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Miscellany

## On accounting standards and fair valuation of life insurance and pension liabilities

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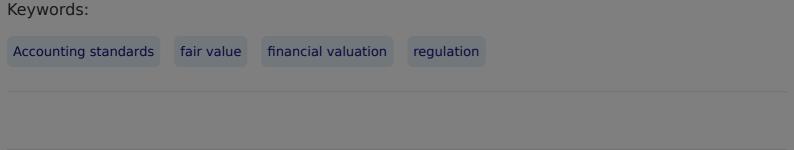
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## Notes

I am grateful for the comments and suggestions of an anonymous referee, Morten Balling, Anders Grosen, Peter Hermann, Jan Bo Jakobsen, Per Linnemann, Jens Perch Nielsen, Mogens Steffensen, and Frank Thinggaard. I am particularly indebted to Søren Andersen, Michael Harboe-Jørgensen, and Charlotte Møller for fruitful discussions and for sharing their insights on the Danish market value rules and regulation. I would also like to thank Henrik Steffensen of PriceWaterhouseCoopers for granting me access to PWC's excellent Comperio database. All errors are my own responsibility.

## PETER LØCHTE JØRGENSEN

Julietta, the Accountant: "Would you like to check my figures?" James Bond: "Oh, I'm sure they are perfectly rounded!"



In the June 2002 Exposure Draft for a revised IAS 39, recent transactions prices were allowed as a basis for fair value measurement. This possibility has now been removed.

This hierarchy was first presented in the June 2002 Exposure Draft for a revised IAS 39.

Dicke (1998) mentions rare cases where secondary markets for insurance policies have existed.

See International Association of Actuaries (2000) for a deeper discussion of the possibilities for estimating fair values of liabilities when financial markets are complete and incomplete, respectively.

One challenge here is to get good bond price observations covering the far end of the maturity spectrum. Unfortunately, government bonds with maturities above 20–30 years are relatively rare in most countries. In contrast, corporate bonds with maturities up to 100 years are not uncommon. IBM, Walt Disney, ABN-AMRO, and Coca Cola are examples of large international corporations that have issued 100 year bonds (see e.g. Grinblatt & Titman (2002)).

The reader is also referred to Sheldon & Smith (2004) for a general introduction to market consistent valuation of L&P products.



spread currently amounts to about 10–20 basis points, but historical values have exceeded 50 basis points. For further details of the calculation principle, the reader is referred to The Danish Financial Supervisory Authority (2001).

The term structure of zero-coupon interest rates tends to lie above the Danish FSA's reference rate in the long end of the maturity spectrum and below the reference rate in the short end. Casual empiricism suggests that "young" pension funds with relatively long liabilities tend to choose zero-coupon interest rates for discounting their projected cash flows, whereas mature pension funds and life insurance companies with relatively shorter liabilities tend to use the Danish FSA's reference rate. This indicates that L&P companies tend to choose the discounting methodology that minimizes the estimated value of liabilities.

Rules for sharing the investment (and insurance) surplus should follow the contribution principle and guidelines are formulated in a separate executive order issued by the Danish FSA. These guidelines have had to be revised and updated several times in connection with the issuance of the new market value reporting requirements, see The Danish Financial Supervisory Authority (2004).

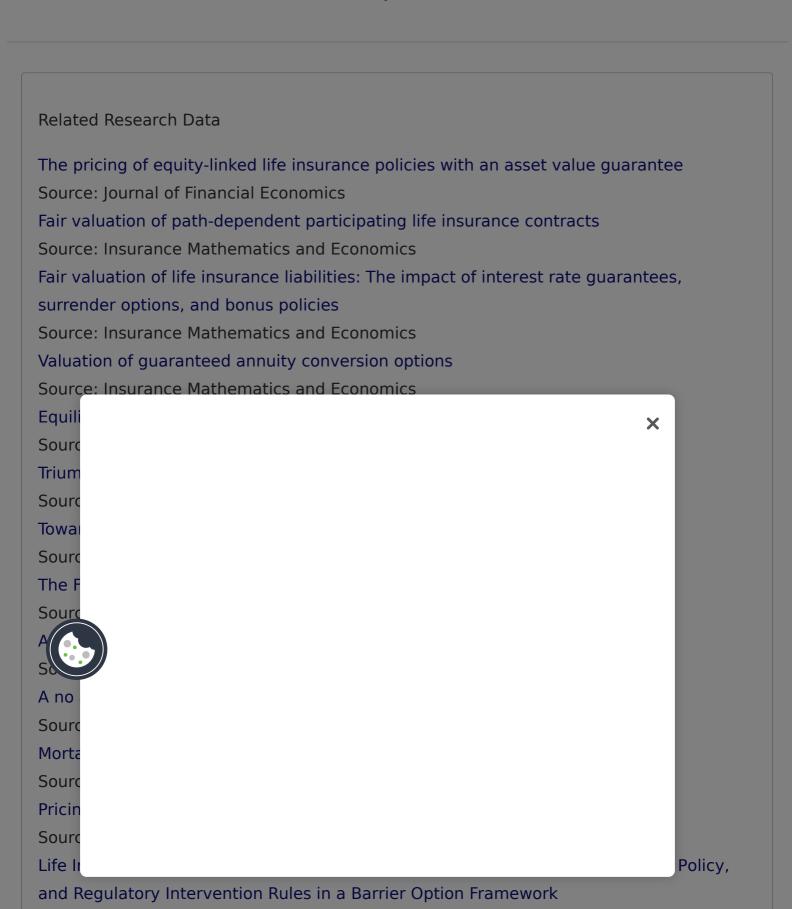
Prior to 1997 the maximum allowable portfolio weight in stocks was 40%. It was raised to 50% between 1997 and 2000.

X Supervisory Readers e different **Authorit** entries of the new Danish r See e.g French sm recently, see See e.g. This view ular and fund from highly p equities match Ralfe, betweer controversial subsequ

attitude to pension fund management, and partly because of the exceptionally fine timing of the switch, which was completed just prior to "9–11" and the subsequent burst of the stock market "bubble" in 2001, see e.g. The Boots Company (2001) and Nicholson (2004).

See Mercer Oliver Wyman (2004) and The Economist (2004a).

See The Economist (2004b) and Watson-Wyatt (2003).



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