The Company recognized pension expense of $9.1 million in 2021 as compared to $18.4 million in 2020. Accounting guidance on retirement benefits requires companies to discount future benefit obligations back to today's dollars using a discount rate that is based on high-quality fixed-income investments. A decrease in the discount rate increases the pension benefit obligation, while an increase in the discount rate decreases the pension benefit obligation. This increase or decrease in the pension benefit obligation is recognized in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and subsequently amortized into earnings as an actuarial gain or loss. The guidance also requires companies to use an expected long-term rate of return on plan assets for computing current year pension expense. Differences between the actual and expected returns are also recognized in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and subsequently amortized into earnings as actuarial gains and losses. At the end of 2021, total actuarial losses recognized in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) for pension plans were ($73.3) million as compared to ($119.1) million in 2020. The majority of the actuarial losses were due to decreases in the discount rate and lower actual rates of return on assets than expected during the financial crisis of 2008.

A net gain of $60.6 million ($45.2 million after-tax) primarily due to actuarial gains, driven by a change in discount rates is included in other comprehensive income in 2021. In 2020, a net loss of $24.5 million ($18.7 million after-tax) was recorded in other comprehensive income, primarily due to a change in discount rates. In 2019, a net loss of $21.2 million ($16.1 million after-tax) was recorded in other comprehensive income, primarily due to a change in discount rates and updated mortality tables.

Actuarial losses for pensions will be impacted in future periods by actual asset returns, discount rate changes, actual demographic experience and other factors that impact these expenses. These losses, reported in Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), will generally be amortized as a component of net periodic benefit cost on a straight-line basis over the average remaining service period of active employees expected to receive benefits under the benefit plans. At the end of 2021, the average remaining service period of active employees or life expectancy for fully eligible employees was 9 years.

For a detailed discussion on the application of these and other accounting policies, see "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies" in Note 1 to the Consolidated Financial Statements. This discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this report.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

Changes to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP) are established by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) in the form of accounting standards updates (ASUs) to the FASB's Accounting Standards Codification. The Company considers the applicability and impact of all ASUs. ASUs not listed below were assessed and determined to be either not applicable or are expected to have minimal impact on our consolidated financial position and results of operations.

Adoption of Simplifying the Accounting for Income Taxes

In December 2019, the FASB issued ASU 2019-12, "Simplifying the Accounting for Income Taxes", to simplify the accounting for income taxes and improve consistent application by clarifying or amending existing guidance. The Company adopted this guidance on January 1, 2021. Adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Adoption of Investments - Equity Securities, Investments - Equity Method and Joint Ventures, and Derivatives and Hedging

In January 2020, the FASB issued ASU 2020-01, "Investments - Equity Securities, Investments - Equity Method and Joint Ventures, and Derivatives and Hedging", which addresses the accounting for the transition into and out of the equity method and measuring certain purchased options and forward contracts to acquire investments. The Company adopted this guidance on January 1, 2021. Adoption of this standard did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

We are exposed to market risk from fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and credit risk. We use a variety of practices to manage these market risks, including derivative financial instruments when appropriate. Our treasury and risk management policies prohibit us from using derivative instruments for trading or speculative purposes. We also do not use leveraged derivative instruments or derivatives with complex features.