GLOBAL INSURANCE MARKET TRENDS

2016

OECD

OECD Insurance and Private Pensions Committee

The importance of insurance as a foundation for economic activity was acknowledged at the inception of the OECD with the creation of the Insurance Committee in 1961. The scope of activities of the Insurance Committee has gradually widened, and now covers the topic of private pensions, reflecting the importance of private pension systems in OECD countries (the Committee was accordingly renamed the Insurance and Private Pensions Committee in 2005).

Today, the Committee's work focuses on: strengthening market and regulatory surveillance and transparency of the insurance sector and private pension systems; promoting the role of insurance in providing protection against risks within the economy and society, including long-term retirement savings, and enhancing financial resilience to shocks, including disasters; supporting insurance market efficiency, stability, and trust; promoting the role of funded private pensions, taking into account the overall pension system and its contribution to the level of retirement income, to ensure adequate retirement income within a cost-effective, stable, and sustainable framework, and complementing the public pension system; supporting the contribution of insurers and private pensions – along with other institutional investors and banks – to long-term investment and growth; and ensuring appropriate protection of policyholders and pension plan participants, adequate financial education and awareness given financial and other risks, and access to insurance and private pension systems.

The Committee engages in a range of co-operative activities with non-member economies.

More information on the Committee's work is available at: www.oecd.org/daf/fin/insurance.

Global Insurance Statistical database: www.oecd.org/daf/fin/insurance/oecdinsurancestatistics.htm

Foreword

The OECD has been collecting insurance statistics for many years, with data on the insurance sector dating back to the early 1980s. In response to the financial crisis, the Global Insurance Statistics (GIS) project was launched as part of the OECD's insurance market monitoring activities. The main objective was to expand the scope of the OECD's statistical framework for insurance and extend its global reach, with a view to enhancing the transparency of insurance markets. These changes led to the collection of key balance sheet and income statement items for the direct insurance and reinsurance sectors, and to the geographical expansion of the OECD's international insurance statistics database.

As a complement to its insurance market statistics, the OECD began publishing an annual monitoring report that makes use of the GIS database. This publication, the *Global Insurance Market Trends*, provides an overview of market trends with the aim of supporting a better understanding of the insurance industry's overall performance and health. This is the sixth edition of the *Global Insurance Market Trends* report.

The insurance statistics database now covers a number of non-OECD Latin American countries, achieved through cooperation with the Association of Latin American Insurers (ASSAL), a number of non-OECD countries in Asia as well as Lithuania and South Africa. The contribution of data from these countries allows a more comprehensive overview of the insurance market globally. This edition adds the contribution of Ecuador, Lithuania and Sri Lanka for the first time. The OECD will seek to include a broader set of countries in future editions of the report.

This monitoring report and the GIS database will provide an increasingly valuable cross-country source of data and information on insurance sector developments for use by governmental and supervisory authorities, central banks, the insurance sector and broader financial industry, consumers and the research community.

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HIGHLIGHTS

- The insurance industry achieved a strong underwriting performance in 2015. Gross premiums collected by insurance companies increased in most countries, in the life segment, non-life segment or both. The low penetration of insurance in many countries, especially in Latin America and Asia, shows that the insurance industry still has some room to further expand and thrive. The growth of non-life gross premiums in 2015 was driven in some countries by growth in the motor vehicle insurance market as the number of policies and number of cars in circulation increased. Premium growth in the non-life sector outpaced growth in claims paid leading to a combined ratio below 100% in most OECD countries. Lower than average insured losses from natural disasters in 2015 may have contributed to the underwriting profit of non-life insurers.

- Investment returns of insurers continued to be positive in 2015 in most countries although lower than in 2014. The deterioration in investment performance is the likely result from the continued low interest rate environment. Insurers are particularly impacted by low interest rates given the importance of (mostly public) bonds in their investment portfolios. As older (likely higher-yielding) bonds mature, insurers are left with limited choice but to invest the proceeds into bonds with lower yields. The application of the Solvency II Directive from 1 January 2016 may lead to changes in the investment strategies of insurance companies in Europe in the coming years, given the changes to the capital requirements applied to different types of assets.

- Insurance companies operating in the life sector exhibited positive return on investments and return on equity in almost all the countries in 2015. Non-life insurers may have had more difficulties in achieving positive income, particularly in countries revaluating upwards obligations of insurers in terms of gross claims payments (e.g. New Zealand and Turkey).

- Controlling the costs faced by insurance companies, that a competitive environment may encourage, can further improve the underwriting performance of insurance companies and in the end the profitability of these companies.

GLOBAL INSURANCE MARKET TRENDS

Underwriting performance

Gross premiums grew in most countries in 2015

Gross premiums increased in most countries in the life, non-life or both segments in 2015. This growth may be a sign or a consequence of more favourable economic conditions, leading individuals to purchase insurance products. In most countries, the relatively low penetration of insurance (especially in Latin America and some Asian countries) shows that the insurance sector still has significant room to expand. In some countries, gross premiums declined where the continued low interest rates may have deterred individuals from purchasing life insurance products with lower guarantees. The economic context can directly impact the real developments of the life or the non-life sector as the example of Brazil where the high inflation outpaced the nominal growth of non-life premiums shows.

Gross claims payments, particularly in the non-life segment, can be impacted by natural events. The relatively calm year in terms of severe catastrophic events in many countries at risk led to moderate overall growth of gross claims payments and sometimes even a decline in claims payments.

The overall underwriting profit of the non-life segment was positive in 2015, with a combined ratio lower than 100% in most countries. Insurance companies in many countries have scope to further improve underwriting profitability through better controls on operating expenses as insurance companies in these countries faced relatively high expense ratios in 2015.

Annual real gross premium growth in the life and non-life insurance

Most countries saw an increase in real gross premiums in both the life and non-life sectors

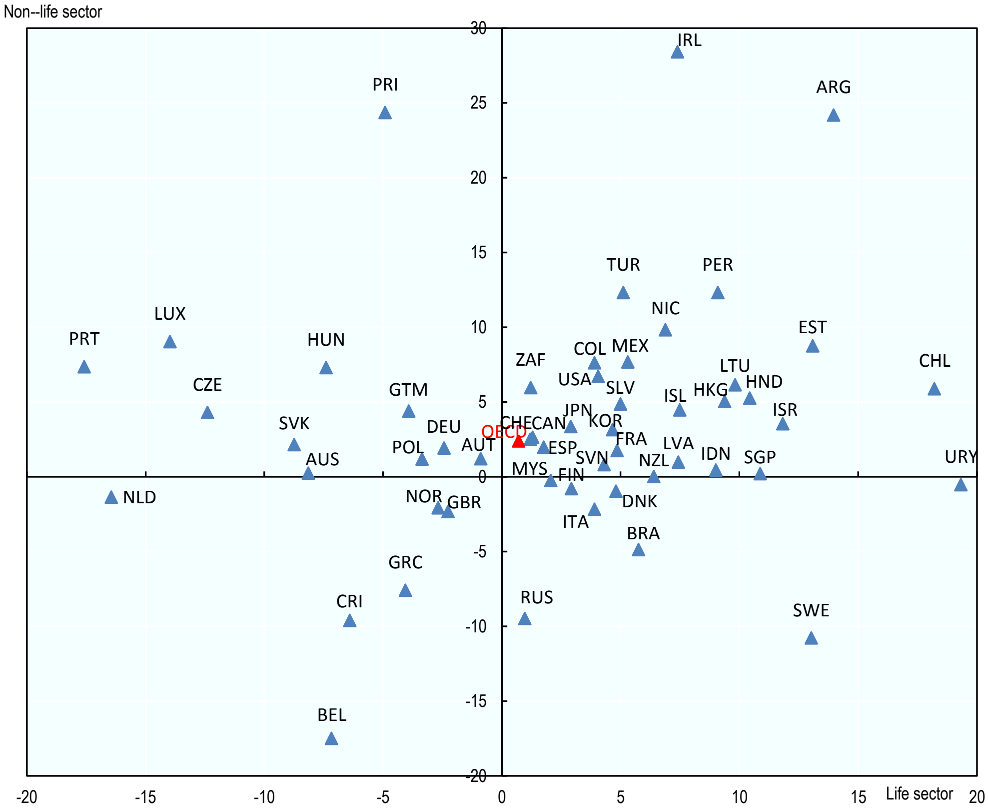
The performance of the insurance sector varied across countries: the insurance sector in some countries (28 countries) achieved premium growth in both the life and non-life sectors; in others, premiums grew in only one segment (8 countries experienced premium growth in the life segment only, 11 countries in the non-life segment only); while in a few countries (6 countries), real gross premiums declined in both segments (see Figure 1).

The fastest increase in real life gross premiums happened in Latin America

The fastest increase in real gross premiums in the life sector occurred in Latin America, particularly in Uruguay (19.3%), Chile (18.2%) and Argentina (14.0%). Real gross premiums grew by more than 10% in Estonia (13.1%), Sweden (13.0%), Israel (11.8%), Singapore (10.9%) and Honduras (10.4%) and by more than 5% in 12 countries, including 4 from Latin America (Brazil, Mexico, Nicaragua and Peru). Real gross premiums in the life sector in Singapore and Uruguay were already experiencing a strong growth in 2013 and 2014.

Figure 1. Annual real gross premium growth (direct) in the life and non-life sector, 2015

In per cent



Notes: Countries are labelled with their ISO code. ISO codes are available on the United Nation Statistics Division internet page, ‘Countries and areas, codes and abbreviations’ at the following address: http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49alpha.htm.

The red triangle shows the OECD simple average of the growth of gross premiums in the life and non-life sector in 2015. The large increase in gross premiums the non-life sector in Ireland and the decrease in gross premiums in the non-life sector in Sweden come from a change in the population in 2014 and 2015. The increase in gross premiums in the non-life sector in Puerto Rico is due to the classification of the government sponsored medical plan as insurance business.

Source: OECD Global Insurance Statistics.

The expansion in real gross premiums in some countries with high-levels of premium growth, such as Peru and Uruguay, was likely driven by demand for life annuities, which are the only permitted form of retirement benefit pay-outs from the funded component of the pension systems in these countries. Uruguay enacted reforms in its pension system in 1996, making contributions to individual accounts mandatory for most wage-earners. The amount of the premiums in annuity products increases as the pension system designed in 1996 matures in Uruguay.

The expansion of life insurance products may also depend on the relative attractiveness of alternative savings products. In a context where in many countries bank deposits are only likely to earn low interest, life insurance products may be a more attractive savings vehicle. In some countries (e.g. Estonia), this may be leading to increased demand for unit-linked products as savings products, particularly where savers can choose their own investment strategy, including strategies that are likely to achieve higher yields than bank deposits.

The five largest declines in real life gross premiums were observed in Europe

By contrast, gross real life premiums decreased by more than 5% in real terms in nine countries. The five largest declines were observed in European countries: Slovak Republic (-8.7%), Czech Republic (-12.4%), Luxembourg (-14.0%), the Netherlands (-16.4%) and Portugal (-17.6%). The large decline in Luxembourg and Portugal in 2015 follows a strong growth in 2014. In the case of the Czech Republic, the Slovak Republic and the Netherlands, gross real life premiums were already declining in 2014. In the Netherlands, life premiums were falling even before 2014 and continue to fall in recent years as the life business still suffers from a lack of consumer trust following issues related to the sale of usury policies.

While the low interest rates partly explain growth in premiums in the life sector in some countries (such as Estonia), in other countries, the low interest rate environment may be leading to a decline in premiums in the life segment. The low interest rate environment may force life insurers to limit the guarantees that they offer to policyholders, which has limited demand for these products and resulted in slower premium growth in many European countries (without a corresponding offset in the sale of other life products).

Non-life business grew faster than life business

Overall, premiums in the non-life insurance segment grew faster than in the life insurance segment in 2015. Real gross premiums increased on average by 2.4% in the non-life sector compared to 0.7% in the life sector in the OECD area. Non-life real gross premiums increased in 39 out of the 53 reporting countries (compared to 36 out of 53 countries in the case of life real gross premiums).

Ireland, Puerto Rico, Argentina and Peru saw the largest increases in real gross premiums in the non-life sector, achieving growth rates of 28.4%, 24.3%, 24.2% and 12.3% respectively. Gross premiums were already growing in 2014 in Ireland and Peru. The substantial increase in Ireland is however partly the result of a change in the statistical coverage between 2014 and 2015.

Motor vehicle insurance illustrates the economic health and trends in the non-life business

Growth (or decline) in motor vehicle insurance is often important in explaining the overall trends in the non-life sector. This line of business was identified as a particular driver of developments in the non-life segments in Honduras, Iceland, Lithuania and Peru. Growth in motor vehicle insurance is often closely linked to the economic performance of non-life insurers. The real growth of gross non-life premiums in Lithuania was driven by growth in motor vehicle liability and land motor vehicle insurance that accompanied the economic recovery (and increasing sales of new motor vehicles). By contrast, the demand for vehicles remains weak in Greece resulting in a decline in the number of circulating vehicles and a related decline in real gross premiums for motor third-party liability insurance.

Gross premiums in the non-life sector shrank by almost 5% or more in real terms in Brazil (-4.9%), Greece (-7.6%), Russia (-9.5%), Costa Rica (-9.6%) and Sweden (-10.8%). The deepening recession in Brazil in 2015 may have been a driver for decline in non-life insurance activities. In

Greece, non-life gross premiums have declined for several years (-10.2% in 2012, -5.4% in 2013, and -15.9% in 2014). In the case of Costa Rica, the trend that was observed in 2015 partly reflects a change in the reporting methods.

Low levels of insurance penetration indicate room for expansion of the insurance business

In most reporting countries, life and non-life insurance penetration was below 5% (see Box 1), suggesting significant scope for further expansion. High-levels of premium growth, in both the non-life and life segments, tend to be observed in countries where insurance penetration is relatively low. For example, the highest rates of growth in life real gross premiums occurred in countries where life insurance penetration is below 2% (Uruguay and Honduras).

Box 1. Penetration of the insurance industry

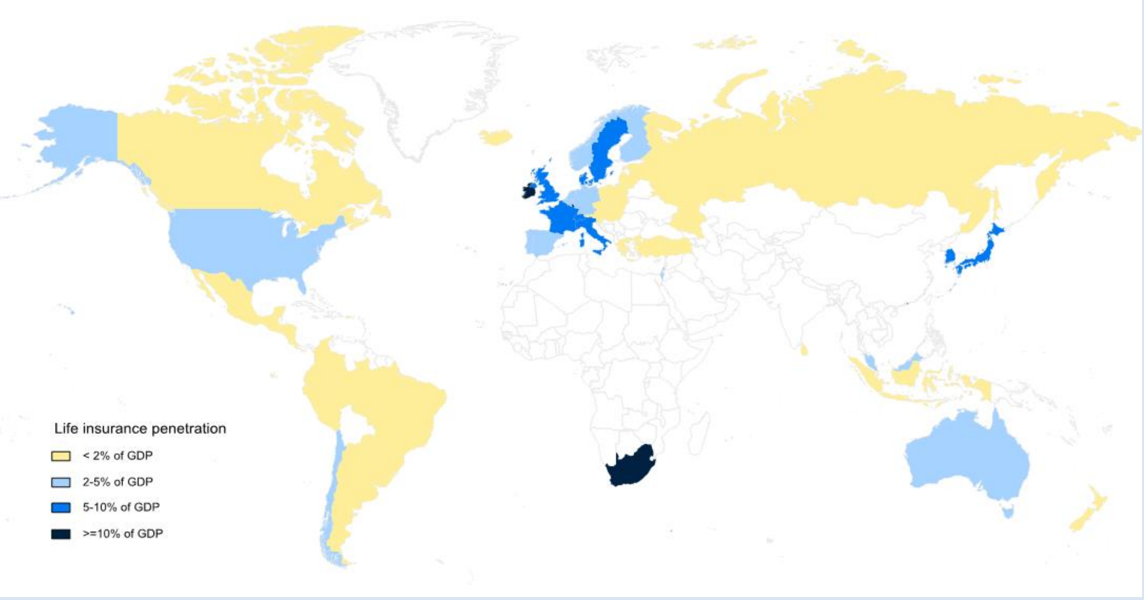
The level of insurance penetration provides an indicator of the relative size and importance of insurance in the domestic economy, and is calculated as the ratio of direct gross premiums to GDP. Panel A provides the results of this calculation for the life segment and Panel B for the non-life segment (see also Figures 14 and 15 in Annex).

Life insurance premiums accounted for more than 5% of GDP in many European countries (e.g. France, Italy, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom) and in some Asian countries (e.g. Japan, Korea, Singapore). The penetration ratio is even higher (above 10%) in South Africa and Ireland. In Latin America, life insurance penetration is below 2% in all reporting countries, with the exception of Chile.

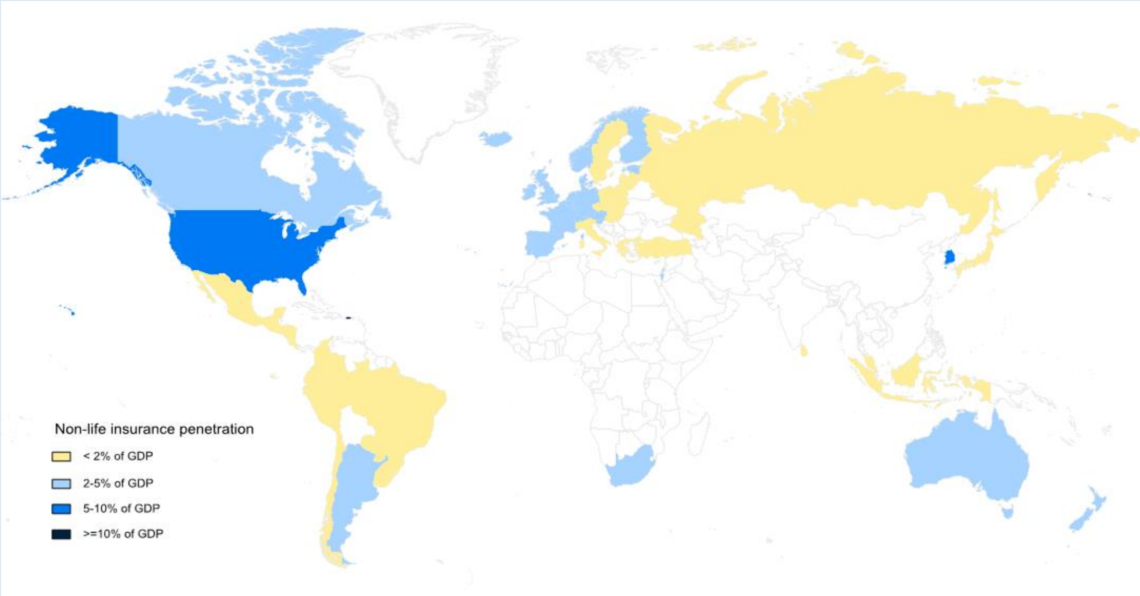
Non-life direct gross premiums exceeded 5% of GDP in only three countries in 2015: Korea, Puerto Rico and the United States. The lowest levels of penetration of non-life insurance are found in Latin American and Asian countries.

Penetration of the insurance industry, 2015

A. Life insurance penetration



B. Non-life insurance penetration



Source: OECD Global Insurance Statistics.

Claims development: Life sector

Trends in gross claims payments were varied in 2015, although there were increases in many countries

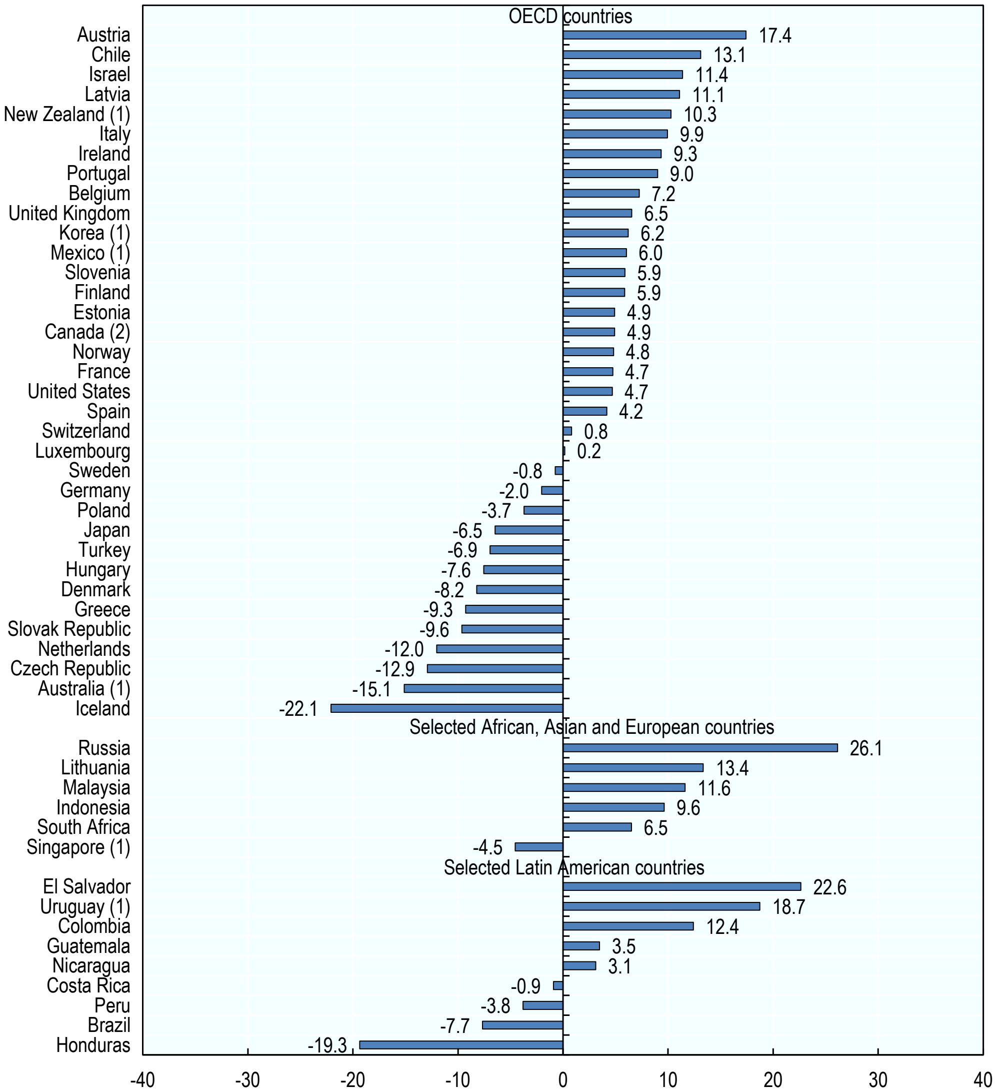
Insurance companies providing life insurance experienced differing trends in gross claims payments across countries, ranging from -22.1% in Iceland to 26.1% in Russia (Figure 2). The number of countries where gross claims payments increased was higher than the number of countries where these payments declined. In 2015, gross claims payments increased in the life segment in 32 out of the 50 reporting countries: 22 OECD countries, 5 non-OECD members in Latin America and 5 other jurisdictions. By contrast, gross claims payments declined in real terms in 13 OECD countries, 4 non-OECD Latin American countries and 1 other jurisdiction (see Figure 2).

The largest increases in gross claims payments in the life segment were observed in Russia (26.1%), followed by El Salvador (22.6%) and Uruguay (18.7%). El Salvador also had a strong growth of gross claims payments in 2014. The large increase in these payments corresponds with rapid expansion of the life business in terms of premium growth.

In the OECD area, gross claims payments by life insurers increased by more than 5% in 14 countries in 2015 while Estonia and Canada also saw increases of close to 5%. Policy surrenders may account for part of this growth in some countries, such as Estonia or Portugal.

Figure 2. Annual real growth of gross claims payments in the life sector, 2015

In per cent



Notes: The claims payments indicator includes variations in outstanding claims provisions to reflect better the magnitude of the obligations that the industry had in 2015 as a result of insured events that occurred. (1) Variations in outstanding claims provisions are not taken into account in the chart. (2) When the breakdown of gross claims paid or changes in claims outstanding provisions for composite undertakings into their life and non-life businesses was not available, the breakdown in each subsector was assumed to be the same as the one for gross written premiums.

Source: OECD Global Insurance Statistics.

Australia (-15.1%), Honduras (-19.3%) and Iceland (-22.1%) were the countries that experienced the largest declines in gross claims payments in 2015 in the life segment.

Gross claims payments by life insurers declined to a lesser extent in 2015 in Poland (-3.7%) than in the three above-mentioned countries. However, gross claims payments in Poland have been dropping for several years (-3.1% in 2012, -11.2% in 2013, -11.4% in 2014).

Structural improvements in risk management and product design may explain the decline in gross claims payments in Australia

In Australia, the strong decline in gross claims payments in 2015 may be accounted for by several factors, notably reported structural improvements in risk management that have been factored into product design, pricing, underwriting and claims management. The significant decline relative to 2014 in Australia was also the likely result of a high level of claims paid in disability income insurance in 2014.

Just as an expansion in life premiums can explain increases in gross claims payments, a decline in premiums can lead to declining claims payments over time. For example, the decline in gross claims payments in the Czech Republic in 2015 (-12.9%) may partly be explained by a continued fall in gross premiums over recent years which may be in turn the result of a decline in the number of insurance policies, and in particular in the newly concluded contracts.

Claims development: Non-life sector

Gross claims payments in the non-life sector grew in most countries

Gross non-life claims grew in real terms in most countries. All Latin American countries except Honduras experienced a growth in real gross claims payments in the non-life segment. Two thirds of OECD countries also saw an increase in real non-life gross claims payments.

Ireland and New Zealand had high growth in non-life gross claims payments both in 2014 and 2015. Gross claims paid by non-life insurers increased in Ireland by 20.3% and 34.9% in 2014 and 2015 respectively, while in New Zealand grew by 23.4% and 11.6% in 2014 and 2015 respectively. The substantial increase in Ireland is however partly the result of a change in the statistical coverage between 2014 and 2015.

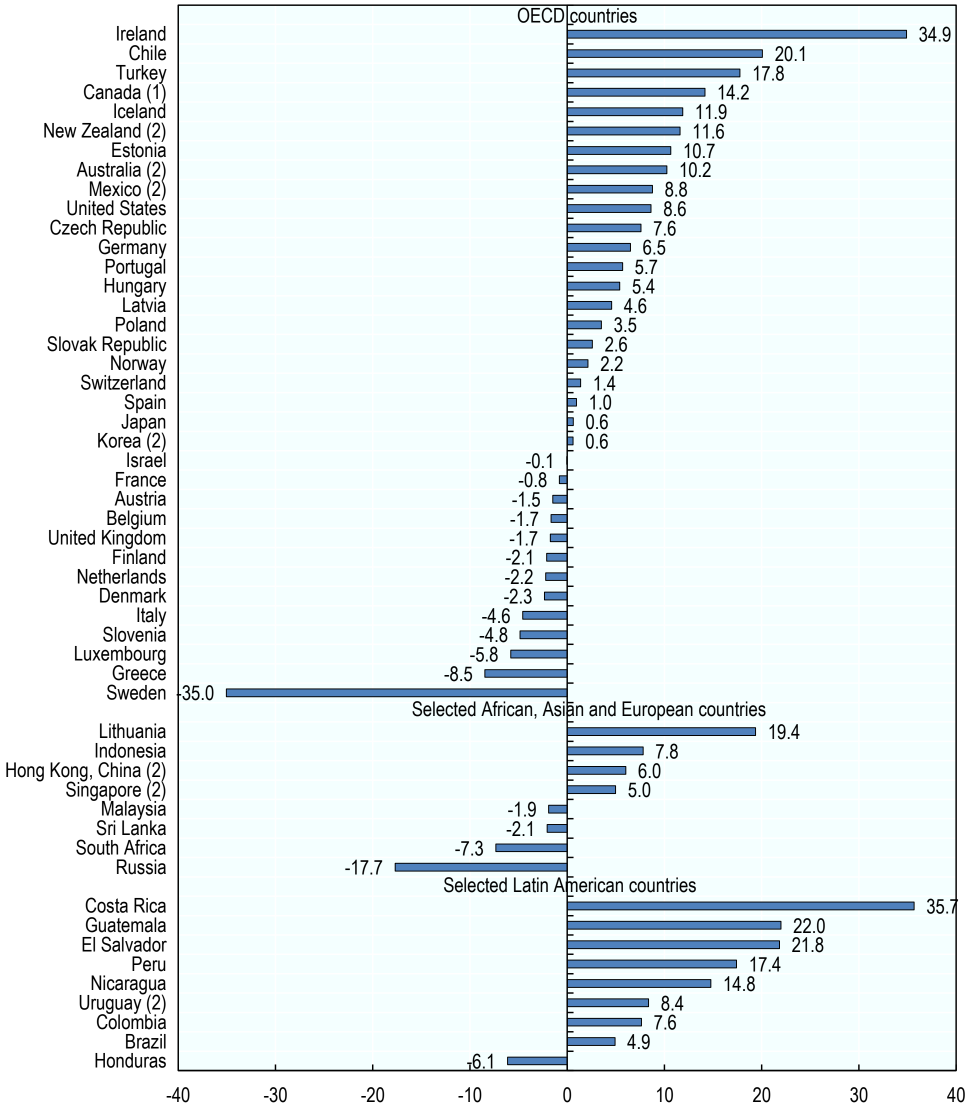
By contrast, gross claims payments by Greece's insurance companies continue to decline in the non-life segment in 2015 (-8.5%) as in recent years.

Catastrophe events can have an important impact in claims trends

Catastrophe events can have an important impact on trends in gross claims payments. The increase of 4.9% in real terms in gross claims payments in Brazil is partly due to the environmental disaster in Mariana in November 2015. Storm and hail events in Australia led to claims growth in the residential and commercial property segments, driving a more than 10% increase in grow claims payments. In Honduras, non-life gross claims payments decreased by -6.1%. However, Honduras faces catastrophe risk that could lead to an increase in gross claims payments in future years given its location within the "Atlantic Hurricane Corridor".

Figure 3. Annual real growth of gross claims payments in the non-life sector, 2015

In per cent



Notes: The claims payments indicator includes variations in outstanding claims provisions to reflect better the magnitude of the obligations that the industry had in 2015 as a result of insured events that occurred. The large increase in gross claims payments the non-life sector in Ireland and the decrease in gross claims payments in the non-life sector in Sweden come from a change in the population in 2014 and 2015. (1) When the breakdown of gross claims paid or changes in claims outstanding provisions for composite undertakings into their life and non-life businesses was not available, the breakdown in each subsector was assumed to be the same as the one for gross written premiums. (2) Variations in outstanding claims provisions are not taken into account in the chart.

Source: OECD Global Insurance Statistics.

Gross claims payments are associated with the developments of the markets

Like in the life sector, growth (decline) in gross claims payments in the non-life sector are usually associated with growth (decline) in gross premiums. Increases in gross claims payments in the Czech Republic (7.6%) and Lithuania (19.4%), for example, were largely driven by the expansion of motor vehicle insurance and therefore the number of claims. Gross premiums indeed increased by 4.3% and 6.1% in real terms in the non-life sector in the Czech Republic and in Lithuania respectively.

Legal framework can influence claims levels

Changes in the legal framework can also have an influence on the overall level of claims payments. The 17.8% increase in real gross claims payments in Turkey in 2015 was partly driven by the amendment of the motor third-party insurance (including on a retroactive basis) that loosened the conditions to have recourse against drivers or drivers' heirs in the case of deadly accidents that could go back 10 years.

Combined ratio: Non-life sector

The combined ratio measures the operational underwriting profitability of insurance companies in the non-life sector on their direct business, allowing for the disaggregation of the sources of profitability.[1] It is the aggregation of the loss ratio (which measures claims paid and changes in claims provisions relative to gross premiums written) and the expense ratio (which measures expenses incurred and commissions relative to gross premiums written). A lower combined ratio can be due to higher premiums, better cost control and/or more rigorous management of risks covered in insurance classes. A combined ratio of more than 100% represents an underwriting loss for a non-life insurer. It should be noted that an underwriting loss does not indicate an overall loss, as these losses can be recovered through investment earnings.

An overall underwriting profit was achieved in most countries in 2015

The non-life insurance sector in most OECD countries (30 out of the 33 reporting OECD countries) achieved a combined ratio lower than 100% in 2015 (see Figure 4). In most cases, the combined ratio was stable relative to 2014 with many of the same countries also achieving a ratio below 100% in 2014.

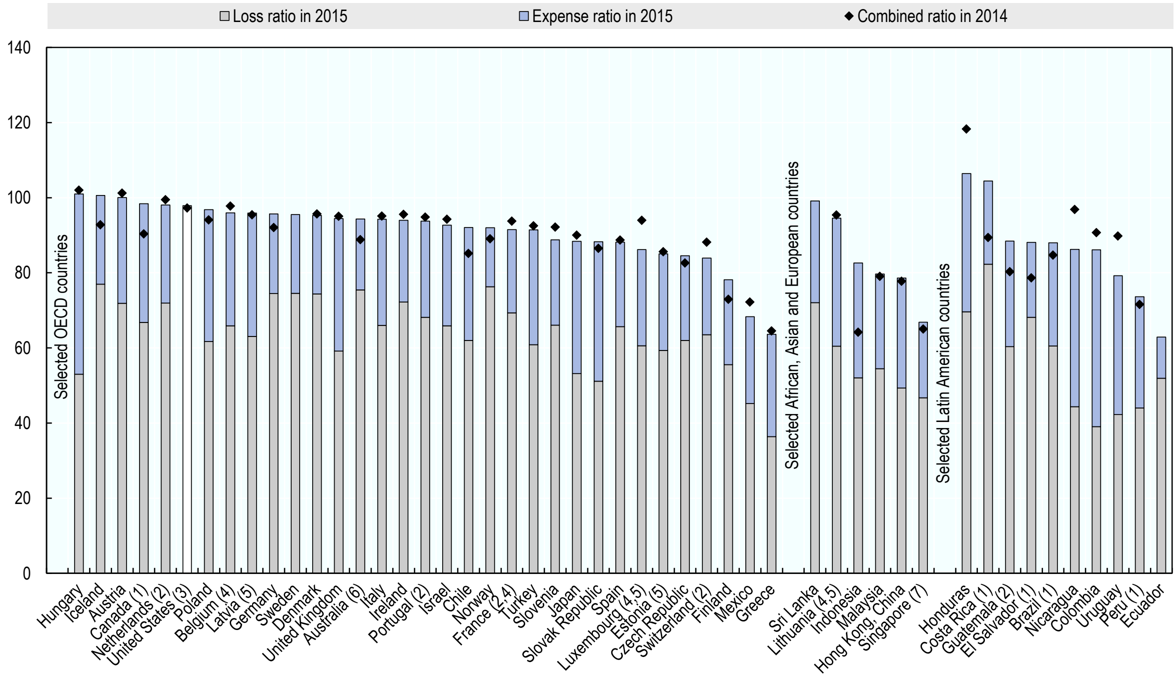
The lowest combined ratio in the OECD was observed in Greece (63.6% in 2015). The combined ratio in Greece was relatively stable compared to 2014, but increased compared to 2013 due to increase reinsurance costs and costs for Solvency II implementation.

In the OECD, the combined ratio in the non-life sector exceeded 100% in 2015 in three countries: Austria, Iceland and Hungary. In all these countries except Iceland, the combined ratio of non-life was already above 100% in 2014 but declined towards 100%.

1 The combined ratio in this report is defined as a sum of gross claims paid, the variation in outstanding claims provisions, gross operating expenses and gross commissions divided by gross written premiums (for direct business only). It should be noted that the inclusion of reinsurance pay-outs in the calculation would likely have material impacts for many countries and could lead to some underwriting results calculated as losses becoming overall underwriting profits.

Figure 4. Combined ratio for the non-life segment, 2014-2015

In per cent



Notes: The combined ratio is calculated in this report as the sum of gross claims payments, changes in outstanding claims provision, gross operating expenses, and gross commissions divided by gross written premiums. i.e., Combined ratio = “Loss ratio” + “Expense ratio”, where:

- Loss ratio: (Gross claims paid + changes in outstanding claims provision) / gross written premiums (the latter used as a proxy for gross earned premiums); and,
- Expense ratio = (Gross operating expenses + commissions) / Gross written premiums.

The combined ratio is used in analysing the underwriting performance of insurance companies, especially for non-life insurance where the risk exposure is short-term -- generally one year. The use of the combined ratio for long-term business such as life insurance is of limited use only. When available, this chart shows the breakdown of the combined ratio in 2015 between loss and expenses ratio in 2015.

(1) When the breakdown of gross claims paid, changes in claims outstanding provisions, gross operating expenses or commissions for composite undertakings into their life and non-life businesses was not available, the breakdown in each subsector was assumed to be the same as the one for gross written premiums. (2) Data include reinsurance accepted business. (3) Source: NAIC. Data refer to the US industry combined ratio. (4) Data include business abroad. (5) Data refer to domestic undertakings only. (6) Earned premiums (instead of gross written premiums) for direct insurers were used in the calculation of the combined ratio. The numerator of the combined ratios includes reinsurance business accepted by direct insurers. (7) The low combined ratio may partly come from the fact that it does not include the changes in outstanding claims provisions.

Source: OECD Global Insurance Statistics.

An overall underwriting profit was achieved in most countries in 2015

Outside the OECD area, most reporting countries had combined ratios below 100% in 2015. Costa Rica and Honduras are the only two countries where the combined ratio was higher than 100% in 2015. The combined ratio was also above 100% in Honduras in 2014 but it was below 100% in Costa Rica.

In general, the loss ratio accounted for the major part of the combined ratio.

Expense ratios varied significantly across countries, ranging from 11% of gross premiums in Ecuador to 48% of gross premiums in Hungary. Gross operating expenses and commissions were close to 50% of gross premiums in Hungary and Colombia. Where expense ratios are high relative to other countries, insurance companies have an opportunity to improve underwriting profitability by controlling and reducing operating expenses.

The expenses ratios decreased in several countries in 2015, such as in Portugal (from 25.9% in 2014 to 25.6% in 2015). The decrease in Portugal likely reflects the efforts from insurers to reduce the cost of the structures that support their business (particularly on the payroll), and contributed to the improvement of the combined ratio in 2015.

Investment allocation and performance

Insurers hold primarily bonds in most cases

The investment portfolios of most insurers, whether operating in the life, non-life or both segments, continue to be dominated by bonds (and particularly by bonds issued by public administrations).

While no major shift away from bonds was detected in 2015, the asset allocation of European insurance companies may be impacted as a result of the implementation of the Solvency II Directive from 1 January 2016, which introduces a number of changes to the manner in which capital risk charges are applied.

Real investment returns were positive in 2015 but lower than in 2014

Real investment returns were positive in 2015 in most countries for all types of insurers. However, these returns were slightly lower than those achieved in 2014, highlighting the continuing negative impact of the prolonged low interest rate environment on investment performance.

Portfolio allocation: Life insurers

Bonds continue to dominate life insurers' portfolio

Overall, life insurers continued to invest primarily in bonds in 2015.[2] In the OECD area, 26 countries reported an allocation by life insurers to bonds of more than 50% of their portfolio (Figure 5). Life insurers in a further 11 non-OECD countries, including 6 from Latin America, and 5 from Asia or Europe also held more than 50% of their portfolio in bonds.

2 Table 1 provides data on portfolio allocations to bonds, shares and other investments for 2014 and 2015.

Bonds represent more than 75% of life insurers' portfolio in one third of reporting OECD countries

In one third of reporting OECD countries (11 countries), bonds represent more than 75% of the portfolio of life insurers. Among these 11 countries, 9 are in the European Union: Austria, the Czech Republic, France, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Slovak Republic and Spain. Life insurers in Estonia and Portugal have slightly increased their allocation to bonds in 2015 compared to 2014.

Most of the bonds held by life insurers are public-sector bonds. The proportion of public-sector bonds exceeds the proportion of private-sector bonds in 20 out of the 25 reporting OECD countries (Figure 6). In 12 OECD countries, public-sector bonds alone account for more than half of the portfolio of life insurers.

The continued investment in fixed-income securities, despite low yields, is likely due to the relative stability and predictability in returns that these assets offer to insurers as well as the need to meet regulatory and/or supervisory imperatives.

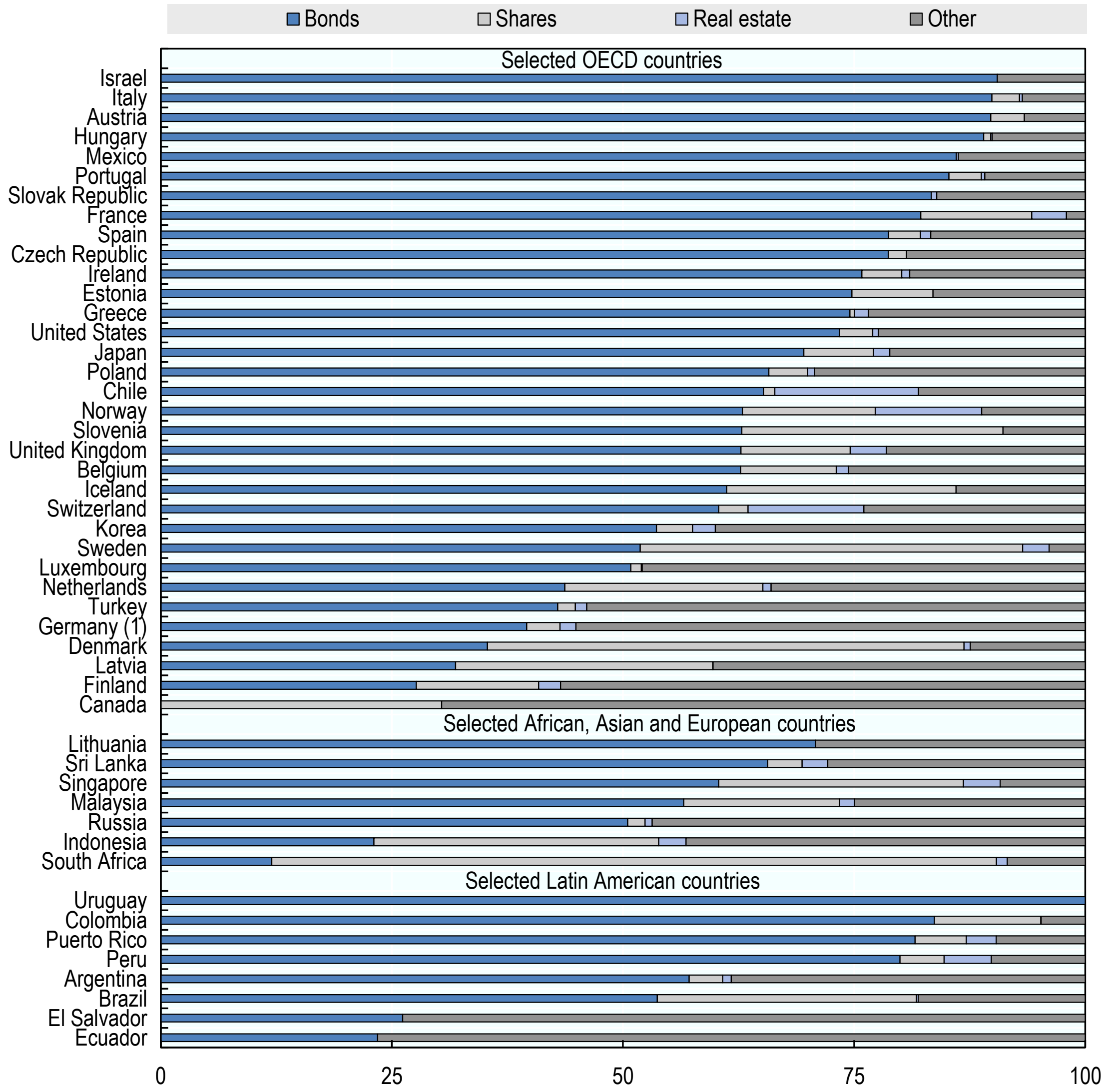
Shares dominate the portfolio of life insurers in two countries in 2015: Denmark and South Africa. In these countries, shares represented respectively 51.5% and 78.4% of the investments of life insurers.

While life insurers usually invested more in bonds and shares than real estate, real estate accounted for more than 10% of the portfolio allocation of life insurers in three countries: Chile, Norway and Switzerland.

In a number of countries, including Canada, Finland, Germany, Ecuador and El Salvador, a significant share of life insurer investments were reported as "other investments". In the case of Germany, the "other investments" category includes loans and mutual fund investments for which no look-through was available. Life insurers in Iceland shifted a part of their investments away from bonds and shares to other investments. However, limited information was available to understand the nature of the investments reported in this category.

Figure 5. Investment portfolio allocation of domestic direct life insurers, 2015

As a percentage of total investment

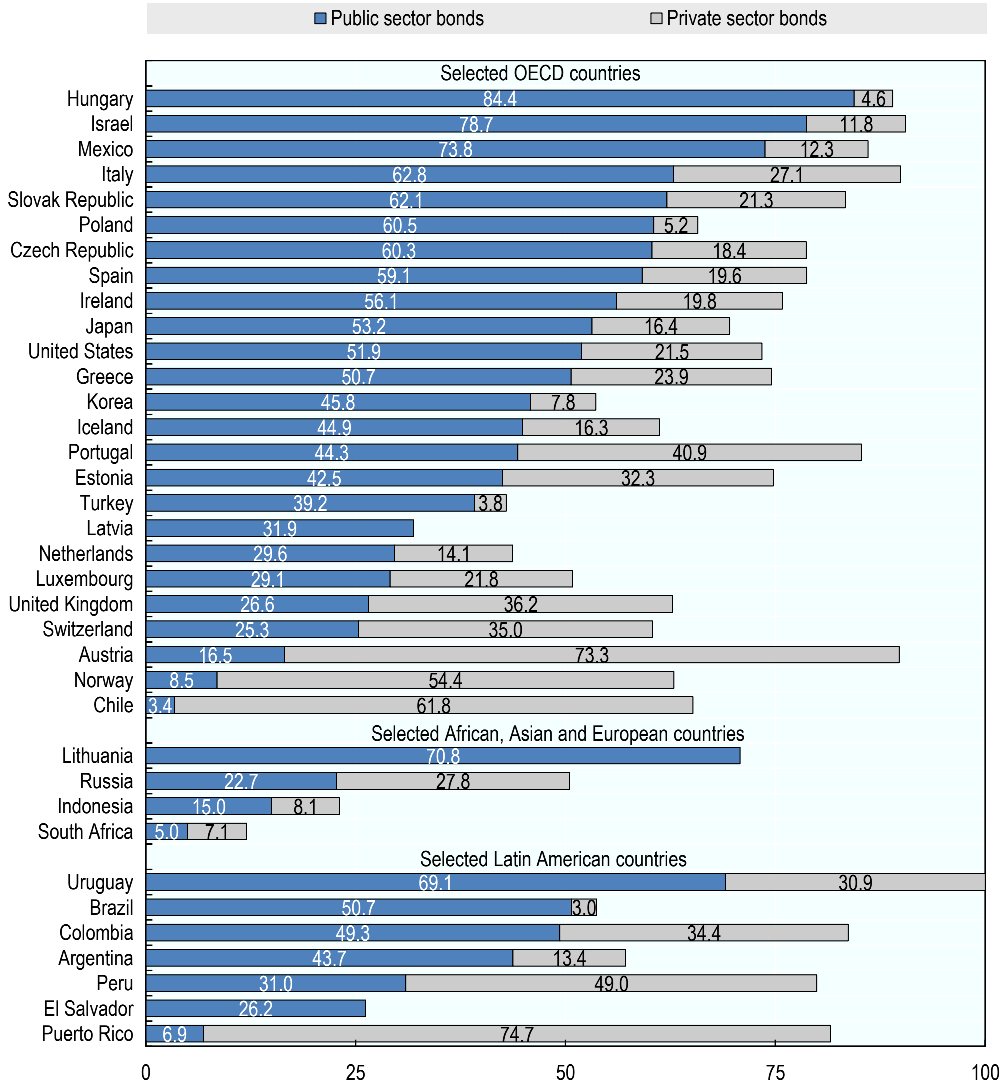


Notes: Data exclude assets linked to unit-linked products where risk is fully borne by policyholders. (1) The “Other” category mainly comprises loans and mutual fund investments for which no look-through was available.

Source: OECD Global Insurance Statistics.

Figure 6. Portfolio allocation to public and private-sector bonds by domestic direct life insurers, 2015

As a percentage of total investment



Notes: Data exclude assets linked to unit-linked products where risk is fully borne by policyholders.

Source: OECD Global Insurance Statistics.

Portfolio allocation: Non-life insurers

Bonds also dominate the portfolio of non-life insurers

Bonds are still seen as safe investments with lower risks than other investments in which non-life insurers continued to invest predominantly.[3] Overall, the non-life insurers in 29 countries (21 OECD countries and 8 non-OECD members) out of the 50 reporting countries allocated more than 50% of their portfolios in bonds (Figure 7).

The average proportion of OECD non-life insurers' portfolios allocated to bonds was 57.3%, slightly lower than the average proportion of bonds in in the portfolios of OECD life insurers (63.7%).

Non-life insurers held more than 75% of their portfolio in bonds in nine countries, including five OECD countries and four non-OECD members in Latin America.

Non-life insurers in Estonia and Slovenia increased their bond allocated in 2015 compared to 2014. By contrast, non-life insurers in Switzerland decreased their allocation to bonds from 36.6% of their portfolio in 2014 to 34.7% in 2015.

Non-life insurers hold more public-sector bonds than private-sector bonds

Non-life insurers hold more public-sector bonds than private-sector debt in 18 out of the 23 reporting OECD countries, 6 out of the 9 reporting non-OECD members in Latin America, and 2 out of the 4 other reporting countries (Figure 8). The split between public and private sector debt is usually relatively balanced, although in few countries, the proportion of private sector bonds in the portfolio is significantly smaller than the proportion of private sector bonds, such as: Brazil (3.0% in private-sector bonds compared to 81.2% in public-sector bonds), Guatemala (0.9% in private-sector bonds compared to 49.1% in public-sector bonds) and Hungary (4.5% in private-sector bonds compared to 85.2% in public-sector bonds).

Private-sector bonds dominate the portfolio of non-life insurers in two countries: Norway and Puerto Rico. In these two countries, private-sector bonds accounted for 56.4% and 55.2%, respectively, of the overall portfolio of non-life insurers. Almost half of the portfolio of non-life insurers in Uruguay was also allocated to private-sector bonds.[4]

Austria was the country that reported the highest proportion of shares in the portfolios of non-life insurers (39.6%), followed by Sweden (38.3%), Iceland (30.8%), Finland (29.7%) and South Africa (25.9%). The proportion of all investment allocated by Icelandic and Swedish non-life insurers to equities increased by 7.0 percentage points (pp.) and 7.8 pp. respectively. The increase in the investments in shares in Iceland is partly explained by a shift away from bonds (-5.3 pp.). Capital controls are still in place in Iceland, limiting the investment opportunities of insurance

3 Table 1 provides data on portfolio allocations to bonds, shares and other investments for 2014 and 2015.

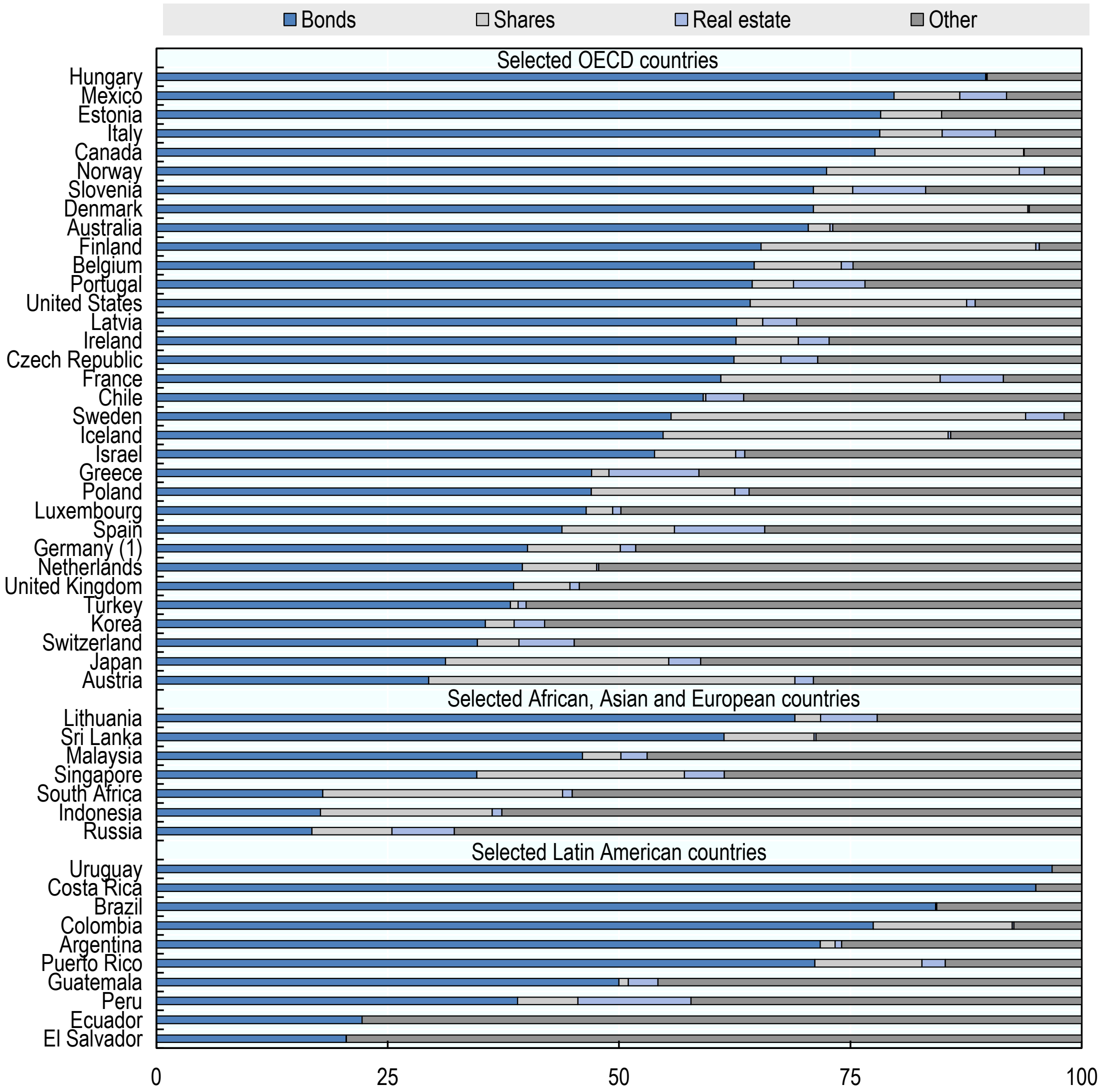
4 Insurers dealing with only non-life insurance business represent a minor part of the insurance industry in Uruguay.

companies. The Icelandic government is planning a partial elimination of these capital controls that could lead to changes in the investment allocations of insurance companies in the future.

Similar to life insurers, the proportion of investment allocated to real estate is usually lower than that allocated to bonds and shares. Peru was the country where non-life insurers allocated the highest proportion of their investment to real estate (12.2%) and the only country where non-life insurers invested more than 10% of their portfolio into real estate.

Figure 7. Investment portfolio allocation of domestic direct non-life insurers, 2015

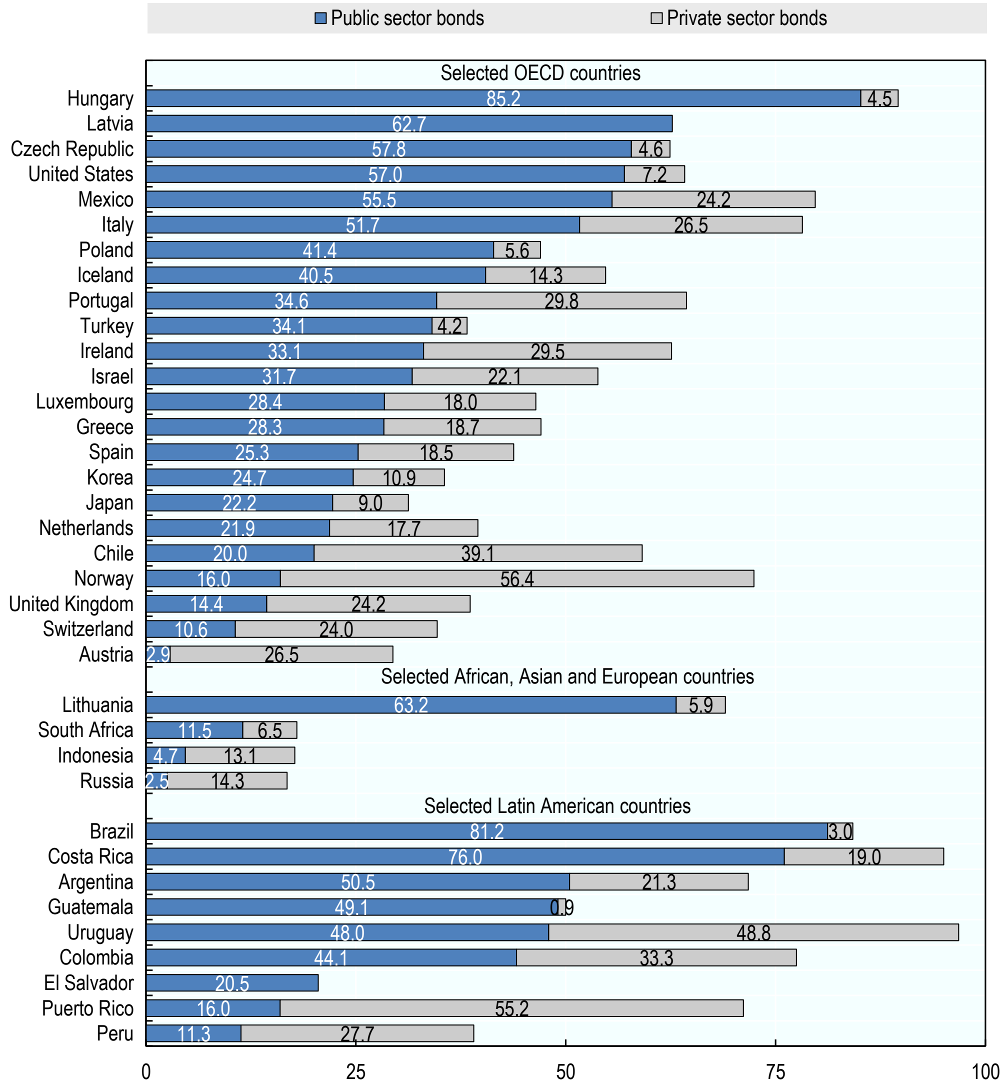
As a percentage of total investment



Notes: Data exclude assets linked to unit-linked products where risk is fully borne by policyholders. (1) The “Other” category mainly comprises loans and mutual fund investments for which no look-through was available.
Source: OECD Global Insurance Statistics.

Figure 8. Portfolio allocation to public and private-sector bonds by domestic direct non-life insurers, 2015

As a percentage of total investment



Notes: Data exclude assets linked to unit-linked products where risk is fully borne by policyholders.

Source: OECD Global Insurance Statistics.

Ten countries reported that “other investments” (other than bonds, shares and real estate) accounted for more than half of the portfolio of non-life insurers (Korea, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom in the OECD area; and Ecuador, El Salvador, Indonesia, Russia and South Africa outside the OECD area).

Portfolio allocation: Composite insurers

A number of OECD and non-OECD countries allow insurance companies to offer insurance products classified as both life and non-life products under the OECD classification of classes of insurance (for example, life insurance companies in many countries offer health/accident and sickness insurance, which is classified as non-life business under the OECD classification).[5] These companies are accounted for as composite companies.

Composite insurers held the highest proportion of bonds compared to other types of insurers

Composite companies also invest predominantly in bonds and allocate even more of their investments to bonds than life and non-life insurers (70.9%, on average, in OECD countries).[6] Bonds account for more than half of the portfolio of composite insurers in all reporting OECD countries except the United Kingdom (Figure 9). Composite insurers reduce their allocation to bonds in Portugal but still held more than 60% of their portfolio in bonds in 2015.

Bonds also dominate the portfolio of composite insurers outside the OECD area, 12 out of the 16 reporting non-OECD countries allocated more than half of their portfolios to bonds.

Public-sector bonds account for most investments in bonds, except in Canada, Russia and a few European (e.g. Austria) and Latin American countries (e.g. Peru).

Singapore, the United Kingdom and Sri Lanka were the three countries with the highest proportion of composite insurers’ portfolios invested in shares (20.4%, 23.9% and 31.3% respectively). Composite companies of other countries had less than 20% of their portfolios allocated to shares.

Real estate investments accounted for less than 10% of the portfolios of composite insurers in all reporting countries.

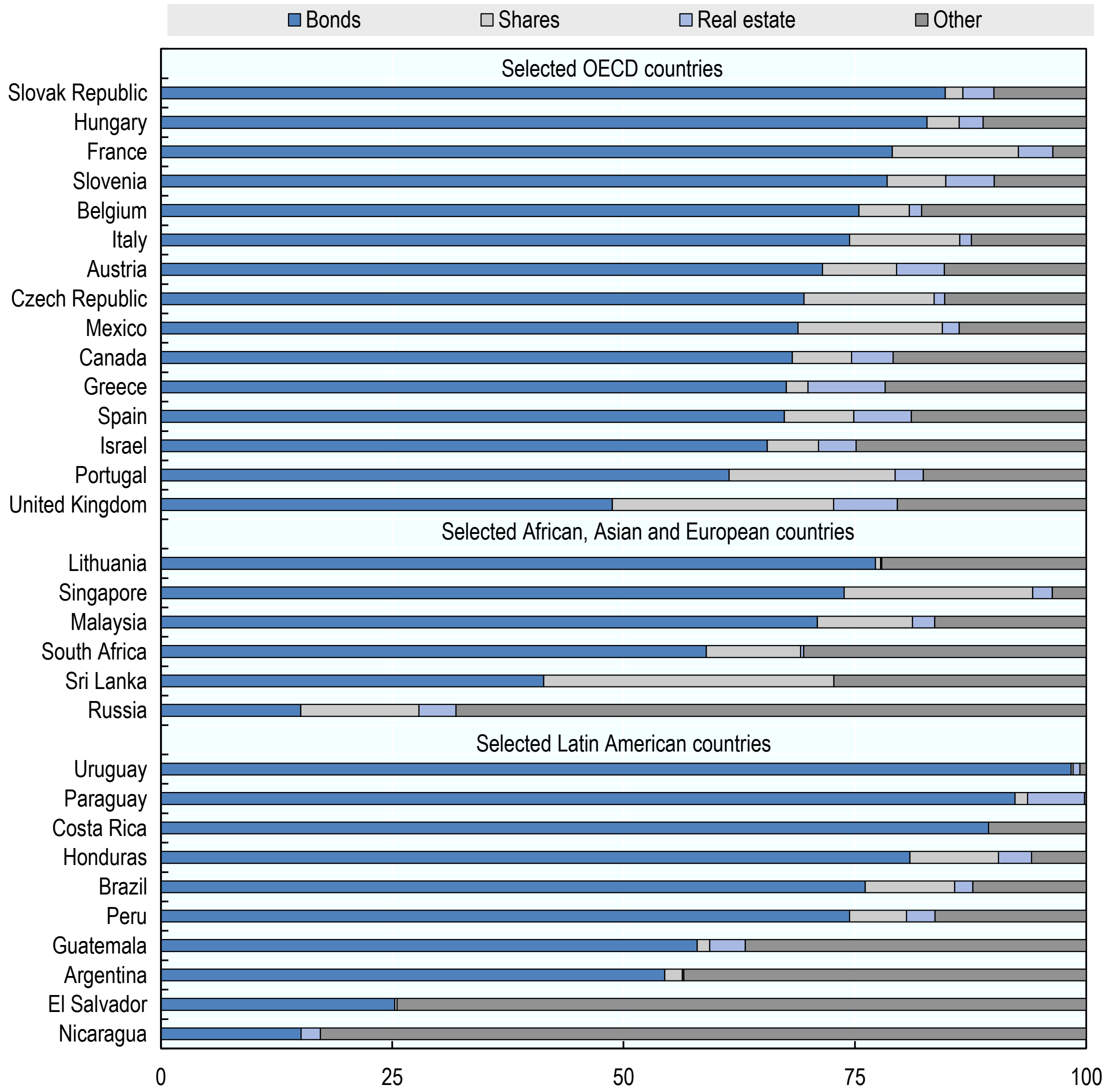
The proportion of investment allocated to the “other” investment category was highest in El Salvador, Nicaragua and Russia. In the case of Russia, the “other” category included mainly bank deposits and debt receivables. Russian composite insurers favour investing in liquid assets in order to ensure their capacity to fulfil their obligations to policyholders.

5 Table 7 lists the countries that permit the establishment of composite insurers.

6 Table 1 provides data on portfolio allocations to bonds, shares and other investments for 2014 and 2015.

Figure 9. Investment portfolio allocation of domestic composite insurers, 2015

As a percentage of total investment

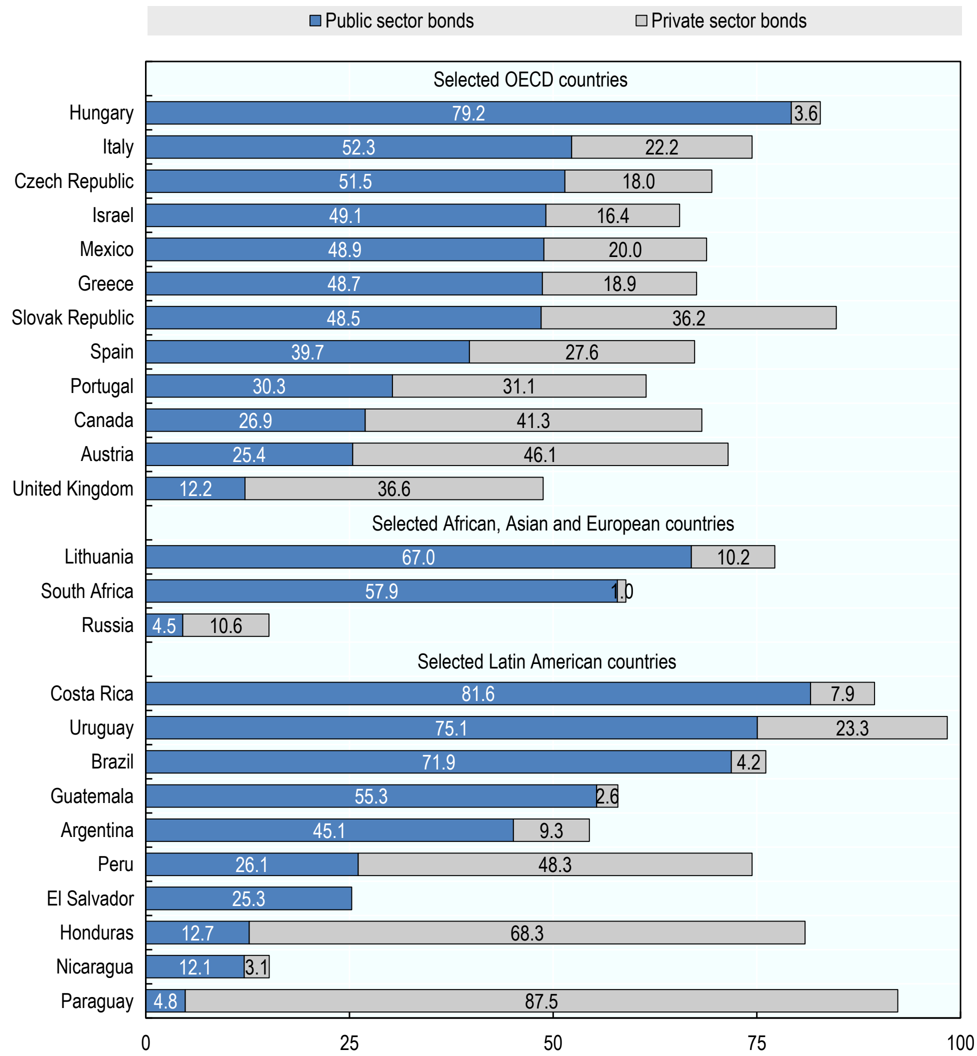


Notes: Data exclude assets linked to unit-linked products where risk is fully borne by policyholders.

Source: OECD Global Insurance Statistics.

Figure 10. Portfolio allocation to public and private-sector bonds by domestic direct composite insurers, 2015

As a percentage of total investment



Notes: Data exclude assets linked to unit-linked products where risk is fully borne by policyholders.
Source: OECD Global Insurance Statistics.

Investment returns

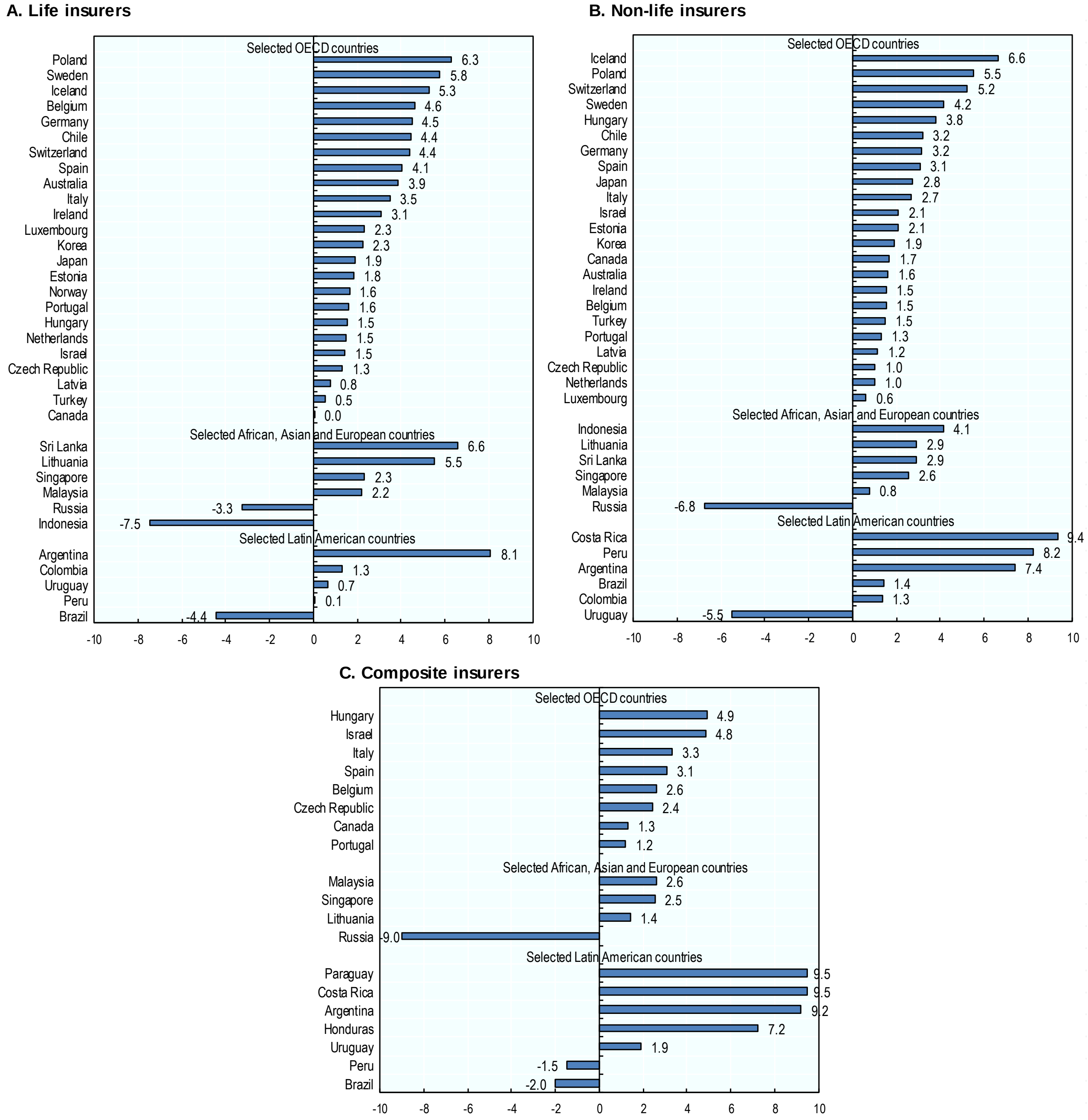
Insurers achieved positive investment results in most countries in 2015

Real investment returns were positive in most countries in 2015, across all insurance segments, i.e. life insurers, non-life insurers and composite insurers (Figure 11). Life insurers achieved real positive investment returns in 32 out of the 35 reporting countries. Non-life insurers had real positive investment returns in 33 out of the 35 reporting countries as well. Composite companies in 16 countries out of 19 achieved real positive investment rates of returns.

Among life insurers, real investment returns ranged from -7.5% in Indonesia to 8.1% in Argentina.

Figure 11. Average real net investment return by type of domestic insurer in 2015

In per cent



Notes: Average real net investment return calculations are based on nominal net investment return reported by countries and the variation of the Consumer Price Index (CPI).

Source: OECD Global Insurance Statistics.

Life insurers in all the OECD countries achieved positive investment return

Life insurers in all OECD countries achieved real positive investment rates of return in 2015, with the highest returns among OECD countries observed in Poland. Three OECD countries had real investment returns higher than 5%: Iceland (5.3%), Poland (6.3%) and Sweden (5.8%) while ten additional countries had real investment returns higher than 2%, including Germany. In Germany, the relatively high returns of life insurers in 2015 (4.5%) were partly driven by the liquidation of valuation reserves to finance the cost of establishing additional provisions to the premium reserve (a requirement introduced as a response to the low interest rate environment). Real investment returns were positive but below 1% in Canada, Latvia and Turkey.

Life insurers experienced negative investment returns in 2015 in three countries: Brazil (-4.4%), Indonesia (-7.5%) and Russia (-3.3%). High inflation in Brazil (10.7%) and Russia (12.9%) in 2015 may partly explain the negative performance in real terms of non-life insurers' investments.

Real returns of non-life insurers were positive in all reporting countries, except in two non-OECD countries

Real returns of non-life insurers were positive in all reporting countries, except two non-OECD countries. The lowest real returns in 2015 were experienced by non-life insurers operating in Russia (-6.8%), followed by Uruguay (-5.5%). The highest real returns were achieved by non-life insurers in Costa Rica (9.4%), Peru (8.2%), Argentina (7.4%) and Iceland (6.6%). Non-life insurers also achieved real returns above 5% in 2015 in Poland (for the third consecutive year) and in Switzerland.

The lowest and highest returns in 2015 were experienced by composite insurers

The highest and the lowest returns experienced by insurance companies across all segments were observed among composite companies. Composite companies in Russia experienced the lowest real investment return (-9.0%) in 2015 of all insurance segments (including life insurers and non-life insurers) among all reporting countries. By contrast, the strongest returns of all countries were achieved by composite insurers in Paraguay and Costa Rica and were close to 10%.

Composite companies in all reporting OECD countries had positive real returns in 2015, ranging from 1.2% in Portugal to 4.9% in Hungary.

Though positive, real returns in 2015 were lower than in 2014

Although insurers in most countries achieved positive returns in 2015, real returns were lower than those achieved in 2014 in most countries.[7] Real returns were lower than those in 2014 for life insurers in 25 countries, for non-life insurers in 21 countries, and composite insurers in 11 countries.

The continued low interest rates may explain the lower returns in 2015 than in 2014

The deterioration in investment performance is the likely result from the continued low interest rate environment. Insurers are particularly impacted by low interest rates given the importance of (mostly public) bonds in their investment portfolios. As older (likely higher-yielding) bonds mature, insurers are left with limited choice but to invest the proceeds into bonds with lower yields.

7 Table 2 provides average real net investment returns for 2014 and 2015.

Profitability: Return on equity

The return on equity (ROE) is an indicator of profitability and income generating capacity of insurers.[8] This indicator shows how much insurance companies generate with the capital shareholders have invested.

ROE was positive for all types of insurers in most countries.

ROE was positive, and sometimes very high, for all types of insurers (i.e. life insurers, non-life insurers and composite insurers) in most countries in 2015 (Figure 12). Australia and Argentina had stable and high ROE across all segments in 2015. Life insurers in three countries and non-life insurers in eight countries however faced negative overall ROE in 2015.

Among life insurers, the strongest ROEs were observed among non-OECD countries (e.g. Brazil, Lithuania). The ROE of life insurers has been high and stable over the last years. Among OECD countries, the ROE of life insurers was the highest in 2015 in New Zealand (26.7%), followed by Iceland (24.4%), Poland (24.1%) and Estonia (23.0%). Life insurers in four additional countries achieved a ROE above 15% (Australia, Czech Republic, Ireland and Turkey). The relatively high-level of profitability of life insurers in Ireland may be partly driven by the more limited offering of savings products with embedded guarantees, meaning that investment risks are often borne by policyholders.

The ROE of life insurers was negative in 2015 in Israel, Latvia and Uruguay.[9] In the case of Latvia, the negative ROE was partly due to the losses incurred by life insurers as a result of an increase in the amount of benefits paid to policyholders.

The ROE of non-life insurers was positive in most countries in 2015. ROEs ranged from -49.1% in Czech Republic to 51.8% in Puerto Rico. Non-life insurers exhibited a ROE above 20% in seven countries: Argentina, Norway, Peru, Puerto Rico, Russia, Slovak Republic and Slovenia. The strong ROE achieved by non-life insurance companies in Peru (20.3%) may have been partly driven by the rapid growth of gross premiums. Non-life insurers in Finland and Switzerland have stable and high ROE (between 15% and 30% every year between 2013 and 2015).

By contrast, non-life insurers in Costa Rica and the Czech Republic had a negative ROE in 2015 (-46.0% and -49.1% respectively). The ROE of non-life insurers has been negative for several years in these two countries. Non-life insurers also had a negative ROE in a further six countries, including New Zealand and Turkey where pay-outs of non-life insurers have increased recently. In the case of New Zealand, the increase in the payments is due to the reassessment of some earthquake-related claims. In Turkey, the increase in gross claims payments was associated with court

8 The return on equity (ROE) is calculated, in this report, as the current year's net income divided by the average of the current and the previous year's shareholder equity as reported on the balance sheet calculated at an industry level.

9 Insurers dealing with only life insurance business represent a minor part of the insurance industry in Uruguay.

decisions that have been retroactively applied to motor vehicle accident claims going back 10 years.

The ROE of composite companies was positive in all reporting countries in 2015.

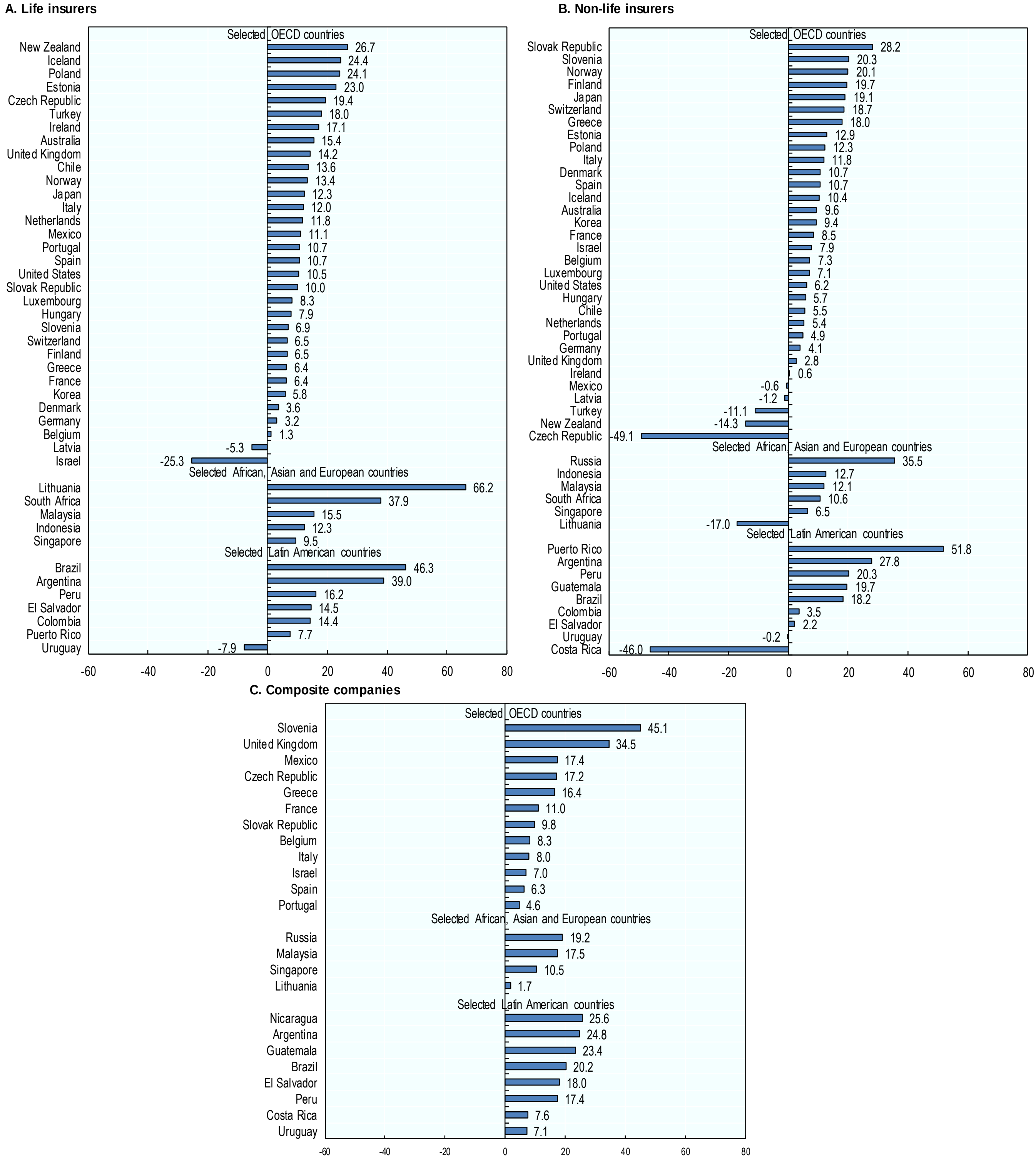
Although positive, the ROE has declined in a significant number of countries

The ROE of life insurers declined in 2015 relative to 2014 in 16 OECD countries, 6 non-OECD Latin American countries, and 5 other countries. The ROE of non-life insurers declined in 30 countries (22 OECD countries, 5 non-OECD Latin American countries and 3 other countries).[10] The ROE of composite insurers declined in 16 countries (8 OECD countries, 5 non-OECD Latin American countries and 3 other countries). The fall of the ROE of non-life insurers in Mexico and New Zealand for instance may be due to the high claims growth in 2015.

10 Table 3 provides return on equity for 2013, 2014 and 2015.

Figure 12. Return on equity by type of insurer in 2015

In per cent



Notes: ROE was calculated by dividing net income for the year N by average shareholder equity over N-1 and N.

Source: OECD Global Insurance Statistics.

Change in equity position

The change in equity position allows an understanding of the evolution of shareholder capital.[11] Changes may occur due to dividend distributions, share buybacks and issuance of share capital; they may also reflect unrecognised gains or losses that do not appear in the income statement but which may nonetheless be important for understanding an undertaking's financial position. For instance, unrealised gains and losses on investments held to maturity within an investment portfolio do not appear in the income statement, yet they are reflected in changes to shareholder equity.

Shareholder equity has increased in most countries

Shareholder equity has increased in most countries.[12] Shareholder equity increased in 33 out of 48 countries for life insurers, 37 out of 50 countries for non-life insurers, and 19 out of 28 countries for composite companies (Figure 13).

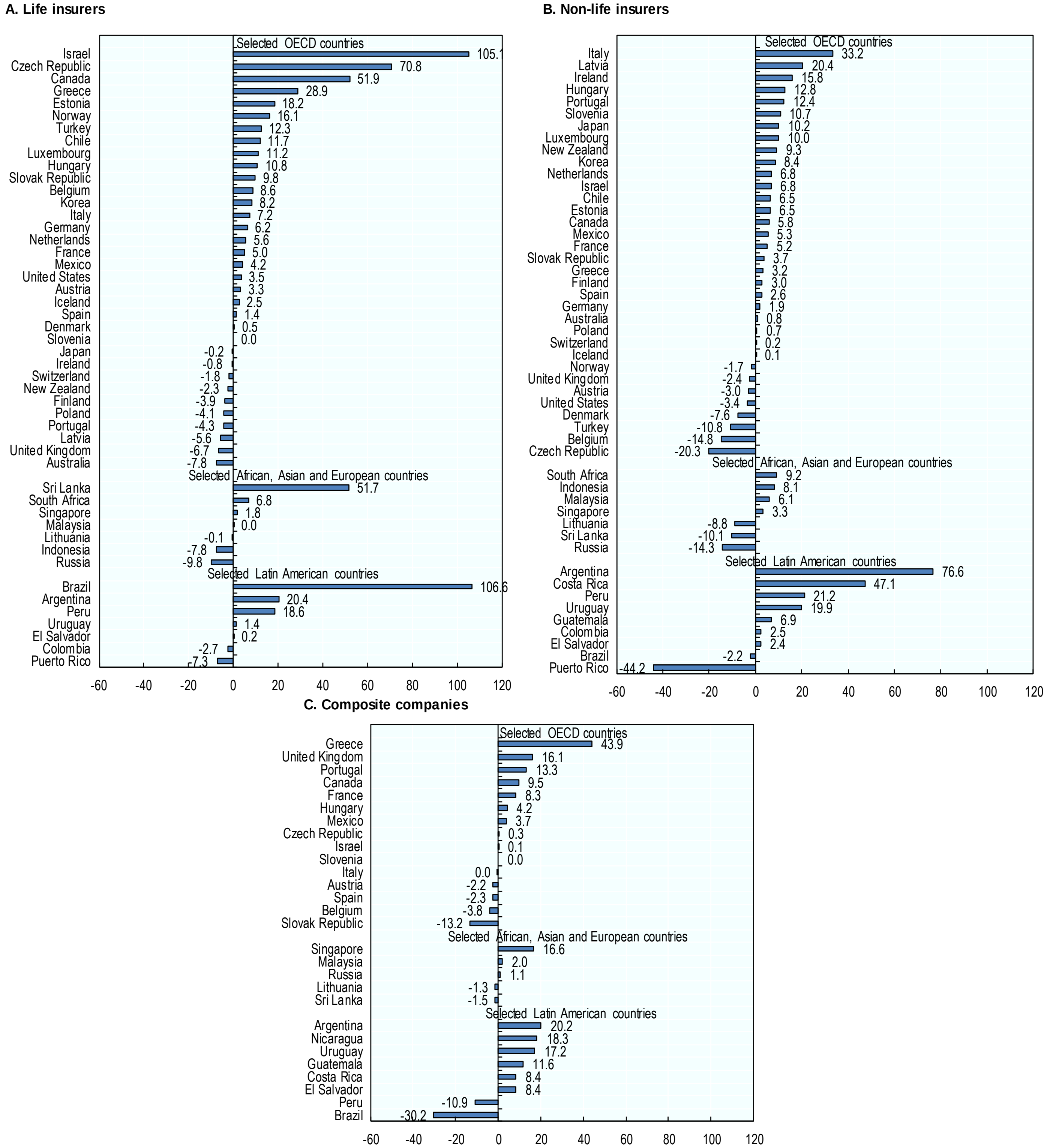
These changes in the shareholder equity may however be impacted by changes in the number of insurance companies and/or in their classification in 2015 relative to 2014 (for example, life, non-life, composite or domestic, foreign). The largest increase in shareholder equity, which was observed for life insurers in Brazil (106.6%), is due to the reclassification of a major insurance company from "composite" to "life insurer" as this company stopped writing non-life lines. The change in the shareholder equity was influenced by a change in the number of companies operating in Czech Republic (life insurers) and Italy (non-life insurers).

11 The change in equity position is obtained by dividing the change in total shareholder equity relative to the previous year over the total shareholder equity in the previous year.

12 Table 4 provides change in equity position for 2013, 2014 and 2015.

Figure 13. Change in equity position by type of insurer, 2015

In per cent



Notes: Change in equity position is calculated as the change in shareholder equity divided by the level of shareholder equity from the previous year.

Source: OECD Global Insurance Statistics.

ADDITIONAL NOTES

Notes to be taken into consideration when interpreting the data

This report is based on the responses provided by countries on results from the 2016 Global Insurance Statistics (GIS) exercise, including qualitative information supplied by countries or sourced from national administrative sources. More detailed information on the sector will be published in the *OECD Insurance Statistics* collection. Data collected under the GIS exercise can be accessed through: http://www.oecd.org/daf/fin/insurance/oecdinsurancestatistics.htm

Given possible divergences in national reporting standards, different methods for compiling data for the GIS exercise, caution needs to be exercised in interpreting the data. For this reason, countries are regularly requested to provide methodological information relevant for developing a thorough understanding of their submissions to the Global Insurance Statistics (GIS) exercise. The methodological notes below provide the main explanations in this respect.

- Economic data on Gross Domestic Product (GDP), exchanges rates and the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in economies come from the IMF International Financial Statistics (IFS) and the OECD Main Economic Indicators (MEI) databases.

- As per the OECD GIS framework, data in Figure 1 to 4, Figures 12 to 15 and Tables 3 and 4 normally refer to direct business and include domestically incorporated undertakings (i.e., incorporated under national law) and, where data are available, the branches and agencies of foreign undertakings operating in the country. Tables and figures about the asset allocation of insurers and investment rates of return in this publication only refer to domestic direct insurers. Some countries, particularly within the EU member states (such as Estonia, Italy and Portugal), in submitting data, may not be able to exclude the foreign branches of domestic undertakings. Therefore, data for those countries may include these foreign branches (particularly branches established within the EU).

- Composite undertakings operate in a number of countries, as shown in Table 7. In some countries, such as *Costa Rica* or *Uruguay*, most of the insurance companies are composite companies dealing with both life and non-life businesses.

- Conventional signs: "c" means confidential; "n.a." not applicable; ".." not available.

- Data for *Argentina* refer to the end of June instead of the end of December.

- Data for the non-life insurance sector in *Australia* excludes private health insurance.

- Data for *Estonia* refer to the whole direct business of Estonian companies, and include business written by branches of Estonian insurers.

- Data for the life sector in *Honduras* include the accident and health business of one company. Accident and health products are considered a non-life insurance product under OECD definitions.

- Data for *Indonesia* only refer to Conventional products and does not include Takaful insurance.

- The statistical data for *Israel* are supplied by and under the responsibility of the relevant Israeli authorities. The use of such data by the OECD is without prejudice to the status of the Golan Heights, East Jerusalem and Israeli settlements in the West Bank under the terms of international law.

- Data on composite insurers from *Italy* and *Portugal* include life insurers operating also in accident and health line of business.

- Data for *Japan* reflect fiscal year instead of calendar year, ending 31 March.

- Data for *Korea*'s non-life insurance sector include private pension products offered by non-life insurers. Private pension products are considered a life insurance product under OECD definitions.

- Data for *Malaysia* cover global business (within and outside Malaysia) including Takaful insurance.

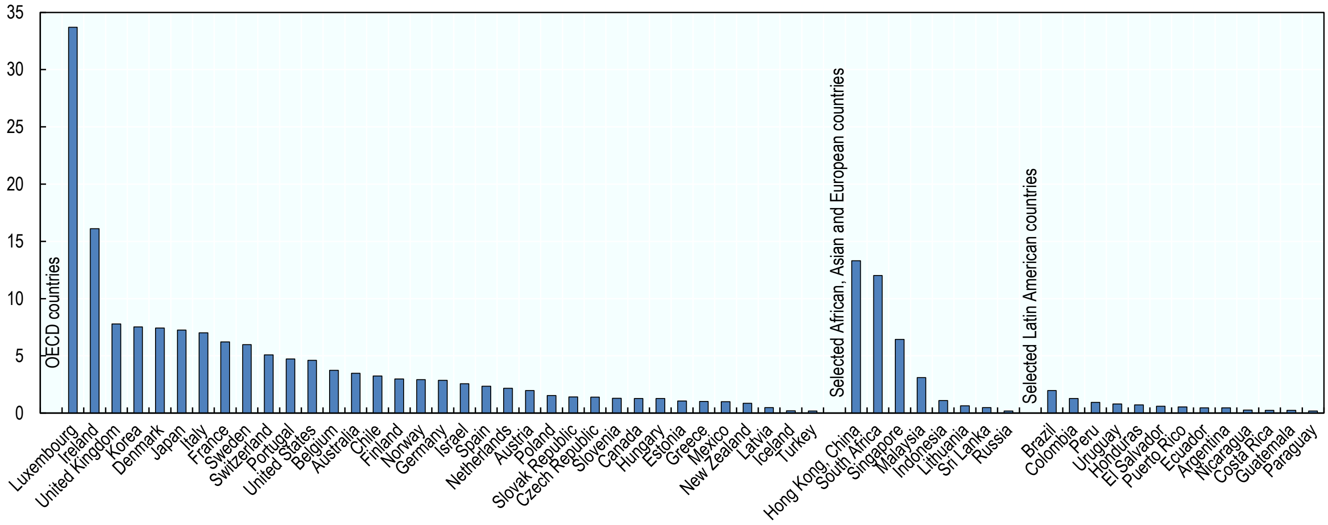
- Data supplied for *New Zealand* come from Statistic New Zealand's Annual Enterprise Survey. This is a financial survey of organisations from across the economy, compiling information at the latest balance date for each organisation. Data refer to the end of December for most undertakings operating in life insurance, and to the end of June in most cases for health and general insurance.

- Data for the *United States* also include the insurance activities in Puerto Rico.

STATISTICAL ANNEX

Figure 14. Penetration of the life insurance industry, 2015

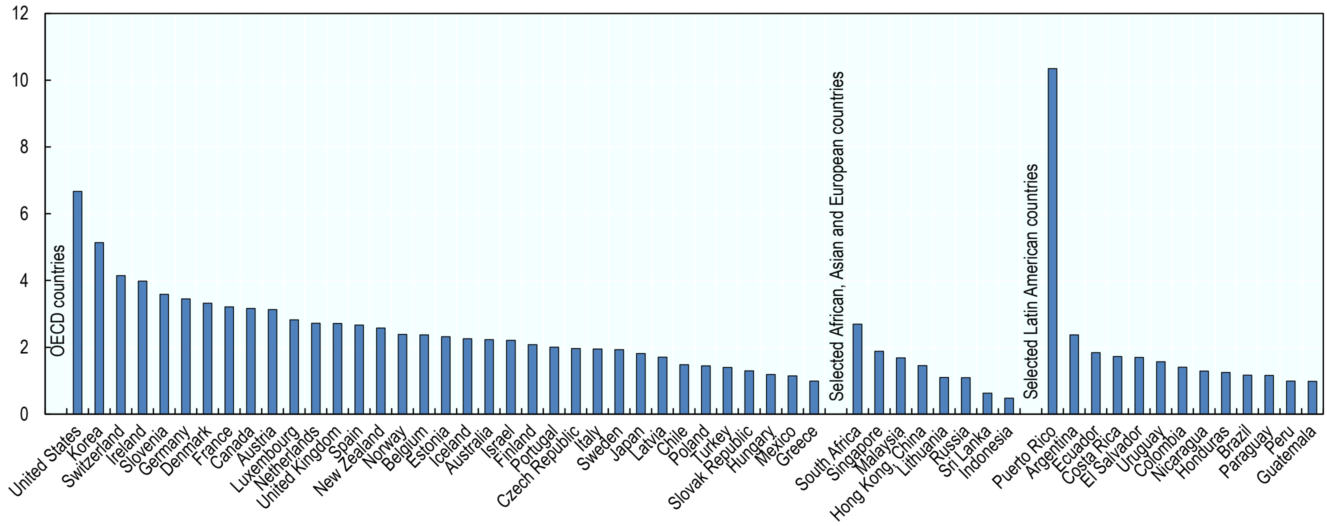
Direct gross premiums as a percentage of GDP



Source: OECD Global Insurance Statistics.

Figure 15. Penetration of the non-life insurance industry, 2015

Direct gross premiums as a percentage of GDP



Source: OECD Global Insurance Statistics.

Table 1. Investment portfolio allocation of domestic direct insurers, by type of insurers, 2014-2015

In per cent

		Life		Non-life		Composite	
		2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
Selected OECD countries							
Australia	Bonds	70.7	69.7	70.6	70.5	n.a.	n.a.
	Shares	18.9	16.8	2.0	2.3	n.a.	n.a.
	Other	10.4	13.5	27.4	27.2	n.a.	n.a.
Austria	Bonds	88.1	89.8	30.4	29.4	71.0	71.5
	Shares	4.3	3.6	40.2	39.6	8.4	8.0
	Other	7.6	6.6	29.4	31.0	20.6	20.5
Belgium	Bonds	61.0	62.7	63.5	64.6	76.7	75.4
	Shares	14.1	10.3	9.5	9.4	5.0	5.5
	Other	25.0	26.9	27.0	26.0	18.3	19.1
Canada	Bonds	0.0	0.0	77.6	77.7	67.5	68.2
	Shares	0.0	30.4	17.1	16.1	7.2	6.4
	Other	100.0	69.6	5.3	6.3	25.2	25.4
Chile	Bonds	64.5	65.2	60.5	59.1	n.a.	n.a.
	Shares	1.7	1.2	0.4	0.3	n.a.	n.a.
	Other	33.9	33.6	39.1	40.6	n.a.	n.a.
Czech Republic	Bonds	74.0	78.7	63.2	62.4	71.9	69.5
	Shares	1.6	2.0	5.4	5.1	12.7	14.1
	Other	24.4	19.3	31.4	32.5	15.4	16.4
Denmark	Bonds	36.2	35.3	71.4	71.0	n.a.	n.a.
	Shares	49.2	51.5	22.2	23.2	n.a.	n.a.
	Other	14.6	13.1	6.4	5.8	n.a.	n.a.
Estonia	Bonds	71.7	74.8	76.1	78.3	n.a.	n.a.
	Shares	8.8	8.8	6.4	6.6	n.a.	n.a.
	Other	19.5	16.5	17.6	15.1	n.a.	n.a.
Finland	Bonds	25.4	27.7	59.1	65.4	..	..
	Shares	13.9	13.2	29.7	29.7	..	..
	Other	60.7	59.1	11.2	5.0	..	..
France	Bonds	83.0	82.2	60.7	61.0	80.3	79.0
	Shares	11.9	12.0	24.6	23.7	12.6	13.6
	Other	5.0	5.8	14.6	15.3	7.1	7.3
Germany (1)	Bonds	40.0	39.6	40.6	40.1	n.a.	n.a.
	Shares	3.3	3.6	9.5	10.0	n.a.	n.a.
	Other	56.7	56.8	50.0	49.8	n.a.	n.a.
Greece	Bonds	43.8	74.6	58.8	47.0	75.3	67.6
	Shares	1.3	0.5	1.9	1.9	1.2	2.3
	Other	54.9	25.0	39.3	51.1	23.5	30.1
Hungary	Bonds	88.3	89.0	85.4	89.6	87.2	82.8
	Shares	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.1	2.8	3.5
	Other	10.8	10.2	14.6	10.3	10.0	13.7
Iceland	Bonds	69.0	61.2	60.0	54.8	n.a.	n.a.
	Shares	28.6	24.8	23.9	30.8	n.a.	n.a.
	Other	2.3	14.0	16.1	14.4	n.a.	n.a.
Ireland	Bonds	73.7	75.8	66.4	62.6	n.a.	n.a.
	Shares	5.0	4.3	5.8	6.7	n.a.	n.a.
	Other	21.2	19.8	27.8	30.6	n.a.	n.a.
Israel	Bonds	62.6	90.5	51.8	53.8	66.2	65.5
	Shares	0.0	0.0	9.5	8.8	5.6	5.5
	Other	37.4	9.5	38.8	37.4	28.2	28.9
Italy	Bonds	89.8	89.9	77.2	78.2	76.1	74.4
	Shares	3.2	3.0	6.9	6.7	12.9	11.9
	Other	7.0	7.1	15.9	15.1	11.0	13.7
Japan	Bonds	67.8	69.6	32.5	31.2	n.a.	n.a.
	Shares	8.2	7.5	29.4	24.1	n.a.	n.a.
	Other	24.0	22.9	38.1	44.6	n.a.	n.a.
Korea	Bonds	54.4	53.6	37.3	35.6	n.a.	n.a.
	Shares	4.5	3.9	3.8	3.1	n.a.	n.a.
	Other	41.1	42.5	58.8	61.3	n.a.	n.a.
Latvia	Bonds	24.9	31.9	59.8	62.7	n.a.	n.a.
	Shares	28.5	27.8	1.4	2.8	n.a.	n.a.
	Other	46.6	40.3	38.8	34.5	n.a.	n.a.
Luxembourg	Bonds	51.6	50.9	46.3	46.4	n.a.	n.a.
	Shares	3.0	1.1	3.5	2.8	n.a.	n.a.
	Other	45.4	48.0	50.2	50.7	n.a.	n.a.
Mexico	Bonds	85.3	86.1	77.7	79.7	67.8	68.8
	Shares	0.0	0.0	7.9	7.1	16.3	15.6
	Other	14.7	13.9	14.4	13.2	15.9	15.5
Netherlands	Bonds	41.0	43.7	43.6	39.5	n.a.	n.a.
	Shares	18.6	21.4	7.7	8.1	n.a.	n.a.
	Other	40.5	34.9	48.7	52.4	n.a.	n.a.
Norway	Bonds	63.0	62.9	68.4	72.4	n.a.	n.a.
	Shares	14.6	14.4	21.7	20.8	n.a.	n.a.
	Other	22.4	22.7	9.9	6.7	n.a.	n.a.
Poland	Bonds	65.7	65.8	44.2	47.0	n.a.	n.a.
	Shares	4.6	4.2	14.6	15.5	n.a.	n.a.
	Other	29.7	30.0	41.2	37.5	n.a.	n.a.
Portugal	Bonds	82.6	85.3	59.4	64.4	70.6	61.4
	Shares	1.4	3.5	7.0	4.5	10.8	17.9
	Other	16.0	11.2	33.6	31.1	18.6	20.6
Slovak Republic	Bonds	85.3	83.4	..	..	87.0	84.8
	Shares	0.0	0.0	..	..	1.8	1.9
	Other	14.7	16.6	..	..	11.2	13.3

		Life		Non-life		Composite	
		2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
Selected OECD countries							
Slovenia	Bonds	58.0	62.8	66.9	71.0	82.9	78.5
	Shares	31.2	28.3	5.7	4.3	6.5	6.3
	Other	10.8	8.9	27.5	24.7	10.6	15.2
Spain	Bonds	77.8	78.7	49.9	43.8	67.6	67.4
	Shares	3.3	3.4	11.9	12.2	6.8	7.5
	Other	18.9	17.8	38.2	44.0	25.6	25.1
Sweden	Bonds	51.1	51.9	55.1	55.6	n.a.	n.a.
	Shares	38.9	41.4	30.6	38.3	n.a.	n.a.
	Other	10.1	6.8	14.3	6.1	n.a.	n.a.
Switzerland	Bonds	61.1	60.4	36.6	34.7	n.a.	n.a.
	Shares	2.4	3.1	3.9	4.5	n.a.	n.a.
	Other	36.4	36.5	59.5	60.8	n.a.	n.a.
Turkey (2)	Bonds	94.0	42.9	93.4	38.3	n.a.	n.a.
	Shares	3.3	1.9	2.0	0.8	n.a.	n.a.
	Other	2.7	55.1	4.7	60.9	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom	Bonds	63.8	62.8	40.2	38.6	43.8	48.8
	Shares	13.0	11.8	6.1	6.1	25.7	23.9
	Other	23.2	25.4	53.7	55.3	30.5	27.3
United States	Bonds	73.4	73.4	62.3	64.2	n.a.	n.a.
	Shares	3.7	3.6	25.5	23.4	n.a.	n.a.
	Other	22.9	23.0	12.2	12.4	n.a.	n.a.
Selected African, Asian and European countries							
Indonesia	Bonds	28.6	23.1	15.6	17.7	..	..
	Shares	30.1	30.8	17.6	18.6	..	..
	Other	41.3	46.1	66.8	63.7	..	..
Lithuania	Bonds	53.5	70.8	74.1	69.0	74.4	77.2
	Shares	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.8	1.6	0.6
	Other	46.5	29.2	23.3	28.2	24.0	22.2
Malaysia	Bonds	56.4	56.6	48.3	46.1	69.9	70.9
	Shares	16.5	16.8	5.2	4.1	11.1	10.3
	Other	27.2	26.6	46.5	49.8	19.0	18.8
Russia	Bonds	49.2	50.5	14.5	16.8	17.2	15.1
	Shares	2.1	1.9	8.1	8.6	14.3	12.8
	Other	48.6	47.6	77.4	74.6	68.5	72.1
Singapore	Bonds	57.3	60.3	23.8	34.6	71.8	73.9
	Shares	28.8	26.5	19.2	22.5	19.7	20.4
	Other	13.9	13.2	57.0	42.9	8.5	5.8
South Africa	Bonds	19.8	12.0	14.7	18.0	62.6	58.9
	Shares	63.9	78.4	26.3	25.9	8.1	10.2
	Other	16.3	9.6	59.0	56.1	29.3	30.9
Sri Lanka	Bonds	57.3	65.6	51.0	61.4	53.0	41.4
	Shares	4.5	3.7	2.0	9.7	18.8	31.3
	Other	38.2	30.6	47.1	28.9	28.2	27.3
Selected Latin American countries							
Argentina	Bonds	71.0	57.2	43.1	71.7	38.0	54.4
	Shares	1.5	3.6	0.5	1.6	7.3	1.9
	Other	27.5	39.2	56.4	26.7	54.7	43.7
Brazil	Bonds	31.2	53.7	49.2	84.2	39.9	76.1
	Shares	2.4	28.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	9.7
	Other	66.4	18.3	50.8	15.7	60.0	14.2
Colombia	Bonds	84.0	83.7	71.2	77.5	n.a.	n.a.
	Shares	6.5	11.5	9.7	15.0	n.a.	n.a.
	Other	9.5	4.8	19.1	7.5	n.a.	n.a.
Costa Rica	Bonds	..	..	94.5	95.0	93.3	89.5
	Shares	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Other	..	..	5.5	5.0	6.7	10.5
Ecuador	Bonds	..	23.5	..	22.2	..	..
	Shares	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other	..	76.5	..	77.8	..	..
El Salvador	Bonds	41.1	26.2	8.6	20.5	26.5	25.3
	Shares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
	Other	58.9	73.8	91.3	79.5	73.2	74.5
Guatemala	Bonds	..	..	49.3	50.0	57.8	58.0
	Shares	..	..	2.1	1.0	0.8	1.4
	Other	..	..	48.6	49.0	41.5	40.7
Honduras	Bonds	..	..	..	..	80.5	80.9
	Shares	..	..	..	..	9.5	9.6
	Other	..	..	..	..	9.9	9.5
Nicaragua	Bonds	..	..	..	..	24.4	15.2
	Shares	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Other	..	..	..	..	75.6	84.8
Paraguay	Bonds	..	..	..	..	..	92.3
	Shares	..	..	..	..	..	1.4
	Other	..	..	..	..	..	6.3
Peru	Bonds	77.5	80.0	30.7	39.0	73.6	74.4
	Shares	6.6	4.8	9.6	6.5	9.4	6.2
	Other	15.9	15.3	59.7	54.4	17.0	19.4
Puerto Rico	Bonds	84.1	81.6	77.7	71.2	..	..
	Shares	5.6	5.5	7.2	11.6	..	..
	Other	10.3	12.9	15.1	17.3	..	..
Uruguay	Bonds	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.8	98.8	98.4
	Shares	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	1.2	1.4

Notes: (1) The "other" category mainly comprises loans and mutual fund investments for which no look-through was available. (2) The change in the asset allocation between 2014 and 2015 is due to a change in data reporting.

Source: OECD Global Insurance Statistics.

Table 2. Average real net investment return by type of domestic insurers, 2014-2015

In per cent

	Life		Non-Life		Composite	
	2014	**2015**	**2014**	**2015**	**2014**	**2015**
Selected OECD countries						
Australia	8.1	3.9	4.4	1.6	n.a.	n.a.
Belgium	5.4	4.6	3.5	1.5	4.6	2.6
Canada	1.5	0.0	2.8	1.7	9.5	1.3
Chile	5.5	4.4	4.6	3.2	n.a.	n.a.
Czech Republic	1.8	1.3	3.0	1.0	2.4	2.4
Estonia	6.0	1.8	2.6	2.1	n.a.	n.a.
Germany	4.9	4.5	3.4	3.2	n.a.	n.a.
Hungary	2.9	1.5	4.5	3.8	5.2	4.9
Iceland	1.3	5.3	2.6	6.6	n.a.	n.a.
Ireland	12.7	3.1	5.0	1.5	n.a.	n.a.
Israel	..	1.5	..	2.1	..	4.8
Italy	4.1	3.5	3.4	2.7	3.8	3.3
Japan	0.3	1.9	0.2	2.8	n.a.	n.a.
Korea	3.1	2.3	2.5	1.9	n.a.	n.a.
Latvia	4.7	0.8	2.4	1.2	n.a.	n.a.
Luxembourg	4.1	2.3	3.1	0.6	n.a.	n.a.
Netherlands	1.2	1.5	0.9	1.0	n.a.	n.a.
Norway	3.8	1.6	..	..	n.a.	n.a.
Poland	6.8	6.3	7.4	5.5	n.a.	n.a.
Portugal	1.9	1.6	1.1	1.3	3.5	1.2
Spain	5.5	4.1	4.6	3.1	5.2	3.1
Sweden	..	5.8	..	4.2	n.a.	n.a.
Switzerland	3.5	4.4	4.6	5.2	n.a.	n.a.
Turkey	0.8	0.5	-6.4	1.5	n.a.	n.a.
Selected African, Asian and European countries						
Indonesia	5.7	-7.5	-1.0	4.1	..	..
Lithuania	6.4	5.5	3.6	2.9	1.7	1.4
Malaysia	4.2	2.2	0.6	0.8	4.1	2.6
Russia	-9.1	-3.3	-6.4	-6.8	-8.5	-9.0
Singapore	7.5	2.3	2.8	2.6	6.5	2.5
Sri Lanka	9.5	6.6	5.3	2.9	..	..
Selected Latin American countries						
Argentina	..	8.1	..	7.4	..	9.2
Brazil	..	-4.4	..	1.4	..	-2.0
Colombia	4.1	1.3	4.3	1.3	n.a.	n.a.
Costa Rica	..	..	3.5	9.4	3.1	9.5
Honduras	..	..	..	..	5.4	7.2
Paraguay	..	..	..	..	..	9.5
Peru	3.7	0.1	5.7	8.2	5.7	-1.5
Uruguay	-0.9	0.7	-3.7	-5.5	0.4	1.9

Source: OECD Global Insurance Statistics.

Table 3. Return on equity by type of insurer, 2013-2015
In per cent

	Life			Non-Life			Composite		
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
Selected OECD countries									
Australia	11.9	14.1	15.4	17.3	16.7	9.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Belgium	8.0	7.3	1.3	3.8	7.1	7.3	11.4	9.8	8.3
Chile	8.7	12.5	13.6	11.0	4.1	5.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Czech Republic	11.3	19.4	19.4	-7.8	-40.7	-49.1	17.7	16.8	17.2
Denmark	3.2	9.5	3.6	11.5	17.1	10.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Estonia	4.9	13.7	23.0	4.8	10.6	12.9	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Finland	13.5	5.5	6.5	27.5	25.6	19.7	..	..	..
France	5.3	5.5	6.4	7.4	8.0	8.5	9.6	8.9	11.0
Germany	6.1	5.1	3.2	4.3	3.9	4.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Greece	7.1	0.3	6.4	18.4	21.2	18.0	38.8	14.9	16.4
Hungary	6.6	6.8	7.9	-13.5	4.4	5.7	15.1	17.9	..
Iceland	18.8	16.5	24.4	10.4	9.0	10.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Ireland	14.5	23.5	17.1	9.2	18.1	0.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Israel	..	-11.4	-25.3	32.6	15.8	7.9	17.7	12.0	7.0
Italy	9.9	12.0	12.0	7.0	14.7	11.8	8.8	8.5	8.0
Japan	15.0	14.7	12.3	8.5	13.5	19.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Korea	5.5	5.9	5.8	8.4	9.5	9.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Latvia	-3.9	25.1	-5.3	6.7	6.3	-1.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Luxembourg	8.9	10.1	8.3	8.5	11.5	7.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Mexico	13.8	13.0	11.1	13.3	11.4	-0.6	18.5	20.8	17.4
Netherlands	7.9	-10.9	11.8	7.8	6.4	5.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
New Zealand	12.7	15.0	26.7	13.7	11.0	-14.3	..	..	..
Norway	7.0	7.0	13.4	16.1	28.1	20.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Poland	20.4	23.0	24.1	29.1	17.5	12.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Portugal	30.6	7.5	10.7	0.5	-22.1	4.9	7.5	7.1	4.6
Slovak Republic	9.4	10.5	10.0	27.0	..	28.2	11.8	12.9	9.8
Slovenia	..	13.5	6.9	..	36.9	20.3	..	38.3	45.1
Spain	13.9	17.3	10.7	11.3	11.2	10.7	14.0	9.9	6.3
Switzerland	10.5	8.2	6.5	22.6	24.7	18.7	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Turkey	12.7	16.3	18.0	12.8	9.7	-11.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom	12.9	8.0	14.2	9.6	7.4	2.8	25.3	37.8	34.5
United States	12.0	10.5	10.5	10.1	7.1	6.2	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Selected African, Asian and European countries									
Indonesia	6.7	27.0	12.3	15.5	15.1	12.7	..	..	..
Lithuania	60.5	70.7	66.2	8.0	7.6	-17.0	5.1	12.3	1.7
Malaysia	19.7	24.7	15.5	12.9	13.3	12.1	22.1	19.8	17.5
Russia	..	..	..	..	..	35.5	..	..	19.2
Singapore	9.4	23.5	9.5	15.5	5.9	6.5	3.9	15.1	10.5
South Africa	47.4	44.4	37.9	21.0	6.0	10.6	23.4	..	..
Selected Latin American countries									
Argentina	33.5	45.9	39.0	21.6	32.4	27.8	16.6	34.2	24.8
Brazil	..	..	46.3	..	..	18.2	..	..	20.2
Colombia	6.7	16.5	14.4	5.7	3.7	3.5	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Costa Rica	..	..	..	-16.6	-68.1	-46.0	7.1	7.3	7.6
El Salvador	28.9	27.0	14.5	4.7	2.5	2.2	19.5	19.8	18.0
Guatemala	..	..	..	28.8	20.7	19.7	25.8	25.4	23.4
Nicaragua	..	..	..	..	..	..	23.4	25.1	25.6
Panama	3.3	..	..	..	..	..	10.9	..	..
Paraguay	..	..	..	..	..	..	29.3	..	..
Peru	19.5	17.4	16.2	11.1	15.5	20.3	15.6	21.2	17.4
Puerto Rico	9.5	9.7	7.7	14.0	..	51.8	..	..	..
Uruguay	26.4	8.4	-7.9	17.4	0.1	-0.2	23.7	13.0	7.1

Source: OECD Global Insurance Statistics.

Table 4. Change in equity position by type of insurer, 2014-2015

In per cent

	Life		Non-Life		Composite	
	2014	2015	2014	2015	2014	2015
Selected OECD countries						
Australia	8.7	-7.8	-0.3	0.8	n.a.	n.a.
Austria	150.9	3.3	4.0	-3.0	-2.4	-2.2
Belgium	-3.9	8.6	48.1	-14.8	1.5	-3.8
Canada	-98.0	51.9	3.8	5.8	-8.6	9.5
Chile	4.5	11.7	2.5	6.5	n.a.	n.a.
Czech Republic	-15.1	70.8	-25.2	-20.3	4.5	0.3
Denmark	7.1	0.5	20.3	-7.6	n.a.	n.a.
Estonia	-14.3	18.2	-8.4	6.5	n.a.	n.a.
Finland	-10.5	-3.9	10.2	3.0	..	..
France	6.2	5.0	2.5	5.2	3.9	8.3
Germany	5.3	6.2	3.2	1.9	n.a.	n.a.
Greece	-2.8	28.9	7.3	3.2	7.8	43.9
Hungary	2.8	10.8	12.0	12.8	-7.5	4.2
Iceland	1.9	2.5	2.0	0.1	n.a.	n.a.
Ireland	10.4	-0.8	7.2	15.8	n.a.	n.a.
Israel	6.8	105.1	13.7	6.8	6.1	0.1
Italy	0.6	7.2	12.7	33.2	0.0	0.0
Japan	9.6	-0.2	6.3	10.2	n.a.	n.a.
Korea	17.9	8.2	19.2	8.4	n.a.	n.a.
Latvia	77.0	-5.6	39.8	20.4	n.a.	n.a.
Luxembourg	4.2	11.2	6.8	10.0	n.a.	n.a.
Mexico	5.6	4.2	6.1	5.3	4.6	3.7
Netherlands	10.2	5.6	8.8	6.8	n.a.	n.a.
New Zealand	-7.8	-2.3	6.5	9.3	..	..
Norway	9.2	16.1	8.2	-1.7	n.a.	n.a.
Poland	1.4	-4.1	3.7	0.7	n.a.	n.a.
Portugal	4.9	-4.3	-24.7	12.4	4.7	13.3
Slovak Republic	17.0	9.8	40.9	3.7	2.3	-13.2
Slovenia	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	0.0	0.0
Spain	8.4	1.4	7.0	2.6	8.4	-2.3
Switzerland	10.5	-1.8	6.5	0.2	n.a.	n.a.
Turkey	15.0	12.3	17.1	-10.8	n.a.	n.a.
United Kingdom	-4.4	-6.7	-12.7	-2.4	31.7	16.1
United States	4.7	3.5	6.9	-3.4	n.a.	n.a.
Selected African, Asian and European countries						
Indonesia	41.5	-7.8	-1.7	8.1	..	..
Lithuania	13.6	-0.1	33.9	-8.8	0.2	-1.3
Malaysia	9.7	0.0	8.5	6.1	8.8	2.0
Russia	..	-9.8	..	-14.3	..	1.1
Singapore	9.5	1.8	12.6	3.3	7.6	16.6
South Africa	-14.3	6.8	3.8	9.2	..	..
Sri Lanka	..	51.7	..	-10.1	..	-1.5
Selected Latin American countries						
Argentina	23.7	20.4	44.8	76.6	54.5	20.2
Brazil	..	106.6	..	-2.2	..	-30.2
Colombia	13.0	-2.7	5.0	2.5	n.a.	n.a.
Costa Rica	..	..	-11.9	47.1	15.8	8.4
El Salvador	1.5	0.2	-5.7	2.4	26.1	8.4
Guatemala	..	..	21.7	6.9	11.7	11.6
Nicaragua	..	..	..	..	23.2	18.3
Peru	30.0	18.6	14.0	21.2	18.7	-10.9
Puerto Rico	5.9	-7.3	-93.2	-44.2	..	..
Uruguay	-51.1	1.4	-9.3	19.9	219.8	17.2

Source: OECD Global Insurance Statistics.

Table 5. Currency exchange rates and consumer price index (CPI), 2015

National units per USD and CPI (percentage change)

	Currency exchange rates, national units per USD (1)	CPI (2)
OECD countries		
Australia	1.331	1.7
Austria	0.902	1.0
Belgium	0.902	1.5
Canada	1.279	1.6
Chile	654.124	4.4
Czech Republic	24.599	0.1
Denmark	6.728	0.4
Estonia	0.902	-0.9
Finland	0.902	-0.2
France	0.902	0.2
Germany	0.902	0.3
Greece	0.902	-0.2
Hungary	279.333	0.9
Iceland	131.919	2.0
Ireland	0.902	0.1
Israel	3.887	-1.0
Italy	0.902	0.1
Japan	121.044	0.0
Korea	1,131.158	1.3
Latvia	0.902	0.3
Luxembourg	0.902	1.1
Mexico	15.848	2.1
Netherlands	0.902	0.7
New Zealand	1.434	0.1
Norway	8.064	2.3
Poland	3.770	-0.7
Portugal	0.902	0.4
Slovak Republic	0.902	-0.5
Slovenia	0.902	-0.5
Spain	0.902	0.0
Sweden	8.435	0.1
Switzerland	0.962	-1.3
Turkey	2.720	8.8
United Kingdom	0.655	0.2
United States	1.000	0.7
Selected African, Asian and European countries		
Hong Kong, China	7.752	2.3
India	64.152	5.6
Indonesia	13,389.413	3.4
Lithuania	0.902	-0.1
Malaysia	3.906	2.7
Russia	60.938	12.9
Singapore	1.375	-0.6
South Africa	12.759	5.2
Sri Lanka	135.857	2.8
Thailand	34.248	-0.9
Selected Latin American countries		
Argentina	9.040	15.0
Bolivia	6.910	3.0
Brazil	3.326	10.7
Colombia	2,741.881	6.8
Costa Rica	534.566	-0.8
Dominican Republic	45.052	2.3
Ecuador	1.000	3.4
El Salvador	8.750	1.0
Guatemala	7.655	3.1
Honduras	..	2.4
Nicaragua	27.257	3.1
Panama	1.000	0.3
Paraguay	5,204.910	3.1
Peru	3.184	4.4
Uruguay	27.327	9.4

Notes: (1) Currency exchange rates refer to annual averages. (2) The CPI percentage change is calculated as the variation of the end-of-period CPI. For all countries, it refers to annual CPI inflation between December 2014 and December 2015, except for Japan where it refers to annual CPI inflation between March 2015 and March 2016 and for Argentina where it refers to the annual CPI inflation between June 2014 and June 2015.

Source: OECD MEI and IMF IFS databases.

Table 6. List of administrative sources

Country	Statistical source	Website
OECD countries		
Australia	Australian Prudential Regulation Authority (APRA)	www.apra.gov.au
Austria	Financial Market Authority (FMA)	www.fma.gv.at
Belgium	National Bank of Belgium (NBB)	www.nbb.be
Canada	Department of Finance Canada	www.fin.gc.ca
Chile	Superintendency of Securities and Insurance (SVS)	www.svs.cl
Czech Republic	Ministry of Finance	www.mfcr.cz
Denmark	Danish Financial Supervisory Authority (FTNET)	www.finanstilsynet.dk
Estonia	Ministry of Finance of Estonia	www.fin.ee
Finland	Statistics Finland	www.stat.fi
France	French Prudential Supervisory Authority (ACPR)	www.acpr.banque-france.fr
Germany	Federal Financial Supervisory Authority (BaFin)	www.bafin.de
Greece	Bank of Greece	www.bankofgreece.gr
Hungary	Central Bank of Hungary (MNB)	www.mnb.hu
Iceland	The Financial Supervisory Authority (FME)	www.fme.is
Ireland	Department of Finance	www.finance.gov.ie
Israel	Ministry of Finance	www.mof.gov.il
Italy	Institute for the Supervision of Insurance (ISVAP)	www.isvap.it
Japan	Financial Services Agency (FSA)	www.fsa.go.jp
Korea	Financial Services Commission (FSC)	www.fsc.go.kr
Latvia	Financial and Capital Market Commission (FKTK)	www.fktk.lv
Luxembourg	The Insurance Commission (CAA)	www.commassu.lu
Mexico	The Insurance and Surety National Commission (CNSF)	www.cnsf.gob.mx
Netherlands	Statistics Netherlands (CBS)	www.cbs.nl
New Zealand	Statistics New Zealand	www.stats.govt.nz
Norway	Financial Supervisory Authority of Norway (Finanstilsynet)	www.finanstilsynet.no
Poland	Polish Financial Supervision Authority (KNF)	www.knf.gov.pl
Portugal	Insurance and Pension Funds Supervisory Authority (ISP)	www.isp.pt
Slovak Republic	National Bank of Slovakia (NBS)	www.nbs.sk
Slovenia	Ministry of Finance	www.mgrt.gov.si
Spain	Ministry of Economy	www.meh.es
Sweden	Statistics Sweden (SCB)	www.scb.se
Switzerland	State Secretariat for International Financial Matters (SIF)	www.sif.admin.ch
Turkey	The Undersecretariat of Turkish Treasury	www.hazine.gov.tr
United Kingdom	Bank of England	www.bankofengland.co.uk
United States	National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC)	www.naic.org
Selected African, Asian and European countries		
Hong Kong, China	Financial Services and the Treasury Bureau (FSTB)	www.fstb.gov.hk
India	Ministry of Finance	www.finmin.nic.in
Indonesia	Financial Services Authority (OJK)	www.ojk.go.id
Lithuania	Ministry of Finance	www.finmin.lt
Malaysia	Central Bank of Malaysia (BNM)	www.bnm.gov.my
Russia	Ministry of Finance of the Russian Federation	www.minfin.ru
Singapore	Monetary Authority of Singapore (MAS)	www.mas.gov.sg
South Africa	Financial Services Board (FSB)	www.fsb.co.za
Sri Lanka	Insurance Board of Sri Lanka (IBSL)	www.ibsl.gov.lk
Thailand	Office of Insurance Commission (OIC)	www.oic.or.th
Selected Latin American countries		
Argentina	Superintendence of Insurance (SSN)	www.ssn.gob.ar
Bolivia	Supervision and Control Authority for Pensions and Insurance (APS)	www.aps.gob.bo
Brazil	Superintendence of Private Insurance (SUSEP)	www.susep.gov.br
Colombia	Financial Superintendence (SFC)	www.superfinanciera.gov.co
Costa Rica	General Insurance Superintendence (SUGESE)	www.sugese.fi.cr
Cuba	Cuba Insurance Superintendency	www.mfp.cu
Ecuador	Superintendency of Banks and Insurance	www.supercias.gob.ec
El Salvador	Superintendency of the Financial System (SSF)	www.ssf.gob.sv
Guatemala	Superintendency of Banks (SIB)	www.sib.gob.gt
Honduras	National Commission on Banking and Insurance (CNBS)	www.cnbs.gob.hn
Nicaragua	Superintendency of Banks and Other Financial Institutions (SIBOIF)	www.siboif.gob.ni
Panama	Insurance and Reinsurance Superintendence of Panama (SSRP)	www.superseguros.gob.pa
Paraguay	Insurance Superintendence – Central Bank of Paraguay	www.bcp.gov.py
Peru	Superintendency of Banking, Insurance and Private Pension Funds Administrators (SBS)	www.sbs.gob.pe
Puerto Rico	Office of the Commissioner of Insurance (OCS)	www.ocs.gobierno.pr
Uruguay	Central Bank of Uruguay	www.bcu.gub.uy

Source: OECD Global Insurance Statistics.

Table 7. Composite undertakings

	Countries in which composite undertakings operate	Availability of separate data on composite undertakings
OECD countries		
Australia	No	x
Austria	Yes	Yes
Belgium	Yes	Yes
Canada (1)	Yes	Yes
Chile	No	x
Czech Republic	Yes	Yes
Denmark	No	x
Estonia	No	x
Finland	Yes	No
France	Yes	Yes
Germany	No	x
Greece	Yes	Yes
Hungary	Yes	Yes
Iceland (2)	No	No
Ireland	No	x
Israel	Yes	Yes
Italy	Yes	Yes
Japan	No	x
Korea	No	x
Latvia	No	x
Luxembourg (3)	Yes	Yes
Mexico	Yes	Yes
Netherlands	No	x
New Zealand	Yes	No
Norway	No	x
Poland	No	x
Portugal (4)	Yes	Yes
Slovak Republic	Yes	Yes
Slovenia	Yes	Yes
Spain (5)	Yes	Yes
Sweden	No	x
Switzerland	No	x
Turkey	Yes	Yes
United Kingdom	Yes	Yes
United States	No	x
Selected African, Asian and European countries		
Hong Kong, China	Yes	No
India	No	x
Lithuania	Yes	Yes
Malaysia	Yes	Yes
Russia	Yes	No
Singapore	Yes	Yes
South Africa	Yes	Yes
Sri Lanka	Yes	Yes
Thailand	No	x
Selected Latin American countries		
Argentina	Yes	Yes
Brazil	Yes	Yes
Colombia	No	x
Costa Rica	Yes	Yes
El Salvador	Yes	Yes
Guatemala	Yes	Yes
Honduras	Yes	Yes
Nicaragua	Yes	Yes
Panama	Yes	Yes
Paraguay	Yes	Yes
Peru	Yes	Yes
Uruguay	Yes	Yes

Notes: (1) Most of life insurance companies are authorized to provide coverage for accident and sickness risks. The data for their life and non-life businesses (including accident and sickness) are provided separately under composite sector. (2) There are no composites, except that 2 life companies which have small operation in accident and sickness insurance which are classified as life company. (3) No official company is allowed to operate in both life and non-life business. However, a Portuguese composite subsidiary operates. (4) For profit and loss accounts (e.g. premiums) data is separated but for the balance sheet information and solvency (e.g. solvency ratio, capital, ROE,...) it is not separated. (5) The composite undertakings operating in Spain have to submit technical and non-technical accounts for all non-life and life classes separately. The balance sheet data are presented together with no differentiation by classes.

Source: OECD Global Insurance Statistics.

www.oecd.org/finance/insurance

OECD