

## CHAPTER 623

## ACCOUNTING AND RESERVES

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**623.02 Standards for accounting rules.**

When promulgating accounting rules, the commissioner shall consider recommendations made by the national association of insurance commissioners, generally accepted accounting principles both in the insurance industry and outside it, the requirements of the law and the needs of regulation, including detection of insolvency, and the needs for information of insureds, investors, and the public.

*History:* 1973 c. 293.

*Note:* The bill which created 623.02 to 623.04 and 623.21 was part of the revision of the insurance code and contained extensive explanatory notes which may be found in the bill drafting file in the Legislative Reference Bureau.

**623.03 Valuation of assets.** The commissioner shall promulgate rules for the valuation of assets to be reported on the statements submitted under s. 601.42 (1) (a) as well as for other purposes. He may specify that certain classes of assets shall be valued at zero or given a nominal value, and when necessary to achieve the purposes of this section, may specify different bases of valuation for different purposes.

*History:* 1973 c. 293.

**623.04 Valuation of liabilities.** The commissioner shall promulgate rules specifying the liabilities required to be reported by insurers in the financial statements submitted under s. 601.42 (1) (a) and the methods of valuing them. In the case of life insurance such methods shall be consistent with s. 206.201.

*History:* 1973 c. 293.

**623.11 Amount of compulsory surplus.**

(1) **DETERMINATION OF AMOUNT.** The commissioner shall, when necessary, determine the amount of compulsory surplus that an insurer is required to have in order not to be financially hazardous under s. 645.41 (4), as an amount that will provide reasonable security against contingencies affecting the insurer's financial position that are not fully covered by reserves or by reinsurance.

(a) *Types of contingencies.* The commissioner shall consider the risks of:

1. Increases in the frequency or severity of losses beyond the levels contemplated by the rates charged;

2. Increases in expenses beyond those contemplated by the rates charged;

3. Decreases in the value of or the return on invested assets below those planned on;

4. Changes in economic conditions that would make liquidity more important than contemplated and would force untimely sale of assets or prevent timely investments;

5. Currency devaluation to which the insurer may be subject; and

6. Any other contingencies the commissioner can identify which may affect the insurer's operations.

(b) *Controlling factors.* In his determination, the commissioner shall take into account the following factors:

1. The most reliable information available as to the magnitude of the various risks under par. (a);

2. The extent to which the risks in par. (a) are independent of each other or are related, and whether any dependency is direct or inverse;

3. The insurer's recent history of profits or losses;

4. The extent to which the insurer has provided protection against the contingencies in other ways than the establishment of surplus, including redundancy of premiums; adjustability of contracts under their terms; investment valuation reserves whether voluntary or mandatory; appropriate reinsurance; the use of conservative actuarial assumptions to provide a margin of security; reserve adjustments after rate increases for policies written at earlier and less adequate rates; contingency or catastrophe reserves; diversification of assets and underwriting risks;

5. Independent judgments of the soundness of the insurer's operations, as evidenced by the ratings of reliable professional financial reporting services; and

6. Any other relevant factors.

(2) **RULES.** The commissioner may, subject to adjustment to the circumstances of individual insurers in accordance with the factors in sub. (1) (b), establish by rule minimum ratios for the compulsory surplus in relation to any relevant variables, including the following:

- (a) Amounts at risk;
- (b) Premiums written or premiums earned;
- (c) Liabilities;
- (d) Equity investments of all or certain kinds in combination with any of the variables under pars. (a) to (c).

History: 1971 c. 260.

Note: Chap. 260, laws of 1971, which created this chapter of the statutes, contained notes explaining the revision. See the 1971 session law volume.

**623.12 Amount of security surplus.** The security surplus shall be set by the commissioner between 110% and 140% of the compulsory surplus. In setting the figure the commissioner may consider such factors as the size of the insurer, its recent experience, the volatility of the lines of insurance in which it engages and any other relevant factors.

History: 1971 c. 260.

**623.15 Fraternal rates and reserves.** (1) **NONRESERVE FRATERNALS.** A fraternal may be organized for the transaction of business on a plan set forth in the contract which provides for sufficient contributions by each member in each year to pay the member's share of the actual death claims of the year through advance

payments graded according to any mortality table approved by the commissioner, without any reserve, or with such reserve as may accumulate from overpayments of individual members, in which case each member shall each year be informed of the member's credit and of the cost of the member's insurance.

(2) **RATES.** Every fraternal shall collect regular premiums for each coverage it provides at adequate rates that are approved by the commissioner or conform to standards set in rules promulgated by the commissioner.

(3) **RESERVES.** The reserves of a fraternal are subject to the same requirements as those of ch. 611 insurers writing the same coverages except that the commissioner may authorize the use of suitable fraternal mortality tables or other appropriate tables instead of the tables used by ch. 611 insurers.

History: 1975 c. 373, 421.

**Legislative Council Note, 1975:** Sub. (1) continues s. 208.18 with a change from a specified mortality table to one approved by the commissioner. A nonreserve society can be perfectly sound actuarially and should be permitted if it is. The natural premium basis contemplated by this section is sound but not very attractive in the market.

Sub. (2) continues in simplified form the provisions of s. 208.15 (1) and (2).

Sub. (3) much simplifies ss. 208.09 (2) (b) and (c) and 208.15 (4) and (5). [Bill 643-S]

**623.21 Adjustment of reserves.** The commissioner may order an insurer to adjust its reserves if they do not bear an appropriate relationship to its obligations.

History: 1973 c. 293.