EIOPA Statistics - Accompanying note

Publication references: Solo/Quarterly/Published 20250415
Published statistics: [Balance sheet], [Premiums, claims and expenses], [Own funds and SCR], [Asset exposures], [FS Indicators]
Disclaimer: Data is drawn from the published statistics as of the extraction date (revision of historical series may occur). However, in order to produce the graphs and charts used in this note for illustrative or analytical purposes, certain calculations have been carried out. These are documented or available (as formulas) in the data source on EIOPA's website, unless they represent pure summation or aggregation. Any calculation or formula used for this report should not be interpreted to signify any official EIOPA methodology.

1. Balance sheet structure, main items[1]

Assets

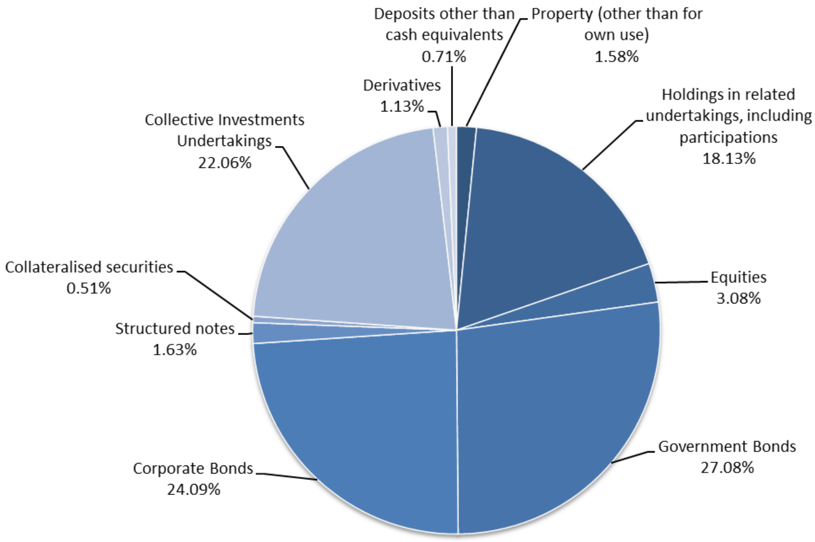
The asset side of the Solvency II balance sheet is split into investments, assets held for unit-linked business and other assets. Investments represent those held by insurers in order to be able to fulfil the promises made to the policy-holder on an on-going basis. This excludes unit-linked business for which the investment risk is assumed by the policyholder. On an EEA wide basis[2], Figure 1 shows that the investment portfolio of insurers is dominated by bonds. Corporate and government bonds together account for about 50% of the portfolio.[3]

[1] Note that some undertakings are exempted from quarterly reporting in accordance with Art. 35(6) of Directive 2009/139/EU. This means that the values in this note, which are based on quarterly reported data, may vary slightly from figures reported based on annual reporting. The date of extraction provides the date the extraction process was initiated. Resubmissions may have been included after that date up to the publication date.

[2] Data covers the EU plus Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein.

[3] Certain categories of investments, such as equity and bond investments are categorized and identified under Solvency II reporting of the balance sheet under "Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)". However, where insurers hold such assets indirectly via "Collective Investment Undertakings" or where those investments represent "Holdings in related undertakings, including participations", they will be reported under those categories instead. In addition, insurers could hold additional investments of these asset classes under "Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts" (where the Solvency II reported main balance sheet does not provide an asset breakdown).

Figure 1: Investment mix by insurers in EEA following S.02 Balance sheet. 2024 Q4. %



Source: EIOPA [Solo/Quarterly/Published 20250415]
Note: Figure does not include unit-linked business.

However, the investments shown in these figures represent only part of the balance sheet. There is also a considerable share of investments for unit-linked business. Figure 2 shows the breakdown of total assets into three main categories (investments as shown above, assets held for unit-linked business and other assets).

Table 1: Main categories of total assets by insurers in per country. 2024 Q4. EUR million and %

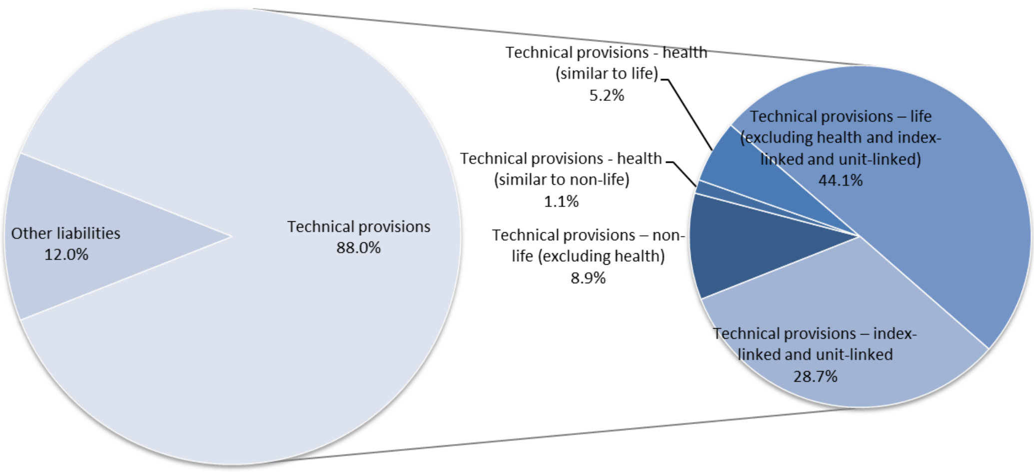
	Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)		Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts		Other assets		Total assets
	Eur mn.	%	Eur mn.	%	Eur mn.	%	Eur mn.
AUSTRIA	100 149.11	75.0%	17 606.27	13.2%	15 790.73	11.8%	133 546.11
BELGIUM	209 673.15	60.2%	57 505.59	16.5%	81 238.57	23.3%	348 417.31
BULGARIA	3 786.34	59.1%	683.59	10.7%	1 931.94	30.2%	6 401.87
CROATIA	4 704.48	76.4%	312.32	5.1%	1 144.31	18.6%	6 161.11
CYPRUS	2 202.43	40.2%	2 237.72	40.9%	1 031.80	18.9%	5 471.95
CZECHIA	10 757.33	56.8%	3 600.80	19.0%	4 567.26	24.1%	18 925.39
DENMARK	309 666.02	48.9%	296 106.44	46.8%	27 204.35	4.3%	632 976.81
ESTONIA	1 326.72	49.2%	1 073.86	39.9%	293.30	10.9%	2 693.88
FINLAND	30 039.76	33.4%	56 114.72	62.3%	3 849.58	4.3%	90 004.06
FRANCE	2 003 007.33	69.6%	548 283.61	19.1%	325 280.78	11.3%	2 876 571.72
GERMANY	1 830 753.97	76.7%	197 804.43	8.3%	359 499.45	15.1%	2 388 057.85
GREECE	13 340.25	62.8%	5 426.84	25.5%	2 483.95	11.7%	21 251.04
HUNGARY	4 023.04	40.5%	5 063.42	51.0%	837.37	8.4%	9 923.83
ICELAND	1 393.86	80.2%	46.40	2.7%	297.24	17.1%	1 737.50
IRELAND	90 770.49	17.5%	314 824.93	60.8%	111 962.20	21.6%	517 557.62
ITALY	728 590.60	66.3%	282 166.71	25.7%	88 492.47	8.1%	1 099 249.78
LATVIA	927.46	54.5%	499.99	29.4%	275.46	16.2%	1 702.91
LIECHTENSTEIN	4 587.65	15.7%	14 845.64	50.9%	9 733.41	33.4%	29 166.70
LITHUANIA	1 121.65	56.0%	659.91	32.9%	222.91	11.1%	2 004.47
LUXEMBOURG	66 250.03	20.1%	192 862.95	58.6%	70 041.80	21.3%	329 154.78
MALTA	7 417.21	50.3%	805.39	5.5%	6 525.44	44.2%	14 748.04
NETHERLANDS	242 662.92	53.1%	91 897.36	20.1%	122 777.34	26.8%	457 337.62
NORWAY	136 957.53	58.9%	70 371.93	30.3%	25 099.26	10.8%	232 428.72
POLAND	35 586.72	69.3%	9 107.60	17.7%	6 667.84	13.0%	51 362.16
PORTUGAL	32 962.21	59.2%	17 540.31	31.5%	5 200.74	9.3%	55 703.26
ROMANIA	4 951.08	68.2%	1 114.75	15.4%	1 189.23	16.4%	7 255.06
SLOVAKIA	3 577.28	65.2%	1 178.14	21.5%	734.28	13.4%	5 489.70
SLOVENIA	6 423.64	64.5%	2 276.87	22.9%	1 253.49	12.6%	9 954.00
SPAIN	244 444.87	74.9%	39 987.34	12.2%	42 095.71	12.9%	326 527.92
SWEDEN	146 952.38	35.7%	242 542.82	58.9%	21 981.26	5.3%	411 476.46
TOTAL	6 279 007.51	62.2%	2 474 548.65	24.5%	1 339 703.47	13.3%	10 093 259.63

Source: EIOPA [Solo/Quarterly/Published 20250415]. Other assets include items such as loans and mortgages, re-insurance recoverables/receivables and own shares. See the balance sheet statistics for a full overview.

Liabilities

Total liabilities consist of technical provisions and other liabilities. This is illustrated on an EEA level in the Figure below. Technical provisions represent the amount of resources to be set aside to pay policy-holder claims and are split into 5 main categories. Other liabilities include debt such as subordinated liabilities and financial liabilities other than debts owed to credit institutions, but also other liabilities such as, for example, deposits from reinsurers.

Figure 2: Liability profile insurers in EEA. 2024 Q4. %



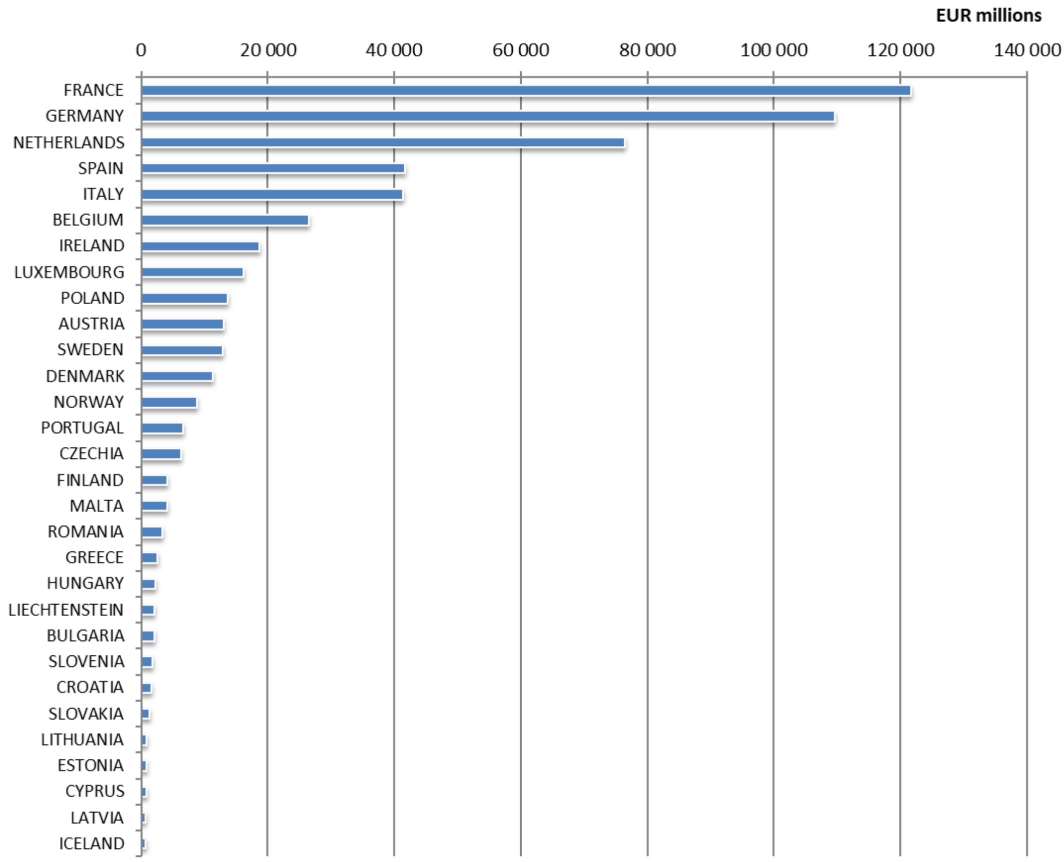
Source: EIOPA [Solo/Quarterly/Published 20250415]

2. Premiums, claims and expenses

Gross written premiums

One way of assessing market size is to look at the gross (i.e. before reinsurance) written premiums by reporting country.[4] The figures below rank the countries according to the gross premiums written by undertakings in their jurisdiction, for non-life and life respectively.

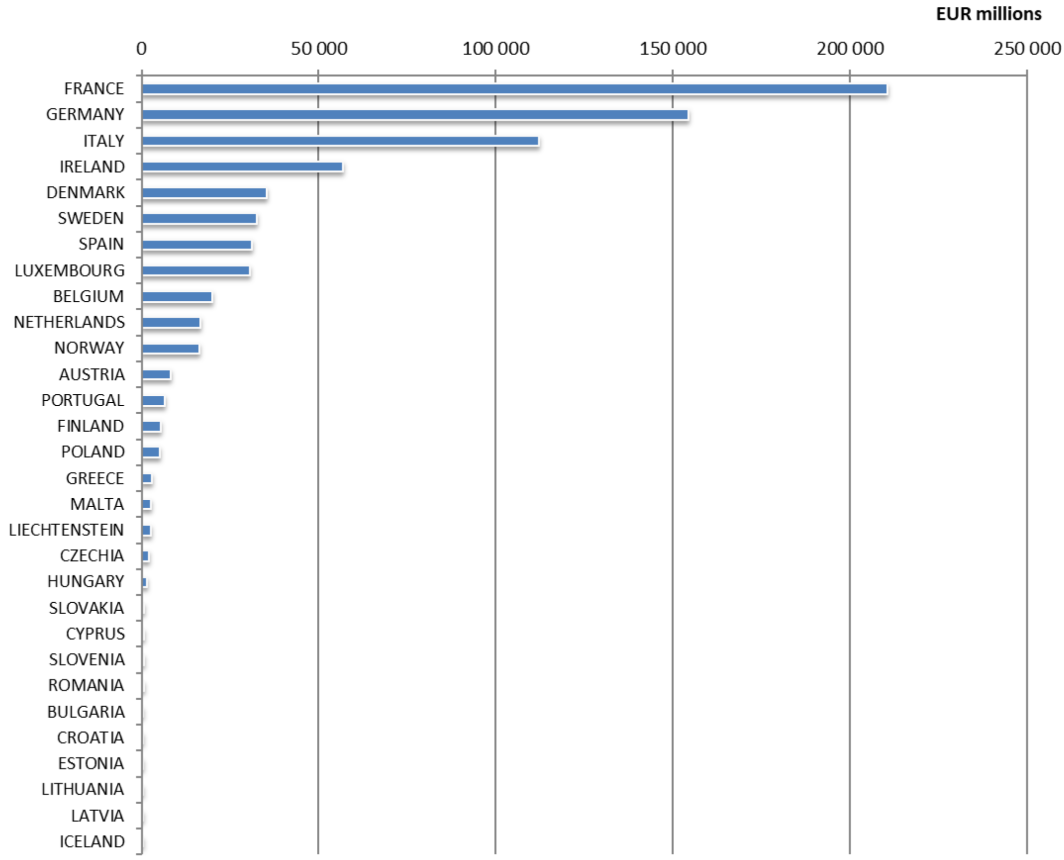
Figure 3a: Non-life GWP (gross written premiums – direct business) per country. 2024 Q4 Year to date.



Source: EIOPA [Solo/Quarterly/Published 20250415]. Excluding undertakings with non-standard financial year-end. Reinsurance premiums not included.

[4] Note that written premiums do not represent exact market size as there could be cross-border activities not captured in the solo data (e.g. premiums written outside the national market under freedom to provide services).

Figure 3b: Life GWP (gross written premiums) per country. 2024 Q4 Year to date.

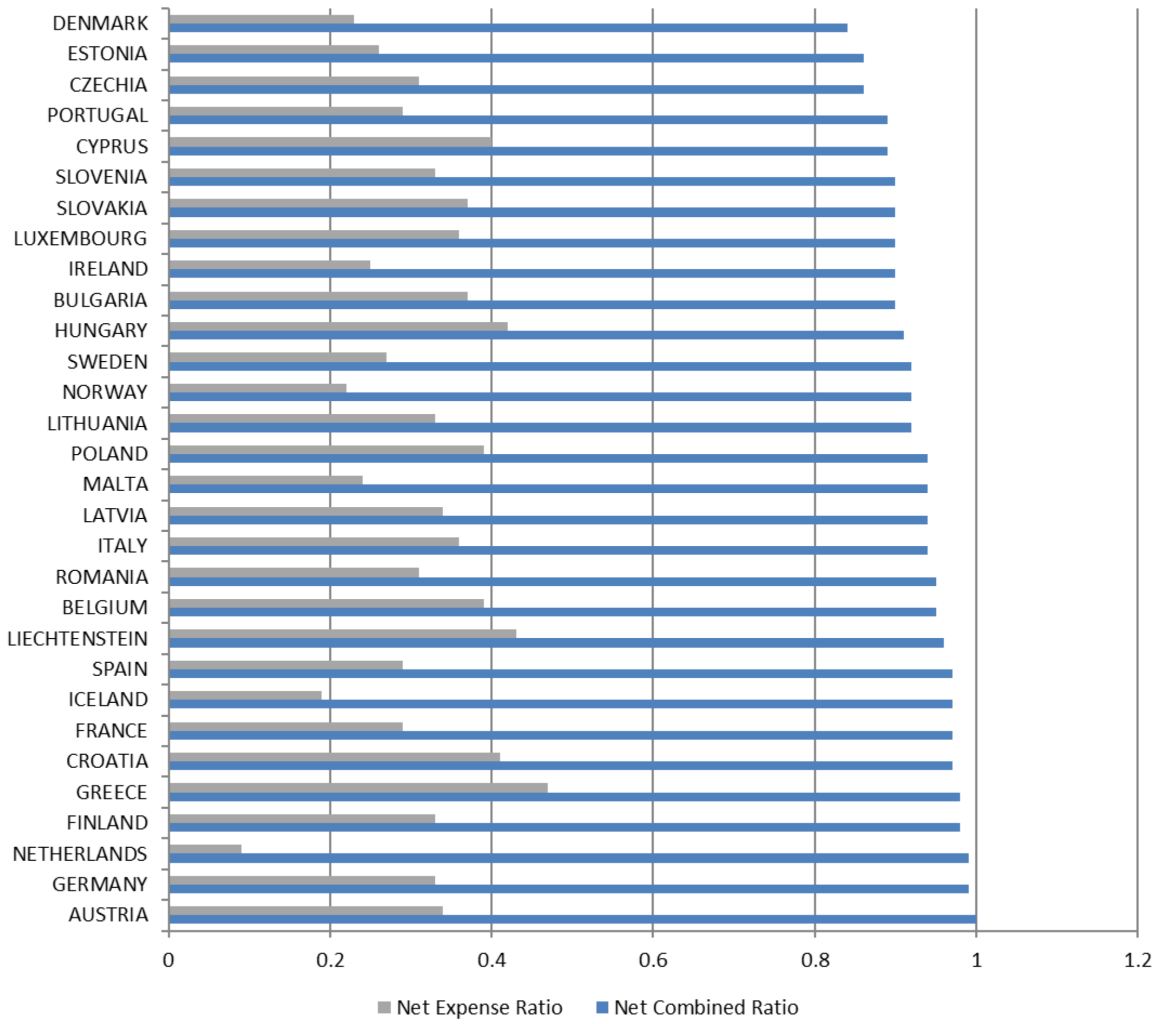


Source: EIOPA [Solo/Quarterly/Published 20250415]. Excluding undertakings with non-standard financial year-end. Reinsurance premiums not included.

Net combined ratios and net expense ratios

Combined ratios are a traditional measure of profitability in the (non-life) insurance sector. Figure 4 ranks the countries according to their net combined ratio from lowest to highest; also displayed is the expense ratio of each country. Net combined ratio is calculated as the sum of net claims incurred and expenses incurred divided by net earned premium ([R0400 + R0550] / R0300). The net expense ratio is expenses incurred divided by net earned premium (R0550/R0300).[5] The ratios do not include the investments' income. A ratio below 1 indicates underwriting profit while a ratio above 1 means that the pay-outs due to expenses and claims exceed the earned premiums.

Figure 4: Net combined ratio and net expense ratio by country. Non-life. 2024 Q4.



Source: EIOPA [Solo/Quarterly/Published 20250415]. Excluding undertakings with non-standard financial year-end. Reinsurance premiums not included.

[5] The net combined ratio is used rather than gross combined ratio as the data provided in quarterly returns is not sufficient to compute a gross combined ratio.

3. Own funds and MCR/SCR ratios

Insurance undertakings are required by the Solvency II regulation to hold a certain amount of capital of sufficient quality in addition to the assets they hold to cover the contractual obligations towards policyholders. The amount of capital (called eligible own funds) required is defined by the Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR) and the Solvency Capital Requirement (SCR), which depend on the risks to which the undertaking is exposed. If the amount of eligible own funds falls below the MCR, the insurance license should be withdrawn if appropriate coverage cannot be re-established within a short period of time.[6] Holding enough eligible own funds to cover the SCR enables undertakings to absorb significant losses, even in difficult times. Undertakings' compliance with the SCR therefore gives reasonable assurance to policyholders that payments will be made as they fall due. The SCR is calculated either by using a prescribed formula (called the standard formula) or by employing an undertaking-specific partial or full internal model that has been approved by the supervisory authority. Being risk-sensitive the SCR is subject to fluctuations and undertakings are required to monitor it continuously, calculate it at least annually and re-calculate it whenever their overall risk changes significantly.

As non-compliance with the MCR jeopardizes policyholders' interests, the MCR has to be re-calculated quarterly according to a given formula. The ratios shown in Table 2 are computed by dividing the respective eligible own funds by the SCR and MCR figures as reported by the insurance undertakings at the end of the reference quarter.

[6] If the amount of eligible own funds falls below the MCR and the undertaking fails to re-establish compliance with the MCR within three months, a withdrawal of the insurance license is mandatory in order to guard the interests of policyholders.

Table 2: MCR and SCR ratios by country. Weighted average and interquartile distribution. 2024 Q4

	SCR Ratio				MCR Ratio			
		Percentiles				Percentiles		
	Weighted average	25th	50th	75th	Weighted average	25th	50th	75th
AUSTRIA	293%	218%	254%	320%	968%	525%	825%	1091%
BELGIUM	201%	178%	207%	278%	456%	397%	578%	802%
BULGARIA	184%	147%	180%	222%	497%	193%	360%	515%
CROATIA	233%	177%	204%	253%	689%	363%	473%	776%
CYPRUS	285%	184%	216%	251%	753%	265%	443%	753%
CZECHIA	211%	158%	187%	224%	511%	263%	420%	578%
DENMARK	245%	205%	267%	319%	645%	427%	694%	1061%
ESTONIA	160%	152%	156%	194%	464%	332%	417%	616%
FINLAND	238%	206%	246%	274%	877%	730%	941%	1074%
FRANCE	238%	168%	231%	293%	631%	420%	660%	987%
GERMANY	287%	194%	269%	395%	819%	477%	695%	1116%
GREECE	173%	150%	182%	245%	455%	284%	394%	625%
HUNGARY	202%	185%	210%	317%	625%	400%	523%	760%
ICELAND	164%	166%	176%	238%	392%	280%	351%	461%
IRELAND	179%	163%	199%	264%	495%	416%	622%	778%
ITALY	257%	188%	236%	272%	649%	406%	556%	697%
LATVIA	151%	135%	149%	170%	329%	248%	292%	361%
LIECHTENSTEIN	186%	163%	216%	288%	542%	356%	461%	899%
LITHUANIA	169%	157%	190%	202%	440%	283%	537%	795%
LUXEMBOURG	204%	150%	188%	265%	548%	477%	582%	866%
MALTA	259%	147%	228%	275%	669%	327%	417%	679%
NETHERLANDS	186%	157%	198%	245%	449%	358%	445%	753%
NORWAY	253%	185%	239%	289%	629%	363%	558%	840%
POLAND	233%	170%	204%	248%	659%	364%	506%	676%
PORTUGAL	208%	177%	203%	239%	546%	376%	502%	598%
ROMANIA	160%	148%	168%	221%	374%	240%	359%	800%
SLOVAKIA	194%	151%	169%	203%	484%	337%	428%	453%
SLOVENIA	267%	207%	276%	336%	746%	417%	670%	1044%
SPAIN	240%	203%	249%	347%	643%	436%	671%	1021%
SWEDEN	183%	164%	193%	222%	678%	399%	636%	780%
EEA	244%	175%	220%	292%	669%	395%	588%	860%

Source: EIOPA [Solo/Quarterly/Published 20250415]. The weighted average represents the aggregate own funds (sum of all undertakings) divided by aggregate SCR or MCR respectively. The percentiles represent the interquartile range (25th to 75th percentile) and the median (50th percentile).