



European Insurance in Figures

2016 data

Insurance Europe is the European insurance and reinsurance federation. Through its 35 member bodies — the national insurance associations — Insurance Europe represents all types of insurance and reinsurance undertakings, eg pan-European companies, monoliners, mutuals and SMEs. Insurance Europe, which is based in Brussels, represents undertakings that account for around 95% of total European premium income. Insurance makes a major contribution to Europe's economic growth and development. European insurers generate premium income of €1 200bn, directly employ over 940 000 people and invest over €10 100bn in the economy.

www.insuranceeurope.eu

Methodological note

Insurance Europe compiles and analyses annually a substantial amount of general, financial and technical data relating to insurance, obtained from its members. This financial information is collected in each market's national currency. For non-eurozone countries, it is then converted into euros with the end-of-year exchange rate, as published by Eurostat.

Growth rates

Growth rates are calculated in nominal terms but at constant end-of-year exchange rates (2016) in order to remove the impact of variations in exchange rates on the growth-rate calculation.

Samples

Data, and in particular historical data, is not available for all markets. Each indicator contains only those countries for which the entire historical data series is available. In some cases, data in the charts depicting 10-year series differs from figures quoted in the text and in the charts based on two-year samples due to different sample sizes. Samples for all charts and tables are listed in the Notes on p52.

Premiums

Unless otherwise stated in the Notes, premiums are gross written

premiums (direct business) on home territory underwritten by domestic companies and third-country branches.

A full data set is available on the Insurance Europe website (www.insuranceeurope.eu).

Special note: comparability with previous years' data

In 2016, a number of countries started reporting data based on the definitions in the EU's new Solvency II regulatory regime. This means that the 2016 figures in this report are not directly comparable with those of earlier years, primarily for health and non-life business but also in terms of the number of companies. For more detail, please see the Notes on p52.

The UK, the largest European market, has also refined its methodology for gathering property & casualty premiums. This further affects the comparability of the 2016 figures with those of earlier years. To provide meaningful growth figures, therefore, the year-on-year percentage growth figures in the Overview and Property & Casualty sections have been calculated on figures excluding this refinement and are marked with an asterisk (*).

Member associations and country codes

Austria (AT) — Verband der Versicherungsunternehmen Österreichs (VVO)

Belgium (BE) — Assuralia

Bulgaria (BG) — Association of Bulgarian Insurers (ABZ)

Croatia (HR) — Hrvatski ured za osiguranje (HUO)

Cyprus (CY) — Insurance Association of Cyprus

Czech Republic (CZ) — Česká asociace pojišťoven (ČAP)

Denmark (DK) — Insurance & Pension Denmark

Estonia (EE) — Eesti Kindlustusseltside Liit

Finland (FI) — Finanssiala ry

France (FR) — Fédération Française de l'Assurance (FFA)

Germany (DE) — Gesamtverband der Deutschen Versicherungswirtschaft (GDV)

Greece (GR) — Hellenic Association of Insurance Companies

Hungary (HU) — Magyar Biztosítók Szövetsége (MABISZ)

Iceland (IS) — Samtök Fjármálafyrirtækja (SFF)

Ireland (IE) — Insurance Ireland

Italy (IT) — Associazione Nazionale fra le Imprese Assicuratrici (ANIA)

Latvia (LV) — Latvijas Apdrošinātāju asociācija (LAA)

Liechtenstein (LI) — Liechtensteinischer Versicherungsverband

Luxembourg (LU) — Association des Compagnies d'Assurances et de Réassurances du Grand-Duché de Luxembourg (ACA)

Malta (MT) — Malta Insurance Association (MIA)

Netherlands (NL) — Verbond van Verzekeraars

Norway (NO) — Finans Norge

Poland (PL) — Polska Izba Ubezpieczeń (PIU)

Portugal (PT) — Associação Portuguesa de Seguradores (APS)

Romania (RO) — Uniunea Națională a Societăților de Asigurare și Reasigurare din Romania (UNSAR)

Slovakia (SK) — Slovenská asociácia poisťovní (SLASPO)

Slovenia (SI) — Slovensko Zavarovalno Združenje (SZZ)

Spain (ES) — Unión Española de Entidades Aseguradoras y Reaseguradoras (UNESPA)

Sweden (SE) — Svensk Försäkring

Switzerland (CH) — Schweizerischer Versicherungsverband (ASA/SVV)

Turkey (TR) — Türkiye Sigorta, Reasürans ve Emeklilik Şirketleri Birliği

United Kingdom (UK) — The British Insurers' European Committee:
Association of British Insurers (ABI)
International Underwriting Association of London (IUA)
Lloyd's

Contents

Foreword	6
Economic environment	7
1. European insurance in 2016	
1.1 Overview	11
1.2 Life insurance	16
1.3 Health insurance	22
1.4 Property & casualty (P&C) insurance	27
2. Insurers' investment portfolio	
2.1 Evolution of the portfolio	40
2.2 Impact of financial market performance on insurers' portfolios	41
3. Market structure	
3.1 Companies and employees	45
3.2 Distribution channels	46
Reporting countries and notes	49

Foreword

In a world that can feel increasingly troubled and uncertain, a robust and trusted insurance sector provides a valuable bedrock of security. This publication sets out the size and strength of Europe's insurance industry and demonstrates its dual role as a provider of protection and long-term savings products and as a long-term, stable investor underpinning the economy.

Our report contains data on the European insurance industry's life, health and non-life premiums, benefits and claims paid and investment portfolios, as well as information on the sector's structure. A more extensive dataset is available free of charge on Insurance Europe's website at www.insuranceeurope.eu.

In 2016, Europe's insurers generated total premium income of €1 189bn and had €10 112bn invested in the economy. They paid out the equivalent of €2.64bn a day in claims to help businesses and individuals through difficult moments and in benefits to long-term savers.

This was against the background of a noticeably improving economic environment. Growth has continued and financial markets performed well overall, despite significant volatility triggered by political events. Ultra-low interest rates, though, continue to

constitute a challenging environment in which to provide long-term savings products, and insurers' own long-term investments and liabilities also suffer from flaws in their treatment under the EU's Solvency II regulatory regime that still need ironing out.

Largely due to the protracted low interest-rate environment, life premiums decreased 2.2% year-on-year in 2016, albeit with significant differences between individual countries. Meanwhile the premiums in most non-life business lines — which are driven by levels of economic activity — increased. Health insurance premiums rose 2.4%. In total, premium income fell slightly by 0.4%.

Insurance Europe will continue to work with European and global policymakers, regulators and supervisors to ensure that there is a regulatory framework in which Europe's insurers can continue to innovate and thrive in order to help policyholders meet the many and evolving challenges they face in today's world.



A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Michaela Koller".

Michaela Koller
Director General

Economic environment

The macroeconomic environment for European insurers improved in 2016. The European economy continued to grow, albeit at a slower pace, with the real gross domestic product (GDP) of the 28 EU member states increasing by 1.9%, after 2.3% growth in 2015. This — now confirmed — EU economic recovery occurred amid decreasing or stagnating GDP growth rates in the world's other large economies.



EU GDP increased by 1.9%
in 2016

In the US, economic activity slowed down considerably, with real GDP growth at 1.5% on average in 2016, compared to 2.9% the previous year. In China, annual GDP growth slightly decreased to 6.7% in 2016 from 6.9% the previous year.

Within the EU, economies grew at different speeds: Spain at 3.3%, the Netherlands 2.2%, Germany 1.9% and France 1.2%,

while Italy's real GDP increased by only 0.9%. The UK economy grew 1.8%; a significantly slower pace than the 3.1% recorded in 2014 and the 2.3% in 2015. Finland emerged from recession by registering a 1.9% real GDP growth in 2016, compared with 0% the previous year, while Greece's real GDP contracted by 0.2%.

As a result of policies specifically to reduce deficits (increased taxes, lower public spending or both) and of better growth numbers, the EU-28's government deficit-to-GDP ratio decreased from 2.4% in 2015 to 1.7% in 2016. The average ratio of government debt to GDP decreased as well, from 84.9% at the end of 2015 to 83.5% at the end of 2016. Meanwhile, the unemployment rate fell in the EU from 9.4% in 2015 to 8.2% at the end of 2016.



During the course of the year, the euro remained broadly stable in value compared to the US dollar, going from \$1.09 in January 2016 to \$1.04 at the end of the year, with a high of \$1.15 in May. This limited depreciation was due partly to diverging monetary policy stances in the US and the euro area but also to different growth prospects in the two economic areas.



In 2016 the euro remained broadly stable in value compared to the US dollar

The visible growth in GDP finally resulted in higher inflation in the euro area, and the Harmonised Index of Consumer Prices (HICP) went from 0.3% in January 2016 to 1.1% in December, due primarily to higher energy and food prices. Core inflation (which excludes these highly volatile prices) remained broadly stable at 0.9% on average.



Core inflation in Europe also remained broadly stable in 2016 at 0.9% on average

The European Central Bank's monetary policy continued to be extremely accommodative; this is explained by the fact that the inflation rate remained significantly below the ECB's objective of a rate below, but close to, 2%. The bank's key interest rates were lowered to historically low levels in March 2016: the rate for main refinancing operations, which provide the bulk of liquidity to the banking system, was lowered to 0% (from 0.05%); the marginal lending facility rate, at which overnight credit is offered to banks, was lowered to 0.25% (from 0.3%); and the rate on the deposit facility that banks use to make overnight deposits with the Eurosystem was lowered deeper into negative territory to -0.4% from -0.3%. As a result of the ECB's measures, financing conditions in Europe continued to be very favourable.



The European stock market performance was also rather good, despite considerable volatility throughout the year. This was at least partly driven by firms taking advantage of low borrowing costs to fund share buybacks.

The MSCI Europe Index started 2016 at a value of 1 421 to reach a peak of 1 501 at the end of the year. The Euro Stoxx 50 Index

also increased from 3 268 at the end of December 2015 to 3 291 at the end of December 2016 (+0.7%).

Overall, the combination of recovering economic growth and well-performing financial markets resulted in a visibly improved economic environment, even though the continued low interest-rate environment remains very challenging for insurers.



1. European insurance in 2016

€1 189bn

Total gross direct written premiums

€963bn

Total claims and benefits paid

€1 981

Average spent per capita on
insurance



1.1 Overview

Premiums

In 2016, total premiums in Europe declined -0.4%* at constant exchange rates to €1 189bn after three years of relatively strong growth of an average of 3.3% per annum. Looking back longer term, total European premiums in 2016 were 5.7%* higher than 10 years earlier.

The four largest European markets in terms of premiums — the UK, France, Germany and Italy — were responsible for 65.8% of the Insurance Europe total in 2016, down 0.7* percentage points compared with the year before. The UK and Germany registered growth in gross direct written premiums in 2016 (+0.5%* and +0.2% respectively). France and Italy, in contrast, reported 0.1% and 8.7% declines in premiums during the year.

Table 1: Premiums and growth — 2015–2016

	Gross written premiums (€bn) at current exchange rates		Nominal growth	
	2015	2016	Current exchange rates	Constant exchange rates
Life	739	696	-5.9%	-2.2%
Health	128	129	1.5%	2.4%
Property & casualty (P&C)	349	363	-1.2%*	2.0%*
Motor	133	136	1.1%*	3.8%*
Property	93	99	-1.6%*	1.6%*
General liability	37	40	-9.7%*	-5.8%*
Accident	35	35	0.1%*	0.9%*
Total	1 216	1 189	-3.7%*	-0.4%*

* Growth percentages are based on 2016 figures before the change in UK methodology. See Special note on p3.



Globally¹, premiums increased by 2.9% to \$4 732bn in 2016, after 4.3% growth the year before. Global volumes increased as a result of a 10.5% increase in premium volume in Asia and a 2.4% increase in North America. Premium volume declined in Latin America (-7.7%), Oceania (-4.6%) and other parts of the world.

Claims and benefits paid

Total claims and benefits paid to customers by European insurers increased by 0.7%* to reach €963bn in 2016, after 2.4% growth the year before.

The four largest European economies — the UK, France, Germany and Italy — were responsible for paying 67% of that total, up 0.6%* on 2015. Benefits and claims paid in the UK, France and Germany increased by 1.3%, 3.6% and 4.7% respectively, while in Italy they went down by 6.3%.

Density and penetration

In 2016, the average amount per capita spent on insurance (known as insurance density) in Europe fell by €18 or 0.9%* to €1 981. Of this amount, €1 159 was spent on life insurance, €215 on health and €621 on property and casualty (P&C) insurance².

¹ Global gross written premiums in nominal (unadjusted for inflation) US dollars are from Swiss Re's Sigma world insurance database. Global premium growth rates are US dollar denominated.

² The total density differs from the sum of the life, health and P&C densities due to differences in the sample sizes (number of countries reporting)

Chart 1: Distribution of worldwide premiums — 2016¹

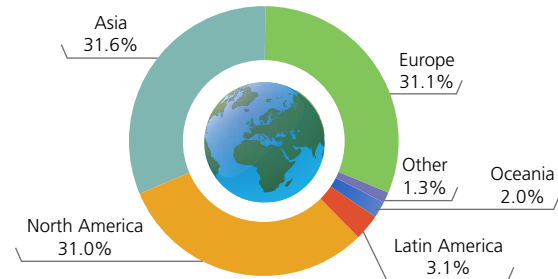


Chart 2: Worldwide premiums — 2007–2016 (\$bn)¹

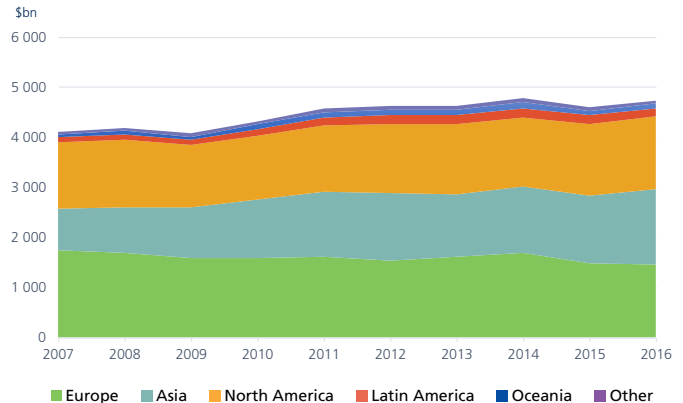


Table 2: Claims and benefits paid and growth — 2015–2016

	Claims and benefits paid (€bn) at current exchange rates		Nominal growth	
	2015	2016	Current exchange rates	Constant exchange rates
Life	642	616	-4.0%	0.3%
Health	103	105	2.4%	3.2%
P&C	232	242	-2.3%*	0.7%*
Motor	99	104	1.0%*	3.5%*
Property	45	45	-4.5%*	-1.3%*
General liability	18	21	-7.2%*	-2.5%*
Accident	22	22	0.6%*	1.0%*
Total	977	963	-3.0%*	0.7%*

Insurance penetration — gross written premiums as a percentage of the area's gross domestic product — is an indicator of insurance activity in the economy. Average insurance penetration in Europe amounted to 7.19% in 2016, a decrease of 0.6* percentage points compared with 2015.

The decrease in average penetration was due to the decline in life premiums, where the penetration rate declined to 4.21% in 2016 from 4.49% the year before. Both the health and P&C insurance penetration rates increased in 2016 to 0.79% and 2.20%* respectively.

Table 3: Density — 2015–2016

	Per person (€) at current exchange rates		Nominal growth	
	2015	2016	Current exchange rates	Constant exchange rates
Life	1 238	1 159	-6.4%	-2.7%
Health	213	215	0.9%	1.9%
P&C	600	621	-1.6%*	1.6%*
Motor	220	223	0.6%*	3.5%*
Property	153	162	-2.1%*	1.2%*
General liability	60	65	-10.5%*	-6.5%*
Accident	61	61	-0.3%*	0.5%*
Total	2 037	1 981	-4.2%*	-0.9%*

Table 4: Penetration — 2015–2016

	Premiums to GDP (%) at current exchange rates		Nominal growth (percentage points)	
	2015	2016	Current exchange rate	Constant exchange rate
Life	4.49	4.21	-0.28 p.p.	-0.11 p.p.
Health	0.78	0.79	0.01 p.p.	0.02 p.p.
P&C	2.12	2.20	-0.03 p.p.*	0.03 p.p.*
Motor	0.81	0.83	0.00 p.p.*	0.03 p.p.*
Property	0.57	0.60	-0.01 p.p.*	0.01 p.p.*
General liability	0.22	0.24	-0.02 p.p.*	-0.01 p.p.*
Accident	0.21	0.21	-0.01 p.p.*	-0.01 p.p.*
Total	7.39	7.19	-0.31 p.p.*	-0.6 p.p.*

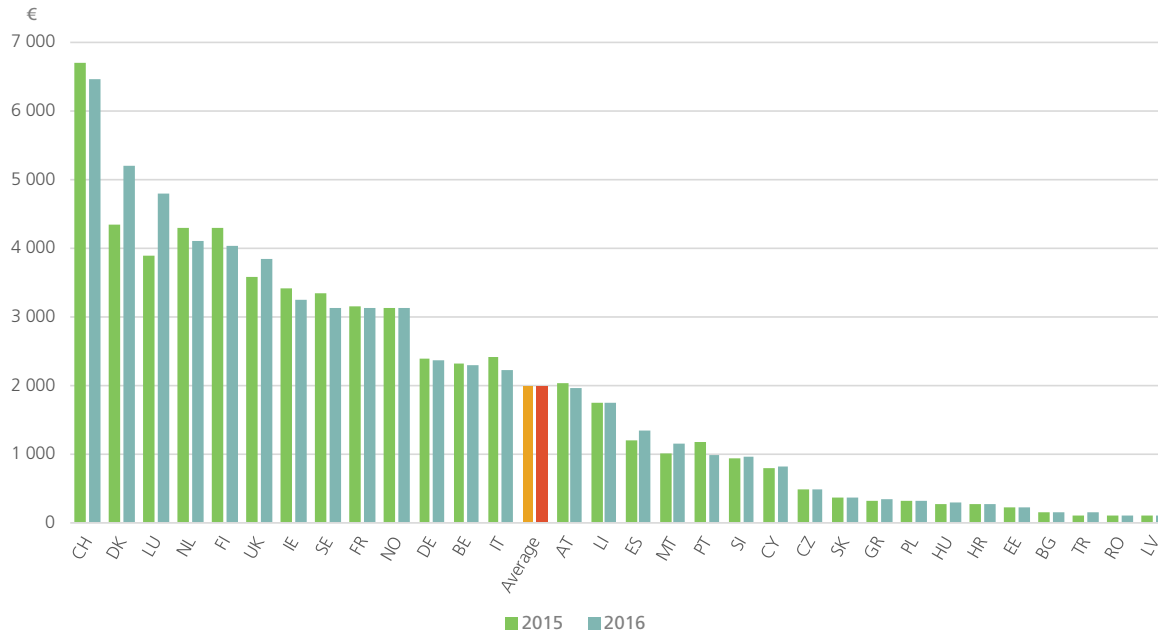


The average amount spent per capita on insurance in Europe in 2016 was €1 981



€1 159 was spent on life insurance, €215 on health and €621 on property and casualty insurance

Chart 3: Total premiums per capita by country — 2015–2016 (€)



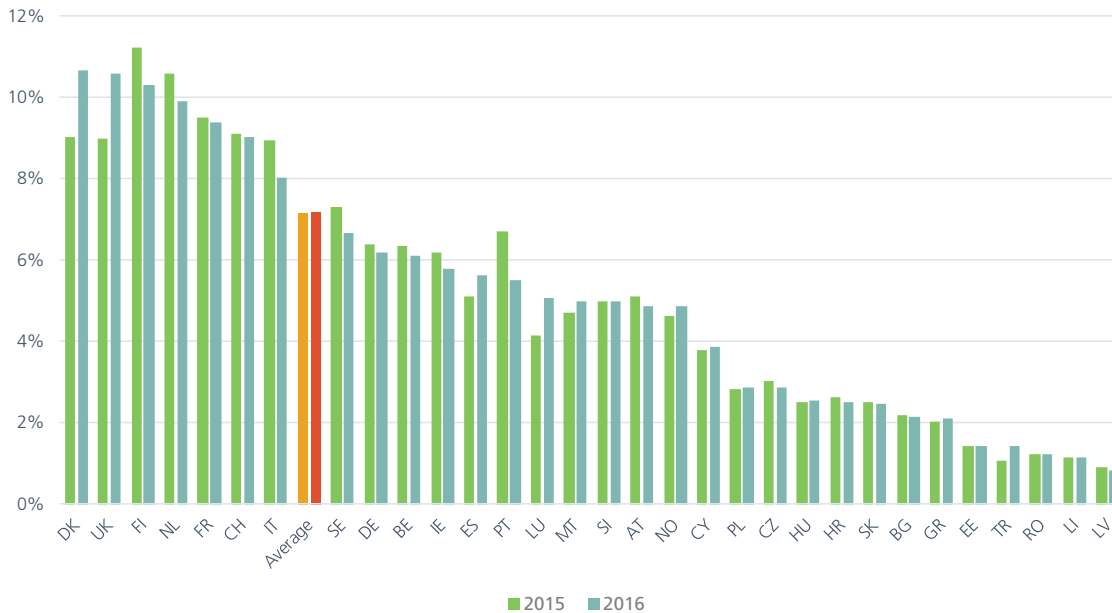


Insurance penetration is an indicator of insurance activity in the economy



Average insurance penetration in Europe amounted to 7.19% in 2016

Chart 4: Total premiums as % of GDP by country (penetration) — 2015–2016



Premiums

2015	2016	Growth (current exchange rates)	Growth (constant exchange rates)
€739bn	€696bn	↓ -5.9%	↓ -2.2%

Benefits paid

2015	2016	Growth (current exchange rates)	Growth (constant exchange rates)
€642bn	€616bn	↓ -4.0%	↑ 0.3%

Density

2015	2016	Growth (current exchange rates)	Growth (constant exchange rates)
€1 238	€1 159	↓ -6.4%	↓ -2.7%

Penetration

2015	2016	Growth (current exchange rates)	Growth (constant exchange rates)
4.49%	4.21%	↓ -0.28 p.p.	↓ -0.11 p.p.

1.2 Life insurance

Premiums

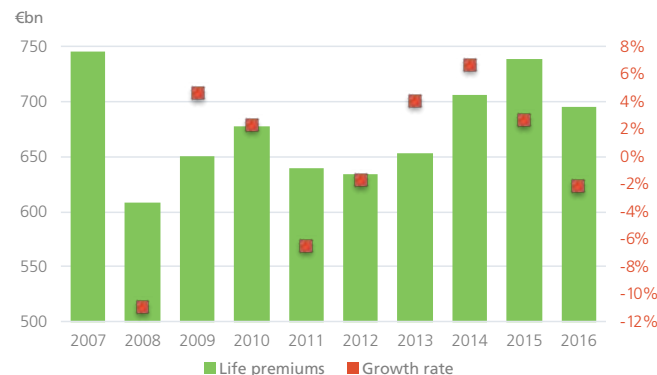
Despite the European economic upswing in 2016, life premiums decreased 2.2% on 2015, falling to €696bn. A major reason for this reduction was the protracted low interest-rate environment in Europe and the resulting reduced attractiveness of guaranteed products.

Of all life premiums, 71.2% were written in Europe's four largest markets, namely the UK, France, Italy and Germany. Those countries' combined share of Europe's total premiums in 2016 decreased by 0.3 percentage points as a result of a steep (-11.0%) drop in life premiums in Italy, as well as slight decreases in France (-1.2%) and Germany (-2.0%). Life premiums in the UK, on the other hand, grew by 2.0%.

The trend to shift from traditional to unit-linked products that was highlighted in last year's "European Insurance in Figures" continued in 2016. In general, this shift was driven by one or both of the following reasons:

- Low interest rates, which make products with guarantees less attractive.
- The increased cost of capital for traditional products as a result of their treatment under the EU's new Solvency II regulatory regime.

Chart 5: Life premiums — 2007–2016 (€bn)



This trend is observed notably in Austria, Germany, the Netherlands, Norway and Poland, which all registered growth in unit-linked contracts. In France, Italy, Finland and Spain, however, the volume of unit-linked contracts went down in 2016.

In Germany, life premiums fell by 2.0%, primarily as a result of single premium business decreasing by 6%. Annuities became less popular, as they are more expensive for insurers, so the move to unit-linked products continued. Households' propensity to save in 2016 was fairly low compared to previous years, and this trend is expected to continue.



Traditional life contracts

77%



Unit-linked contracts

23%



Individual life contracts

77%



Group life contracts

23%

In Switzerland, where life premiums fell by 6.0% in 2016, life business also lost attractiveness owing to low interest rates and the high capital requirements the Swiss solvency test imposes on life companies. This had a dampening effect on the offer of products with guaranteed interest.

In Portugal, life insurance continued to decrease (-24.4%) due to a combination of ongoing low long-term interest rates and a reduction in the private savings rate.

In the Czech Republic, life premiums decreased by 4.8%. Life policies continued to be affected by early contract terminations. Weak performance in the financial markets and changes in national legislation, which significantly limited the tax deductibility of paid life premiums and capped commissions for intermediaries, both led to considerably lower life insurance sales.

In contrast, a number of countries saw a strong increase in life premiums in 2016. These included Spain (+21.1%), where life insurance regained popularity, notably because bank deposits — the most popular way of saving in Spain — did not yield as much interest as life insurance products due to the low interest rates.

In Greece, life premiums increased by 6.1%, mainly on the back of growth in traditional life insurance products and insurers' management of group pension funds. Growth in traditional life insurance was the unintended consequence of the capital controls that were imposed on Greek banks in mid-2015. As a result, life insurance linked to investments outside Greece was severely restricted, while life insurance linked to domestic investments appeared unattractive to consumers. Insurers thus offered traditional life insurance schemes with guaranteed

returns, which proved more attractive than the other options available on the market.

In the UK, a modest increase of 2% was recorded. There was a shift away from annuities that can be explained by the pension freedom reforms introduced in 2015, which allow defined contribution scheme members to cash in up to 25% of their pension pot tax-free.

Benefits paid

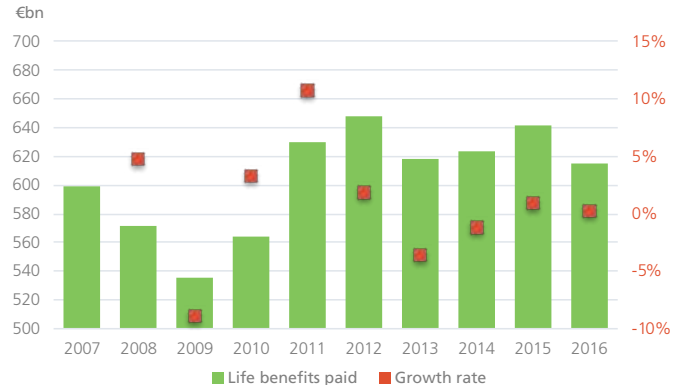
Life benefits paid inched up by 0.3% in 2016, totalling €616bn or €1 027 per capita. Compared to 2007, life insurers paid out 7.3% more in benefits, equivalent to an additional €33 per person.

Three out of the four biggest markets registered growth in life benefits paid: Germany (+6.9%), France (+2.8%) and the UK (+2.5%). The Italian market registered a 7.7% drop in benefits paid, mainly due to a decrease in the amount redeemed, accounting for 64% of total payments.



In 2016 life insurers paid out €1.69bn a day in benefits

Chart 6: Life benefits paid — 2007–2016 (€bn)



Density and penetration

In 2016, an average of €1 159 per person was spent on life insurance in Europe. The average premium per person fell by 2.7% from an eight-year high of €1 238 in 2015, owing to the decline in life premiums written in 2016 across Europe.

The penetration of life premiums dropped to 4.2% of GDP in 2016 from 4.5% in 2015 as a result of both lower GDP growth and the decline in premiums witnessed in 2016.

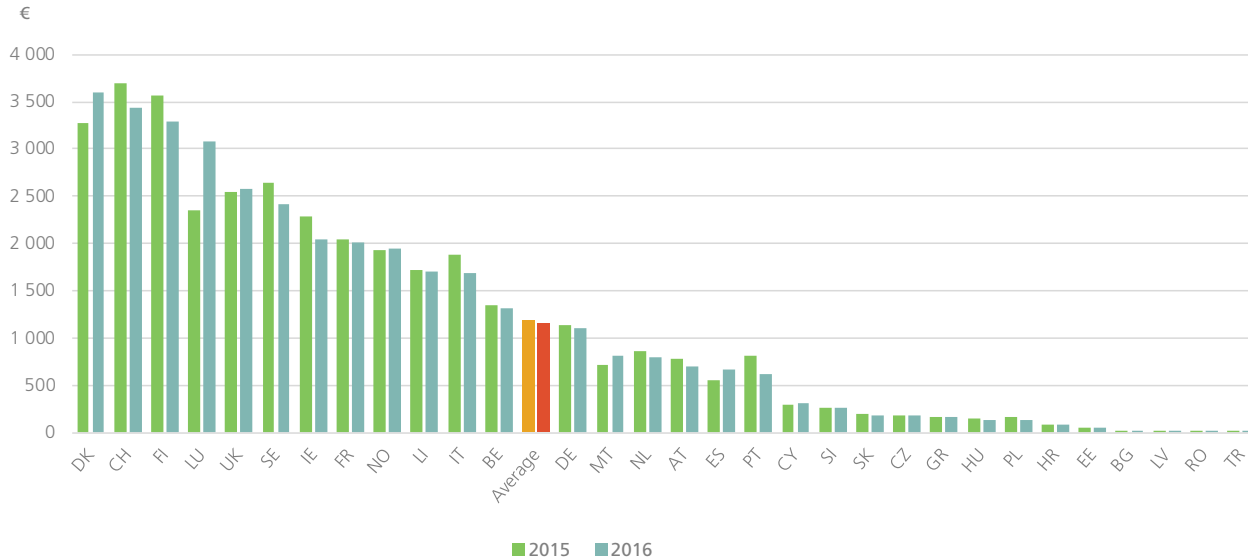


The average life premium per person fell by 2.7% in 2016



An average of €1 159 per person was spent on life insurance in Europe

Chart 7: Life premiums per capita by country — 2015–2016 (€)



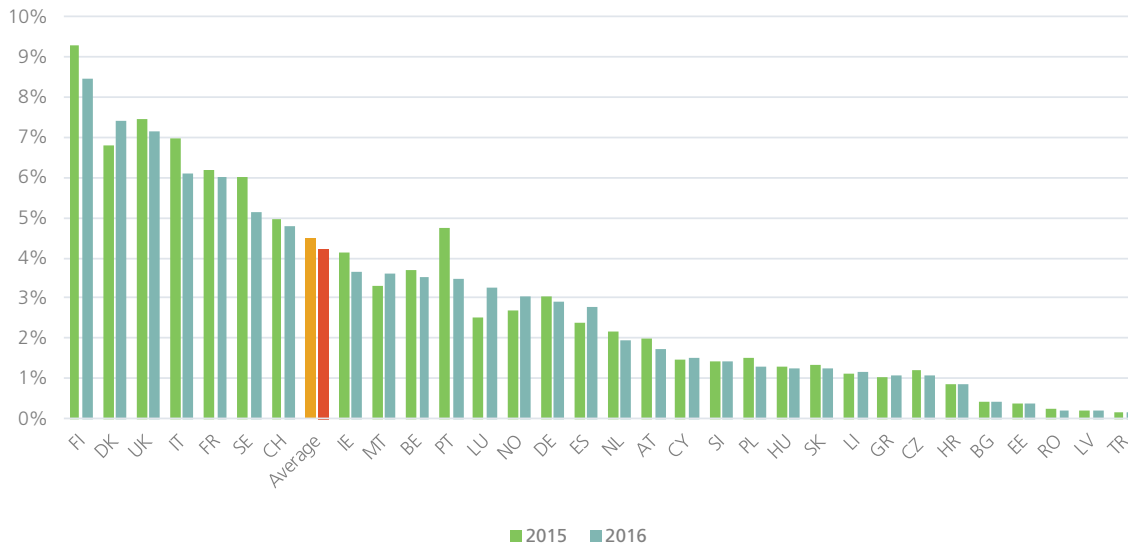


Average life insurance penetration in Europe dropped to 4.2%



This drop is the result of lower GDP growth and the decline in life premiums in 2016

Chart 8: Life premiums as % of GDP by country (penetration) — 2015–2016



Health insurance in Europe

Premiums

2015	2016	Growth (current exchange rates)	Growth (constant exchange rates)
€128bn	€129bn	↑ 1.5%	↑ 2.4%

Claims paid

2015	2016	Growth (current exchange rates)	Growth (constant exchange rates)
€103bn	€105bn	↑ 2.4%	↑ 3.2%

Density

2015	2016	Growth (current exchange rates)	Growth (constant exchange rates)
€213	€215	↑ 0.9%	↑ 1.9%

Penetration

2015	2016	Growth (current exchange rates)	Growth (constant exchange rates)
0.78%	0.79%	↑ 0.01 p.p.	↑ 0.02 p.p.

1.3 Health insurance

Premiums

Private health insurers provide individuals or groups not only with cover for the medical costs of illness or accidents but also with other products, such as critical illness cover and disability or long-term care insurance.

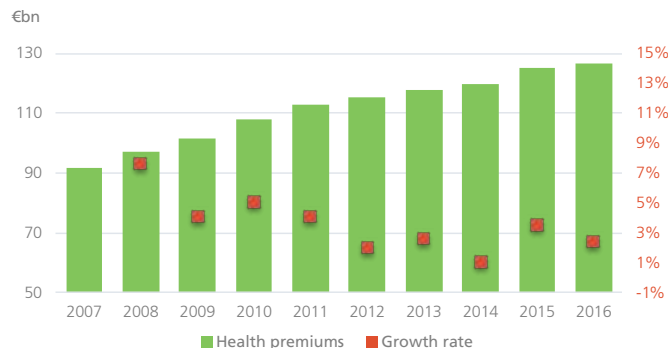
As in previous years, the increase in gross health premiums is driven by ageing populations and increasing medical costs. Most European markets experienced growth in 2016. Overall, health premiums grew by 2.4% year-on-year, rising to €129bn in 2016, of which almost 62% is written in the two largest markets, the Netherlands and Germany.

In the largest market, the Netherlands, health premiums decreased by 0.2% in 2016. Meanwhile, Germany experienced an increase of 1.2% as a result of rate increases.



Almost 62% of European health premiums are written in the Netherlands and Germany

Chart 9: Health premiums — 2007–2016 (€bn)



Health premiums also grew in France in 2016 — by 3.4%. This is due to the increasing number of collective contracts signed by companies, which became mandatory in 2016.

Similarly, an increasing number of contracts was also behind the 4.7% rise in health premiums in Austria in 2016, where uncertainty over the social security system boosted the take-up of private health insurance.

In Italy, new health insurance products were introduced by private insurers on top of statutory health insurance and this led health premiums to expand by 9.6% in 2016.

National differences

The role of private health insurance differs significantly between markets due to the differences in national health and social security systems. Private health insurance in Europe takes four basic forms, or a combination thereof:

- **Additional** (complementary and supplementary) insurance is voluntary cover to complete the health insurance needs of the statutory insured (as in Denmark, France or Italy)
- **Substitute** insurance replaces publicly funded healthcare (as in Germany for the self-employed)
- **Duplicate** insurance operates as a private alternative in parallel to the public system (as in the UK, Spain and Portugal)
- **Mandatory** private health regimes include some public aspects and fully private complementary cover (as in the Netherlands and Switzerland)

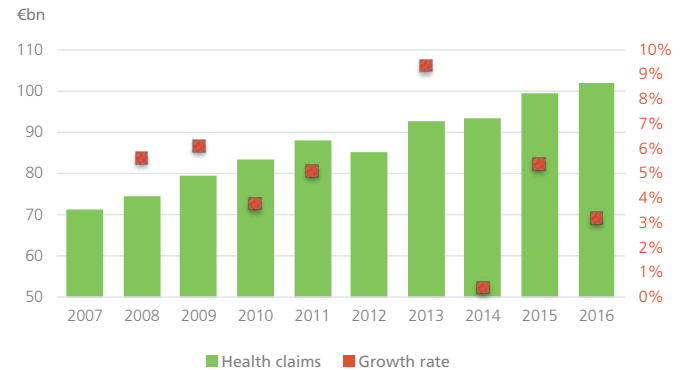
In central and eastern European markets, there is substantial growth in premium volumes because of the increasing popularity of supplementary healthcare systems, most notably in Croatia (+24.3%) and Turkey (+23.0%).

In Romania, health premiums grew by 60.2% as a result of tax incentives for private health insurance being included in a new tax code to boost the development of the private health insurance market from the start of the year.

Claims paid

Total European health claims paid amounted to €105bn in 2016, a 3.2% increase on 2015. Over 80% of total claims were paid out in just four countries: the Netherlands (39.7%), Germany (25.2%), France (8.7%) and Switzerland (6.9%).

Chart 10: Health claims paid — 2007–2016 (€bn)



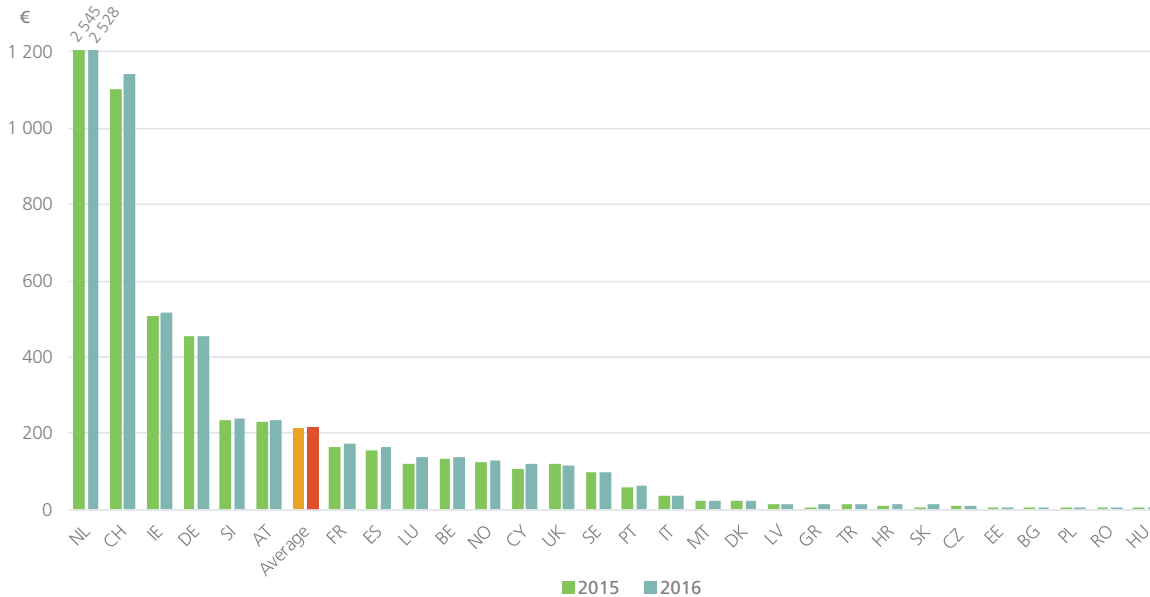
Density and penetration

On average, the amount spent per capita on private health insurance (insurance density) in Europe in 2016 was €215, which is €2 more than in 2015. Health insurance penetration in Europe inched up to an average of 0.79%.



The average amount per capita spent on health insurance in Europe in 2016 was €215

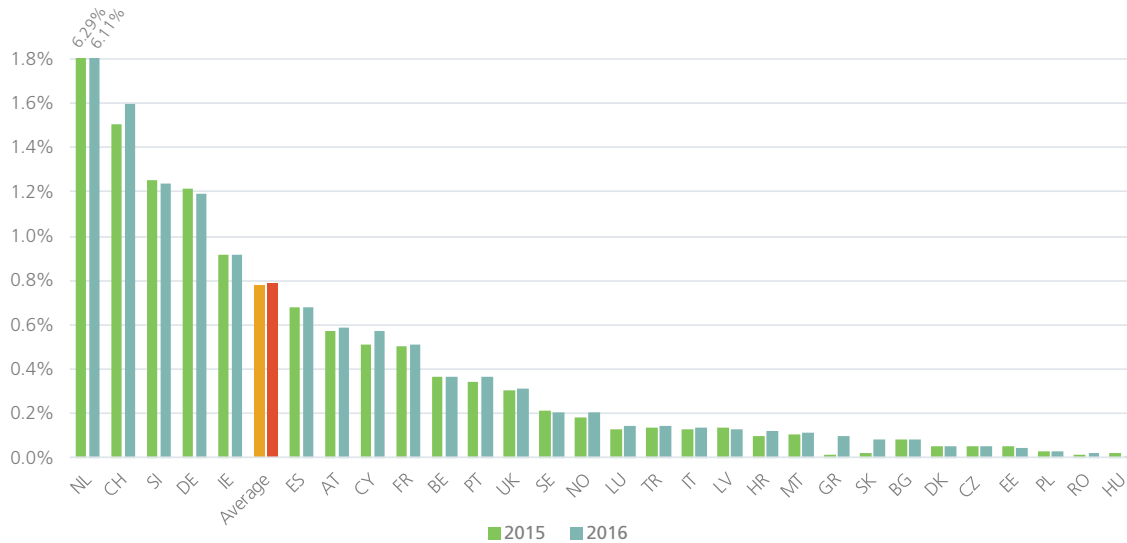
Chart 11: Health premiums per capita by country — 2015–2016 (€)





Health insurance penetration in Europe inched up to an average of 0.79%

Chart 12: Health premiums as % of GDP by country (penetration) — 2015–2016



Property & casualty (P&C) insurance in Europe

Premiums

2015	2016	Growth (current exchange rates)	Growth (constant exchange rates)
€349bn	€363bn	↓ -1.2% *	↑ 2.0% *

Claims paid

2015	2016	Growth (current exchange rates)	Growth (constant exchange rates)
€232bn	€242bn	↓ -2.3% *	↑ 0.7% *

Density

2015	2016	Growth (current exchange rates)	Growth (constant exchange rates)
€600	€621	↓ -1.6% *	↑ 1.6% *

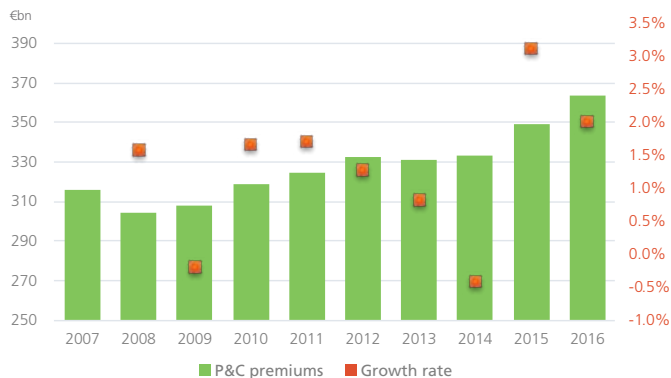
Penetration

2015	2016	Growth (current exchange rates)	Growth (constant exchange rates)
2.12%	2.20%	↓ -0.03 p.p. *	↑ 0.03 p.p. *

1.4 Property & casualty (P&C) insurance

The four main business lines of the P&C insurance market are motor, property, general liability and accident. Economic conditions tend to strongly affect the performance of the P&C sector, since higher levels of economic activity create greater demand for protection products. The P&C sector is also cyclical; when the price of risk is high, new capital is attracted into the market, but the increased competition that results then pushes prices down and some providers exit. The cycle then starts again.

Chart 13: P&C premiums — 2007–2016 (€bn)



* Growth percentages are based on 2016 figures before the change in UK methodology. See Special note on p3.

Premiums

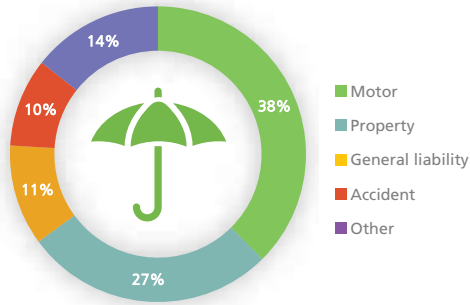
European P&C premiums totalled €363bn in 2016, a 2.0%* increase compared with 2015. Motor insurance premiums increased to €136bn (growth of 3.8%* in 2016 or 38% of the P&C total. Property premiums amounted to €99bn (a 1.6%* increase year-on-year), or 27% of the P&C total. General liability premiums totalled €40bn or 11% of the total, and accident premiums were at €35bn or 10%.

Growth in P&C premiums was registered in the vast majority of European markets. This was the case notably in Germany and France, where they increased by 2.9% and 1.7% respectively in 2016. In contrast, in Italy and the UK, declines of 0.9% and 4.8% respectively were observed.

Although premium income in German P&C insurance normally follows the usual cyclical pattern, there has been a departure in recent years in motor business, where premium volume has been rising since 2011. This is driven by the introduction of innovative products — partly as a result of digitalisation — creating greater demand.

In Italy, a decline in P&C premiums was driven by the motor line (and in particular by third-party liability (MTPL), which accounts for half of Italian motor business), which reduced by

Chart 14: Breakdown of non-life premiums — 2016

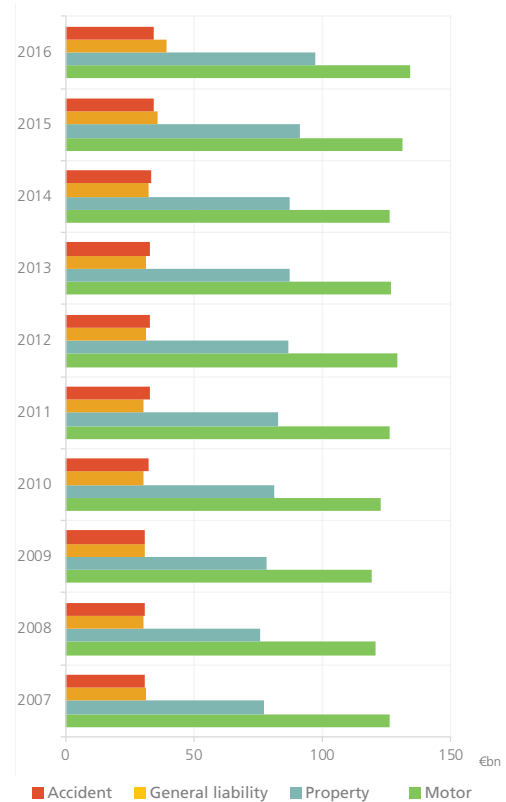


3.1%. Over the past five years, motor fell by a total of 25%.

Strong performers in the P&C market in 2016 were Turkey (up 32.1%), Poland (+17.3%), Ireland and Luxembourg (+13.7% each), Romania (+10.2%) and Spain (+7.2%). In Turkey, the significant increase in P&C premiums is largely due to an increase in average premiums in 2016. In Poland, growth in premiums is explained by an increase in prices for MTPL cover.

In Spain, the growth in P&C premiums was mainly the result of the continuing recovery in the MTPL side of motor business, which had experienced a sharp downturn during the economic crisis.

Chart 15: P&C premiums by business line — 2007–2016 (€bn)



Negative dynamics in P&C premiums were registered in Greece, Latvia and the Netherlands; three countries that have seen a prolonged, multi-year contraction in P&C premiums. In Greece, the downturn started in 2010 and the cumulative decline between then and 2016 has been 45%. A particularly strong decline in written premiums was observed in the motor, legal expenses and marine, aviation and transport (MAT) business lines over this six-year period.

In the Netherlands, the decline in P&C premiums started in 2008, leading to a 24% deterioration over the eight years to 2016. Part

of the reason is the fact that the Dutch P&C market is saturated, creating strong pressure on prices. Another explanation is that some foreign companies have gradually shifted their business away from Dutch supervision, meaning that the premiums they collect do not appear in the Dutch market figures.

In Latvia, the drop in P&C premiums in 2016 from a peak in 2008 amounted to 67%. Motor, property, general liability and MAT premiums were most affected during this eight-year period. In 2016, one big domestic company turned into a branch, resulting in its premiums not being included in the Latvian market figures.

Chart 16: P&C claims paid — 2007–2016 (€bn)

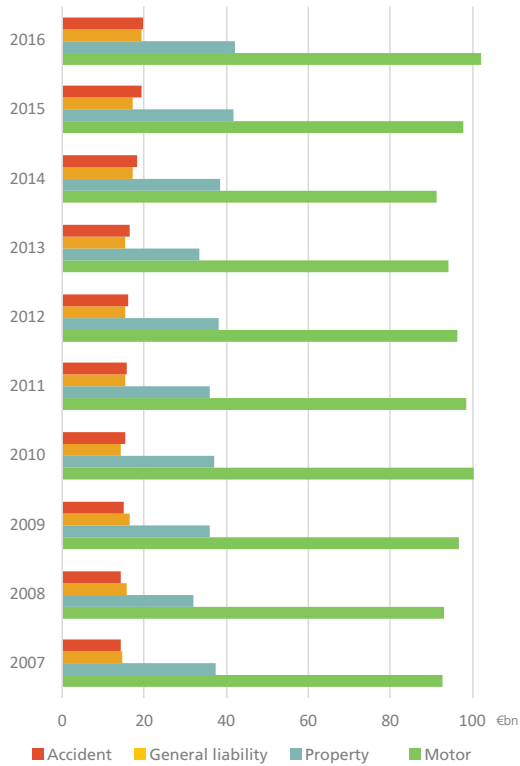


Claims paid

P&C claims paid grew by 0.7%* in 2016, reaching an all-time high of €242bn. The following markets were the biggest contributors to this dynamic: Cyprus (+16.5%), Estonia (+10.4%), the Czech Republic (+10.3%), Turkey (+9.2%), Ireland (+8.7%), Hungary (+7.2%), France (+5.9%), Portugal (+5.3%) and Germany (+2.3%).

In contrast, many markets registered a decline in the amount of P&C claims paid. These included the Netherlands (-11.7%), Bulgaria (-5.3%), Romania (-4.6%), Switzerland (-4.0%), Malta (-3.6%), Croatia (-2.5%), Austria (-2.4%) and Italy (-2.2%).

Chart 17: P&C claims paid by business line — 2007–2016 (€bn)



Density and penetration

The average amount of money spent on P&C premiums per inhabitant in Europe in 2016 amounted to €621, which is €10 or 1.6%* more than the year before.

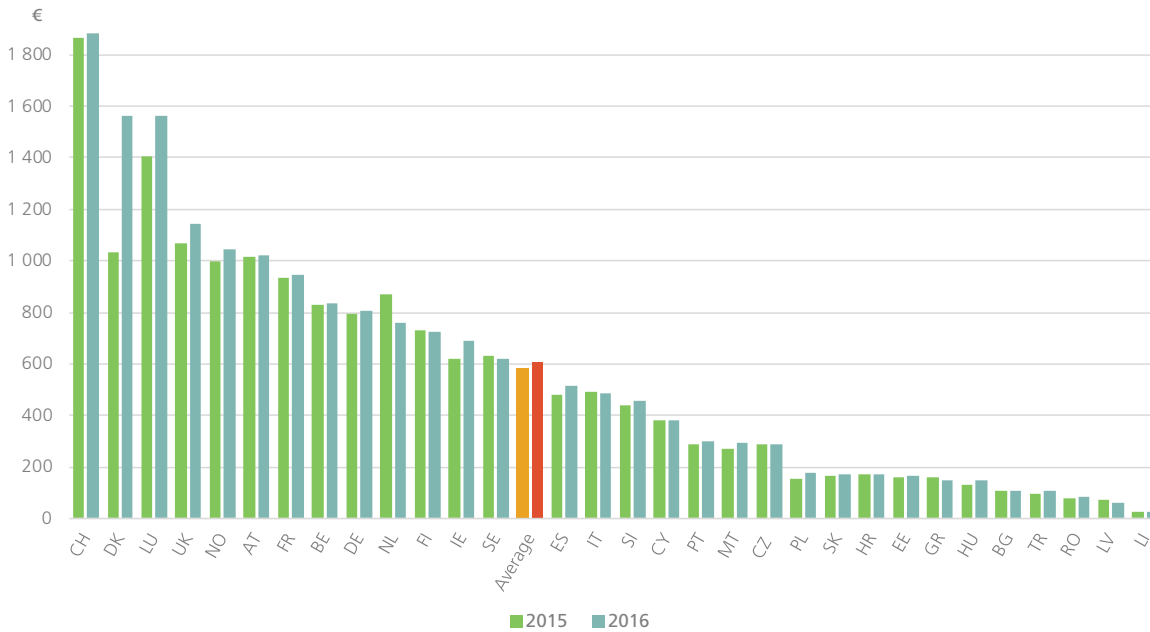
P&C premiums as a share of GDP (penetration) in Europe crept up 0.03* percentage points to 2.20% compared with 2015.





The average amount per capita spent on P&C insurance in Europe in 2016 was €621

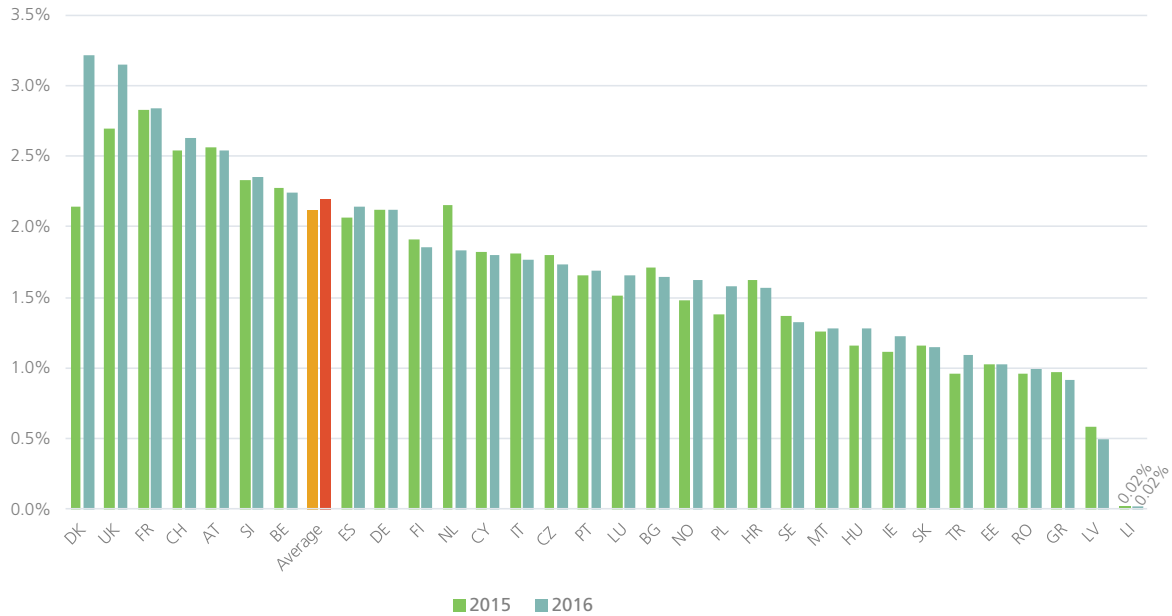
Chart 18: P&C premiums per capita by country — 2015–2016 (€)





P&C insurance penetration in Europe crept up to 2.2%

Chart 19: P&C premiums as % of GDP by country (penetration) — 2015–2016



1.4.1 Motor insurance

Motor insurance is the most widely purchased P&C insurance product in Europe. With a 38% share of the whole P&C market, motor insurance remains the largest P&C business line, followed by property insurance.

Table 5: Motor insurance overview — 2015–2016

	2015	2016	Nominal growth	
			Current exchange rates	Constant exchange rates
Premiums	€133bn	€136bn	1.1%*	3.8%*
Claims paid	€99bn	€104bn	1.0%*	3.5%*
Density	€220	€223	0.6%*	3.5%*
Penetration	0.81%	0.83%	0.00 p.p.*	0.03 p.p.*

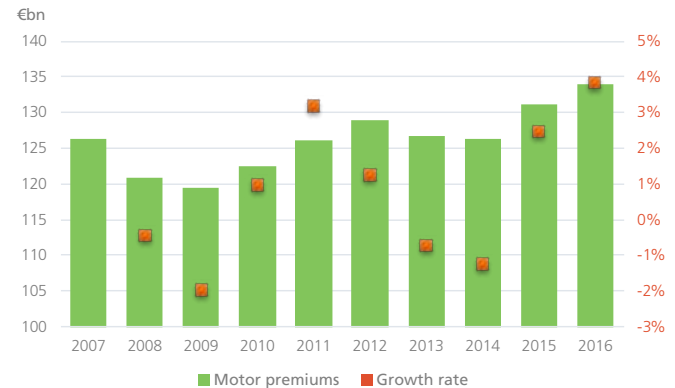
Premiums

In 2016, motor insurance premiums grew for the second year in a row, at a rate of 3.8%*, to reach a record €136bn. Most European markets contributed to this, including the top three markets: Germany (+2.7%), France (+1.5%) and the UK (+3.6%*).



European motor insurance premiums grew to €136bn in 2016

Chart 20: Motor premiums — 2007–2016 (€bn)



The fourth largest motor insurance market, Italy, registered a 3.1% decline in motor premiums in 2016 owing to a continuous decline in the MTPL market. Average motor premiums in Italy decreased significantly due to a reduction in bodily injury claims as a result of a new law covering small disability claims. Strong market competition also contributed to the fall in premiums, as did the widespread introduction of in-vehicle telematics or “black boxes”, which has reduced uninsured driving and fraudulent claims and led, in turn, to a substantial drop in average premiums.

In Spain, the MTPL line within motor business steadily recovered from its earlier crisis. The insured vehicle fleet grew faster in 2016 than the year before, which translated into a 5% growth in motor insurance after a multi-year decline. However, profitability in the MTPL market was generally low in 2016, albeit with signs of improvement towards the end of the year; a key element of this evolution has been the revision of the legal system for assessing bodily injuries as a result of road accidents.

Some smaller motor markets have experienced strong growth, including Turkey (+46.5%), Poland (+33.8%), Ireland (+24.8%), Hungary (+23.2%), Romania (+18.5%) and Malta (+12.1%).

Claims paid

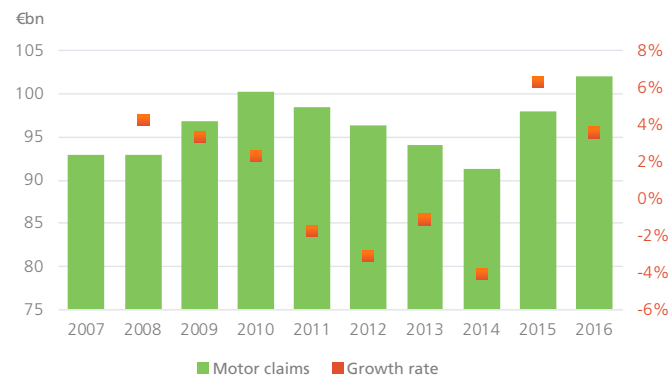
European motor insurers paid €104bn in claims in 2016, 3.5%* more than the year before. Looking back over 10 years, total claims paid were 9.7%* higher than a decade ago.

Of all motor claims in Europe in 2016, 66% were paid out in the four largest markets: the UK, Germany, France and Italy, and this



European motor insurers paid
€104bn in claims in 2016

Chart 21: Motor claims paid — 2007–2016 (€bn)



is 0.1* percentage points up on 2015. In the UK, claims paid increased by 5.7%*, a result of the change in the methodology for calculating bodily injury claims. In Germany, motor claims paid increased by 4.0% and in France they rose 5.0%. By contrast, in Italy, motor claims paid were largely stable (-0.2%) year-on-year.

Some smaller countries also experienced a rapid increase in motor claims paid in 2016, notably Hungary (+19.6%) and Turkey (+19.1%). The increase in Hungary is due to a combination of an increase in claims frequency, an increase in average claims and an increase in the number of policies. In Turkey, the high growth

rate can be explained, *inter alia*, by the mounting cost of spare parts and an increasing minimum wage.

Density and penetration

An average of €223 was spent on motor insurance in Europe in 2016, a 3.5%* increase on the year before. Motor insurance penetration was 0.83% of GDP in 2016, up by 0.03* percentage points on 2015.

1.4.2 Property insurance

Property insurance includes a variety of policies that protect against risks to property such as fire, theft and some types of weather damage.

Table 6: Property insurance overview — 2015–2016

	2015	2016	Nominal growth	
			Current exchange rate	Constant exchange rate
Premiums	€93bn	€99bn	-1.6%*	1.6%*
Claims paid	€45bn	€45bn	-4.5%*	-1.3%*
Density	€153	€162	-2.1%*	1.2%*
Penetration	0.57%	0.60%	-0.01 p.p.*	0.01 p.p.*

Chart 22: Property premiums — 2007–2016 (€bn)



Premiums

In 2016, property premiums grew by 1.6%* to reach a record high of €99bn. The four biggest property markets — the UK, Germany, France and Spain — accounted for 62% of the European property premiums written in 2016.



European property insurance premiums grew to €99bn in 2016

The German property insurance market grew by 4.1% in both 2015 and 2016 to total €18.7bn. In France, property premiums grew by 1.4% in 2016, slower than a year earlier. Property premiums in Spain grew by 4.2% in 2016, after growth of 1.1% the year before.

Strong growth in property premiums was observed in some of the smaller European markets, including Luxembourg (+33.0%), Turkey (+13.0%), Hungary, Estonia and Slovakia (+5.1% each). Property premiums fell in Latvia (-12.1%), Bulgaria (-7.5%), the Netherlands (-5.8%), Romania (-2.1%) and Austria (-1.1%).

Claims paid

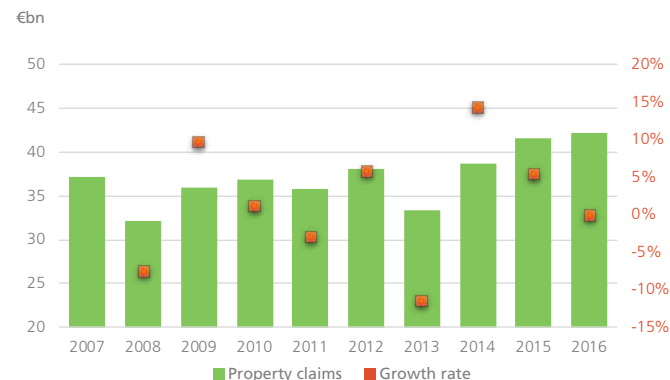
Claims paid in the property sector in Europe reduced slightly (-1.3%*) in 2016 to €45bn, after 5.4% growth in 2015. The four largest property markets— the UK, Germany, Spain and Italy — paid out 70% of all European property claims in 2016.

2016 was a rather bad year in Europe in terms of property



European property insurers paid
€45bn in claims in 2016

Chart 23: Property claims paid — 2007–2016 (€bn)



damage, with Swiss Re estimating the total economic cost of natural catastrophes and man-made disasters at €15bn³, of which €7.1bn was covered by insurers.

In late spring 2016, thunderstorms, torrential rain and flooding hit France, Germany and Belgium. The cost of these weather events in France was particularly high, amounting to €2.4bn.

Between the summer of 2016 and the first months of 2017, a series of the most powerful earthquakes in Italy since 1980

³ Source: Swiss Re Sigma No.2/2017: "Natural catastrophes and man-made disasters in 2016: a year of widespread damages"

caused around 300 deaths and combined economic losses of €5.7bn, according to Swiss Re. However, this did not result in an increase in Italian insurers' claims paid in 2016, since only a small number of the affected properties were insured.

In Spain, severe floods in 2016 damaged vehicles, plants and bridges, pushing property claims paid up by 3.5%. Claims paid also increased in a handful of smaller countries in 2016, notably in Cyprus (+111.1%), Estonia (33.3%), Portugal (+8.8%), Romania (+6.6%) and the Czech Republic (+5.8%). In Cyprus, the leap is due to one insurer paying out €20m in 2016 as a result of an explosion at a naval base back in 2011, which caused major damage to one of the country's largest electrical power stations. In Portugal, wildfires in Madeira damaged a large number of homes, hotels and businesses.

In contrast, several countries registered a decrease in property claims paid. These include Bulgaria (-27.4%), Switzerland (-18.4%), Sweden (-13.1%), Ireland (-17.2%), Poland (-12.6%) and Malta (-12.5%).



The average spent per capita on property insurance in Europe in 2016 was €162

Density and penetration

In 2016, €162 was spent per person on property insurance, which is 1.2%* more than in 2015. In tune with that, property insurance penetration grew to 0.60%, up by 0.01* percentage points on the year before.

1.4.3 General liability and accident insurance

After four years of annual average growth of 3.3% between 2012 and 2015, general liability premiums decreased by 5.8%* in 2016. In Germany, premiums grew 1.9%, and they rose 0.7% in Italy, while in France they fell 0.9%. Total claims paid for general liability insurance fell 2.5%* to €21bn in 2016.

Accident insurance — which provides financial help to an insured in the event of a serious accident or injury, or to their beneficiaries in the event of a fatal accident — grew 0.9%* in 2016 to reach €35bn. France, the largest market in accident insurance in Europe, recorded a 3.3% increase in accident premiums in 2016. Germany and Italy, the two other largest markets, reported 1.3% and 1.6% growth respectively.

Claims paid for accident insurance grew 1.0%* in 2016, reaching €22bn. Claims in this sector have been on the rise throughout the past decade at an average rate of 3.4% a year.

2. Insurers' investment portfolio

€10 112bn

Total value of insurers' investment portfolio

61.9%

Ratio of the investment portfolio to EU GDP

46%

of insurers' assets are government and corporate bonds



2.1 Evolution of the portfolio⁴

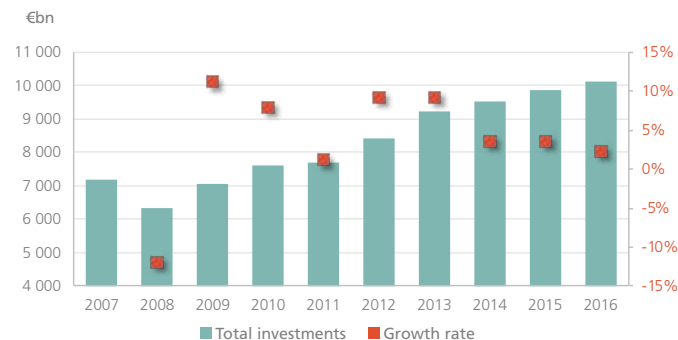
Investments are a key component of the insurance business model, in which premiums paid to insurers are invested until liabilities fall due.

The insurance industry is the largest institutional investor in Europe, making it an important provider of the investment needed for economic growth.

Since most of their assets back long-term liabilities, insurers tend to invest long-term. How their investment portfolio evolves is therefore closely linked to a range of (macro-)economic factors and developments in financial markets. (Macro-)economic developments — and a range of other factors such as monetary policy rates — can affect the amount of premiums insurers have to invest, while developments in financial markets directly affect the performance of their long-term assets.

The total investment portfolio managed by Insurance Europe's member companies grew 5.6% in 2016 to €10 112bn. Insurers in most countries contributed to this growth, including the UK (+10.7%), Italy (+7.0%), Sweden (+6.4%), France (+6.0%),

Chart 24: Insurers' investment portfolio — 2007–2016 (€bn)



Germany (+4.6%), the Netherlands (+3.4%) and Switzerland (+2.0%). Growth in the investment portfolio of some smaller members was outstanding in 2016, such as 11.2% in Bulgaria, where premiums grew by 2.2%, and 26.5% in Turkey, where premiums grew by an impressive 31.3%, mainly in P&C lines. The investment portfolio shrank in only three countries: Malta (-41.1%), Portugal (-6.5%) and Liechtenstein (-3.2%).



The total investment portfolio grew 5.6% in 2016 to €10 112bn

⁴ Insurance Europe defines insurers' investment portfolio as the sum of investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked funds) + assets held for index-linked and unit-linked funds + loans and mortgages + loans on policies

2.2 Impact of financial market performance on insurers' portfolios

In 2016, financial markets exhibited significant volatility, largely due to reactions to several major political events, such as the UK referendum on EU membership in June and the US elections in November.

In some large European markets, equity indices posted gains. While the Euro Stoxx 50 index showed a modest increase of 0.7%, the German DAX index increased by 6% and the French CAC 40 increased by around 5%, while the UK FTSE 100 increased by 20%, recording an all-time high.

Chart 25: Premiums provide a stable source of funding



Insurers' investment portfolio in 2016 was equivalent to 61.9% of the EU's GDP

Overall, government bond yields declined in 2016, leading to an increase in bonds prices:

- 10-year German Bund yield decreased by 43 bps to 0.21%
- 10-year French government bond yield decreased by 31 bps to 0.68%
- 10-year Belgium government bond yield decreased by 43 bps to 0.55%

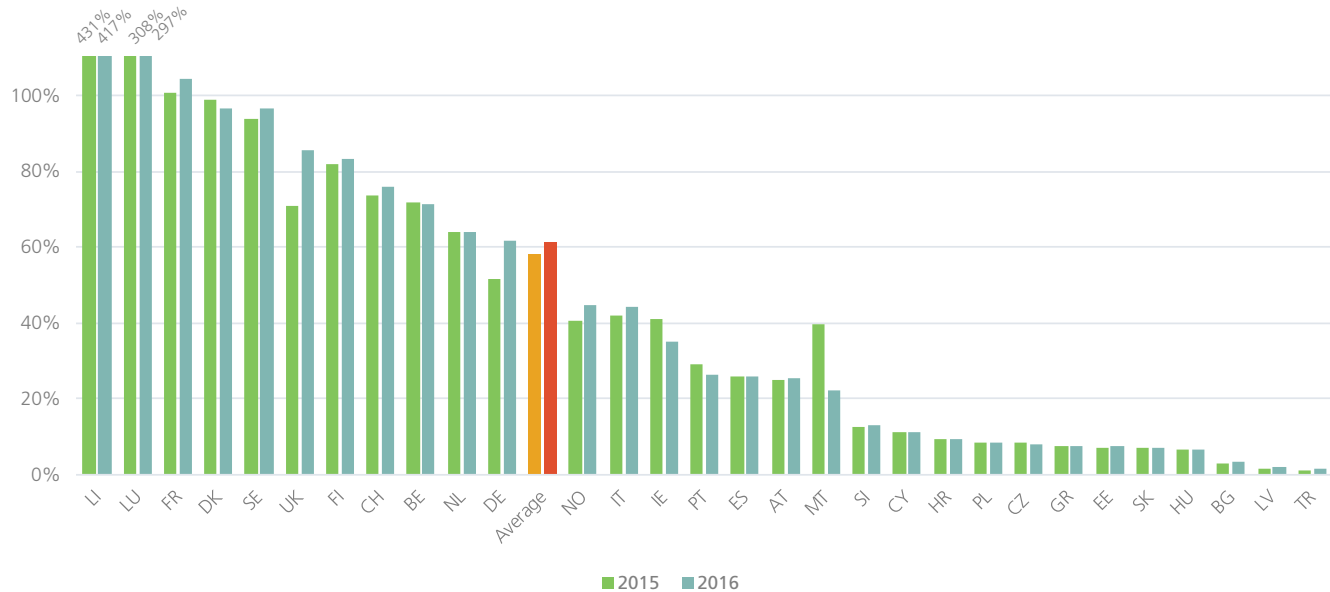
Similar decreases occurred in Spain (-39 bps to 1.39%) and Ireland (-38 bps to 0.77%). By contrast, yields increased by 122 bps to 3.76% in Portugal and by 21 bps to 1.82% in Italy — leading to decreases in bond portfolios in these cases.

Annual changes in insurers' investment portfolio in 2016 can therefore be explained by the mixed performance in some segments of the financial markets. For example, Italy registered a 7% increase in insurers' investment portfolio, despite a 6.3% decrease in premiums and despite a 10% drop in the Italian equity benchmark FTSE MIB. The positive insurer investment performance in Italy can therefore be explained by decreases in

credit spreads, which positively impacted corporate bond debt. Elsewhere, a 6.0% increase in French insurers' portfolio against stable premiums can be explained by positive equity markets and lowering yields on French debt.

Growth in insurers' investment portfolio has kept pace with the growth in the EU's GDP over the past few years, and in 2016 was equivalent to 61.9% of the area's GDP.

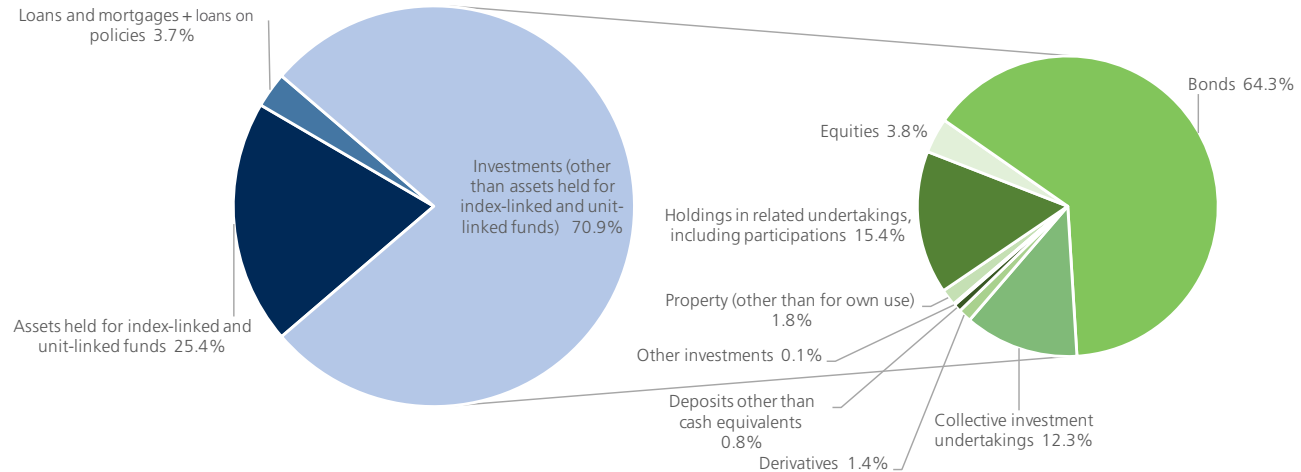
Chart 26: Insurers' investment portfolio as % of GDP — 2015–2016



According to the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority (EIOPA) Annual Solo Solvency II report, the share of assets held for index-linked and unit-linked funds represented 25.4% of the total insurers' investment portfolio in 2016.

Of just the investments held for products other than index-linked and unit-linked funds, 64.3% were in bonds.

Chart 27: Breakdown of insurers' investment portfolio and asset allocation — 2016 (%)



Source: EIOPA 2016 Solo Annual Solvency II Balance Sheet report, Insurance Europe calculations

3. Market structure

3 500

insurance companies

944 000

direct employees

Distribution structures across EU markets are diverse, adapted to consumers' needs and constantly evolving



3.1 Companies and employees

Consolidation was common in the insurance industry in 2016, with most countries experiencing a decrease in the number of companies. The biggest year-on-year changes were in Romania (-11.4%), Belgium (-10.3%) and Croatia (-8.7%). This trend has been underway longer in some markets than in others. In Romania, for example, the number of companies has decreased every year since 2009 and in Belgium there has been a fall every year since 2011. In Ireland and Poland, on the other hand, the number of companies grew by 8.9% and 7.0% respectively in 2016.

Around 3 500 insurance companies were active in Europe in 2016, a decline of 2.5% on the previous year. This total is the number of domestic companies and branches of non-EU/EEA (European Economic Area) country companies.

Germany was the market with the highest number of companies in 2016 (534), down 0.9% on 2015. In the UK, the second highest, the number of companies decreased for the fourth consecutive year to 464. The third and fourth highest — France and Sweden — also experienced a decrease in their number of companies, by 3.9% and 3.7% respectively.

Table 7: Top 10 insurance groups — 2016

	Group	Country	Gross written premiums (€m)
1	Axa	France	94 220
2	Allianz	Germany	76 331
3	Generali	Italy	70 513
4	Zurich	Switzerland	45 814
5	Prudential	UK	45 685
6	CNP	France	31 536
7	Talanx	Germany	31 106
8	Crédit Agricole Assurances	France	30 775
9	Aviva	UK	29 817
10	Aegon	Netherlands	23 453
11	Mapfre	Spain	22 813
12	BNP Paribas Cardif	France	20 808
13	Achmea	Netherlands	19 500
14	Covéa	France	16 411
15	Ergo	Germany	16 034
16	Groupama	France	13 443
17	Swiss Life	Switzerland	12 477
18	UnipolSai	Italy	11 960
19	Société Générale Insurance	France	11 451
20	Ageas	Belgium	9 277
Total			633 424

Source: L'Argus de l'Assurance, December 2017

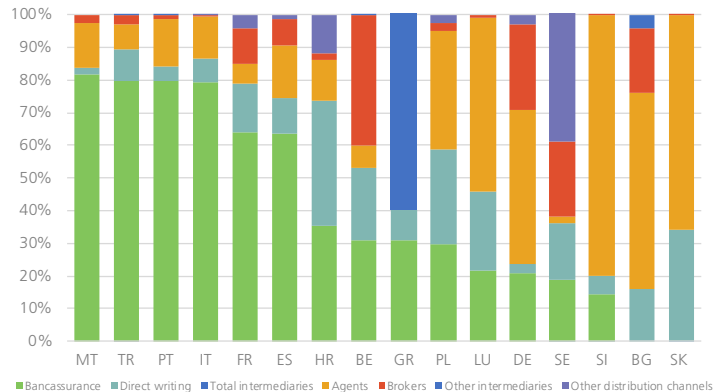
In 2016, the number of employees in the European insurance sector decreased slightly by 0.6% to around 944 000. At national level, the most significant increases in employment levels were in Liechtenstein (+8.2%) and Malta (+8.0%), while the biggest reductions were in Croatia (-10.9%) and Sweden (-10.8%).



3.2 Distribution channels⁵

Insurance is sold either directly by insurers or through a number of other channels, the most common of which are brokers, agents and bancassurance. The popularity of each channel varies depending on both the market and the insurance product. This diversity of channels, which makes it possible for insurers to adjust to different cultures, needs and preferences in different markets, is in the interest of consumers.

Chart 28: Life distribution channels (% of GWP) — 2015



⁵ 2015 data

Life insurance

Among the largest life insurance markets, most products were sold via bancassurance in Italy (79% of gross written premiums in 2015) and France and Spain (64% each), while in the UK most life products were sold by agents and brokers (68%).

The other European markets in which bancassurance was most dominant were Malta (82%), Portugal and Turkey (80% in each).

The market in which agents and brokers were most dominant was Bulgaria (80%). Agents alone were the main distribution channel in Slovenia (80%) and Slovakia (66%).



Bancassurance is the main life distribution channel in Europe

Non-life insurance

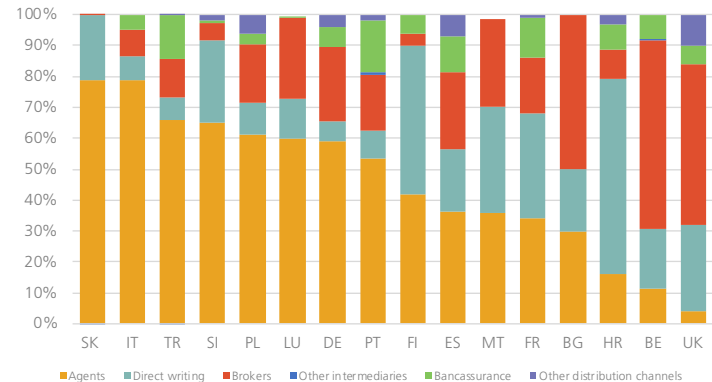
In both large and small markets, non-life insurance policies are mainly distributed through agents and brokers.

Agents predominate in Italy (79%), Slovakia (79%), Turkey (66%), Slovenia (65%), Poland (61%), Germany (59%) and



Non-life insurance policies are mainly distributed through agents and brokers in Europe

Chart 29: Non-life distribution channels (% of GWP) — 2015



Portugal (54%). Meanwhile, brokers account for 61% of non-life premiums in Belgium, 52% in the UK and 50% in Bulgaria.

In contrast, Croatia had the largest proportion of non-life products sold directly (63%), followed by Finland (48%), France and Malta (34% each).

Developments in distribution

Advances in distribution are driven by changes in consumer needs and preferences, as well as by regulatory and technological developments.

On the regulatory side, recent EU legislation — such as the Insurance Distribution Directive and the Packaged Retail and Insurance-based Investment Products (PRIIPs) Regulation — is likely to have an impact on existing distribution structures, as are regulatory developments in individual EU countries.

Technological advances are changing consumers' expectations of insurance significantly and the digital environment enables both established companies and insurtech start-ups to bring new technologies and products to market much faster and better meet these emerging needs. This will have an impact on the structure of the market.

It is crucial that the EU regulatory framework remains conducive to innovation and allows consumers, established companies and new market entrants/start-ups to benefit from the opportunities that digitalisation can offer. Regulation and supervision should therefore be activity-based to ensure that consumers are effectively and equally protected whether they purchase their

insurance products from established insurers or from new market entrants.



Reporting countries

Chapter	Indicator	Missing countries	Sample size
1.1 Overview			
Table 1	Life premiums	IS	99.97%
	Health premiums	FI, IS, LI	98.00%
	P&C premiums	IS	99.97%
	Motor premiums	IS, LI	99.96%
	Property premiums	IS, LI	99.96%
	General liability premiums	IS, LI	99.96%
	Accident premiums	CY, IE, IS, LI	98.58%
	Total premiums	IS	99.97%
Table 2	Life benefits paid	IS, LI, RO	99.79%
	Health claims paid	GR, IS, LI, RO	99.51%
	P&C claims paid	IS, LI	99.66%
	Motor claims paid	IS, LI	99.66%
	Property claims paid	FR, GR, IS, LI	81.95%
	General liability claims paid	FR, GR, IS, LI, RO	81.78%
	Accident claims paid	CY, GR, IE, IS, LI, RO, SK	98.00%
	Total claims paid	IS, LI	99.96%

1.2 Life insurance

Chart 5	Life premiums (10-year sample)	IS	99.97%
Chart 6	Life benefits paid (10-year sample)	IS, LI, LU, RO	99.62%

1.3 Health insurance

Chart 9	Health premiums (10-year sample)	FI, IE, IS, LI, SK	96.54%
Chart 10	Health claims paid (10-year sample)	DK, FI, GR, IE, IS, LI, NO, SE, SK	90.20%

1.4 P&C insurance

Chart 13	P&C premiums (10-year sample)	IS, LI, LU	99.78%
Chart 15	Accident premiums (10-year sample)	CY, IE, IS, LI, SE	95.82%
	General liability premiums (10-year sample)	IE, IS, LI	98.66%
	Property premiums (10-year sample)	IS, LI	99.96%
	Motor premiums (10-year sample)	IS, LI	99.96%
Chart 16	P&C claims paid (10-year sample)	IS, LI, LU	99.78%
Chart 17	Accident claims paid (10-year sample)	CY, CZ, DK, FI, GR, IE, IS, LI, NO, RO, SK	92.35%
	General liability claims paid (10-year sample)	CY, DK, FR, GR, HU, IE, IS, LI, NO, RO, SK	76.76%
	Property premiums (10-year sample)	DK, FR, GR, IE, IS, LI	78.61%
	Motor claims paid (10-year sample)	IS, LI	99.96%

2.1 Insurers' investment portfolio

Chart 24	Insurers' investment portfolio (10-year sample)	IS, RO	99.81%
----------	---	--------	--------

3.1 Companies & employees

	Number of employees	BG, EE, LV, NO, PL, RO	97.43%
--	---------------------	------------------------	--------

Notes

1. European insurance in 2016

Total, life, P&C and health premiums in domestic market

- For DE, figures include "Pensionskassen" and pension funds, and are for total market
- For DK, life, health and P&C premiums are estimates
- For ES, figures are for total market
- For GR, 2016 figures are not comparable with previous years owing to adoption of Solvency II Directive into Greek law (Law 4364/5.2.2016), which classifies premiums and claims of class IV.2. Health insurance in the non-life classes 1. Accidents and 2. Health
- For HU, PT and SK, 2016 figures are Solvency II
- For UK, 2016 figures are Solvency II and include "home-foreign" part of P&C business

Total, life, health and P&C claims and benefits paid in domestic market

- For DE, figures include "Pensionskassen" and pension funds, and are for total market
- For DK, 2015 figures are used for 2016
- For GR, 2016 figures are not comparable with previous years owing to adoption of Solvency II Directive into Greek law (Law 4364/5.2.2016), which classifies premiums and claims of class IV.2. Health insurance in the non-life classes 1. Accidents and 2. Health
- For HU, PT and SK, 2016 figures are Solvency II
- For IE, life and health figures include reinsurance
- For UK, 2016 figures are Solvency II and include "home-foreign" part of P&C business

Life benefits paid in domestic market

- For DE, figures include "Pensionskassen" and pension funds, and are for total market

- For DK, 2015 figure is used for 2016
- For GR, 2016 figures are not comparable with previous years owing to adoption of Solvency II Directive into Greek law (Law 4364/5.2.2016), which classifies premiums and claims of class IV.2. Health insurance in the non-life classes 1. Accidents and 2. Health
- For HU, PT and SK, 2016 figures are Solvency II

Health claims paid in domestic market

- For DE, figures are for total market
- For DK, 2015 figures are used for 2016
- For HU, PT and SK, 2016 figures are Solvency II
- For IE, figures include reinsurance
- For UK, 2016 figures are Solvency II, they include “home-foreign” part of P&C business.

P&C claims paid In domestic market

- For DE, gross claims expenditure is reported (claims paid plus provision for claims) and figures are for total market
- For GR and DK, 2015 figure is used for 2016
- For HU, PT and SK, 2016 figures are Solvency II
- For RO, GR and LI, claims paid figures include health

2. Insurers’ investment portfolio

Total investment portfolio in domestic market

- For BE, figures for the domestic market, including foreign activity of domestic companies
- For DE, figures refer to the total market, and the reinsurance part of the portfolio in 2016 is an estimate
- For DK, 2015 figure is used for 2016

- For HU, PT, SK and UK 2016 figures are Solvency II

3. Market structure

Number of companies

- For DE, totals are number of companies under Federal supervision (including reinsurers, Pensionskassen, funeral expenses funds and non-EEA branches), excluding companies under Land supervision and pension funds
- For DK, 2015 figure is used for 2016
- For NL, figures refer to licenced companies (active and not active) under Dutch supervision; excluding funeral-in-kind insurers

Number of direct employees

- For DE, totals are employees subject to social security contributions in primary insurance and reinsurance companies and insurance intermediation firms as at 30 June of the respective year; numbers refer to employees in insurance industry (not insurance companies)
- For DK, 2015 figure is used for 2016
- For SK, figures are for SLASPO member companies (14 companies), not the full domestic market (16 companies)

European Insurance in Figures and its dataset are available on the Insurance Europe website: www.insuranceeurope.eu

© Insurance Europe aisbl

Brussels, February 2018

For further information: stats@insuranceeurope.eu

All rights reserved

Design: Insurance Europe

“European Insurance in Figures, 2016 data” is subject to copyright with all rights reserved. Reproduction in part is permitted if the source reference “European Insurance in Figures, 2016 data” is indicated. Courtesy copies are appreciated. Reproduction, distribution, transmission or sale of this publication as a whole is prohibited without the prior authorisation of Insurance Europe.

Although all the information used in this publication was taken carefully from reliable sources, Insurance Europe does not accept any responsibility for the accuracy or the comprehensiveness of the information given. The information provided is for information purposes only and in no event shall Insurance Europe be liable for any loss or damage arising from the use of this information.



Insurance Europe aisbl
rue Montoyer 51
B-1000 Brussels
Belgium

Tel: +32 2 894 30 00

E-mail: info@insuranceeurope.eu

Twitter: @InsuranceEurope

www.insuranceeurope.eu