

Topical Summary— Direct Investment

A. Purpose of Topical Summaries

A6a.1 Appendixes 6a–6c bring together topics that cut across different chapters. They seek to give an overview of these topics, in contrast to the main part of the *Manual*, which is organized according to accounts rather than topics. These appendices are designed in a “signpost” style—that is, they give only a brief introduction and give references as to where more information is available in the chapters, rather than duplicate that information.

B. Overview of Direct Investment

Reference:

OECD Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment, fourth edition.

A6a.2 Direct investment arises when an investor resident in one economy makes an investment that gives control or a significant degree of influence on the management of an enterprise that is resident in another economy. Direct investment refers to the flows and positions that arise between parties in a direct investment relationship.

A6a.3 In operational terms, a direct investment relationship is defined as arising when an entity has equity that gives it voting power of 10 percent or more in the enterprise (paragraph 6.12). The definition also spells out how control or a significant degree of influence may be achieved by immediate ownership or indirect ownership, by a chain of ownership of enterprises that in turn own other enterprises (paragraph 6.12).

A6a.4 Direct investment relationships and associated concepts are defined in paragraphs 6.8–6.24. More details are available in the Framework for Direct Investment relationships in the *OECD Benchmark Definition of Foreign Direct Investment*. Some important terms are defined briefly in Box A6a.1.

A6a.5 Whereas a direct investment relationship is defined in terms of voting power, most flows and positions between the entities, including loans and trade credit, are classified as direct investment (paragraphs 6.25–6.36). The only financial flows and positions excluded are debt between selected affiliated financial corporations and financial derivatives (paragraphs 6.28–6.29). Debt included in direct investment is called “inter-company lending” (paragraph 6.26). “Funds in transit” or “pass-through funds” refer to funds that pass through an enterprise in one economy to other affiliates, with the funds not staying in that economy. Unless classified as debt between affiliated financial intermediaries, such debt is included in direct investment data but may be identified separately (paragraphs 6.33–6.34).

A6a.6 The typical direction of direct investment is from the direct investor to its direct investment enterprise. However, there may also be flows in the reverse direction, and between fellow enterprises, as discussed in paragraphs 6.39–6.41. Whereas the primary presentation of data in this *Manual* is according to whether the item relates to an asset or liability, an alternative presentation called the directional principle, based on the direction of the direct investment relationship, can be derived from the components and is of analytical interest—see paragraphs 6.42–6.45 and Box 6.4.

A6a.7 Issues associated with direct investment positions are discussed in paragraphs 7.14–7.25. Valuation of equity not listed on a market is discussed in paragraphs 7.15–7.19. Entities that borrow on behalf of their affiliates are discussed in paragraphs 7.20–7.22.

A6a.8 Issues associated with financial account transactions in direct investment are discussed in Chapter 8. Reinvestment of earnings is the corresponding entry to reinvested earnings in the primary income account, and is discussed in paragraphs 8.15–8.16. The possibility of imputed direct investment flows arising from goods, services, or other items supplied above or below value or with no payment is discussed in paragraph 8.17. Cor-

Box A6a.1. Direct Investment Terms

Direct investment: is a category of cross-border investment associated with a resident in one economy having control or a significant degree of influence on the management of an enterprise that is resident in another economy. As well as the equity that gives rise to control or influence, direct investment also includes associated debt (except debt between affiliated financial intermediaries, specified in paragraph 6.28) and other debt and equity between enterprises that have the same direct investor.

Direct investment relationship: A direct investment arises when an investor resident in one economy makes an investment that gives control or a significant degree of influence on the management of an enterprise that is resident in another economy (paragraph 6.9). Direct investment covers positions and transactions in equity and selected debt instruments between entities in a direct investment relationship.

Direct investor: An entity or group of related entities that is able to exercise control or a significant degree of influence over another entity that is resident of a different economy (paragraph 6.11).

Direct investment enterprise: An entity subject to control or a significant degree of influence by a direct investor is called an direct investment enterprise (paragraph 6.11). A direct investment enterprise is either a subsidiary or an *associate* (paragraph 6.15).

Control and influence: *Control* is determined to exist if the direct investor owns more than 50 per cent of the voting power in the direct investment enterprise. Such a direct investment enterprise is a subsidiary. A *significant degree of influence* is determined to exist if the direct investor owns from 10 to 50 percent of the voting power in the direct investment enterprise. Such a direct investment enterprise is an associate. The control or influence may be immediate (through ownership of voting power) or indirect (through ownership of enterprises that in turn have voting power). More detail on the identification of control and influence is given in paragraphs 6.11–6.14.

Fellow enterprise: An enterprise is a fellow enterprise of another if the two enterprises have the same immediate or indirect direct investor, but neither is an immediate or indirect direct investor in the other (paragraph 6.17).

Affiliate: Entities in an immediate or indirect direct investment relationship with each other, or that have the same immediate or indirect direct investor are all affiliates of each other. That is, affiliates of an enterprise consist of its immediate or indirect direct investor(s), its immediate or indirect direct investment enterprise(s), and its fellow enterprise(s).

Reverse investment: Reverse investment arises when a direct investment enterprise owns some, but less than 10 percent of the voting power in, or has lent funds to, its immediate or indirect direct investor (paragraph 6.40).

porate inversion and other restructuring are discussed in paragraphs 8.19–8.22.

A6a.9 Issues associated with income on direct investment are discussed in Chapter 11. Reinvested earnings are discussed in paragraphs 11.33–11.36, 11.40–11.47, and 11.96–11.102.

A6a.10 In addition, the general accounting principles, issues of units and residence, and classification of instruments are also applicable to direct investment. They are dealt with in Chapters 3, 4, and 5 respectively. The case of transfer pricing between affiliated enterprises is discussed in paragraphs 3.77–3.78.

A6a.11 The identification of institutional units in the case of branches; notional resident units for ownership of land, other natural resources, or buildings; multiterritory enterprises; joint ventures; quasicorporations identified prior to incorporation; trusts; and special purpose entities are dealt with in paragraphs 4.26–4.52 and pertain particularly to direct investment.

A6a.12 Standard components and selected supplementary items are shown in Appendix 9. Because of interest in different types of direct investment, additional breakdowns could be provided on a supplementary basis for components of particular relevance to an economy. Examples include partner data, mergers and acquisitions, funds in transit, industry data, and private equity. Industry classification is discussed in paragraph 6.50. Identification of mergers and acquisitions is discussed in paragraph 8.18.

A6a.13 Direct investment data may be classified by partner economy, as discussed in paragraphs 4.156–4.157. The partner may be on the basis of the immediate investor or the ultimate investor or host economy.

A6a.14 Whereas balance of payments and international investment position data show the international flows and positions, another aspect of the impact of direct investment is on domestic variables, such as employment, sales, value added, and gross fixed capital formation. These statistics are called Activities of Multinational Enterprises and are discussed in Appendix 4.

Topical Summary— Financial Leases

Reference:

2008 SNA, Chapter 17, Cross-Cutting and Other Special Issues.

A6b.1 *A financial lease is a contract under which the lessor as legal owner of an asset conveys substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to the lessee.* The economic nature of the arrangement is that the lessor is providing a loan to allow the lessee to acquire the risk and rewards of ownership, but the lessor retains legal title as collateral for the loan. Therefore, a financial lease is an example of where economic ownership differs from legal ownership. The arrangement is treated as a transaction in the relevant asset financed by a loan, which is repaid in full or in most part by payments by the lessee. Financial leases are also called finance leases or capital leases. For further details of the definition, see paragraphs 5.56–5.57.

A6b.2 Financial leases are distinguished from operating leases (see paragraphs 10.153–10.157), in which neither legal nor economic ownership changes, and the rentals are recorded as services. In terms of underlying economic processes, although both operating and financial leases have similar forms, the essence of a financial lease is seen as being a loan, whereas the operating lease is seen as providing a service. That is, the operating lease provider has a stock of assets, which

it wants to provide to other entities, and provides varying degrees of backup support. In contrast, the financial lease provider is usually a financier and operates a lot like a lender except that the lessor has the additional collateral of legal ownership of the assets. Accounting standards also recognize this distinction.

A6b.3 As a result of this treatment, a cross-border financial lease will give rise to the following entries in different accounts:

- A loan liability of the lessee and a loan asset of the lessor are recorded to the total value of the asset acquired. The outstanding amount is shown in the IIP (see paragraph 7.57);
- The creation of the loan and the subsequent repayments of the loan (including, at maturity, the return of the asset to the lessor or its purchase by the lessee) are recorded under loan transactions in the financial account;
- The asset subject to the lease is regarded as being purchased by the lessee, so there is a change of economic ownership of the asset (usually goods) from the lessor to lessee. If cross-border and involving a produced asset, this change of ownership is shown in the goods and services account (see paragraph 10.17(f)). If the produced asset is returned to the lessor at the maturity of the contract, there is a change of economic ownership from the lessee

to lessor, which is also recorded in the goods and services account;

- Explicit fees and FISIM are incurred on the loan if the lender is a financial corporation and these

amounts are included in “financial services” (see paragraphs 10.118–10.136); and

- Interest is accrued on the loan (see paragraph 11.73).

Box A6b.1. Numerical Example of Financial Lease

A piece of imported equipment worth 1,000 is provided under a financial lease from a nonresident financial corporation. The lease begins on January 1, an annual payment of 140 is made on December 31 each year for 10 years, at which time the lessee has the option to purchase the equipment at an agreed price. The contract is based on an interest rate of 7 percent per annum, while the reference rate of interest is 5 percent per annum.

For the economy of the lessee, the following entries are made in the first two and final years:

Year 1	Credit	Debit
<i>Current Account:</i>		
Goods		1,000
Services—Financial services (FISIM)		20
Primary Income—Investment income		50
<i>Financial Account:</i>		
Other investment—Loans	1,000	70
Other investment—Currency and deposits	140	

Accrued interest is 70, of which 20 is FISIM and 50 is pure interest. The value of the loan debt is 930 at the end of year 1 ($1000 + 20 + 50 - 140$)

Year 2	Credit	Debit
<i>Current Account:</i>		
Services—Financial services (FISIM)		18.6
Primary Income—Investment income		46.5
<i>Financial Account:</i>		
Other investment—Loans		74.9
Other investment—Currency and deposits	140	

Accrued interest is 65.1, of which 18.6 is FISIM and 46.5 is pure interest. The value of the loan debt is 855.1 at the end of year 2 ($930 + 18.6 + 46.5 - 140$)

...

Year 10	Credit	Debit
<i>Current Account:</i>		
Goods	32.8	
Services—Financial services (FISIM)		3.2
Primary Income—Investment income		8.1
<i>Financial Account:</i>		
Other investment—Loans		161.55
Other investment—Currency and deposits	140	

Accrued interest is 11.3, of which 3.2 is FISIM and 8.1 is pure interest. The residual value of the good purchased is 32.8, which is recorded as a goods transaction if the good is returned to the lessor (as in the example) rather than the lessee purchasing it.

Topical Summary—Insurance, Pension Schemes, and Standardized Guarantees

A. General Issues

Reference:

2008 SNA, Chapter 17, Cross-Cutting and Other Special Issues.

A6c.1 Insurance provides individual institutional units exposed to certain risks with financial protection against the consequences of the occurrence of specified events. In addition, insurers often act as financial intermediaries who invest funds collected from policyholders in financial or other assets to meet future claims.¹

A6c.2 Pension schemes are established for the purpose of providing benefits for retirement or for invalidity of specific groups of employees. Pension schemes may be operated by a separately constituted fund or by a fund that is part of the employer, or be unfunded. Pension funds are similar to insurance in that they act as intermediaries for investing the funds for their beneficiaries and redistribute some risks.

A6c.3 Insurance and pension fund operation have common features, but can be distinguished in that life insurance and pension funds include a large saving component, whereas the objective of nonlife insurance (including term life insurance) is largely undertaken to pool risk.

A6c.4 The transactions undertaken by insurers include charging premiums, paying claims, and investing funds. Similarly, pension funds' transactions include receiving contributions, paying benefits, and investing funds. To analyze the underlying economic nature of these operations, it is necessary to rearrange these processes to derive the service, investment income, transfer, and investment elements. Users may also be interested in supplementary data on insurance transactions before the

adjustments discussed in this section, particularly data on premiums and claims. (Box A6c.1 provides a numerical example to show the calculation of the derived items for service, investment income, transfers, and investment.)

A6c.5 Aspects of insurance are dealt with in several chapters:

- Insurance corporations and pension funds are defined as institutional subsectors in paragraphs 4.88–4.89;
- Insurance reserves, pension entitlements, and provisions for standardized guarantees are defined as financial instruments in paragraphs 5.62–5.68 and as part of the other investment functional category in paragraph 6.61;
- The measurement of insurance reserves in the IIP is discussed in paragraphs 7.63–7.68;
- Financial account entries are discussed in paragraphs 8.46–8.49;
- Other changes in volume associated with insurance reserves and provisions are discussed in paragraph 9.24;
- Insurance and pension services are discussed in paragraphs 10.109–10.117;
- The investment income accruing to policyholders and contributors is discussed in paragraphs 11.77–11.84; and
- The transfers associated with these schemes are discussed in paragraphs 12.41–12.46 and 13.24.

A6c.6 Cross-border insurance is particularly common in specialized areas such as reinsurance and high-value items such as insurance of ships and aircraft. For some small economies, the small size of their risk pool means that a wider range of items tends to be insured with nonresidents. With international mobility of population, life insurance and pensions can also occur cross-border on a significant scale.

¹In the context of insurance, a claim is the obligation of an insurance company to pay the policyholder under the terms of the policy because an insured event has occurred. "Claim" is also used in this *Manual* to mean financial asset.

Box A6c.1. Numerical Example of Calculations for Nonlife Insurance**1. Basic information**

This example covers policies of resident insurers with nonresident policyholders; the same principles apply for nonresident insurers with resident policyholders, although the availability of data is less in practice, so that ratios may be needed for some items, as discussed in Box 10.4.

Gross premiums receivable from abroad = 135
 Gross premiums received from abroad = 150
 Reserves relating to prepayments—beginning of period = 40
 Reserves relating to prepayments—end of period = 55
 Net increase in reserves relating to prepayments = 15
 Investment income attributable to nonresident policyholders = 8
 Claims payable abroad = 160
 Claims paid to abroad = 155
 Reserves relating to claims incurred—beginning of period = 10
 Reserves relating to claims incurred—end of period = 15
 Net increase in reserves for claims incurred but not paid = 5
 Adjustment for volatility in claims payable = -40
 (i.e., expected long-term level of claims would be 120, that is 160 - 40)

2. Derived items

Goods and services account:
 Insurance service (credits)
 = gross premiums receivable plus premium supplements less expected claims (i.e., expected claims is derived as actual claims payable plus adjustment for volatility)
 = 135 + 8 - 120
 = 23
 (Note: not taking into account the volatility would lead to a negative value of services: -17.)
 Primary income account:
 Investment income attributable to policyholders (debits) = 8
 Secondary income account:
 Net premiums receivable (credits)
 = gross premiums receivable less service = 135 + 8 - 23 = 120
 Claims payable (debits) = 160
 Financial account:
 Insurance reserves (increase in liabilities to policyholders) = 20 (= 15 + 5)
 Currency and deposits (increase in assets of resident insurers) = -5 (= 150 - 155)
 IIP—Liabilities
 Insurance reserves (prepayments and claims incurred)—beginning of period = 50 (= 40 + 10)
 Insurance reserves (prepayments and claims incurred)—end of period = 70 (= 55 + 15)

B. Nonlife Insurance

Reference:

2008 SNA, Chapter 17, Cross-Cutting and Other Special Issues, Part 1.

I. Types of nonlife insurance

A6c.7 Types of nonlife insurance include accident and health; term life; marine, aviation, and other transport; fire and other property damage; pecuniary loss; general liability; and credit insurance.

A6c.8 *Direct insurance is between an insurance company and the public. Reinsurance is insurance where both parties to the policy are providers of insurance services.* That is, reinsurance allows insurance risk to be transferred from one insurer to another. Many insurers act as both direct insurers and reinsurers. There may be chains of transferring risk, from insurer to reinsurer to secondary reinsurer and so on. Reinsurance companies and their policyholders are often residents of different economies because of the specialized functions of reinsurance and the objective to spread risk. A direct insurer may pass on an entire set of risks (i.e., the

direct insurer is like a retailer), a proportion of risks, or the risk of claims being more than a specified amount (e.g., arising from a catastrophic loss) to a reinsurer. Because it is often used as protection against exposure to large losses, reinsurance is particularly likely to be subject to lumpy transactions.

A6c.9 The principles for measurement of reinsurance and direct insurance services are the same. They are shown as separate items on a supplementary basis, as can other components such as auxiliary services and standardized guarantees.

A6c.10 Freight insurance is a form of nonlife insurance that raises particular issues for valuation of goods. Like freight transport, as discussed in paragraph 10.78, the identification of who pays the insurance and whether it is included in the price of the good is determined by the FOB valuation concept, as discussed in paragraph 10.116.

A6c.11 Nonlife insurance is distinguished from life insurance in that it pays benefits only if an insured event occurs. That is, nonlife insurance is designed primarily for pooling risk, rather than as an investment. For that reason, nonlife insurance claims and net premiums are recorded as transfers, while the equivalents for life insurance are recorded in the financial account. In contrast to life insurance, term life insurance benefits are payable only on the death or incapacity of the insured, and so term life insurance is included in nonlife insurance.

2. Role of reserves in insurance

A6c.12 Insurance policies are paid in advance, while claims are paid only after the insured events happen, sometimes much later. Insurance technical reserves represent the amounts identified by insurance companies to account for these prepayments of premiums and claims incurred but not yet paid. That is, reserves can be seen as the application of usual accrual accounting principles. Reserves for claims reported but not yet resolved, and estimates of claims incurred but not yet reported, are correctly included, as they relate to insurable events that have already occurred.

A6c.13 Insurance corporations in some economies may also set aside other reserves, such as amounts to cover fluctuations in claims between periods (e.g., the increase in claims in the event of a natural disaster). However, if there is no entitlement by any counterparty to these reserves, they cannot be recognized as an asset of the policyholders.

A6c.14 Insurance companies hold assets to meet the liabilities to policyholders represented by the reserves. The management of these financial and nonfinancial assets is an integral part of the business of insurance. The income generated by these investments has a considerable influence on the level of premiums that insurance enterprises need to charge (indeed, in some cases, they have allowed claims to exceed gross premiums earned). Consequently, the income earned on the investment of the reserves is treated as being receivable by the policyholders who are then treated as paying it back to the insurance enterprises as premium supplements.

3. Value of insurance service output

A6c.15 Premiums and investment income represent the inflow of resources to the insurance company, whereas the claims due are the resources allocated to the policyholders. The margin between these inflows and outflows is the amount available to the insurance company to cover its costs and provide an operating surplus. This margin represents the value of insurance services provided.

A6c.16 The value of output of nonlife insurance services can be expressed with the following formula:

- Gross premiums earned;
- + Premium supplements;
- Claims payable;
- Adjustment for claims volatility, if necessary.²

a. Gross premiums earned

A6c.17 “Gross premiums earned” refers to those parts of the premiums payable in the current or previous periods that cover the risks incurred during the accounting

²Alternatively, the formula can be expressed as:

- Gross premiums earned;
- + Premium supplements;
- Expected claims;

where expected claims are based on longer term measures of claims, taking out the effects of volatility.

The formula can also be expressed in terms of payments:

- Gross premiums paid;
- + Premium supplements;
- Claims paid;
- Net increase in technical reserves (including reserves for claims volatility);

where the technical reserves account for prepayments of premiums and delays in paying out claims as well taking out the effects of volatility.

See Box A6c.1 for a numerical example of these calculations.

period. Premiums earned are on an accrual basis, so differ from premiums received because insurance policies are usually paid in advance. In the case of a reinsurer accepting risks on proportional reinsurance contracts, gross premiums earned are recorded after deducting the reinsurance commissions payable to the direct insurer. Similarly, other gross premiums should be calculated by deducting any rebates payable to the policyholder.

A6c.18 Insurance premiums are normally paid in advance, so a measure on an accrual basis differs from premiums paid by the deduction of prepayments for insurance cover in future periods and adds back cover for the current period that was prepaid in previous periods.

b. Premium supplements

A6c.19 Investment income earned on the assets invested to meet insurance companies' provision liabilities is attributable to insurance policyholders. The income is recorded in the primary income account as discussed in paragraphs 11.77–11.84 and A6c.26. The same value is then treated as being paid back to the insurance companies as premium supplements. Premium supplements are added to premiums in the calculation of the value of insurance services, as shown in Box A6c.1.

c. Claims payable

A6c.20 Claims payable are claims for events that occurred within the accounting period. Claims payable include claims paid within the accounting period plus changes in the reserves against outstanding claims. That is, claims on an accrual basis are recognized as due when an event takes place that gives rise to a valid claim, whether or not paid, settled, or reported during that period.

d. Adjustments for claims volatility

A6c.21 Adjustments for claims volatility should be included in the calculation for lines of insurance subject to fluctuations. For example, major catastrophes such as earthquakes and hurricanes may be expected to occur, on average, once in each several years. If only claims incurred during a single accounting period are used in the formula, the resulting values of insurance services could be erratic, and even negative in catastrophic periods, and so are an inadequate measure of the production and pricing of insurance. In such cases, an adjustment to claims due should be made, to reflect a longer-term view of claims behavior, in line with insurance decision making. In periods when large values of

claims are incurred, the adjustment would be negative (thus causing an increased value of the service), while in other periods, the adjustment would be positive (thus reducing the value of the service). However, for some types of insurance, there is limited volatility and no adjustment is necessary.

A6c.22 The adjustments for claims volatility show the difference between actual claims in a particular period and a normally expected level of claims. The expected level of claims may be calculated according to one of the following methods:

- (a) The **expectations approach** is based on an estimate of expected claims, using smoothed past figures of gross claims incurred or smoothed past ratios of gross claims incurred over premiums, applied to current premiums. It replicates the *ex ante* model used by insurers to price their premiums on the basis of their expectations. When accepting risk and setting premiums, insurers consider their expectation of loss;
- (b) The **accounting approach** is based on changes in insurers' equalization reserves and changes in own funds to account for the volatility of claims. In contrast to the expectation approach, the accounting approach uses *ex post* data, that is, observed claims incurred. It is to be noted that if changes in own funds are introduced in one given period to dampen the volatility of a claim in case of catastrophe, the rebuilding of own funds after this period will also intervene (with an inverse sign) in the formula for the next periods. Practices for calculation of equalization reserves vary, so they may not be sufficient to cover all volatility in claims; or
- (c) The **sum of costs plus "normal" profit** approach consists in obtaining a measure of output as the sum of costs plus an estimate of "normal" profit. The estimate of "normal" profit generally implies the use of smoothed past actual profits. Thus this approach is, in practice, similar to the expectation approach. "Normal" profit is indeed equal to premiums + adjusted premium supplements – adjusted claims – costs.

e. Reinsurance

A6c.23 As explained in paragraph A6c.8, reinsurance allows insurance risk to be transferred from one insurer to another. The transactions between the direct insurer and the reinsurer are recorded as an entirely

separate set of transactions and no consolidation takes place between the transactions of the direct insurer as issuer of policies to its clients on the one hand and the holder of a policy with the reinsurer on the other. The output of reinsurance is measured in a way similar to that for direct nonlife insurance. However, there are some payments peculiar to reinsurance. These are commissions payable to the direct insurer under proportionate reinsurance and profit sharing in excess of loss reinsurance. Once these are taken into account the output of reinsurance can be calculated as:

- Total actual premiums earned less commissions payable;
- + Premium supplements;
- Adjusted claims incurred and profit sharing.

4. Exports and imports of insurance services

A6c.24 The formula for total production of insurance services stated in paragraph A6c.16 includes elements that may only be able to be observed by insurers in aggregate. For exported and imported insurance services, which represent the output provided to a subset of policyholders, additional methods are required to allocate totals.

A6c.25 Usually, ratios will be able to be used to make estimates. The case of imports is particularly difficult, as the insurance companies are not residents in the economy of compilation and so data collection is constrained. In each case, the objective is to find a result consistent with the overall method, after taking into account which information is available in the circumstances. Possible methods are discussed in paragraph 10.114 and Box 10.4.

5. Investment income attributable to insurance policyholders (primary income account)

A6c.26 Investment income earned on the assets invested to meet insurance companies' provision liabilities is attributable to insurance policyholders. The income is recorded in the primary income account as discussed in paragraphs 11.77–11.84. The same value is then treated as being paid back to the insurance companies as premium supplements in the calculation of the value of insurance services, as shown in paragraph A6c.19 and Box A6c.1 (and consequently increases the value of net premiums, which is gross premiums less the value of insurance services).

6. Net insurance premiums (secondary income account)

A6c.27 Net insurance premiums are gross premiums earned less the service charge. (Gross premiums were discussed in paragraph A6c.17 in the context of deriving the service charge.) Net insurance premiums are shown as current transfers. They are discussed in paragraphs 12.41–12.42.

7. Claims receivable or payable (secondary income account)

A6c.28 Claims incurred during the period are generally shown as current transfers. They are discussed in paragraphs 12.44–12.46 and in paragraph A6c.20 in the context of deriving the service charge. In exceptional cases, they may be classified as capital transfers, as discussed in paragraph 13.24. The stock of claims outstanding is recognized as a financial asset or liability and is shown in the IIP (see paragraphs 5.64 and 7.63–7.68).

C. Life Insurance and Annuities

Reference:

2008 SNA, Chapter 17, Cross-Cutting and Other Special Issues, Part 1.D.

A6c.29 Life insurance is distinguished from nonlife insurance in paragraph A6c.11. Life insurance involves a stream of payments by the policyholder in return for a lump sum at the end of the policy. Annuities are the reverse, where a stream of payments is made by the insurer in return for a lump sum at the beginning of the policy. Both direct insurance and reinsurance also exist for life insurance and annuities.

A6c.30 The principles for the measurement of life and nonlife insurance are similar. However, in the case of life insurance, the net premiums and payments of benefits are recorded in the financial account, rather than the secondary income account. This treatment follows from the role of life insurance as paying benefits even without an insured event occurring, and therefore operating mainly as a way for policyholders to build assets; in contrast, nonlife insurance operates to redistribute costs among policyholders by transfers. Because life insurance is based on managing large values of assets, the premium supplements can be relatively large.

A6c.31 The value of output of life insurance and annuity services can be expressed with the following formula:

- Gross premiums earned;
- + Premium supplements;
- Benefits due;
- Increases (+ decreases) in life insurance reserves (actuarial reserves and reserves for with-profits insurance).

The formula is basically the same as for nonlife insurance, except that the payments to policyholders are called benefits instead of claims, and reserves are added to account for the accrual of future benefits. Also, changes in reserves are taken into account.

A6c.32 The item for actuarial reserves in the formula for life insurance reflects the amounts that are payable at the end of the policy, rather than claims in the current period. They are shown as accruing to particular policyholders because they consist of allocations to the actuarial reserves and reserves for with-profits insurance policies to build up the sums guaranteed under these policies. Changes in the actuarial reserves and reserves for with-profits insurance include the provision made for bonuses payable in future.

A6c.33 It is common with life insurance policies for amounts to be explicitly attributed by the insurance corporation to the policyholders in each year. These sums are often described as bonuses. The sums involved are not actually paid to the policy holders but the liabilities of the insurance corporation toward the policyholders increase by this amount. This amount is shown as investment income attributed to the policyholders. The fact that some of it may derive from holding gains does not change this designation; as far as the policyholders are concerned it is the return for making the financial asset available to the insurance corporation. In addition, all the income from the investment of nonlife reserves and any excess of income from the investment of life reserves over any amounts explicitly attributed to the policyholders are shown as investment income attributed to policyholders, regardless of the source of the income.

A6c.34 In the case of annuities, the same principles apply, but the calculation is different because of the opposite cash flow, and is elaborated in *2008 SNA*, Chapter 17, Cross-Cutting and Other Special Issues.

A6c.35 In the current account, in addition to services, life insurance gives rise to investment income attributable to policyholders, as discussed in paragraph 11.81, of equivalent value to premium supplements. For life insurance, net premiums and benefits are shown as

increases and reductions in insurance reserves in the financial account. (In contrast, for nonlife insurance, net premiums and claims are shown as transfers.)

A6c.36 Life insurance technical reserves are defined as a financial instrument in paragraph 5.65. They are classified as other investment in the functional classification; see paragraph 6.61. More details are provided on recording them in the IIP in paragraphs 7.63–7.64, the financial account in paragraph 8.48, and other changes in volumes in paragraph 9.24.

D. Pension Schemes

Reference:

2008 SNA, Chapter 17, Cross-Cutting and Other Special Issues, Part 2.J.

A6c.37 Pension schemes include those operated with an autonomous fund as well as funds that are not separate units and unfunded pension schemes. Pensions may be provided by social security schemes, employer-related schemes other than social security, and social assistance schemes.

A6c.38 Social contributions to social security schemes are discussed in paragraphs 12.32–12.33. Social benefits under social security and social assistance schemes are dealt with in paragraph 12.40. These schemes operate through transfers and do not have financial account entries because an obligation to pay is not recognized. For further information on social security and social assistance schemes, and for employer-related schemes through social security schemes, see *2008 SNA*, Chapter 17. The remainder of this section deals with employer-related schemes other than social security.

A6c.39 Pension funds are defined as an institutional subsector in paragraphs 4.89–4.90. Pension entitlements are defined as a financial instrument in paragraphs 5.66–5.67. These entitlements may be liabilities of pension funds or unfunded schemes. They are classified as other investment in the functional classification; see paragraph 6.61. The valuation of pension entitlements in the IIP is discussed in paragraph 7.65. Financial account entries are discussed in paragraphs 8.48–8.49. Changes to pension entitlements as a result of changes in model assumptions are shown as other changes in volume, whereas changes negotiated between the parties are transfers, as discussed in paragraph 9.24. Insurance and pension services are discussed in paragraphs 10.109–10.117.

A6c.40 There may be explicit or implicit service charges for pension schemes. If the charges are implicit, they are measured in a similar way to those for life insurance and annuities, namely:

- Gross contributions;
- + Contribution supplements;
- Benefits payable;
- Adjustment for change in pension entitlements.

A6c.41 Investment income is attributable to beneficiaries of pension schemes and is repaid to the pension fund as contribution supplements, as discussed in paragraph 11.82. The investment income payable

- (a) for defined contribution schemes is equal to the investment income on the funds plus any net operating surplus earned by renting land or buildings owned by the fund; and
- (b) for defined benefit schemes, is equal to the increase in benefits payable because the date when the entitlements become payable is closer. The amount of the increase is not affected by whether the pension scheme actually has earned sufficient income to meet its obligations.

The adjustment for change in pension entitlements is discussed in paragraph 12.38.

A6c.42 Social contributions to pension schemes are discussed in paragraphs 12.32–12.37. Social benefits are the amounts payable to the beneficiaries and are discussed in paragraph 12.40. In the *SNA*, social contributions are viewed as both transfers and an investment in the scheme; similarly, social benefits are viewed as both transfers

and a withdrawal of investment from the scheme. These different views require an entry for change in pension entitlements, discussed in paragraphs 12.38–12.39.

E. Standardized Guarantees

Reference:

2008 SNA, Chapter 17, Cross-Cutting and Other Special Issues, Part 3.

A6c.43 Standardized guarantees are issued in large numbers along similar lines. Examples include export credit guarantees and student loan guarantees. Standardized guarantees are contrasted with other guarantees in paragraph 5.68. The guarantors are usually general government units or financial corporations. Because the guarantor provides large numbers of guarantees, it is possible to estimate the risk of default. A guarantor operating on a commercial basis will charge fees, meet claims, and earn investment income in a way parallel to nonlife insurance, and the value of services, income, and provisions are calculated in the same way as described for nonlife insurance in Section B of this appendix.

A6c.44 Provisions for calls under standardized guarantees are defined as a financial instrument and contrasted with one-off guarantees and financial derivatives in paragraph 5.68. They are classified as other investment in the functional classification; see paragraph 6.61. Changes to provisions for calls under standardized guarantee schemes not resulting from transactions are shown as other changes in volume and are discussed in paragraph 9.24.