Worksheet for calculation of insurable contribution margin

Based on EU BAS Chart of Accounts 1997 or later

The definition of contribution margin stated in the terms of insurance applies to the insurance.

Refers to the policy period

As from: Up to and including:

Name of the company	Reporting period (should be 12 months)	Policy number
	As from: Up to and including:	

Companies that are liable for VAT must report all revenues and expenses excluding VAT.

1. Revenues

	BAS account	Amount in SEK
Primary revenues and invoiced costs	3000-3799	
Other revenues, rents, commissions	3900-3929	
Other remuneration (report insurance indemnification only for goods and/or goods in stock)	3980-3999	
	Total revenues +	

2. Expenses

Refers to expenses which are related to business operation, manufacturing, and sales. The expenses must be allocated over the period and relate to the same period as the revenues from sales.
Note that the accounts stated in the company's bookkeeping may include fixed costs which are not to be included on the form. Items included on the form reduce the contribution to profits and thus the coverage limits, which can lead to underinsurance and reduction of insurance indemnification.

	BAS account	Amount in SEK
Expenses for goods, materials and certain purchased services	4000-4999	
Charges for lighting, heat, water and sewage (costs for premises and costs for real property, respectively). If you cannot find the data, state 75 % of the booked value for a standardized exclusion of fixed costs	5020-5049 5120-5149	
Energy costs	5300-5399	
Consumable equipment and materials	5400-5499	
Repairs and maintenance	5500-5599	
Transportation costs	5600-5699	
Freight and transportation	5700-5799	
Card fees related to sales	6010-6069	
Temporary staff	6800-6899	
License fees, royalties	6910-6919	
	Total expenses -	
1. Revenues minus 2. Expenses = Insurable contribution margin for the accounting period:		

3. Forthcoming insurance needs

Indemnity period

☐ 12 months
☐ months

When determining expected contribution margin, the calculated insurable contribution margin must be adjusted in relation to any expected increase or decrease in the scope of the business during the upcoming indemnity period.

Expected contribution margin for agreed indemnity period

Sum insured for agreed indemnity period

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Adjustment in arrears

In the event adjustment in arrears has been agreed, information must be submitted regarding the actual insurable contribution margin during the preceding insurance year. The calculation rendered in conjunction with adjustment in arrears must be signed by a public accountant who is authorised or approved by the Swedish National Board of Trade.

Signature

City and date	Policy holder
City and date	Public accountant

Instructions for the definition of contribution margin

The cost of direct and indirect material must be calculated, as closely as possible, based on the market price during the time to which the usage of materials pertains. If delivery is made from one department to another within a company or from one company to another company within the same corporate group, the debited price which is applied must always be adjusted to the current market price. This provision need not be applied where the business interruption insurance is procured jointly for the entire business or the entire corporate group, respectively.

Certain deductions in the definition are attributable to the business' manufacturing volume. As a rule, this does not conform to the sales volume and thus the manufacturing costs must be corrected by the value of changed volume of stocks of finished and semi-finished goods manufactured by the company. This correction is to be made with the change in the inventoried value of the stock of goods between the beginning of the financial year and the end of the financial year. This presupposes that the inventory principles are unchanged during the year and that all effects through change in undisclosed reserves are eliminated. The change in the inventoried value is to be recalculated, taking into consideration the market price of direct and indirect material during the period. If the stock of goods has increased, the manufacturing costs must be reduced in order to be consistent with the sales volume. If the stock of goods has decreased, the manufacturing costs must be increased.