Solution

Solution		₹
	7 1	3,87,000
Total claims paid in 2011-12		54,000
Add: Claims outstanding on 31-3-12 (30,000 + 24,000)		4,41,000
(45,000 ± 36,000)		81,000
Less: Claims outstanding at the beginning (45,000 + 36,000)	9	3,60,000
		1,75,000
Less: Reinsurance claim		1,85,000
Claim to be charged to revenue a/c	/ .!	,,,,,,,,

Determination of Profit of Life Insurance Business

Before the implementation of the new system of accounting prescribed by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA), the profit of a life insurance company was determined as follows:

- 1. Compute life assurance fund at the end of the year.
- 2. Determine the net liability as on that date. (Net liability is the difference between the present value of future premiums and the present value of estimated future liability on all policies in force. This is done by expert called actuary).
- 3. Find out the surplus or deficiency by preparing a valuation balance sheet.

Valuation Balance Sheet

Valuation balance sheet is a statement prepared by a life insurance company to find out the profit or loss by comparing its life assurance fund with the net liability. The form of valuation balance sheet is as follows:

Valuation Balance Sheet as on

To Net Liability as per actuary's valuation	xxx	By Life assurance fund	xxxx
" Surplus (bal. fig.)	xxx	" Deficiency (bal. fig)	xxx
	xxxx		xxxx

Treatment of Profit

According to Section 28 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 95% of the profit of a life insurance company is declared as bonus to policyholders and only 5% is available to the shareholders of the company. Distribution of profit is done as follows:

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- Accounts for Life Insurance Companies 217
- Prepare valuation balance sheet and ascertain profit. Add back any interim bonus already paid. 2.
- 3.
- Deduct any provision or expense or dividend payable. 4.
- The balance of profit is distributed @ 95% to policyholders. Deduct any interim bonus already paid. 5.
- 6.

The resultant figure is the amount available to policyholders as bonus. Illustration 12: A life in surance company gets its valuation made once in every two years. Its life assurance fund on 31-3-2017 amounted to ₹60,00,000 before providing 60,000 dividend to shareholders for the year 2016-17. Its actuarial valuation disclosed a net liability of ₹ 52,72,000 on 31-3-2017. An interim bonus of ₹3,50,000 was paid to policyholders during the last two years.

Prepare a statement showing the amount now available as bonus to policyholders.

Solution

1.

Valuation Balance Sheet as on 31-3-2017

		ang Marana Baharan Baga Taj	. ₹
:		By Life assurance fund	60,00,000
-	52,72,000		
s	7,28,000		
est i	60,00,000	•	60,00,000
		7,28,000	52,72,000 7,28,000

Statement showing bonus due to Policyholders

and the second s	Name of the second seco	₹
1 James sh	eet	7,28,000
Surplus as per valuation balance sh		3,50,000
Add: Interim bonus paid		10,78,000
		60,000
Less: Dividend payable	Net Profit	10,18,000
21/10/10/10		9,67,100
95% to policyholders		3,50,000
Less: Bonus already paid	Amount due to policyholders	6,17,100

Illustration 13: The life assurance fund of a life insurance company as on 31-3-2020 is 86,48,000. The interim bonus paid during the period was ₹ 1,48,000. The net liability as per actuarial valuation is ₹ 74,25,000. Surplus brought forward from the previous valuation period was ₹ 8,50,000. The directors of the company proposed to carry forward ₹ 9,31,000 and to divide the balance between the shareholders and the policyholders in the ratio of 1:10.

- Show 1. Valuation balance sheet
 - 2. Net profit for the valuation period
 - 3. The distribution of surplus

Solution

Valuation Balance Sheet as on 31-3-2020

	₹			₹
To Net Liability	74,25,000	Ву	Life assurance fund	86,48,000
" Surplus	12,23,000	3.1	* ' - 2	
	86,48,000	,		86,48,000

Statement showing net profit

	₹
Surplus as per valuation balance sheet	12,23,000
Add: Interim bonus paid	1,48,000
	13,71,000
Less: Surplus b/f from previous period	8,50,000
Profit for the period	5,21,000

Statement showing distribution of profit

Less: Profit to be carried forward Divisible profit Less: Share of shareholders $4,40,000 \times \frac{1}{11}$ Share of policyholders Less: Amount already paid $9,31,00000000000000000000000000000000000$	Wes	6. 5.		₹ -
Divisible profit Less: Share of shareholders $4,40,000 \times \frac{1}{11}$ Share of policyholders Less: Amount already paid $4,40,000 \times \frac{1}{11}$ $4,00,000 \times \frac{1}{11}$	Total profit available •			13,71,000
Less: Share of shareholders $4,40,000 \times \frac{1}{11}$ Share of policyholders Less: Amount already paid 40,0 40,0 1,48,00	Less: Profit to be carried forward		25 J. 22 F	9,31,000
Less: Share of shareholders 4,40,000× Share of policyholders Less: Amount already paid 4,00,00 1,48,00	Divisible profit		A .	4,40,000
Share of policyholders Less: Amount already paid 11 4,00,00 1,48,00	Less: Share of shareholders 4 40 000 x		·	40,000
Less: Amount already paid 1,48,00	11		yd, sietú i	10.00
	Share of policyholders			4,00,000
Amount now available to policyholders 2,52,00	Less: Amount already paid		- 1- 10	1,48,000
	Amount now available to policyholders			2,52,000

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