Den norsk Aktuarforening invites you to attend the Colloquium of the International Actuarial Association to be held in Oslo, Norway, from the 7th to the 10th of June 2015. The colloquium is a joint collaboration of three IAA sections: Consulting Actuaries (IACA), Life Insurance (LIFE) and Pension Benefits and Social Security (PBSS)

Our call for papers describes the present state of pensions and life insurance as rather turbulent and lists a number of issues that serve to shape the prospectus of the colloquium. Hopefully it will inspire many of you to write a contributed paper and many more of you to attend and participate in the discussions in Oslo June 7-10, 2015. Enjoy the bright summer nights in the little city with the big heart!

Call for Papers

A relatively short period in the history of insurance, the past some three decades have seen life insurance and pensions undergo major changes driven by multiple and interacting forces. The following list of keywords is probably noncontroversial, but emphasis and pros and cons may be debatable. Deregulation in the eighties. Financial innovation and emergence of huge derivatives markets. Growth in volume of trades, increasingly research- and technology-driven. Financial instability culminating in the on-going crisis. In life insurance and pensions: Demutualization, dissolution of portfolios, increasing mobility of insurance contracts (buy-outs, individual and bulk), surrenders and free policies. The traditional with profit scheme gave way to a plethora of products equipped with various forms of guarantees. Hence risk management increasingly based on market operations: reinsurance, swaps, securitization. Pension crisis triggered by faltering markets and improved longevity. Occupational schemes moving from defined benefits to defined contributions. Renewed interest in with profit? Or seek new ways of adapting premiums and benefits to indices for interest and mortality? Risk classification driven by technology (gene tests) or legislation (gender neutrality). Disability and long term care in an ageing population. Reintroduction of regulation. Solvency II, IFRS, external models vs internal models/ORSA. Valuation of assets and liabilities (what is MCEV?). Furthermore: consolidation, globalization, emergence of insurance markets in developing countries. And, not least, the impact of advances in the mathematical theories of finance and insurance and their interface.
About Oslo

“The Blue the Green and the Capital in between”

Oslo is situated at the head of Oslo Fjord surrounded by forested ridges, and this very location gives the city unexpected qualities for a national capital. The surrounding countryside provides recreational opportunities for the city’s inhabitants and visitors, in summer as well as in winter. Not many world capitals offer subway service to the forest, with lakes and hiking trails within city limits.

Oslo has a population of only 600,000, which is relatively low compared to most European capitals. However, it is paradoxically one of the largest in terms of area. Oslo covers more than 450 square kilometers, most of which comprises forests and arable land.

Oslo is a city full of contrasts. Its natural beauty, in combination with all the facilities of a modern metropolis, adds to the charm of a city often called “the world’s biggest village”.

More modern districts include the bustling Aker Brygge area, a rehabilitated old shipyard, with its Mediterranean style shops, restaurants and cafés. Oslo’s beautiful natural surroundings, its varied architecture, and its multinational inhabitants contribute to the city’s unique atmosphere.

And Oslo’s climate is actually better than our northern latitude might indicate. This is due to the Gulf Stream bringing warmth from the Gulf of Mexico across the Atlantic Ocean and along the coast of Norway. And in the summer, the sun is up 19 hours per day.