative(s) transaction which is entered into and maintained to reduce:

a. The risk of a change in the fair value or cash flow of assets and liabilities which the reporting entity has acquired or incurred or has a firm commitment to acquire or incur or for which the entity has forecasted acquisition or incurrence; or

b. The currency exchange rate risk or the degree of foreign currency exposure in assets and liabilities which a reporting entity has acquired or incurred or has a firm commitment to acquire or incur or for which the entity has forecasted acquisition or incurrence.

1. “Income generation transaction” is defined as derivatives written or sold to generate additional income or return to the reporting entity. They include covered options, caps, and floors (e.g., a reporting entity writes an equity call option on stock that it already owns).
2. “Replication (Synthetic Asset) transaction” is a derivative transaction entered into in conjunction with other investments in order to reproduce the investment characteristics of otherwise permissible investments. A derivative transaction entered into by an insurer as a hedging or income generation transaction shall not be considered a replication (synthetic asset) transaction.
3. “Forecasted transaction” is a transaction that is expected to occur for which there is no firm commitment. Because no transaction or event has yet occurred and the transaction or event when it occurs will be at the prevailing market price, a forecasted transaction does not give an entity any present rights to future benefits or a present obligation for future sacrifices.
4. An “underlying” is a specified interest rate, security price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, or other variable (including the occurrence or nonoccurrence of a specified event such as a scheduled payment under contract). An underlying may be a price or rate of an asset or liability but is not the asset or liability itself.
5. ““Benchmark Interest Rate” is a widely recognized and quoted rate in an active financial market that is broadly indicative of the overall level of interest rates attributable to high-credit-quality obligors in that market. It is a rate that is widely used in a given financial market as an underlying basis for determining the interest rates of individual financial instruments and commonly referenced in interest-rate-related transactions. In theory, the benchmark interest rate should be a risk-free rate (that is, has no risk of default). In some markets, government borrowing rates may serve as a benchmark. In other markets, the benchmark interest rate may be an interbank offered rate. In the United States, the interest rates on direct Treasury obligations of the U.S. government, the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) swap rate, the Fed Funds Effective Rate Overnight Index Swap Rate, the Securities Industry and Financial Markets Association (SIFMA) Municipal Swap Rate, and the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (SOFR) Overnight Index Swap Rate are considered to be benchmark interest rates.
6. “Weather derivatives” are defined as a forward-based or option-based contract for which settlement is based on a climatic or geological variable. One example of such a variable is the occurrence or nonoccurrence of a specified amount of snow at a specified location within a specified period of time.
7. “Notional amount” is defined[[2]](#footnote-2) as the face value of a financial instrument in a derivatives transaction as of a reporting date which is used to calculate future payments in the reporting currency. Notional amount may also be referred to as notional value or notional principal amount. The notional amount reported should remain static over the life of a trade unless the instrument is partially unwound or has a contractually amortizing notional. The notional amount shall apply to derivative transactions as follows:

a. For derivative instruments other than futures contracts (e.g., options, swaps, forwards), the notional amount is either the amount to which interest rates are applied in order to calculate periodic payment obligations or the amount of the contract value used to determine the cash obligations. Non-U.S. dollar contracts must be multiplied or divided by the appropriate inception foreign currency rate.

b. For futures contracts, with a U.S. dollar-denominated contract size (e.g., Treasury note and bond contracts, Eurodollar futures) or underlying, the notional amount is the number of contracts at the reporting date multiplied by the contract size (value of one point multiplied by par value).

c. For equity index and similar futures, the number of contracts at the reporting date is multiplied by the value of one point multiplied by the transaction price. Non-U.S. dollar contract prices must be multiplied or divided by the appropriate inception foreign currency rate.

1. “Variation Margin” reflects the daily change in market value of derivative contracts (e.g., daily gain/loss on a derivative contract due to market movements). Amounts received/paid to adjust variation margin on derivative contracts that are both cleared and settled on an exchange shall be recognized as an adjustment to the carrying value of the derivative contract (e.g., futures). Amounts received/paid to adjust variation margin on all other derivative contracts shall be recognized on the balance sheet as an asset or liability separate from the carrying value of the derivative instrument. This treatment shall occur under statutory accounting regardless if the counterparty/exchange considers amounts exchanged for variation margin to be legal settlement or collateral. Changes in variation margin shall not be treated as realized gains or adjustments to the basis of the hedged item until the derivative contract has been sold, matured or expired.

**Embedded Derivative Instruments**

1. Contracts that do not in their entirety meet the definition of a derivative instrument[[3]](#footnote-3), such as bonds, insurance policies, and leases, may contain “embedded” derivative instruments—implicit or explicit terms that affect some or all of the cash flows or the value of other exchanges required by the contract in a manner similar to a derivative instrument. The effect of embedding a derivative instrument in another type of contract (“the host contract”) is that some or all of the cash flows or other exchanges that otherwise would be required by the contract, whether unconditional or contingent upon the occurrence of a specified event, will be modified based on one or more underlyings. An embedded derivative instrument shall not be separated from the host contract and accounted for separately as a derivative instrument.

**Impairment**

1. This statement adopts the impairment guidelines established by SSAP No. 5R—Liabilities, Contingencies and Impairments of Assets (SSAP No. 5R) for the underlying financial assets or liabilities.

Derivative Premium (New Section – All Other Sections Renumbered Accordingly)

1. Derivative premium is the amount paid (acquired derivative) or received (written derivative) to enter into a derivative contract. At inception, the premium generally represents the fair value of the derivative. Derivative premium that is not paid or received at inception represents a liability or receivable for the reporting entity. Derivatives with premiums not remitted at acquisition are considered “financed derivatives.” Financed derivatives shall be reported in accordance with the following provisions:
	1. At acquisition and subsequently, the gross reported fair value of the derivative shall exclude the impact of financing premiums. Only market changes in the actual fair value of the derivative shall be reflected as unrealized gains or losses.
	2. At acquisition and subsequently, premiums payable (acquired derivative) and premiums receivable (written derivatives) shall be separately reported as “payable for securities” and “receivables for securities.”
	3. If premium payable or receivable meet the requirement for a valid right of setoff with the derivative in accordance with SSAP No. 64, the derivative asset can be reduced by a premium payable, and a derivative liability can be reduced by a premium receivable for overall reporting on the balance sheet. This offset provision does not permit a derivative asset to be reported as a derivative liability (or vice versa) due to premium payable or receivable. Rather, once a derivative asset (or liability) is fully reduced by a premium liability (or receivable), any remaining premium liability (or receivable) shall be reported as a “payable for security” or “receivable for security” pursuant to paragraph 19.b. This net balance sheet reporting does not impact the gross presentation of open derivatives on Schedule DB-A or Schedule DB-B. If reported net on the balance sheet due to a valid right to offset, the offsetting adjustment shall be shown on schedule DB-D and the SSAP No. 64 disclosures are required.

Recognition and Measurement of Derivatives Used in Hedging Transactions

1. Derivative instruments represent rights or obligations that meet the definitions of assets (SSAP No. 4—Assets and Nonadmitted Assets) or liabilities (SSAP No. 5R) and shall be reported in financial statements. In addition, derivative instruments also meet the definition of financial instruments as defined in SSAP No. 27—Off-Balance-Sheet and Credit Risk Disclosures (SSAP No. 27). Should the cost basis of the derivative instrument be undefined (i.e., no premium is paid), the instrument shall be disclosed in accordance with paragraphs 44-47 of SSAP No. 100—Fair Value (SSAP No. 100). Derivative instruments are admitted assets to the extent they conform to the requirements of this statement.
2. Derivative instruments used in hedging transactions that meet the criteria of a highly effective hedge shall be considered an effective hedge and are permitted to be valued and reported in a manner that is consistent with the hedged asset or liability (referred to as hedge accounting). For instance, assume an entity has a financial instrument on which it is currently receiving income at a variable rate but wishes to receive income at a fixed rate and thus enters into a swap agreement to exchange the cash flows. If the transaction qualifies as an effective hedge and a financial instrument on a statutory basis is valued and reported at amortized cost, then the swap would also be valued and reported at amortized cost. Derivative instruments used in hedging transactions that do not meet or no longer meet the criteria of an effective hedge, or that meet the required criteria but the entity has chosen not to apply hedge accounting, shall be accounted for at fair value and the changes in the fair value shall be recorded as unrealized gains or unrealized losses (referred to as fair value accounting)[[4]](#footnote-4).

*Staff Note: Paragraphs 22-38 not duplicated.*

Documentation Guidance

1. At inception of the hedge, documentation must include:

a. A formal documentation of the hedging relationship and the entity’s risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge, including identification of the hedging instrument, the hedged item, the nature of the risk being hedged, and how the hedging instrument’s effectiveness in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item’s fair value or variability in cash flows attributable to the hedged risk will be assessed. There must be a reasonable basis for how the entity plans to assess the hedging instrument’s effectiveness;

b. An entity’s defined risk management strategy for a particular hedging relationship may exclude certain components of a specific hedging derivative’s change in fair value, such as time value, from the assessment of hedge effectiveness, as discussed in paragraph 38 and Exhibit B;

c. Signature of approval, for each instrument, by person(s) authorized, either by the entity's board of directors or a committee authorized by the board, to approve such transactions; and

d. A description of the reporting entity's methodology used to verify that opening transactions do not exceed limitations promulgated by the state of domicile.

*Staff Note: Paragraphs 40-58 not duplicated.*

Disclosure Requirements

1. Reporting entities shall disclose the following for all derivative contracts used:
2. For derivative contracts with financing premiums:
3. Disclose the aggregate, non-discounted total premium cost for these contracts and the premium cost due in each of the following four years, and thereafter. Also disclose the aggregate fair value of derivative instruments with financing premiums excluding the impact of the deferred or financing premiums.
4. For each derivative contract with financing premiums:

(a) Whether premium cost is paid throughout the contract, or at derivative maturity;

(b) Next premium cost payment date;

(c) Total premium cost;

(d) Premium cost paid in prior years;

(e) Current year premium cost paid;

(f) Future unpaid premium cost;

*Staff Note: With the proposed revisions to clarify gross reporting without financing premiums, these disclosures will not be considered necessary. Comments are requested whether it would be beneficial to retain these columns and capture the fair value of the derivative with the impact of financing premiums.*

1. All derivatives are required to be shown gross on Schedule DB. However, derivatives may be reported net in the financial statements (pages 2 and 3 of the statutory financial statements) in accordance with *SSAP No. 64—Offsetting and Netting of Assets and Liabilities* when a valid right to offset exists. Derivatives offset in accordance with SSAP No. 64 and reported net in the financial statement shall follow the disclosure requirements in SSAP No. 64, paragraph 6. (Derivative Assets and Derivative Liabilities reported on the balance sheet shall agree to columns 5 and 6, respectively, after netting, on Schedule DB – Part D – Section 1.)

**Proposed Revisions to Schedule DB-D – Counterparty Exposure**

As detailed in this agenda item, NAIC staff suggests consideration on whether premiums due to / from a counterparty should be used in determining the net derivative exposure. This approach would allow the clarifications for gross reporting (excluding financing derivatives) to not impact a life insurer’s RBC calculation for derivative activity as the financing premiums owed by the reporting entity would be considered similar to collateral received.

Below is a simplified version of Schedule DB-D with the potential column.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1 | 2 | 4 | New Column | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| Description of Exchange, Counterparty or Central Clearinghouse | Master Agreement (Y / N) | Fair Value of Acceptable Collateral | Present Value of Financing Premiums | Contracts with BACV > 0 | Contracts with BACV < 0 | Exposure Net of Collateral |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Gross Totals |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Offset Per SSAP No. 64Net After Right to Offset |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |

If this column was added, and the derivatives reported in column 5 and 6 were gross of financing premiums, the amount reported in column 7 would be determined as follows:

Column 7 – Exposure Net of Collateral (Book/Adjusted Carrying Value)

For the aggregate reporting of Exchange-Traded Derivatives (Line 0199999999), show the amount in Column 5.

For OTC counterparties, if no master agreement is in place, show the sum of the Book/Adjusted Carrying Values of all derivative instruments with the counterparty that has a positive Book/Adjusted Carrying Value, less any Acceptable Collateral and the Present Value of Financing Premiums (Column 5 – Column 4 – New Column).

For OTC counterparties with a master agreement in place and central clearinghouses, show the net sum of the Book/Adjusted Carrying Values of all derivative instruments, less any acceptable collateral and the present value of financing premiums (Column 5 + Column 6 – Column 4 – New Column).

This amount should not be less than zero.

For life insurance entities, the positive amount reported in column 7 is then accessed RBC based on the NAIC designation of the counterparty. When reporting the gross fair value of derivatives with capturing the financing premiums, the premiums due from or owed to the counterparty is factored into the calculation to reflect net counterparty exposure. This reporting will not impact P/C or Health entities (regardless if they engage in financing derivatives), as their RBC is based on derivative assets as reported on the balance sheet.

**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. 86—Derivatives*, as illustrated above, to clarify the reporting of derivatives with financing premiums. The reporting revisions propose allowing the present value of the derivative premium receivable (and payable) for financed derivatives to be factored into the counterparty risk assessment for life RBC. (If supported, RBC changes would be subsequently referred to the Capital Adequacy (E) Task Force for consideration.) Comments are also requested as to whether derivatives and related financing provisions that would generally not meet the *SSAP No. 64—Offsetting and Netting of Assets and Liabilities* right to offset criteria and if explicit guidance allowing offset should be considered.

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1. The “structured notes” captured within scope of this statement is specific to instruments in which the terms of the agreement make it possible that the reporting entity could lose all or a portion of its original investment amount (for other than failure of the issuer to pay the contractual amounts due). These instruments incorporate both the credit risk of the issuer, as well as the risk of an underlying variable/interest (such as the performance of an equity index or the performance of an unrelated security). Securities that are labeled “principal-protected notes” are captured within scope of this statement if the “principal protection” involves only a portion of the principal and/or if the principal protection requires the reporting entity to meet qualifying conditions in order to be safeguarded from the risk of loss from the underlying linked variable. Securities that may have changing positive interest rates in response to a linked underlying variable or the passage of time, or that have the potential for increased principal repayments in response to a linked variable (such as U.S. Treasury Inflation-Indexed Securities) that do not incorporate risk of original investment /principal loss (outside of default risk) are not captured as structured notes in scope of this statement. [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. The definition in paragraph 14 is intended to be a principle for determining notional for all derivative instruments. To the extent a derivative type is not explicitly addressed in paragraph 14.a. through paragraph 14.c., notional should be reported in a manner consistent with this principle. [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. This paragraph does not include derivative premium financing arrangements. Derivatives and financed premiums are subject to separate reporting as detailed in paragraph 19. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. Pursuant to paragraph 19, the gross reported value of a derivative and the determination of unrealized gains or losses shall exclude the impact of financing premiums. Premiums payable or receivable from the acquisition or writing of a derivative shall not be reflected in the gross reporting of derivatives or in determining the fair value change in a derivative. [↑](#footnote-ref-4)