



EIOPA Statistics - Accompanying note

Publication references: Solo/Annual/Published 20230901

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 items¹

Assets

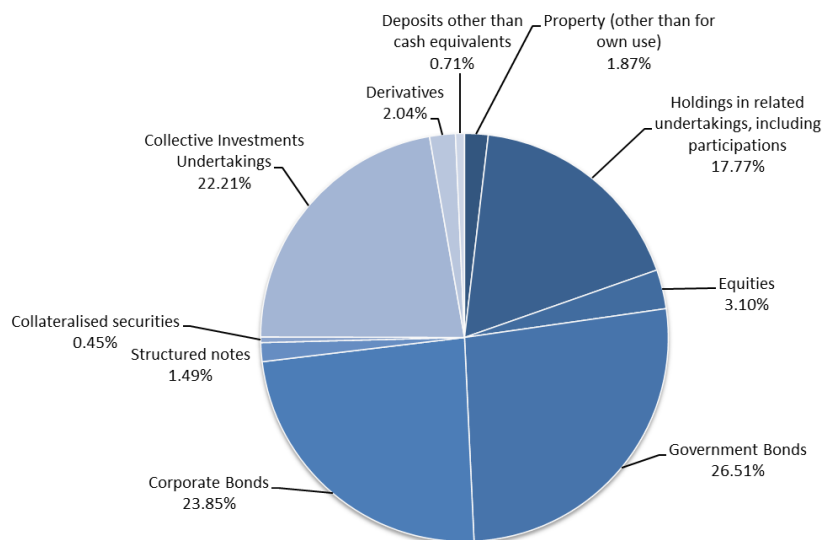
The asset side of the Solvency II balance sheet is split into investments, assets held for unit-linked business and other assets. Investments represent those held by insurers in order to be able to fulfil the promises made to the policy-holder on an on-going basis. This excludes unit-linked business for which the investment risk is assumed by the policyholder. On an EEA wide basis², 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. End 2022. %



Source: EIOPA [Solo/Annual/Published 20230901]

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. End 2022. EUR million and %

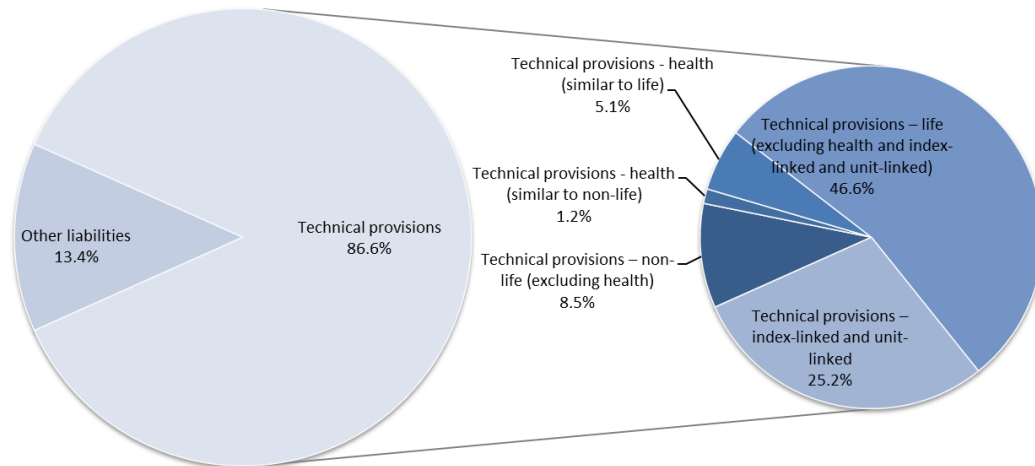
	Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)		Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts		Other assets		Total assets
	Eur mn.	%	Eur mn.	%	Eur mn.	%	Eur mn.
AUSTRIA	95 278.58	74.5%	15 478.62	12.1%	17 077.78	13.4%	127 834.98
BELGIUM	203 876.27	62.5%	45 522.99	14.0%	76 747.21	23.5%	326 146.47
BULGARIA	2 989.72	63.1%	383.13	8.1%	1 363.77	28.8%	4 736.62
CROATIA	4 260.32	73.3%	269.29	4.6%	1 280.17	22.0%	5 809.78
CYPRUS	1 900.47	43.5%	1 588.02	36.3%	884.44	20.2%	4 372.93
CZECH REPUBLIC	10 157.85	60.9%	3 116.34	18.7%	3 396.29	20.4%	16 670.48
DENMARK	313 722.38	54.8%	227 290.63	39.7%	31 228.28	5.5%	572 241.29
ESTONIA	1 036.91	48.0%	809.88	37.5%	312.41	14.5%	2 159.20
FINLAND	29 187.45	36.8%	45 361.42	57.2%	4 769.64	6.0%	79 318.51
FRANCE	1 983 379.78	72.2%	447 655.93	16.3%	317 526.09	11.6%	2 748 561.80
GERMANY	1 790 205.82	79.0%	153 972.36	6.8%	322 093.11	14.2%	2 266 271.29
GREECE	12 477.82	66.6%	3 856.13	20.6%	2 406.57	12.8%	18 740.52
HUNGARY	3 202.28	41.7%	3 742.64	48.7%	742.13	9.7%	7 687.05
ICELAND	1 053.30	77.4%	43.64	3.2%	263.28	19.4%	1 360.22
IRELAND	94 222.19	19.3%	274 649.93	56.2%	119 748.49	24.5%	488 620.61
ITALY	677 355.92	69.7%	212 945.79	21.9%	81 600.47	8.4%	971 902.18
LATVIA	627.32	51.2%	410.15	33.5%	187.97	15.3%	1 225.44
LIECHTENSTEIN	3 338.75	10.5%	18 548.85	58.3%	9 938.47	31.2%	31 826.07
LITHUANIA	916.53	55.8%	505.52	30.8%	220.77	13.4%	1 642.82
LUXEMBOURG	63 882.76	21.2%	161 045.64	53.5%	76 298.40	25.3%	301 226.80
MALTA	6 984.90	46.9%	635.61	4.3%	7 266.28	48.8%	14 886.79
NETHERLANDS	236 872.89	53.2%	75 344.24	16.9%	132 738.87	29.8%	444 956.00
NORWAY	132 869.00	64.2%	52 643.31	25.4%	21 363.28	10.3%	206 875.59
POLAND	26 633.07	68.0%	7 355.14	18.8%	5 164.01	13.2%	39 152.22
PORTUGAL	32 564.40	60.8%	16 120.83	30.1%	4 907.10	9.2%	53 592.33
ROMANIA	3 197.77	65.0%	780.18	15.9%	940.18	19.1%	4 918.13
SLOVAKIA	3 584.10	68.6%	952.06	18.2%	685.96	13.1%	5 222.12
SLOVENIA	5 716.38	68.0%	1 603.58	19.1%	1 085.99	12.9%	8 405.95
SPAIN	220 060.73	74.2%	31 236.02	10.5%	45 376.65	15.3%	296 673.40
SWEDEN	141 847.67	41.5%	176 894.93	51.7%	23 412.23	6.8%	342 154.83
TOTAL	6 103 403.33	65.0%	1 980 762.80	21.1%	1 311 026.29	14.0%	9 395 192.42

Source: EIOPA [Solo/Annual/Published 20230901]. 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 policyholder 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. End 2022. %



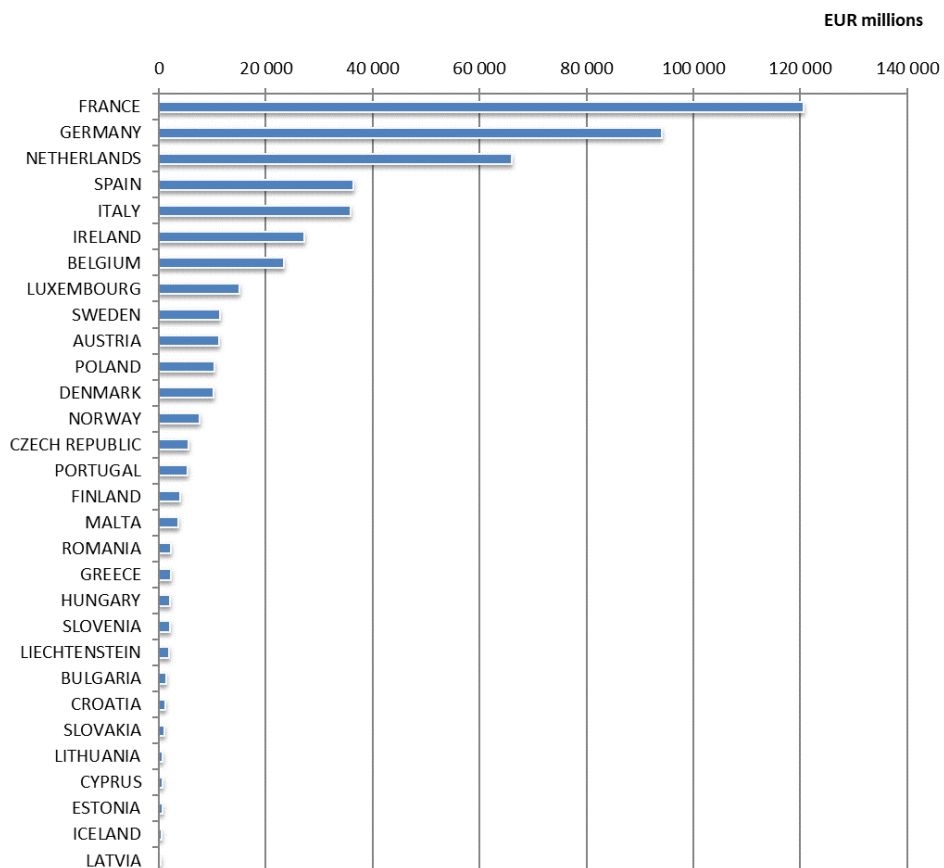
Source: EIOPA [Solo/Annual/Published 20230901]

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.

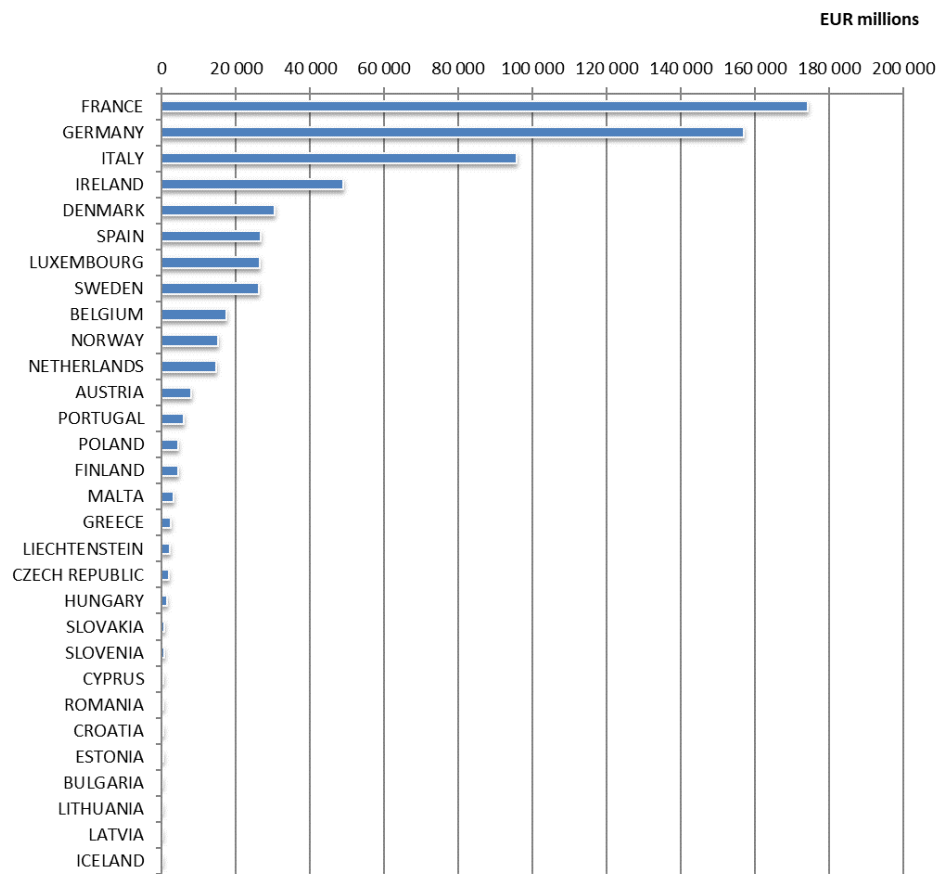
Figure 3: Non-life GWP (gross written premiums – direct business) per country. End 2022 Year to date.



Source: EIOPA [Solo/Annual/Published 20230901]. 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 4: Life GWP (gross written premiums) per country. End 2022 Year to date.



Source: EIOPA [Solo/Annual/Published 20230901]. Excluding undertakings with non-standard financial year-end. Reinsurance premiums not included.

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.⁵ 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.

⁵ 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. End 2022

	SCR Ratio				MCR Ratio			
	Weighted average	Percentiles			Weighted average	Percentiles		
		25th	50th	75th		25th	50th	75th
AUSTRIA	312%	229%	258%	317%	1004%	667%	899%	1051%
BELGIUM	208%	174%	211%	242%	462%	398%	574%	705%
BULGARIA	185%	136%	169%	193%	496%	221%	329%	462%
CROATIA	226%	170%	189%	243%	706%	356%	498%	709%
CYPRUS	301%	158%	212%	245%	794%	232%	365%	758%
CZECH REPUBLIC	218%	155%	197%	243%	548%	237%	330%	562%
DENMARK	240%	191%	261%	317%	640%	372%	586%	1045%
ESTONIA	171%	150%	167%	188%	489%	239%	450%	569%
FINLAND	278%	244%	289%	327%	961%	701%	1111%	1306%
FRANCE	247%	182%	247%	347%	667%	395%	619%	1014%
GERMANY	326%	198%	299%	477%	943%	491%	813%	1424%
GREECE	185%	162%	183%	222%	487%	293%	355%	571%
HUNGARY	173%	165%	175%	207%	523%	337%	481%	642%
ICELAND	153%	146%	157%	173%	354%	196%	317%	359%
IRELAND	186%	160%	199%	269%	521%	415%	572%	768%
ITALY	246%	169%	208%	267%	608%	360%	488%	645%
LATVIA	179%	158%	213%	233%	409%	236%	350%	639%
LIECHTENSTEIN	207%	183%	213%	297%	669%	387%	592%	854%
LITHUANIA	166%	151%	178%	197%	432%	269%	329%	706%
LUXEMBOURG	198%	157%	201%	286%	568%	456%	636%	899%
MALTA	229%	168%	198%	255%	586%	218%	369%	559%
NETHERLANDS	189%	159%	196%	245%	466%	350%	452%	751%
NORWAY	217%	183%	213%	319%	512%	353%	468%	727%
POLAND	241%	165%	206%	243%	661%	343%	442%	672%
PORTUGAL	197%	158%	198%	233%	517%	352%	462%	629%
ROMANIA	164%	149%	183%	245%	396%	258%	337%	566%
SLOVAKIA	193%	160%	176%	204%	500%	257%	399%	493%
SLOVENIA	233%	186%	229%	266%	715%	385%	642%	865%
SPAIN	233%	183%	237%	334%	641%	422%	647%	948%
SWEDEN	207%	181%	223%	254%	757%	383%	646%	870%
TOTAL	257%	171%	222%	309%	710%	383%	591%	893%

Source: EIOPA [Solo/Annual/Published 20230901]. 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).