Statutory Accounting Principles (E) Working Group

**Maintenance Agenda Submission Form**

**Form A**

## **Issue: Levelized and Persistency Commission**

**Check (applicable entity):**

 P/C Life Health

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

New Issue or SSAP [ ]  [ ]  [ ]

Interpretation [ ]  [ ]  [ ]

Description of Issue:

NAIC staff has received regulator inquiries on the application of the levelized commissions guidance in *SSAP No. 71—Policy Acquisition Costs and Commissions.* This agenda item is to recommend clarifications to the existing levelized commissions guidance and provide additional guidance regarding commission that is based on policy persistency. SSAP No. 71 describes that levelized commissions occur in situations in which a third party pays agents non-levelized commissions and the reporting entity pays a third party by levelized payments. The statement notes that it is intended, but not necessarily guaranteed, that the amounts paid to the agents by the third party would ultimately be repaid to the third party from the reporting entity. SSAP No. 71 identifies such arrangements as funding agreements between the reporting entity and the third party. SSAP No. 71 then identifies that the use of a commission arrangement where commission payments are not linked to traditional elements (such as premium payments and policy persistency) requires the establishment of a liability for the full amount of the unpaid principal and accrued interest which is payable to a third party related to levelized commissions is required.

The questions received by NAIC staff relate to the use of levelized commission arrangements and when the liability for commission based on annual persistency is required to be recorded as a liability in accordance with *SSAP No. 5R—Liabilities, Contingencies and Impairments of Assets*.

Levelized Commission

For the example in question, a third party is paying agent commissions and receiving periodic payments. Consistent with the guidance in SSAP No. 71, paragraph 4, the third party (funding agent) is paying the agents on behalf of the reporting entity and receiving levelized payments from the reporting entity which include additional fees or interest in excess of the commissions. The agreement between the reporting entity and the funding agent specifies that the funding agent will not be reimbursed by the reporting entity if the policies that generate the commission are cancelled prior to the policy anniversary date. The regulator noted that the reporting entity was not accruing the liability to the third-party funding agent, asserting that the payments to the funding agent were theoretically avoidable until the policy had passed the anniversary year-end date.

The accounting issue is whether levelized commission arrangements that are linked to traditional elements (such as premium payments and policy persistency) requires the establishment of a liability for the full amount of the unpaid principal and accrued interest which is payable to a third party related to levelized commissions.

Persistency Commission

Also, in the noted example, the reporting entity was also asserting that the levelized commission obligations related to policy persistency commission were not required to be accrued until the policy anniversary year end had been passed. The reporting entity asserts that the liability is not required until the persistency commission was fully earned by the agent and therefore unavoidable.

The accounting issue is if the persistency commission expense should be accrued proportionately over the policy period to which the commission relates, or if it is accrued only when fully earned and unavoidable.

Existing Authoritative Literature:

*Preamble* provides the following (bolding added for emphasis):

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).

38. Revenue should be recognized only as the earnings process of the underlying underwriting or investment business is completed. Accounting treatments which tend to defer expense recognition do not generally represent acceptable SAP treatment.

*SSAP No. 5 – Revised—Liabilities, Contingencies and Impairments of Assets*

Liabilities

2. A liability is defined as certain or probable1 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.

4. Estimates (e.g., loss reserves) are required in financial statements for many ongoing and recurring activities of a reporting entity. The mere fact that an estimate is involved does not of itself constitute a loss contingency. For example, estimates of losses utilizing appropriate actuarial methodologies meet the definition of liabilities as outlined above and are not loss contingencies.

Loss Contingencies or Impairments of Assets

6. For purposes of implementing the statutory accounting principles of loss contingency or impairment of an asset described below, the following additional definitions shall apply:

a. Probable—The future event or events are likely to occur;

b. Reasonably Possible—The chance of the future event or events occurring is more than remote but less than probable;

c. Remote—The chance of the future event or events occurring is slight.

7. A loss contingency or impairment of an asset is defined as an existing condition, situation, or set of circumstances involving uncertainty as to possible loss to an enterprise that will ultimately be resolved when one or more future event(s) occur or fail to occur (e.g., collection of receivables).

8. An estimated loss from a loss contingency or the impairment of an asset shall be recorded by a charge to operations if both of the following conditions are met:

a. Information available prior to issuance of the statutory financial statements indicates that it is probable that an asset has been impaired or a liability has been incurred at the date of the statutory financial statements. It is implicit in this condition that it is probable that one or more future events will occur confirming the fact of the loss or incurrence of a liability; and

b. The amount of loss can be reasonably estimated.

*SSAP No. 71—Policy Acquisition Costs and Commissions* provides the following (bolding added for emphasis):

SUMMARY CONCLUSION

2. Acquisition costs are those costs that are incurred in the acquisition of new and renewal insurance contracts and include those costs that vary with and are primarily related to the acquisition of insurance contracts (e.g., agent and broker commissions, certain underwriting and policy issue costs, and medical and inspection fees). Acquisition costs and commissions shall be expensed as incurred. Determination of when acquisition costs and commissions have been incurred shall be made in accordance with SSAP No. 5R—Liabilities, Contingencies and Impairments of Assets.

3. Contingent commission liabilities shall be determined in accordance with the terms of each individual commission agreement. Commission liabilities determined on the basis of a formula that relates to loss experience shall be established for the earned portion. Assumptions used to calculate the contingent commission liability shall be consistent with the terms of the policy contract and with the assumptions made in recording other assets and liabilities necessary to reflect underwriting results of the reporting entity such as retrospective premium adjustments and loss reserves, including incurred but not reported.

4. Levelized commissions occur in situations where agents receive normal (non-level) commissions with payments made by a third party. It is intended, but not necessarily guaranteed, that the amounts paid to the agents by the third party would ultimately be repaid (with interest explicit or implied) to the third party by levelized payments (which are less than the normal first year commissions but exceed the normal renewal commissions) from the reporting entity. These transactions are, in fact, funding agreements between a reporting entity and a third party. The continuance of the stream of payments specified in the levelized commission contract is a mechanism to bypass recognition of those expenses which are ordinarily charged to expense in the first year of the contract. Consequently, the normal link between the persistency of the policy, the continuance of the premium payment or the maintenance of the agent's license with the reporting entity is not maintained with respect to the payment stream.

5. The use of an arrangement where commission payments are not linked to traditional elements such as premium payments and policy persistency, but rather are linked to the repayment of an advance amount requires the establishment of a liability for the full amount of the unpaid principal and accrued interest which is payable to a third party related to levelized commissions.

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): None

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

**Convergence with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS):** Not applicable

Staff Review Completed by:

Robin Marcotte, NAIC Staff – July 2019

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. 71 as illustrated below. NAIC Staff recommends that revisions to the guidance clarify the following:

1. A levelized commission arrangement (whether linked to traditional or nontraditional elements) require the establishment of a liability for the full amount of the unpaid principal and accrued interest payable to a third party at the time the policy is issued.

1. The persistency commission is accrued proportionately over the policy period in which the commission relates to and is not deferred until fully earned.

These recommendations are consistent with the original intent of SSAP No. 71 as well as the Statutory Statement of Concepts focusing on Recognition (excerpts from Preamble, paragraphs 37 and 38):

* Liabilities require recognition as they are incurred.
* Accounting treatments which tend to defer expense recognition do not generally represent acceptable SAP treatment.

Proposed Revisions to SSAP No. 71:

SUMMARY CONCLUSION

2. Acquisition costs are those costs that are incurred in the acquisition of new and renewal insurance contracts and include those costs that vary with and are primarily related to the acquisition of insurance contracts (e.g., agent and broker commissions, certain underwriting and policy issue costs, and medical and inspection fees). Acquisition costs and commissions shall be expensed as incurred. Determination of when acquisition costs and commissions have been incurred shall be made in accordance with SSAP No. 5R—Liabilities, Contingencies and Impairments of Assets. The recognition of commission expense for new and renewal insurance contracts meets the definition of a liability under SSAP No. 5R when the policy is issued or renewed. The issuance of the policy is the obligating event under SSAP No. 5R.

3. Contingent commission liabilities shall be determined in accordance with the terms of each individual commission agreement. Commission liabilities determined on the basis of a formula that relates to loss experience shall be established for the earned portion. Assumptions used to calculate the contingent commission liability shall be consistent with the terms of the policy contract and with the assumptions made in recording other assets and liabilities necessary to reflect underwriting results of the reporting entity such as retrospective premium adjustments and loss reserves, including incurred but not reported. Commission contracts that include persistency (or other such components) shall not use these clauses to defer recognition of commission expense.  If a commission is based on annual policy persistency (or similar components), the commission is accrued based on experience to date for the policy period (it is inappropriate to wait until the amount is fully earned and/or unavoidable). Actual policy cancellation would reverse the accrual of the related persistency commission.

4. Levelized commissions occur in situations where agents receive normal (non-level) commissions with payments made by a third party. It is intended, but not necessarily guaranteed, that the amounts paid to the agents by the third party would ultimately be repaid (with interest explicit or implied) to the third party by levelized payments (which are less than the normal first year commissions but exceed the normal renewal commissions) from the reporting entity. These transactions are, in fact, funding agreements between a reporting entity and a third party. The continuance of the stream of payments specified in the levelized commission contract is a mechanism to bypass recognition of those expenses which are ordinarily charged to expense in the first year of the contract. Consequently, the normal link between the persistency of the policy, the continuance of the premium payment or the maintenance of the agent's license with the reporting entity is not maintained with respect to the payment stream.

5. The use of an arrangement where commission payments are not linked to traditional elements such as premium payments and policy persistency, but rather are linked to the repayment of an advance amount requires the establishment of a liability for the full amount of the unpaid principal and accrued interest which is payable to a third party related to levelized commissionsFN.

New Footnote – The guidance in this paragraph does not imply that levelized commissions that are linked to traditional elements do not require establishment of a liability. Rather, such levelized commissions are captured in paragraphs 3-4.

Status:

On August 3, 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. 71—Policy Acquisition Costs and Commissions*, as illustrated above, to clarify levelized commissions guidance and provide additional direction regarding commissions that are based on policy persistency. The revisions also clarify that the recognition of commission expense is based on experience to date.

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