



## EIOPA Statistics - Accompanying note

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**Publication references:** Solo/Annual/Published 20250818

**Published statistics:** [Balance sheet], [Premiums, claims and expenses], [Own funds and SCR], [LTG], [Cross Border]

**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.

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### 1. Balance sheet structure, main items<sup>1</sup>

#### 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<sup>2</sup>, 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.<sup>3</sup>

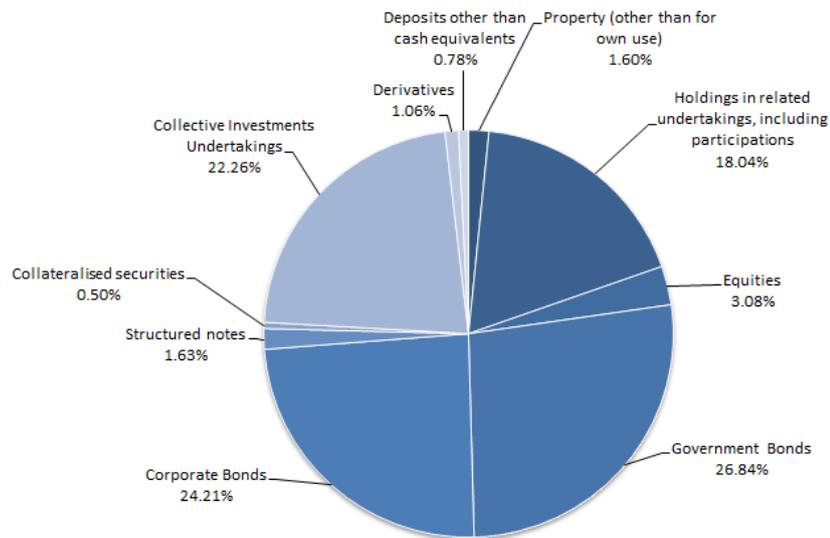
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<sup>1</sup> Note that some undertakings are exempted from quarterly reporting in accordance with Art. 35(6) of Directive 2009/139/EU. This means that the values in this note, which are based on quarterly reported data, may vary slightly from figures 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.

<sup>2</sup> Data covers the EU plus Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein.

<sup>3</sup> 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 2024. %



Source: EIOPA [Solo/Annual/Published 20250818]

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. Table 1 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 2024. EUR million and %

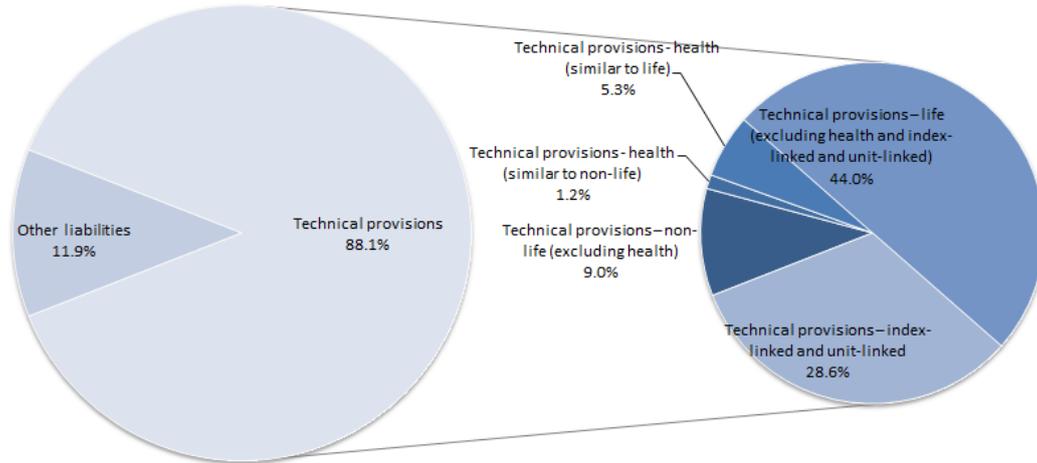
	Investments (other than assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts)		Assets held for index-linked and unit-linked contracts		Other assets		Total assets
	Eur mn.	%	Eur mn.	%	Eur mn.	%	Eur mn.
AUSTRIA	100 354.36	75.1%	17 606.27	13.2%	15 695.49	11.7%	133 656.12
BELGIUM	209 609.73	60.1%	57 505.08	16.5%	81 499.96	23.4%	348 614.77
BULGARIA	3 568.48	62.1%	683.59	11.9%	1 495.89	26.0%	5 747.96
CROATIA	4 710.13	76.4%	312.32	5.1%	1 142.00	18.5%	6 164.45
CYPRUS	2 183.75	40.6%	2 240.21	41.6%	955.11	17.8%	5 379.07
CZECHIA	10 759.67	57.0%	3 600.80	19.1%	4 529.83	24.0%	18 890.30
DENMARK	282 415.01	46.7%	296 106.44	48.9%	26 811.70	4.4%	605 333.16
ESTONIA	1 326.72	49.3%	1 073.86	39.9%	292.76	10.9%	2 693.34
FINLAND	30 039.76	33.4%	56 114.72	62.3%	3 848.42	4.3%	90 002.90
FRANCE	2 069 202.79	69.6%	561 276.17	18.9%	341 072.40	11.5%	2 971 551.36
GERMANY	1 906 138.35	76.6%	215 259.52	8.7%	366 624.77	14.7%	2 488 022.64
GREECE	13 323.35	62.8%	5 426.84	25.6%	2 471.75	11.6%	21 221.93
HUNGARY	4 023.19	40.6%	5 063.42	51.1%	824.84	8.3%	9 911.46
ICELAND	1 393.86	80.2%	46.40	2.7%	297.25	17.1%	1 737.50
IRELAND	90 866.23	17.6%	314 786.81	60.8%	111 976.96	21.6%	517 630.00
ITALY	728 369.38	66.3%	282 177.47	25.7%	88 082.76	8.0%	1 098 629.61
LATVIA	927.44	54.5%	499.99	29.4%	275.53	16.2%	1 702.96
LIECHTENSTEIN	4 593.28	15.8%	14 731.32	50.7%	9 705.07	33.4%	29 029.67
LITHUANIA	1 121.94	55.8%	659.91	32.8%	228.21	11.4%	2 010.06
LUXEMBOURG	76 292.59	22.0%	192 461.46	55.5%	77 938.98	22.5%	346 693.03
MALTA	8 501.76	49.8%	762.21	4.5%	7 794.12	45.7%	17 058.09
NETHERLANDS	241 712.75	52.9%	91 897.36	20.1%	123 440.47	27.0%	457 050.58
NORWAY	136 881.86	58.9%	70 371.93	30.3%	25 136.09	10.8%	232 389.88
POLAND	35 577.33	69.4%	9 107.60	17.8%	6 613.41	12.9%	51 298.34
PORTUGAL	32 675.05	59.7%	17 539.27	32.0%	4 543.60	8.3%	54 757.91
ROMANIA	4 904.80	68.2%	1 114.75	15.5%	1 176.35	16.3%	7 195.90
SLOVAKIA	3 577.37	65.2%	1 178.14	21.5%	734.10	13.4%	5 489.61
SLOVENIA	6 429.17	64.6%	2 276.87	22.9%	1 240.24	12.5%	9 946.28
SPAIN	244 409.97	74.9%	39 987.34	12.3%	41 870.30	12.8%	326 267.61
SWEDEN	146 955.70	35.7%	242 542.82	58.9%	21 986.28	5.3%	411 484.80
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6 402 845.76</b>	<b>62.3%</b>	<b>2 504 410.90</b>	<b>24.4%</b>	<b>1 370 304.63</b>	<b>13.3%</b>	<b>10 277 561.29</b>

Source: EIOPA [Solo/Annual/Published 20250818]. 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 2024. %



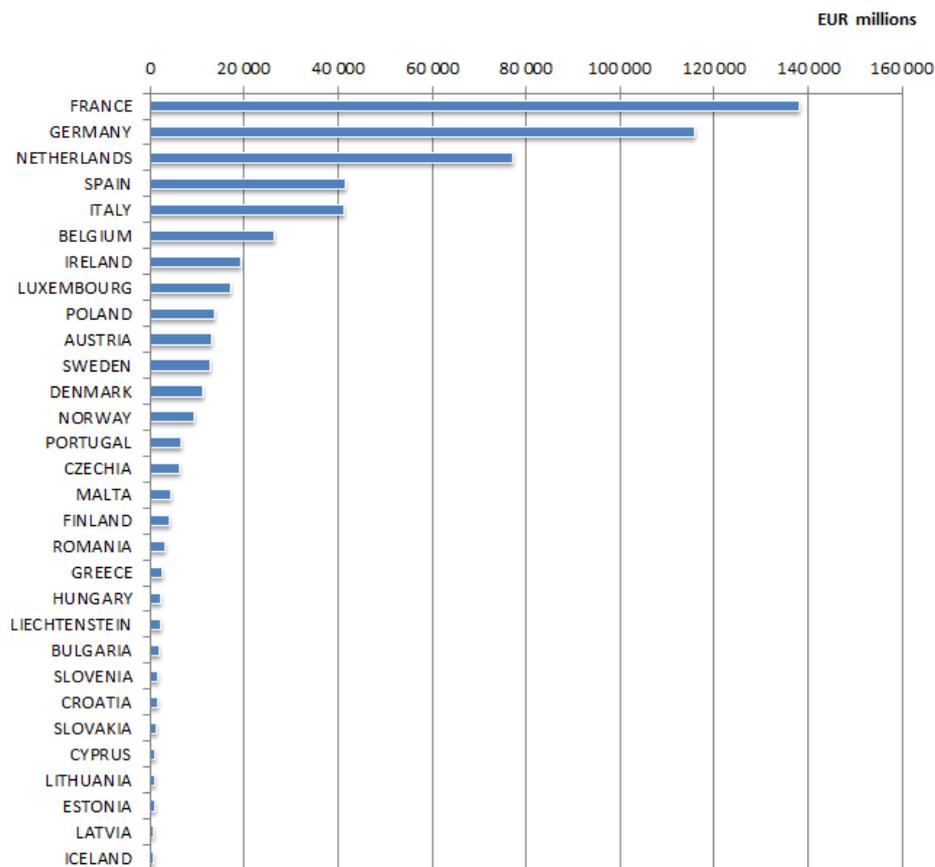
Source: EIOPA [Solo/Annual/Published 20250818]

## 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.<sup>4</sup> The figures below rank the countries according to the gross premiums written by undertakings in their jurisdiction, for non-life and life respectively.

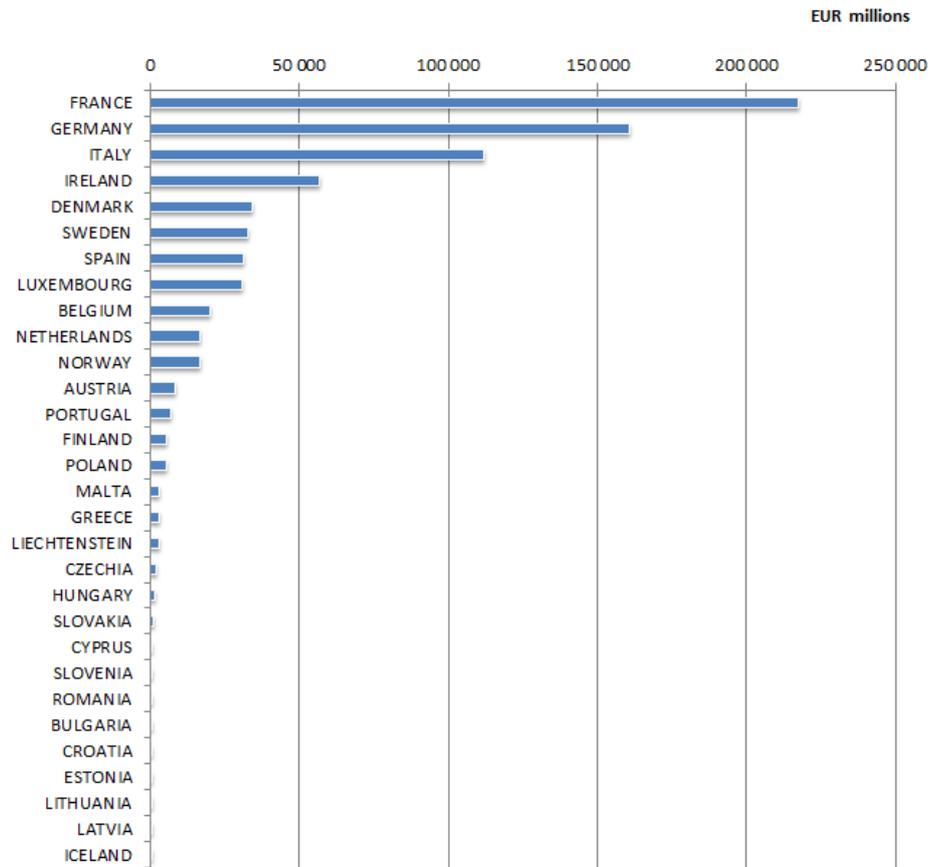
Figure 3: Non-life GWP (gross written premiums – direct business) per country. End 2024 Year to date.



Source: EIOPA [Solo/Annual/Published 20250818]. Excluding undertakings with non-standard financial year-end. Reinsurance premiums not included.

<sup>4</sup> 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 2024 Year to date.



Source: EIOPA [Solo/Annual/Published 20250818]. 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.<sup>5</sup> 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.

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<sup>5</sup> 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 2024

	SCR Ratio				MCR Ratio			
	Weighted average	Percentiles			Weighted average	Percentiles		
		25th	50th	75th		25th	50th	75th
AUSTRIA	295%	205%	253%	316%	981%	535%	811%	1060%
BELGIUM	200%	178%	204%	274%	457%	401%	556%	806%
BULGARIA	184%	145%	173%	224%	499%	179%	348%	510%
CROATIA	230%	185%	204%	253%	681%	361%	482%	740%
CYPRUS	278%	174%	205%	248%	741%	248%	447%	770%
CZECHIA	203%	159%	183%	212%	501%	264%	387%	566%
DENMARK	241%	199%	267%	309%	633%	400%	678%	996%
ESTONIA	160%	152%	156%	194%	464%	332%	417%	618%
FINLAND	238%	208%	246%	274%	876%	717%	941%	1068%
FRANCE	239%	181%	238%	335%	641%	392%	641%	987%
GERMANY	288%	191%	266%	391%	817%	475%	695%	1137%
GREECE	173%	150%	180%	238%	456%	293%	384%	610%
HUNGARY	197%	185%	201%	269%	609%	405%	505%	704%
ICELAND	153%	147%	171%	175%	365%	240%	295%	382%
IRELAND	177%	162%	196%	259%	488%	399%	611%	775%
ITALY	259%	183%	230%	273%	642%	397%	552%	674%
LATVIA	151%	135%	149%	168%	328%	257%	292%	344%
LIECHTENSTEIN	185%	160%	217%	276%	546%	346%	549%	862%
LITHUANIA	169%	156%	190%	203%	439%	295%	537%	789%
LUXEMBOURG	213%	158%	213%	298%	609%	479%	671%	952%
MALTA	246%	153%	224%	290%	639%	332%	421%	681%
NETHERLANDS	186%	163%	197%	251%	451%	362%	460%	799%
NORWAY	250%	193%	237%	272%	621%	373%	553%	763%
POLAND	230%	173%	204%	243%	649%	376%	508%	701%
PORTUGAL	208%	171%	209%	253%	546%	350%	483%	606%
ROMANIA	158%	147%	163%	218%	369%	254%	351%	801%
SLOVAKIA	194%	149%	172%	203%	483%	340%	420%	454%
SLOVENIA	257%	204%	268%	302%	728%	429%	669%	1008%
SPAIN	237%	199%	245%	343%	638%	433%	656%	1005%
SWEDEN	183%	164%	190%	224%	679%	391%	632%	779%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>244%</b>	<b>172%</b>	<b>220%</b>	<b>301%</b>	<b>670%</b>	<b>391%</b>	<b>602%</b>	<b>875%</b>

Source: EIOPA [Solo/Annual/Published 20250818]. 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 (25<sup>th</sup> to 75<sup>th</sup> percentile) and the median (50<sup>th</sup> percentile).