

Common definitions and notes

Notes on data sources

All the data in the statistical tables of each jurisdiction have been reported by the relevant national insurance authorities. Regarding comparative tables of indicators, the data are mainly drawn from the tables by jurisdiction. Data on exchange rates are taken from the IMF International Financial Statistics database. Data on population are taken from the IMF publication *World Economic Outlook*. Data on GDP come from the OECD Annual National Accounts database for OECD jurisdictions and from the IMF publication *World Economic Outlook* for all the other jurisdictions.

To achieve greater clarity, the number of variables selected and displayed in this publication has been limited. Data have been extracted from the Global Insurance Statistics database. The complete database can be accessed online at the following link:

OECD Insurance Statistics, <http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/ins-data-en>.

A significant effort has been made to achieve comparability among jurisdictions. Definitions, classifications, calculation methods, and units have been standardised as far as possible.

General notes

- a) Life and non-life categories follow the definitions used in national law. However, the premiums for accident and sickness insurance underwritten by life companies should be included in non-life figures.
- b) Up until 2008, the insurance business is broken down between life and non-life business. As of 2009, the insurance business is broken down between the business of pure life, pure non-life and composite undertakings. The insurance business of composite undertakings is further broken down between life and non-life components. Some jurisdictions do not allow for insurance undertakings to be active in both life and non-life insurance business and therefore composite insurance undertakings do not exist in these jurisdictions. In other jurisdictions (e.g., Austria, Hungary, Mexico, Spain) however, composite insurance undertakings account for more than 25% of all insurance undertakings operating in these jurisdictions. Therefore, to have comparable data across years for life business data (respectively non-life), one has to sum up the life (respectively non-life) business of pure life (respectively non-life) undertakings and the life (respectively non-life) business of composite undertakings as of 2009.
- c) Figures provided for the number of companies and for insurance premiums should include all insurance companies licensed or authorised in the reporting jurisdiction, *including* professional reinsurers, whether or not these are controlled, but *excluding* any statutory system of social security administered by the State.
- d) *Domestic companies* means those companies incorporated under national law, together with those companies in the reporting jurisdiction which are unincorporated, but excluding the branches and agencies of foreign companies.
- e) *Foreign-controlled companies* means those domestic companies controlled by foreign interests, such "control" being defined according to national law (see the definition of foreign controlled companies in notes by jurisdiction). The data of *foreign-controlled companies* are part of those of *Domestic companies*.

f) *Foreign companies* means companies incorporated outside the reporting jurisdiction.

In 2016, a new supervisory framework for insurance and reinsurance companies was implemented in the European Union (EU) and the European Economic Area (EEA). This framework includes harmonised reporting requirements across EU/EEA jurisdictions. These requirements led to changes in national data collection, which may hamper the data comparability with the ones collected before 2016 for some jurisdictions which only collect data with the Solvency II framework.

International Comparisons:

Detailed metadata at: <http://metalinks.oecd.org/ins/20190221/0f8b>.

Country tables

In this part, the main insurance statistics are presented through separate tables for each OECD member jurisdiction. Figures refer to the calendar year. The premiums and other amounts are described in millions of the national currency unit.



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