

分类号_____ 密级_____

UDC^{注1}_____

学 位 论 文

保险会计问题研究

—以人寿保险会计为重点

龚兴隆

指导教师姓名 阎达五教授

申请学位级别 博士 专业名称 会计

论文提交日期 2000-04-28 论文答辩日期 2000-06-06

学位授予单位和日期 _____

答辩委员会主席 _____

评阅人 _____

2000 年 4 月 17 日

注1: 注明《国际十进分类法UDC》的类号

引言

改革开放以来，国民经济开始走向复兴，中断了近 20 年之久的国内保险业务得以恢复。从此，我国保险业进入了快速发展阶段，保险市场竞争主体日益增多。到 2000 年 3 月为止，已先后批准成立了 29 家保险公司，而且有进一步扩大的趋势。国外保险机构也在捕捉机遇，想尽快参与国内竞争，目前在华营业的外资分公司及合资寿险公司将达到 17 家，超过国内内资保险公司，随着我国加入世界贸易组织（World Trade Organization，简称 WTO）的步伐愈来愈近，相信国外保险机构在我国保险市场将占有一定的份额。这些年，我国的保险业得到了稳定的增长，1999 年国内市场总保费收入达到 1393 多亿元。我国保险行业的快速发展，对保险会计核算与管理提出了许多新的问题与要求，迫切需要保险会计理论和实践与之相适应。例如：保险费收入的确认与计量；相关成本费用的确认与计量；准备金的计算原理与确认过程；资金运用范围、原则与法令限制的研究探讨；信息体系的框架与披露等对保险公司经营状况具有重大影响的会计问题等等。目前我国会计理论界和保险实务界还缺乏系统的研究，从而给保险行业的会计管理造成了一定的困难，也在一定程度上制约了保险监督作用的有效发挥，同时也不利于保险公司加强内部控制与经营管理。

（由于我国保险会计实践缺乏理论支撑，现行的保险会计制度在某些业务的确认与计量标准上还存在不统一的情况，因而与我国经济体制改革的总体要求还有一定差距。当前我国正致力于会计准则体系的建设，保险行业作为一个特殊的行业，也需要有一个统一的、科学合理的会计准则，这既是会计改革的需要，也是保险行业健康发展的要求。因此，本论文将把保险行业作为一个整体进行研究，总结出规律性的、科学合理的处理方法，为保险行业会计准则的建设提供有力的理论依据。）

透过对保险会计理论的系统研究，旨在推动我国保险会计理论的发展，

填补我国保险会计理论研究的“空白”，进而为我国保险公司会计制度和保险行业会计准则的指定提供指导，也为保险监督管理部门加强监督、完善有关法律法规提供参考。

本论文研究内容主要以人寿保险会计作为探讨对象。共九章，绪论为开宗明义，介绍整个论文的框架由来；然后就利润表的组成分子，保险费、成本费用和利润进行说明；次就资金运用和负债评估展开讨论；对保险业财务报表分析与一般行业的差异及信息披露的要求做出论述；最后对保险业自身风险管理分析从静态的规避到动态的现金流模式和资产负债管理做出总体的研究。

论文摘要

改革开放以来，国民经济开始走向复兴，中断了近 20 年之久的国内保险业务得以恢复。从此，我国保险业进入了快速发展阶段，保险市场竞争主体日益增多。到 2000 年 3 月为止，已先后批准成立了 29 家保险公司，而且有进一步扩大的趋势。国外保险机构也在捕捉机遇，想尽快参与国内竞争，目前在华营业的外资分公司及合资寿险公司达到 17 家，超过国内内资保险公司，随着我国加入世界贸易组织的步伐愈来愈近，相信国外保险机构在我国保险市场将占有一定的份额。这些年，我国的保险业得到了稳定的增长，1999 年国内市场总保费收入达到 1393 多亿元。我国保险行业的快速发展，对保险会计核算与管理提出了许多新的问题与要求，迫切需要保险会计理论和实践与之相适应。例如：保险费收入的确认与计量；相关成本费用的确认与计量；准备金的计算原理与确认过程；资金运用范围、原则与法令限制的研究探讨；信息体系的框架与披露等对保险公司经营状况具有重大影响的会计问题等等。目前我国会计理论界和保险实务界还缺乏系统的研究，从而给保险行业的会计管理造成了一定的困难，也在一定程度上制约了保险监督作用的有效发挥，同时也不利于保险公司加强内部控制与经营管理。

由于我国保险会计实践缺乏理论支撑，现行的保险会计制度在某些业务的确认与计量标准上还存在不统一的情况，因而与我国经济体制改革的总体要求还有一定差距。当前我国正致力于会计准则体系的建设，保险行业作为一个特殊的行业，也需要有一个统一的、科学合理的会计准则，这既是会计改革的需要，也是保险行业健康发展的要求。因此，本论文将把

保险行业作为一个整体进行研究，总结出规律性的、科学合理的处理方法，为保险行业会计准则的建设提供有力的理论依据。

透过对保险会计理论的系统研究，旨在推动我国保险会计理论的发展，填补我国保险会计理论研究的“空白”，进而为我国保险公司会计制度和保险行业会计准则的指定提供指导，也为保险监督管理部门加强监督、完善有关法律法规提供参考。

本论文研究内容主要以人寿保险会计作为重点探讨对象，共九章。绪论为开宗明义，介绍整个论文框架的由来；然后就利润表的组成分子，保险费、成本费用和利润进行说明；次就资金运用和负债评估展开讨论；对保险业财务报表分析与一般行业的差异及信息披露的要求做出论述；最后对保险业自身风险管理分析从静态的规避到动态的现金流模式和资产负债管理做出总体的研究。

研究保险会计问题，除了对一般会计理论体系要有充分认识外，最重要的是要了解保险行业业务性质的特殊性，因其特殊性相应地决定了其会计核算的特点。同时，也由于保险经营的风险性，必须采用更加稳健保守的观点来看待保险业财务状况和经营成果。从各国的情况来看，保险行业会计准则(制度)不同程度地受到了保险监管当局的影响，保险会计除了采用一般公认会计原则的规定编制财务报表外，还必须按照保险业法定会计原则的规定编制财务报表。后者比前者更保守更稳健。这就是为什么在美国发行股票的人寿保险公司至少要准备上述两种必须的财务报表。因此，保险会计既受一般公认会计原则也受法定监会计原则的影响，两者既有区别又有联系。但两者不是孰优孰劣的问题，而是各取所需，相辅相存的关系。

有关保险业财务会计与监会计之比较如下：

项目	财务会计	监理会计
信息使用	投资大众、一般债权人、证监会	代表投保大众监管机构或社会中立评鉴机构
信息强调	获利能力	偿付能力
时间强调	重视长远经营	强调目前
环境假设	持续经营假设 排除清算状态及准清算概念	排除持续经营理念 虚拟停业清算，采用准清算概念
资产评价 可接受价值	全部资产 货币计量币值不变假设下， 承认历史成本	仅为认可资产 准清算观念下，仅承认净变现价值
负债评价 责任准备金 保单红利	公司本身与业界经验 未来所有红利的现值	法律规定 仅包括下一年度
收入认列 满期保费支配	承保期间	保费期间
费用认列 首年度保单 取得成本	递延摊销(资本化处理)	全部作为当期费用处理

以上有关保险业除了按照一般公认会计原则编制的财务会计信息外，还必须按照保险业法定会计原则的规定提供监理会计信息，这是保险行业业务的特殊性对会计信息处理所提出的整体要求。而对会计六大要素提

出的要求。对财务报表分析和信息披露提出的要求，以及对保险业自身风险管理提出的要求等，则分别论述如下：

一、保险行业特性对会计要素提出的要求

1、保险行业特性对会计要素的资产提出了要求。保险业因保险产品是无形的信用承诺，故没有存货项目。保险业，尤其是寿险业通过业务增长积累大量长期资金，为保证资金的保值增值，经营者对于业务经营与财务管理应同时并重，有关资金如何运用，如何优化资产结构，如何提高经济效益，都是重要的课题。国外保险公司收到保费后，大部分运用于投资方面，因此有价证券，包括上市公司股票、政府公债、公司债券等，商用不动产抵押贷款，不动产投资，保单贷款，信托投资以及国外投资等投资资产比重大。我国的保险公司由于保险投资形式目前以银行存款和政府债券为主，因此这两项资产比重很大。有关保险资金运用的探讨，包括资金运用原则，我国与国外保险资金运用法规的比较，寿险业资金结构组合，我国保险资金运用存在的问题与对策，保险资金运用的会计原则等在第五章有进一步的讨论。

2、保险行业特性对会计要素的负债提出了要求。一般企业对负债的核算相对来说并不十分重要，但作为人寿保险负债中的主要项目—责任准备金占总资产 90%以上，直接影响损益的计算和负债总额。保险业负债的最大特色在于其不确定性。有关财产保险业务，如在保险期限内保险事件未有发生，则保险人不承担赔偿责任；反之，保险人则要承担赔偿责任，责任大小主要与保险事件造成的损失程度有关，但应以保额为最高限。由于在保险期限内，无法预知事故是否发生及可能造成损失的大小，因此保险的负债具有或有性和金额上的不确定性。保险行业最主要的负债是各种责任准备金。负债的另一特色是各种准备金的提存都需要通过估计进行。

由于未来损失的不确定性和存在一些难以预知的因素，所有的估计都是基于一定的人为假设做出的。由于估计方法的局限性与保险监管当局谨慎性要求的影响，无论是财产保险还是人寿保险，责任准备金的估计值与实际值常有较大偏差，高估负债的情况十分普遍。有关负债的评估—责任准备金、包括其含义和提取的必要性，计算准备金要考虑的因素与计算方法，精算与会计核算的协调等我们将在第四章进行探讨。

3、保险行业特性对会计要素的所有者权益提出了要求。保险业成立时，其所需资本主要用于预防风险，具有担保性质，经过一段经营期间后，所提各种准备金逐步累积，资本的重要性随经营年度增加而降低。

4、保险行业特性对会计要素的收入提出了要求。保险公司的营业收入确认采用权责发生制。同进在《保险公司会计制度》中规定，有关保险费收入的确认与计量，应在指定三个条件均能满足时予以确认，以及按照保险公司规定应向投保人收取的金额核算。一般来说，保险公司的保险费收入并非会计意义上的收入，其性质是介于负债与收入间，因为收取保险费时保险服务尚待开始，此时为保险人的负债而非收入，承保后持续提供服务，保险费始由负债转为收入。保险公司向投保人收取的实际金额，即毛保费或营业保费，不仅要满足其对保额支付的需要，还要满足对费用支出的需要，以及对风险加上安全系数、税收和利润因素考虑的需要。这样，保险公司向投保人收取的毛保费或营业保费就可看成由纯保费、费用、风险加成、税收和预期利润这些因素所构成。毛保费或营业保费中，除纯保费外，其余部分统称为“附加保费（Loading）”。保险费计算特点是“量出为入”和“精算估计”，保险费计算原则是“期望收支平衡精神”。这里说的收支平衡指的是期望的收支平衡，而且这个期望收支平衡要求的是

保险公司在整个保险合同有效期内的所有的收和支的期望值相等，而不是合同期内某一段时间内的收和支的期望值相等。

之所以以期望收支平衡作为保险公司计算保费的精神（或原则）是因为保险业是金融业的一环，经营对象广阔，影响全民经济，故其“社会性”极浓。由于其与社会发展关系密切，因此，对其业务的经营，必须受主管机关严格的监理。主管机关的监理系以全民利益为依归，对于保险业所经营保险产品（保险险种）的价格（费率）应特别谨慎，不能有所偏移，“价格太高”社会大众会蒙受其害，故为主管机关严禁；反之“价格太低”，经营者无法安全经营，势必频频倒闭，影响金融秩序，最终受害者亦为社会大众，当然亦非主管机关所乐见。因此，保险价格的决定应求其适中使保险业者与购买保险者均居于“公平”地位，不得企图谋取暴利，当以良知经营，谋求社会的安定。人寿保险保费计算所考虑的因素主要有三：（1）预期死亡率，（2）预期利率与（3）预期营业费用率。经过综合分析结果，无论从法律观点，或从实务立场，两者的规定与《保险公司会计制度》有关保费收入确认必须满足三个条件的要求是相一致的。因此，在配合实现观念下，笔者认为基本上应以保单生效日（亦即保险合同生效日）为我国保险业收入按应收金额确认保费收入。

5、保险行业特性对会计要素的成本费用提出了要求。成本和费用的管理是保险公司财务管理的核心内容，它对于加强公司的经营管理，降低成本费用，提高经济效益，提供制定保险产品价格的资料，都具有重要作用。笔者在第三章成本费用的研究分别提出保险费费率结构即为成本结构的看法，将保险赔款或给付视同保险的原料成本，保险营销与佣金视同保险的人工成本，保险间接费用视为费用成本来分析，进一步从法理上讲保险赔款或给付成本的确认应以决赔时点为准，这符合权责发生制原则。

6、保险行业特性对会计要素的利润提出了要求。保险行业的利润具有特殊性，这表现在：(1)保险行业的利润，并非按个别业务计算汇总而成，而是根据总体业务计算而成。这是保险依据大数法则经营的必然结果。(2)保险行业的利润由承保业务利润与投资利润组成。(3)保险行业利润的计算与一般行业不同，保险行业成本计算全凭估计，由于各种准备金的核算与调整难求客观正确，其估计的变动会对年度利润产生较大的影响。责任准备金提取过多，会使利润降低并形成秘密公积。这种特点导致各年度间的利润可比性差。(4)在寿险业务利润方面来说，寿险资产减去负债后产生的盈条并不全是保险企业利润或所有者权益，通过利源分析，寿险利润的来源可以分为死差益、利差益和费差益。另外，投保人中途退保也会带来退保差益。基本来说，这些利润都是由于估计误差所造成，因此大部分应作为保户多交保费并以保户红利形成返还给保户。在寿险利润分配中保单持有人利益重于股东利益是寿险的一大特点。有关保险公司利润探讨与利源分析，在第六章有进一步的研究，同时在该章中也介绍了美国保险业利润的确认，和澳大利亚、南非保险业利润确认的不同方式。

二、保险行业特性对财务报表分析和信息披露提出的要求

会计要素是组成财务报表的骨干，因此保险行业的特性对于财务报表分析和信息披露同样地也会产生要求。用于买卖业和制造业的许多财务分析比率，比如存货周转率、毛利率、固定资产周转率等对保险行业并不适用且毫无意义。因此必须选取合适的、有用的财务比率分析。我国《保险公司财务制度》规定了(1)、经营状况指标：包括流动比率、负债经营率、资产负债率、固定资本比率；(2)、经营成果指标：利润率、净资产利润率、费用率、赔付率、给付率、退保率、社会贡献率以及上交积累率等。在第七章保险业财务分析与信息披露要求中，笔者参考了中国人民银行发

布的保险业保险监管指标和美国保险监管部门的 IRIS 指标体系，提出建立五类指标的建议、对保险公司的整体状况进行评估，包括整体运营结果和财务状况。另外，还强调保险业信息披露应分为事前披露和事后披露。前者主要指出保险业务方面信息应该公开化，透明化，让所有保户或潜在消费者完全“有知”的权利。而后者系指有关保险财务信息方面。

三、保险行业特性对保险业风险管理提出的要求

保险是经营风险的行业，也是和其他行业有所区别的行业，它经营的产品是风险很大，具有不确定性，这就决定了保险行业的财务状况具有很大的不稳定性，因此，保险行业的会计核算与财务管理工作在经营活动中显得尤为重要。对保险业自身的风险管理要求则更加严格，更加谨慎。通过第八章保险业偿付能力和第九章保险业风险管理的研究，我们从保险业静态和动态风险的角度出发分析保险业风险的状况。从保险业资金运动的测试中，笔者得到一个基本理论根据，那就是：传统的基于静态管理所建立的保险方法已不足以处理因动态风险所造成的损失。除了建立动态现金流管理外，我们介绍了资产负债管理技术，一方面规避了利率风险和流动性风险，另一方面设法使保险收益达到最大化。笔者认为风险管理将成为未来保险业最有前景的业务领域。因为风险管理将构成贯穿保险传统业务和众多新兴业务的中轴，企业和社会公众将对保险业提出更高的风险管理服务的要求，保险业本身亦面临深刻的制度变革，毫无疑问的保险业将面临向风险管理转化的趋势。紧随这一趋势，保险业必然要开拓新的、综合的、风险管理的产品与市场。

目前我国正致力于会计准则体系的建设，保险行业作为一个特殊的行业，也需要有一个统一的、科学合理的会计准则，这既是会计改革的需要，也是保险行业健康发展的要求。笔者认为制订保险行业专属会计准则，必

须根据保险行业的经营特点出发，在保险行业会计核算基本分类方面必须划分寿险业务和非寿险业务（即长期性保险业务与短期性保险业务）分别进行会计核算，即分别建帐，分别核算核益外，最重要的是必须将政策性业务和商业性业务分开核算，对社会保险业务也应单独核算，这些都必须特别注意。

因应我国资本市场进一步改革与完善，股份保险公司的地位将越来越重要，会逐步成为主流经济，一套健全的专属保险行业的会计准则必须与之相适应；同时，随着外资保险公司的进入，我国保险市场国际化并与世界保险市场逐步接轨，也在客观上要求我国保险的监管水平与作法必须拥有一套完善的、操作性强的保险行业法定会计准则与之相配合，只有如此，才能管好外资保险公司，也才能让我国保险业稳步走向国际，为我国保险行业融入全球一体化作好准备。

迄今为止，国际会计准则委员会也已拟定出一些行业专用的会计准则，这些准则在国际业务中发挥着越来越重要的作用。但是，针对保险业的国际会计准则仍有待进一步完善，一些重要的项目像保单准备金及递延购置成本资产的会计准则仍未拟定。幸运的是，IASC 已开始拟定保险行业专用会计准则并且给予高度重视。其拟定会计准则的方式类似 FASB，它首先拟定草案讨编稿，然后广泛地征求意见直至最终定稿。

作者认为，国际保险会计准则的制定过程对于我国保险行业的发展及我国制定保险行业专属会计准则与保险监会计准则的规范化具有积极意义。因此，了解其制定的过程 and 对其研究发展动向做必要的跟踪，以取其经验教训，解决我们所面临的问题，建立适应我国国情的保险行业专属会计准则与保险监会计准则（保险两则），显得尤为必要。

A Study on Insurance Accounting Issues

—With an Emphasis on Life Insurance Accounting

Abstract

With the reform and opening of China, the national economy began the reconstruction process. The insurance business has resumed after a twenty-year interruption. From then on, our insurance industry came to a rapid developing stage with more and more competitive institutions in the insurance market. By the end of March 2000, there were 29 insurance companies approved. There is also a trend for more insurance companies to be approved. Some foreign Insurance companies are looking for opportunities, too. They want to participate in the competition as early as possible. Now the number of branches of foreign Insurance companies and joint-venture life Insurance companies, which do business in China, is 17, which exceeds the number of Chinese Insurance companies. With China entering the WTO step by step, we believe the foreign Insurance companies will take some market share from the Chinese insurance business. These years, our country's insurance industry has developed steadily, with the total premium income of RMB 139.3 billion in the year 1999. The fast development of the insurance industry in China raises many new questions and requirements for the insurance accounting and financial management, and needs insurance accounting theories and practice to comply with it. For example, the recognition and measurement of premium income; the related cost and expense; the evaluation of reserves; the research of the range of fund use, policy and the regulations; the framework of information systems and disclosure, and the accounting issues which have important relations to the operation of Insurance companies. Until now, our accounting-theory professionals and insurance- practice professionals lack systematic research, which makes some difficulties for the accounting management of the insurance industry, restricts the efficient insurance regulations, and does no good to internal control and operation management of the Insurance companies.

Due to the Chinese insurance accounting practice lacks theory support, the recognition and measurement of some business activities in insurance accounting principles are not united. There is a distance from the requirements

of our reform of the economic system. Now we are trying to complete the system of accounting principles. The insurance industry as a special industry needs united and scientific accounting principles. It is the requirement of the accounting reform and the requirement of healthy development of insurance industry. So this paper will use the insurance industry as a whole entity to do research, summarize a systematic and scientific process rule, and support the insurance accounting regulations with a strong theoretical base.

After systematic research in insurance accounting theory, we want to promote the development of insurance accounting theories in China, to fill the "void" of research in insurance accounting theory, to guide the preparations of the accounting regulations of Insurance companies, and to help the Government Insurance Regulation agency to strengthen the regulation and perfect the related laws and codes.

The main part of this paper is to do research in life insurance accounting. There are 9 chapters: the introduction chapter is to introduce the framework of the paper; then use the parts of the revenues, expenses and surplus; investment portfolio composition and liabilities; insurance company analysis and pay attention to the information disclosures. The last is to do macro research on the insurance industry's transformation from static eluding to a dynamic cash-flow model and asset-liability management.

To do research in insurance accounting issues, we should not only have an in-depth understanding of the accounting theories. The more important thing is to understand the peculiarity of the insurance business, as its peculiarity decides the character of Accounting Records and process. Also, because of the risky of the insurance business, we must use a more conservative viewpoint to regard the financial positions and operational results of insurance companies. From the other countries' situations, the insurance industry's accounting principles are influenced by insurance regulation agencies. Insurance companies should prepare financial reports not only according to GAAP, but also according to Statutory Accounting Principles, and the latter is more conservative. This is why the life Insurance companies listed in the U.S. should submit two sets of financial reporting. Insurance accounting is influenced not only by GAAP, but also by SAP. They have differences and relations. It is not the question of which one is better instead, they serve each other.

To compare the GAAP and the SAP, we list the following:

Items	GAAP	SAP
Information use	Public investors, common creditors, SEC	Statutory institutions or social independent agencies
Information emphasis	Profitability	Solvency
Time emphasis	To operate for an indefinitely in the future	Currently
Accounting assumes	Going concern concept will continue to operate for good	Going to be liquidated preset liquidate statues and use semi-liquidate view
Assets evaluation acceptable value	All ssets. Historical cost conservative, lower of cost or market value, book the difference of market value less than cost as non-operational loss	Only the admitted assets only accept the net realize value non-performance assets' net realize value and its cost as non-admitted assets
Liabilities valuation Reserves dividends	The company and the industry's experience the present value of all future dividends	Regulated by laws For next year only
Revenue recognition Earned premium allocation	Insurance period	Premium period
Expenses recognition Acquisition expenses	Deferred to depreciation (capitalization)	Totally processed as expenses

I .The requirements to accounting items of the insurance industry's character

1. The requirements to accounting items of assets by the insurance industry's characters. Because the insurance industry's product is an intangible credit promise, there is no inventory. The insurance industry, especially the life

insurance industry, has accumulated a large amount of fund- via- business development. To guarantee the fund keeping and value adding, the manager should pay attention to both the operating management and financial management. How to use the fund, optimize the assets structure, and get more profits are the important questions. When foreign insurance companies receive the premium, they invest most of it. So, the investments like stocks, including shares of listed companies, government bonds, and companies bonds, commercial real estate mortgage loans, real estate investments, policy loans, trust investments and international investments have a big share. Our Insurance companies' investments are mostly bank deposits and government bonds, so they have a large share. We will have a further discussion in Chapter 5 on the management of insurance investment, including the fund management policy, the comparison of regulations on fund management between China and foreign countries, life insurance portfolio management, the questions and countermeasures on our insurance investment management, and the accounting principles on insurance investment management.

2. The requirements to accounting items of liabilities by the insurance industry's character. Liability is relatively unimportant to a common company, but as the major part of the liabilities of life insurance, the liability reserve accounts for 90% of its assets, it directly influences the account of profit and loss and the total liabilities. The biggest character of the liability of an insurance company is the uncertainty. At with the property insurance business, if the insurance incident doesn't happen, the insurer will not take compensation responsibility; if the opposition happens, the insurer will take compensation liability, and the amount will depend on the loss caused by the insurance accident, although limited by the insurance amount. Because we can't forecast whether the accident will happen and the loss will be caused, the insurance liability has possibility and the uncertainty on the amount. The main part of the liabilities of life insurance is the liability reserve. Another character of the liabilities of life insurance is that all kinds of reserve's calculation will depend on the estimation. As the future loss has uncertainty and is unpredictable, all the estimations are based on some kind of hypothesis. Because of the restriction of the estimation method and the requirements of conservation of insurance regulation agency, there is often a big difference between the estimated and the actual liability reserve, both to property insurance and to life insurance. It is common to over-estimate the reserve. We will discuss the

evaluation of reserve, including the liability reserve, its meaning and why we should distill it, the factors and methods on the evaluation of reserve, and the coordination between accuracy and accountant in Chapter 4.

3. The requirements to accounting items of owner's equity by the insurance industry's character. When an insurance company is founded, its paid capital is prepared to guarantee the risks. After some business periods, many reserve accounts are cumulated; the importance of the capital is lowered for the time being.

4. The requirements to accounting items of revenue by the insurance industry's character. Insurance companies use the accrual basis to recognize the revenue. Also the Insurance Company Accounting Regulations requires that the insurance revenue can be recognized while it satisfied the three designed criteria, and it should decide on the amount it collects from the applicant. Commonly, the premium is not the accounting revenue; it is between the liability and revenue, as the insurance service is not begun when we collect it. It is the liability instead of revenue. When the rendering of service begins, the premium is transferred from liability to revenue. The actual amount of money received, the total premium or revenue, will not only cover the need of amount of insurance loss, but also cover the expenses and the risk, tax, and profit. So, the revenue which insurance companies collect from the applicant can be seen as the sum of net premium, expense, risk, tax and planned profit. In gross premium or business premium, all except the net premium is loading. The principle of premium estimation is "the spirit of balance of future revenue and expense". The equal future balance refers to the planned balance, and it requires the insurance company to balance its revenue and expense in all its contract's period of validity, instead of balancing only part of its contract's period of validity.

As the insurance industry is part of the financial industry, it serves a large number of consumers, influences the national economy, and has a heavy sociality; we refer the balance future revenue and expense as the spirit of estimation of premium. Because it's close relationship with social development, its business should be under strict regulation. The regulations should put the public interest on top, and should pay more attention to the price of the insurance company's products. "Inflated prices" will harm the people, so it is forbidden by the regulation authority; while "deflated prices" will harm the business' stability, cause the bankruptcy of the Insurance companies, influence