FEDERATION OF AFRO-ASIAN INSURERS AND REINSURERS
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Market Overview of Algeria

Market Overview of Philippines

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FAIR in Brief

Federation of Afro-Asian Insurers & reinsurers "FAIR" is a priceless instrument and media for cooperation, and our responsibility is to make it more responsive, more effective and more dynamic. FAIR was established in September 1964, to promote cooperation among insurance and reinsurance companies in Africa and Asia, through the regular exchange of information, experience and the development of business relations.

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FAIR aims to become a driving force for international insurance cooperation by promoting collaboration and adoption of international standards.

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FAIR Review

The "FAIR Review" is published quarterly by the central office and circulated to over 6000 of FAIR's members & friends from various insurance markets. It is devoted to disseminate the research work, articles and information, to enhance professional knowledge among insurance professionals.

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Global Markets

• *OECD Global Insurance Market Trends 2024*

By OECD, Dec 2024 (Updated May 2025)

Abstract

This edition of Global Insurance Market Trends provides comparable, cross-country data on insurance markets for 2023. It represents a comprehensive source of information for government authorities (including regulators, finance ministries and central banks), the insurance sector, the research community and consumers. The report is based on inputs from national insurance authorities. Building on preliminary data released in July 2024, it presents the size of the insurance industry, growth rates in premiums collected and claims paid by insurers, investment performance and overall profitability of insurers in 2023.

Executive summary

Insurers have been operating in an environment of higher inflation and interest rates in recent years, although inflation started to fall in 2023 and investors were expecting cuts in interest rates. Against this backdrop, the 2024 edition of the Global Insurance Market Trends series explores the overall performance and health of the insurance industry in 2023. It first assesses the importance of the insurance sector within the economy across reporting jurisdictions. It then examines premiums and claims trends in the non-life sector in 2023, and non-life underwriting performance, as well as trends in premiums and payouts in the life sector. This edition examines the investment performance and profitability of insurers in 2023.

The insurance business is unevenly developed around the world, with lower coverage in less advanced economies

The penetration of the insurance industry, which is measured as premiums written as a percentage of GDP, varies considerably around the world, with penetration levels generally higher in more advanced and wealthier economies. While premiums written exceeded 10% of GDP in France, the United Kingdom, the United States and some other European and Asian jurisdictions, premiums accounted for a much lower proportion of GDP in many Latin American countries and some European countries. Non-life insurance business is generally the dominant sector within jurisdictions, accounting for the largest portion of premiums written on average around the world, due especially to motor vehicle insurance that is generally mandatory. Life insurance tends to be more developed in jurisdictions with a higher per capita income, where customers may have higher demand for life insurance products.

The prices of non-life insurance policies rose in response to continued cost pressures

Insurers faced increased costs pressures, reflecting inflation in claims costs and the hardening of reinsurance markets. Cost pressures led to increases in premium rates in the main non-life classes (motor vehicle, health and property insurance), which contributed to the growth of premiums written in the non-life sector. Premiums written grew by 12.4% on average in nominal terms in 2023 and 6.2% in real terms, double the real growth rate in 2022. In most jurisdictions, the non-life sector registered positive underwriting performance.

Higher interest rates have had mixed effects on the life insurance sector

The increase in interest rates had direct and indirect impacts on the life insurance sector, with positive and negative effects. In the context of higher interest rates, individuals could expect a higher income from annuity products and higher rates from guaranteed life investment products, which in a number of jurisdictions led to an increased demand for these products, and a shift away from non-guaranteed products where policyholders bear the investment risk. In some jurisdictions, higher interest rates led some customers to surrender their life insurance policies and redeploy their savings, for instance into other financial products or to support the purchase of a home. Higher interest rates also translated into higher mortgage rates, increasing the cost of credit in housing markets and reducing the number of transactions and loans. This has had an indirect impact on the sale of life protection products in those jurisdictions where credit institutions require borrowers to purchase such products. Gross written premiums in the life sector grew overall in nominal terms, in just over two thirds of reporting jurisdictions.

The investment performance of insurers turned positive following developments in financial markets

Insurers achieved a positive investment rate of return in real terms in around two thirds of the reporting jurisdictions. This contrasts with 2022 when in nearly all jurisdictions insurers had negative real investment rates of return due to rising interest rates and falling equity valuations. Falling government bond yields toward the end of 2023, reflecting reduced inflationary expectations, positively impacted bond valuations. Global equity markets also demonstrated strong performance in 2023. These financial market developments boosted the overall investment performance of insurers.

The profitability of insurers broadly improved, with any previous negative performance generally reversed

Insurer industry profitability in 2023 broadly improved, reflecting positive underwriting performance and investment gains. The negative profitability experienced in one or more sectors (life, non-life and/or composite) in some jurisdictions in 2022 was for the most part reversed. These gains contributed to the increase in the shareholder equity of insurers. Many jurisdictions, especially in Europe, started implementing new accounting standards in 2023 (IFRS 17), which has had implications for the recorded liabilities of insurers and their shareholder equity. ■

THE GENEVA PAPERS:

• Special issue on Legal & Economic Issues of Digital Technologies in Insurance | Summary

As digital technologies reshape industries globally, insurance is undergoing its own transformation. From advanced data analytics to AI, these innovations are revolutionising risk assessment, underwriting, claims management, and the customer experience. But they also raise complex legal, economic, and ethical questions.

The July 2025 special issue of The Geneva Papers on Risk and Insurance, edited by Christophe Courbage and Piotr Tereszkiewicz and featuring papers from the 2024 Joint Seminar of the Geneva Association and the European Association of Law and Economics, explores the challenges digital technologies pose in insurance through legal and economic lenses.

The article by Qihao He, Michael Faure & Chun Yuan Chen examines the use of war exclusions in cyber insurance contracts and ways to expand the insurability of large-scale cyber risks. The paper recommends greater government support to make growing cyber risks more insurable. Insurers could also increase their governance role by incentivising preventive cybersecurity measures. The authors propose a multilayered insurance structure whereby private insurers cover standard cyber incidents, while governments act as reinsurers for more extreme cyber events. This hybrid model could extend coverage, ensure compensation, and enhance cyber resilience.

The article by Nele Stroobants explores the tension between the legal duty of individuals to disclose health information when applying for private health insurance and their right to privacy in the digital era. Insurers increasingly use wearables, big data, and AI to assess risk. Though these tools can improve accuracy in setting premiums, they may also lead to privacy breaches, discrimination, and reduced access for high-risk individuals. The article argues for an adapted duty to disclose and a legal framework that ensures both effective insurance practices and strong protection of personal health data.

In their article, Shu Li and Michael Faure analyse how recent EU legislation affects the insurability of AI-related risks. AI introduces complex and unpredictable risks, such as accidents caused by autonomous systems, which challenge traditional insurance models. The authors assess whether the EU's AI Act and the Product Liability Directive support or hinder the development of insurance solutions for AI-related harm. They identify several concerns – difficulties with risk assessment, potential large-scale losses, and liability issues. Legal frameworks that provide clear and balanced rules are needed to support insurability.

The article by Piotr Tereszkiewicz and Szymon Skalski examines how EU law regulates automated advisory services in insurance distribution, particularly robo-advisors, which are increasingly used to provide personalised insurance recommendations without human involvement. The authors explore whether existing EU regulations adequately protect consumers using these services, finding that while they do to some extent, they are not fully equipped to handle the unique risks posed by automated systems. Clearer rules on explainability, human oversight, and liability are needed. The paper supports thoughtful reform to keep regulation aligned with technological change.

In the final article, Christian Armbrüster analyses the regulatory requirements and legal implications of digital insurance platforms like comparison sites and embedded-insurance portals. Similar to brokers, these platforms must follow the Insurance Distribution Directive (IDD), including duties to provide advice, disclose conflicts of interest, and inform customers when certain insurers are excluded from rankings. Legal risks arise from noncompliance. The article calls for careful alignment of digital platform operations with EU insurance laws to protect consumers and ensure legal certainty.

• *Key lessons for African & Asian insurers (from The Geneva Papers special issue)*

Focus: cyber insurance & AI regulation — practical takeaways and recommended actions.

Executive summary

The special issue highlights legal, economic and operational tensions created by digitalisation: systemic cyber exposures, data-privacy trade-offs, complex AI-driven liability, and regulatory gaps for automated advice and digital platforms. For insurers in Africa and Asia this means both risk and opportunity — insurers that combine product innovation, stronger governance, public-private partnerships, and regulatory engagement will capture new premium pools while managing catastrophic tail risks.

1) Product design & capacity: adopt multilayered, hybrid solutions

- Multilayered structure: offer standard cyber covers for frequent/medium losses while supporting government or industry backstops (public reinsurer, pool, or catastrophe facility) for extreme systemic events.
- **Parametric/add-on options**: use parametric triggers for well-defined cyber perils (e.g., major service outage, ransomware epidemic thresholds) to speed payouts and reduce claims friction.
- **Modular policies**: allow clients to scale technical response services, business interruption, legal costs, and cyber extortion limits separately.

2) Pricing, underwriting & data challenges

- **Improve telemetry & data partnerships**: partner with local ISPs, MSSPs, and cloud providers to access anonymised risk signals; promote aggregated sectoral loss databases to reduce information asymmetry.
- **Behavior-based pricing**: incentivise preventive cybersecurity (patching, MFA, segmentation) via premium discounts — align with findings on behavior-linked insurance.
- **Stress testing & scenario modelling**: incorporate systemic contagion and third-party dependencies into capital models; work with reinsurers to develop credible tail scenarios.

3) Claims, incident response & value proposition

- **Embed response services**: bundle technical incident response, forensics, PR/legal support — these reduce loss quantum and are key to client retention.
- **Fast-track claims playbook**: pre-approved vendors, hotlines, and rapid payment windows for validated incidents to improve customer experience and loss mitigation.
- **Data collection at claim time**: standard templates and dig-

ital evidence capture improve loss validation and build loss datasets.

4) **Governance, accountability & product legal clarity**

- **Clear policy wordings**: explicitly define exclusions (war, state-sponsored acts), aggregation clauses, and systemic event treatment to reduce litigation risk.
- **Liability allocation for AI**: for AI-related products, include definitions for autonomous systems, maintenance responsibilities, and contributory negligence; consider mandatory disclosure clauses for usage of AI by the insured.
- **Board oversight for tech risk**: raise cyber and AI risk to board level; appoint CRO/CIO accountability for model risk, data privacy, and vendor risks.

5) **Regulatory engagement & compliance strategy**

- **Proactive dialogue with regulators**: discuss feasibility of public backstops, capital treatment for correlated cyber exposures, and sandbox arrangements for AI products.
- **Privacy-by-design & disclosure rules**: ensure AI/telemetry-driven underwriting complies with local data protection laws; where laws are immature, adopt international best practices (data minimization, consent, right to explanation).
- **Support adaptive disclosure regimes**: advocate for sectoral rules that balance insurers' need for data and consumer privacy (e.g., limited, purpose-bound health data use for underwriting).

6) **Reinsurance, pools & public-private solutions**

- Engage reinsurers early: structure layered reinsurance, catastrophe bonds, or industry pools for accumulation risk; reinsurers can also provide modelling expertise.
- National or regional cyber pools: in markets with concentrated infrastructure, collaborate with peers and governments to create shared pools that spread systemic risk and attract retrocession capacity.

7) **Distribution, digital platforms & consumer protection**

- **Align platforms with IDD-style duties**: digital marketplaces must disclose conflicts, ranking logic, and limits of automated advice — maintain human oversight in high-risk recommendation flows.
- **Customer education**: run campaigns to raise buyer awareness about what cyber policies cover and the value of incident prevention services.

8) **AI use inside insurers — ethics, explainability & model risk**

- **Model governance**: adopt lifecycle management for AI (validation, monitoring, version control, fallback to human review).
- **Explainability & fairness**: maintain explainable decision paths for pricing/declination and keep audit logs for regulatory or consumer disputes.
- **Bias mitigation**: test models for demographic or socioeconomic bias, especially for health or life-adjacent products.

9) **Capacity building & partnerships**

- **Invest in talent**: hire/rotate staff with cybersecurity, data science, and legal expertise; upskill claims adjusters in cyber forensics.
- **Partnerships with InsurTechs & MSSPs**: accelerate product time-to-market and operational capability via technology partners that provide orchestration (incident response platforms, claims automation).

10) **Practical, short-term roadmap (next 12 months)**

1. **Gap assessment**: run a rapid audit of product wordings, aggregation exposure, and data/privacy compliance.
2. **Pilot a modular cyber product**: include incident response and

behavior-based discounting; run with select commercial clients.

3. **Engage regulator & reinsurers**: present pilot outcomes and propose a feasibility study for a national cyber backstop or pool.

4. **Set up claims playbook**: pre-qualify vendor panel, implement digital evidence capture, and train claims teams.

5. **AI governance charter**: publish internal principles (transparency, human oversight, auditability) and apply to one underwriting/marketing model as proof-of-concept.

Final recommendations — strategic priorities

- **Balance innovation with legal clarity**. Innovate with modular products and digital services, but make policy language and exclusions crystal clear to reduce disputes.
- **Pursue risk sharing at scale**. No single insurer should shoulder systemic cyber or wide-scale AI liability alone — seek pooled, public-private arrangements.
- **Make customer service the competitive edge**. Incident response and claims experience will drive retention and brand differentiation more than price in many markets.
- **Lead on governance**. Robust AI/cyber governance protects solvency, reputation, and regulatory standing . ■

• *The IUMI Stats Report 2024*

This annual document reports on the health of the marine insurance sector within the framework of the global economy, trade and shipping. Data is gathered from a number of agencies including IUMI's own sources and is analysed and presented with some additional commentary.

Highlights from this year's report includes:

• Global marine insurance premiums in 2022 totalled USD35.8 billion- an 8.3% uplift on 2021. The post-pandemic rebound in trade, increased asset values, reduced market capacity and an adjustment in premiums were all likely to have exerted an influence. European markets continued to enjoy growth whilst some Asian markets had slowed due to a range of economic factors.

• Ocean hull premiums were reported at USD8.4 billion, up by 5.7% on the previous year. More activity, more vessels, rising values and reduced market capacity were responsible. Claims continued to be low resulting in positive loss ratios for nearly all regions.

• Premiums for cargo insurance reached USD20.5 billion representing an 8.3% uptick on last year and continuing the trend for market development in this sector. This was on the back of a post-pandemic rebound in global trade. Loss ratios had returned to more normal levels and for 2022, had started at their lowest point since 2015.

• The offshore energy sector continued its three-year run of premium base growth reporting USD4.1 billion for 2022, an increase of 7.3%. The uptick in oil prices was largely responsible, translating into increased offshore activity and a rise in average day rates. Losses had remained relatively low and recent years' loss ratios were currently positive.

The report also provides an update on IUMI's Major Claims Database. Cargo claims are now being published for the fourth consecutive year based on 13 data fields. Major losses are analysed with respect to loss severity, frequency, location and cause. ■

FitchRatings

• *Global marine insurance premiums hit all-time high*

By David Osler

1. **But rate of growth slackening, IUMI told**
2. **Overcapacity dogs key classes**
3. **Asia — and particularly China — slowly closing gap with Europe**
4. **The total top line increased by 1.5% in 2024 to reach $39.92bn, according to IUMI.**

GLOBAL marine insurance premiums have hit an all-time high of almost $40bn, the International Union of Marine Insurance conference has been told.

The total top line for the niche increased by 1.5% in 2024 to reach $39.92bn, according to a presentation given by the organisation's in-house statistician Veith Huesmann at the event in Singapore this morning.

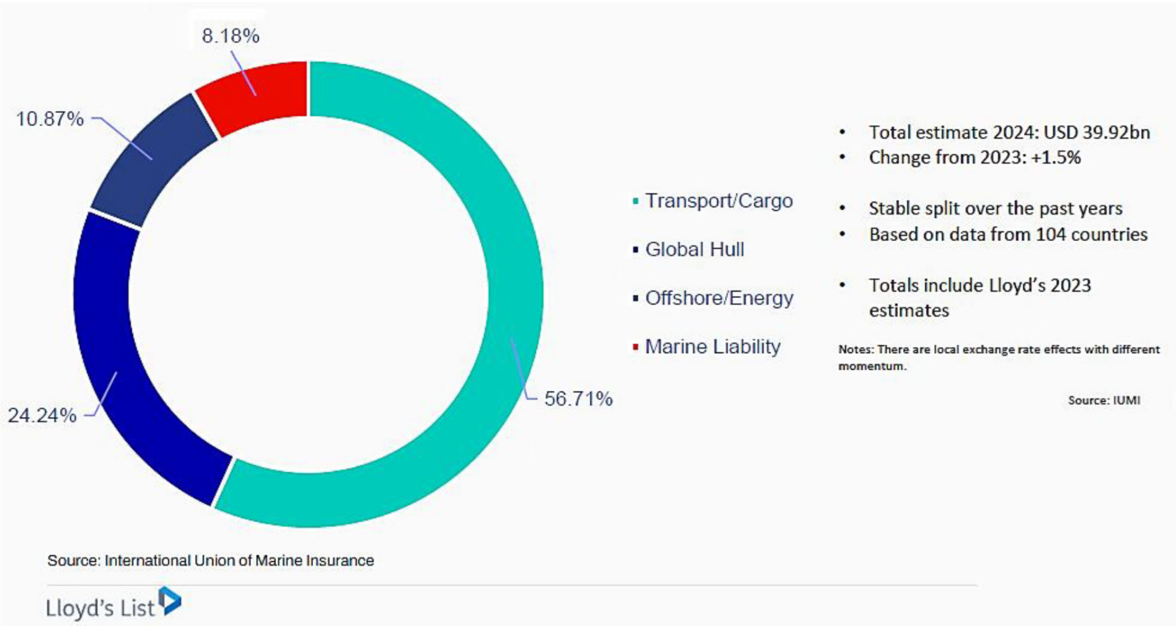
However, the downside appears to be that the rate of growth is slowing down markedly from the 5.9% recorded in 2023 and the 8.3% witnessed the year before that.

The findings appear consonant with recent brokers' reports, which have suggested that rates are softening in key marine insurance segments including cargo and hull & machinery.

Cargo hangs on to its traditional standing as the biggest class, accounting for 56.7% of all marine premiums, with H&M second on 24.2%. Offshore and energy brings in 10.9% of premiums, and marine liability 8.2%.

Factors cited as determining premium trends include global trade activity and transaction levels; fluctuations in asset and commodity valuations; currency movements and exchange rate shifts; political and regional developments impacting stability; and supply-side dynamics including market capacity.

MARINE INSURANCE PREMIUMS 2024 By line of business

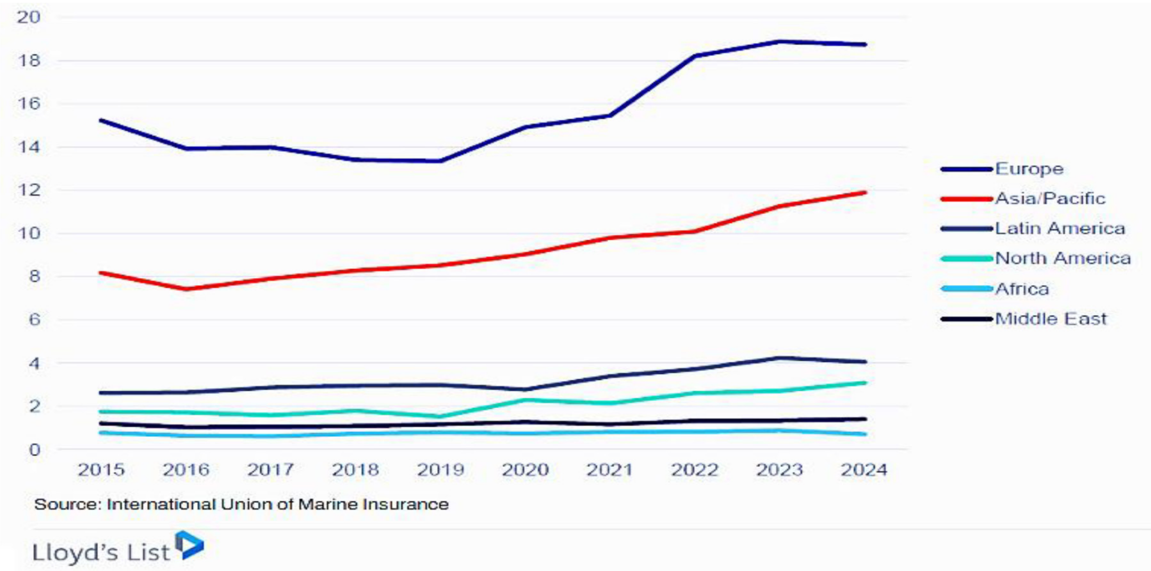


Broken down by region, Europe is still taking the largest slice of the premium pie, although its overall share is falling, in contrast to the growth experienced by the Asia-Pacific market, particularly by Chinese underwriters. IUMI assesses this as a long-term trend and does not predict sudden change.

The largest hull markets are the Nordic bloc on 12.9%, China on 11.6%, Lloyd's on 8.7%, Singapore on 7.9% and London companies on 7.4%.

In contrast to cargo, loss ratios are on the up, with increases in each of the past five years.

Global marine premiums by region 2015-24 (In US$bn)



The largest cargo markets by country are China, on 17.6%; Lloyd's, on 9.7%; and the US, on 6.9%; Brazil and Germany, both on 4.7%, do slightly better than the London companies market on 4.3%.

Asia was responsible for 60% of 2024 growth and the gap between Asia and Europe is closing.

Cargo loss ratios — incurred losses and adjustment expenses divided by earned premiums — maintained their ongoing downwards trend, falling for the seventh year in succession.

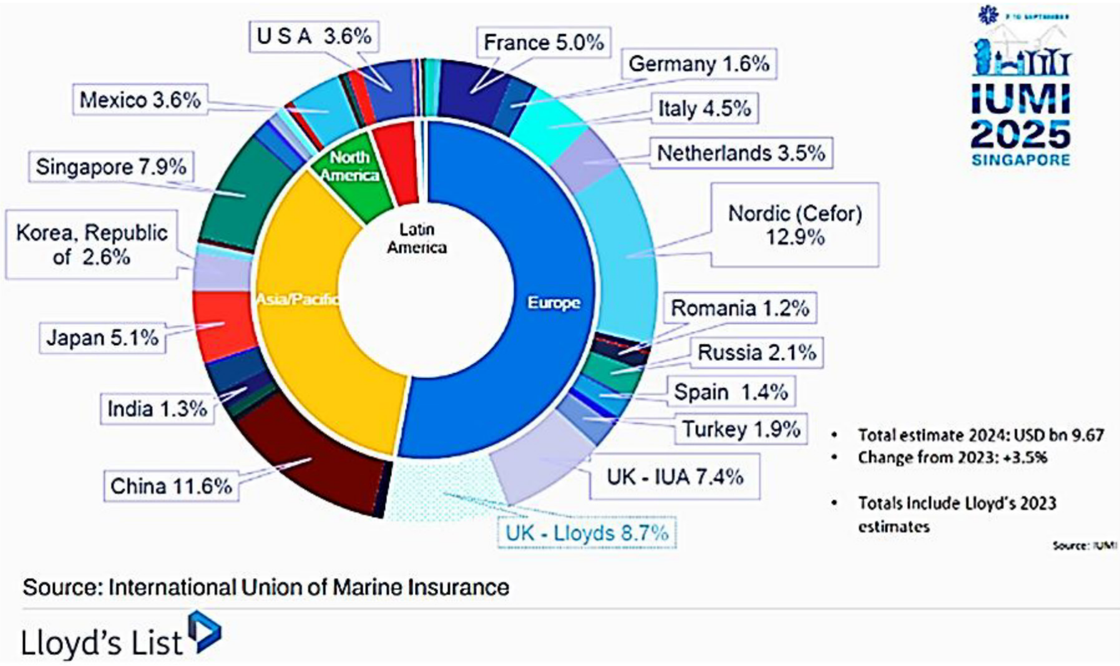
What seems to be happening is that without one-off events, attritional losses are at a level that still attracts capital, bringing in both new players and returners. But the resultant overcapacity means increased competition in some markets.

Overcapacity led to the first signs of softening markets in 2024, with supply-side dynamics marked by the emergence of more managing general agents and by follow markets.
Rerouting — particularly marked as shipowners give the Red Sea a swerve and head round the Cape of Good Hope instead — has meant more weather damage.

Also exerting pressure are the increased age profile of the world fleet, as more owners opt to delay scrapping, and cost inflation, which is driving constructive total loss probabilities.

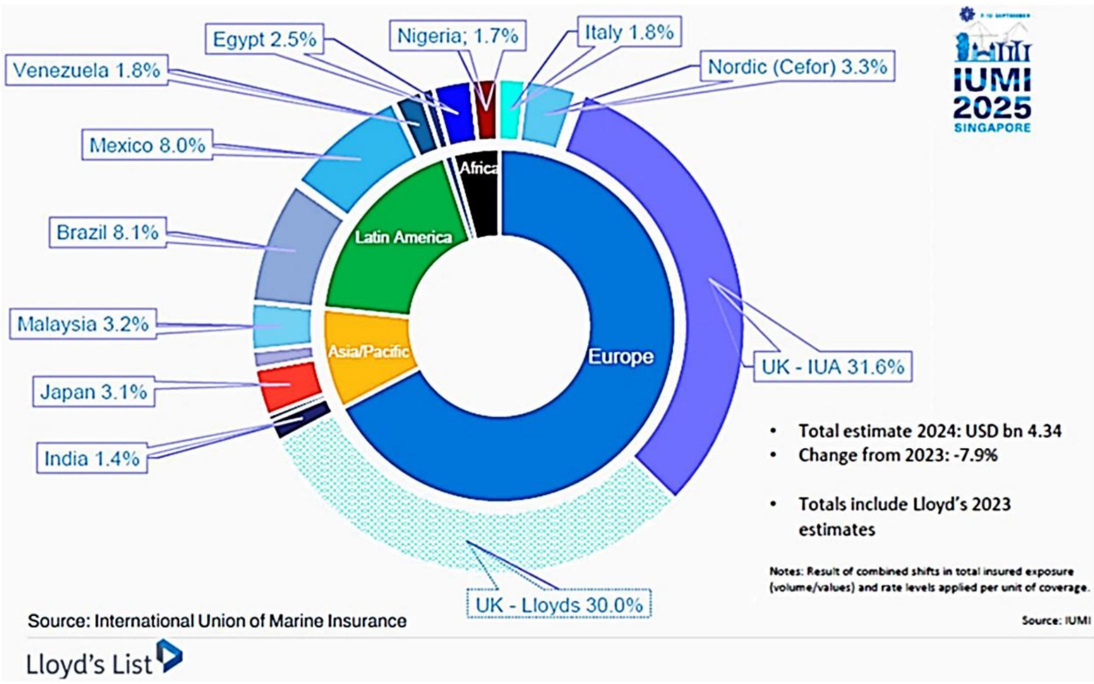
The state of P&I is harder to assess, following the introduction of new reporting standards by the International Group of P&I clubs, which mean that fixed-premium products are no longer included, making direct past-year comparisons impossible.

Global hull premiums 2024 By market



However, market sources suggest an increase in mutual premiums of more than 3% between the 2023/24 and 2024/25 policy years.

Global offshore energy premiums 2024 By region



The UK does maintain its dominance of the global offshore energy book, with London companies taking 31.6% and Lloyd's 30%. Brazil and Mexico come in third and fourth, on 8.1% and 8% respectively. Loss ratios have been falling sharply since 2020.

IUMI noted a "significant uptick" in attritional losses, given the high demand and high utilisation rates for offshore vessels. Continuing overcapacity is creating a soft market, with downwards pressure on premiums. ■

Source: Lloyd's List - 08 Sep 2025

• *New IUMI paper highlights fire risks and safety gaps in EV shipping*

The International Union of Marine Insurance (IUMI) has updated its guidance on the carriage of electric vehicles at sea, adding new evidence on gas hazards, peak heat, ship design constraints and the limits of current firefighting systems. The paper explains where risks are evolving and how operators and insurers should respond.

Around 20 million cars are shipped by sea each year, with EV volumes rising since 2017 and scaling significantly from 2020.
At the same time, fires on pure car and truck carriers (PCTCs) have become more frequent. Although none has been proven to originate solely from an EV, the behaviour of an EV blaze differs from a conventional internal combustion engine vehicle.

As IUMI's secretary general, Lars Lange, put it: "we are well aware that the characteristics of an EV fire are different to those emanating from a standard internal combustion engine vehicle (ICEV) and it is important that carriers, operators and insurers understand the risks involved and the measures that might reduce that risk."

The revised position paper, Risk mitigation for the safe ocean and short sea carriage of electric vehicles, updates IUMI's 2023 recommendations in five areas:

1. Gas accumulation: EV fires release toxic and flammable gases, including hydrogen and carbon monoxide, which can build to explosive levels in enclosed decks. Ventilation must now be integrated with firefighting strategies.

2. Total energy vs peak heat: While total fire energy is broadly similar for EVs and ICEVs, new tests show EVs can peak above 1,000°C compared with around 600°C for conventional cars. Containment speed, not fire source, is the critical factor for loss severity.

3. PCTC deck layout: Modern PCTCs have large, undivided decks that allow rapid fire spread, unlike older subdivided designs that limited escalation.

4. "Fixed first" principle: Operators should activate fixed firefighting systems promptly on PCTCs rather than attempt dangerous manual intervention once a blaze has taken hold.

5. Foam limitations: High-expansion foam can suppress flames but is less effective with eco formulations, complex to operate and poorly suited to large open-deck environments.

The evolving risk profile

Lithium-ion batteries include protective casings and management systems, but if they are abused mechanically, thermally or electrically, they can enter thermal runaway.
Once triggered, the chemical chain reaction is self-sustaining and cannot be interrupted with current extinguishing agents.

This creates three distinct challenges. The first is re-ignition: EV batteries can flare up hours or even days after the apparent fire is out, requiring prolonged monitoring.

The second is gas management: toxic fumes pose acute health risks, while flammable gases can accumulate to explosive levels if ventilation is poor.

The third is the state of charge. High SoC batteries produce more violent reactions, so the recommendation is to keep charge levels as low as practically and technically possible during carriage. Yet no international standard has been agreed.

RoRo and PCTC design pressures

Design differences mean the risks play out differently by vessel type.

RoRo and RoPax ships often carry mixed cargo, including older EVs with hidden damage that may increase fire risk. Passenger demand for onboard charging adds further complexity.

Regulations vary: some regions permit charging if risk assessments are in place, while others prohibit it outright. Open decks can accelerate flame spread through airflow, while enclosed decks heighten the danger of gas build-up. PCTCs face sharper constraints. Vehicles are packed with minimal spacing across up to 13 decks, and large, undivided zones allow fire to travel unchecked across wide areas.

Using water for firefighting can reduce deck friction, risking cargo shift and affecting vessel stability. Existing systems, typically CO_2 or foam, are often insufficient to contain a major blaze before it overwhelms the deck.
For insurers, this combination of design features and cargo density creates a particularly challenging risk profile.

Strengthening firefighting and training

The updated guidance calls for a faster, more decisive response when fires occur. Detection and confirmation should be treated as a single step, supported by technologies such as sensors, CCTV and thermal imaging.

On PCTCs, crews are urged to deploy fixed systems immediately rather than attempt hazardous manual intervention. Meanwhile, boundary cooling remains a viable tactic on RoRo vessels, but is less practical on PCTCs where water use risks cargo movement and instability.

System improvements are also needed. IUMI recommends doubling CO_2 capacity on PCTCs to increase the chance of suppressing fires before batteries ignite. Water mist is identified as a promising alternative because of its cooling effect and ability to operate with crew present, but current ship design would need to adapt before widespread adoption.
Clearer labelling of vehicles, such as stickers showing propulsion type, would also help crews make faster, safer decisions.

These technical measures must be supported by people and process. Dedicated training schemes for PCTC crews are urged, focusing on EV fire dynamics and rapid system activation. Operators are also encouraged to upgrade protective equipment and ensure shore-based firefighters are properly briefed, while seeking help from specialist marine firefighting teams whenever possible.

Regulation and what happens next

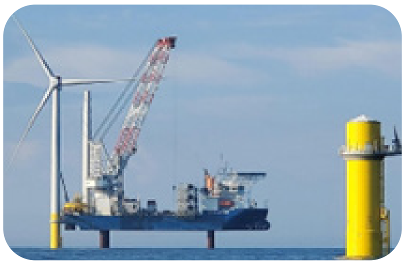
The IMO Sub-Committee on Ship Systems and Equipment is currently evaluating fire safety arrangements for ships carrying new energy vehicles.
Proposals include new requirements for fixed detection and alarm systems, video monitoring and water-based suppression on weather decks. However, any amendments to SOLAS and the Fire Safety Systems Code will take time to implement.

In the meantime, best practice, class notations and operator policies will carry the load.

For insurers, underwriting decisions increasingly need to account for vessel layout, detection capability, firefighting capacity, crew competence and SoC policy, as well as the type of vehicles being carried.■

Source: Strategic Risk - 5 September 2025

• *Guidelines for the Safe Design and Operation of Offshore Marine Risers and Umbilicals*

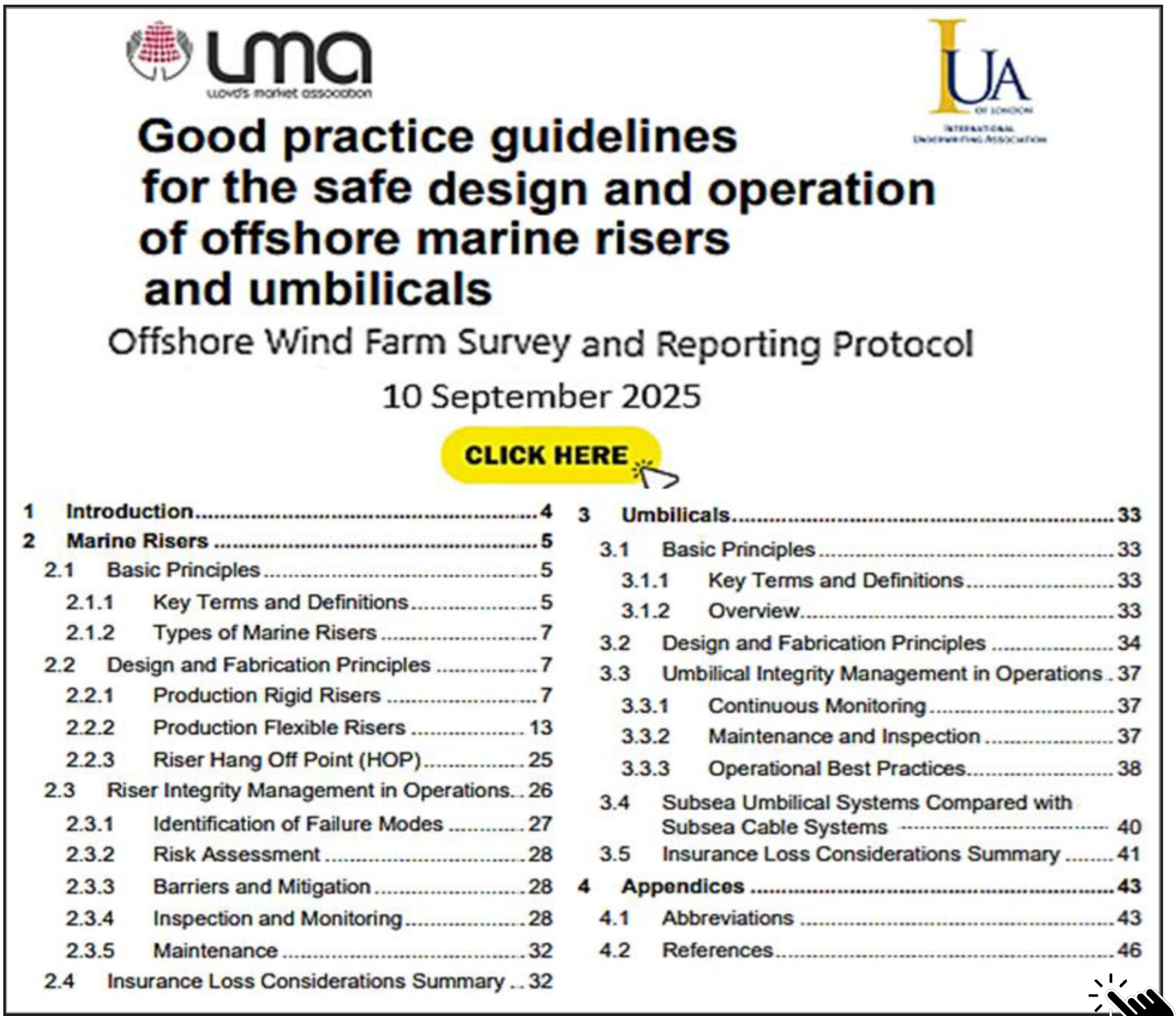


The Joint Natural Resources Committee (JNRC) Survey and Engineering Sub-Committee has published a best practice document to provide guidance to insurers in preventing and mitigating insurable losses relating to offshore marine risers and umbilicals.

The guideline explores industry best practices in the design and operation of this equipment and historical losses to provide key recommendations in achieving this purpose.

It is recommended that these key aspects are carefully considered by insurers during risk appraisal and selection of construction projects and operational facilities which include these equipment classes.

All other changes relate to formatting, typographical and grammatical amendments as well as updating the acronyms.



lma
Lloyd's market association

IUA
OF LONDON
INTERNATIONAL UNDERWRITING ASSOCIATION

Good practice guidelines for the safe design and operation of offshore marine risers and umbilicals

Offshore Wind Farm Survey and Reporting Protocol

10 September 2025

CLICK HERE

US tariff maze could become even more difficult after court ruling

By Greg Miller

- **US President Donald Trump appeals ruling against IEEPA tariffs to Supreme Court**
- **Potential positive for container shipping: Supreme Court ruling against IEEPA tariffs would compel refunds, buoying US importer balance sheets and sentiment**
- **Potential negative for container shipping: Ruling against IEEPA tariffs would compel new strategy by Trump administration, adding to uncertainty**

The federal appeals court ruling against Donald Trump's emergency tariffs was not unexpected. What comes next — the Supreme Court ruling — is considered a 'coin toss'. Either way the coin lands, there will be more uncertainty for container shipping demand

HISTORICALLY high tariffs are confounding US importers and affecting containerised volumes. US importers are desperate for more stability on costs, yet recent legal developments could spur even more uncertainty.

On August 29, the US Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit confirmed the May decision by the Court of International Trade that US President Donald Trump's tariffs under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act of 1977 are illegal.

CAFC stayed enforcement until October 14, allowing time for the Trump administration to appeal the decision to the US Supreme Court, which is on summer recess until early October.
Thus, there is no immediate effect on US import duties and, consequently, none on container shipping markets.

The Trump administration filed its appeal with Supreme Court on Wednesday night. It requested a decision on whether the court would hear the case by September 10, briefs and replies to be filed by October 30, and oral arguments in the first week of November.

"At this point, we think the Supreme Court's final ruling is a coin toss," wrote Evercore ISI global policy analyst Sarah Bianchi in a recent client note. "On one hand, we think the litigation to date shows the petitioners have the balance of the legal arguments on their side.

"On the other hand, the Roberts court [referring to chief justice John Roberts] has historically found ways to avoid upending signature presidential initiatives."

Refund bonanza ahead?

If the court rules against IEEPA tariffs, or declines to hear the case, the initial effect should be positive for US importers and container shipping demand. IEEPA tariffs already paid, by the Trump administration's own admission, would have to be refunded.

"New 2025 tariffs have raised $88bn in revenue year-to-date through August, with the new tariffs responsible for about $23bn in revenues in August alone," said the Budget Lab at Yale on Wednesday.

The Budget Lab estimated that the average US tariff level in August was 18.2%, the highest since 1934, during the Great Depression. Actual tariff payments are lower, it said, at 11.5% in August, due to a combination of frontloading, payment lags and "tariff avoidance and evasion".

Bianchi estimated that IEEPA refunds could be as high as $100bn-$200bn if the Supreme Court rules against IEEPA tariffs.

Refunds would boost bottom lines and sentiment of US importers and be a plus for container shipping demand, but the money would take time to be returned.

"Watch for the government to make the refund process slow and onerous, consistent with a broader trend of the administration dragging its feet in response to court orders," wrote Bianchi.

One possibility is that financial firms would step in and offer importers immediate cash, reportedly at 20 to 30 cents on the dollar, and buy the IEEPA refund rights to pursue themselves.

Plan B for Trump if he loses case

The bad news for shipping demand is that a loss will compel the Trump administration to replace the IEEPA tariffs — the reciprocal tariffs and fentanyl emergency tariffs — with a patchwork of other levies that could create even more uncertainty for container trades.

New sectoral and country-specific tariffs would emerge, some of which would "stack", and some of which would have precedence over the others, causing more confusion.

"If the Supreme Court strikes down the IEEPA tariffs, the administration will look to quickly pivot to other authorities to preserve much — though probably not all — of the existing IEEPA tariffs," wrote Bianchi.

Trump could immediately use Section 122 of the Trade Act of 1974 to implement blanket tariffs of up to 15% for 150 days as a stopgap.

That would give the administration time to ramp up tariff investigations on countries and sectors via its existing powers under Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974, as well as on sectors via the Section 232 national security tariffs of the Trade Expansion Act of 1962.

In the case of China, existing Section 301 powers would allow the administration to quickly replace IEEPA tariffs without further investigation, but on a global basis, there would be a problem: new Section 301 and 232 tariffs take time. Hearings are required.

"There is not bandwidth to conduct a 301 investigation on every single country," Bianchi said, meaning that some countries would see a lower rate. The administration "could try to roll over the 15% under Section 122 for another 150 days, but this would likely be challenged", she said.

The administration would "likely also lean more heavily" on Section 232 sectoral tariffs related to national security, she added.

Highlighting this prospect, the Trump administration said in late August that it will conduct a 232 investigation into US furniture imports, a move that could face legal challenges given furniture's clear lack of importance to US national security.

Meanwhile, a 150-day 15% tariff under Section 122 would be lower than existing IEEPA tariffs on several large trading partners, providing marginal relief for some US importers. India and Brazil are currently at 50%; Taiwan and Vietnam are at 20%; and India, Malaysia and Thailand are at 19%.

One way the Trump administration could avoid the tariff rate reduction would be to instead use Section 338 of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act of 1930, which allows tariffs of up to 50%.
US Treasury Secretary Scott Bessent confirmed that future use of Smoot-Hawley was a possibility in an interview with Reuters on Monday.

However, unlike the 15% tariffs under Section 122, using Smoot-Hawley for the first time in almost a century would raise legal questions, potentially precipitating another court challenge, repeating the IEEPA legal process and further adding to trade confusion.

New trade complications could emerge

The fate of the investment pledges obtained by the US when it used IEEPA tariffs as a "stick" adds further complexity to future container demand scenarios.

When Trump warns of the trillions that will be lost if the courts rule against IEEPA tariffs, he is primarily referring to these investment commitments — which remain legally non-binding — more so than to federal income from taxes on US importers.

"Almost all of this investment, and much more, will be immediately canceled!" wrote Trump on Truth Social. "In many ways, we would become a Third World Nation, with no hope of GREATNESS again."

In the administration's Supreme Court appeal, Bessent said: "The recent decision by the federal circuit is already adversely affecting ongoing negotiations. World leaders are questioning the president's authority to impose tariffs, walking away from or delaying negotiations, and/or imposing a different calculus on their negotiating positions."

The loss of IEEPA tariff powers could make countries less likely to follow through with investment pledges, which could spur retaliation from the US, which could in turn spur retaliation from trading partners.

All of which implies that the only certainty for US container shipping demand is more uncertainty.

If the Supreme Court rules in favour of emergency tariffs, then Trump can use IEEPA authority at will, and change tariff rates on a whim. If the ruling goes against Trump, a whole new set of variables will emerge. ■

Source: Lloyd's List - 03 Sep 2025

• *World's 40 largest reinsurers*

S&P Global Ratings' Top 40 Global Reinsurance in 2025

Swiss Re tops the list of the world's 40 largest reinsurers in 2025, followed by Munich Re and Hannover Re, according to S&P Global Ratings.

Berkshire Hathaway Insurance Group comes in at number four, while Lloyd's is ranked at number five and SCOR took the number six spot. (See chart below for the full top 40 list.)

For the purposes of developing the top 40 ranking of global reinsurers and overcoming the issue of comparing reinsurers that report under the GAAP versus IFRS 17 accounting standards, the ratings agency referred to gross premium written (GPW) for pure reinsurance business.

"For those reinsurers reporting under IFRS 17 and that do not publish GPW, we estimated the pure reinsurance GPW and marked them in the ranking. At the same time, we added the gross insurance revenue for reinsurance for all IFRS 17 filers," said S&P in its report titled "S&P Global Ratings' Top 40 Global Reinsurers In 2025 And Reinsurers By Country," published on Sept. 3.

One of the main challenges for creating this report, S&P said, was drawing a clear line between companies' reinsurance and primary insurance activities, "especially in cases where the reinsurance operation is a division within a company and not a distinct business."

"Generally, premium data relate to a company's reinsurance premium written. In some cases, however, other metrics include data from the primary insurance and the reinsurance business. If we did not view the metrics provided by companies as representative of their reinsurance operations, we marked the relevant metrics as not available (N.A.)."

Further, for groups that write both non-life and life reinsurance businesses, the combined ratio reflects non-life business only.

The report also breaks down the top reinsurers by country.

Source: Carrier Management – 10 September, 2025

S&P Global Ratings' Top 40 Global Reinsurers In 2025

			Gross reinsurance premium written (mil. $)		Gross insurance revenue (IFRS 17 filers only) (mil. $)		Pretax operating income (mil. $)		Combined ratio (%)		Reported shareholders funds (mil. $)		Return on equity (%)	
Ranking	Company	Country	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
1	Swiss Re AG	Switzerland	43,142.0*	41,802.0	37,515.0	36,342.0	4,133.0	3,926.0	N.A.	N.A.	21,892.0	20,471.0	14.8	15.3
2	Munich Reinsurance Co.	Germany	42,794.0*	44,434.0*	32,363.0	32,906.0	7,231.0	7,020.6	79.7	83.5	33,909.1	32,890.3	17.3	15.4
3	Hannover Rueck SE	Germany	37,696.0*	37,285.0*	27,316.3	27,018.0	3,418.2	2,134.2	86.6	N.A.	13,139.0	12,173.7	18.9	16.6
4	Berkshire Hathaway Insurance Group	U.S.	26,906.0	27,453.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	649,368.1	561,273.0	N.A.	N.A.
5	Lloyd's (1)	U.K.	23,464.6	22,101.6	N.A.	N.A.	2,128.6	3,250.6	87.7	80.2	58,697.3	56,936.7	3.6	5.7
6	SCOR SE	France	20,776.7	21,399.9	16,698.8	17,589.7	183.3	1,385.3	N.A.	N.A.	4,684.7	5,185.6	0.1	17.3
7	Reinsurance Group of America Inc.	U.S.	18,492.0	15,758.0	N.A.	N.A.	1,752.0	1,699.0	N.A.	N.A.	10,906.0	9,171.0	6.6	9.9
8	China Reinsurance (Group) Corp.	China	16,355.4	16,939.5	N.A.	N.A.	1,349.4	1,814.7	96.0	94.9	15,743.4	14,340.5	6.3	5.8
9	Everest Group Ltd.	Bermuda	12,941.0	11,460.0	N.A.	N.A.	1,631.7	2,573.9	102.3	90.9	13,875.0	13,202.0	10.1	23.3
10	RenaissanceRe Holdings Ltd.	Bermuda	11,733.1	8,862.4	N.A.	N.A.	3,198.4	2,816.9	83.9	77.9	10,574.0	9,455.0	17.8	23.8
11	Arch Capital Group Ltd.	Bermuda	11,112.1	9,112.6	N.A.	N.A.	4,493.0	3,623.0	82.5	79.3	20,819.7	18,352.7	22.0	28.4
12	PartnerRe Ltd.	Bermuda	9,345.5	9,102.4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	90.6	83.5	9,404.5	8,424.4	15.3	27.5
13	Mapfre Re Compania de Reaseguros S.A.	Spain	8,679.5	8,678.8	8,267.3	8,856.4	449.1	348.5	93.6	95.6	2,528.9	2,419.4	13.3	11.2
14	Fairfax Financial Holdings Ltd.	Canada	7,414.3	7,119.5	5,496.9	5,000.8	5,220.3	3,919.0	81.4	81	24,068.0	22,950.5	15.2	20.1
15	Korean Reinsurance Co.	South Korea	5,411.8	6,653.3	3,476.5	3,986.8	248.5	280.6	90.9	94.8	2,337.0	2,509.6	9.2	8.7

S&P Global Ratings' Top 40 Global Reinsurers In 2025

			Gross reinsurance premium written (mil. $)		Gross insurance revenue (IFRS 17 filers only) (mil. $)		Pretax operating income (mil. $)		Combined ratio (%)		Reported shareholders funds (mil. $)		Return on equity (%)	
Ranking	Company	Country	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
15	Korean Reinsurance Co.	South Korea	5,411.8	6,653.3	3,476.5	3,986.8	248.5	280.6	90.9	94.8	2,337.0	2,509.6	9.2	8.7
16	Sompo Holdings Inc.	Japan	5,378.8	5,203.9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	18,230.3	20,341.4	14.8	14.5
17	General Insurance Corp. of India	India	5,035.5	4,549.9	N.A.	N.A.	-377.0	-482.0	107.1	111.7	10,657.8	10,296.3	8.4	7.8
18	R+V Versicherung AG	Germany	3,527.6	3,450.2	N.A.	N.A.	547.6	285.5	96.2	98	2,482.4	2,648.3	0.4	3.6
19	Allianz SE (2)	Germany	2,885.4	2,700.3	1,620.4	1,532.6	277.6	341.8	77.4	67.5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
20	AXIS Capital Holdings Ltd.	Bermuda	2,390.3	2,215.8	N.A.	N.A.	1,316.3	466	92.3	99.9	6,089.4	5,263.2	19.1	7.6
21	Convex Group Ltd.	Bermuda	2,332.7	1,908.1	N.A.	N.A.	287.1	103.4	82.3	91.8	3,672.4	3,157.4	10.4	8.4
22	Toa Reinsurance Group	Japan	2,209.1	2,533.8	N.A.	N.A.	303	195.8	91.9	96.6	1,056.4	N.A.	17.2	N.A.
23	Tokio Marine & Nichido Fire Insurance Co. Ltd.	Japan	2,206.3	2,709.8	N.A.	N.A.	7,673.6	3,235.6	N.A.	N.A.	21,217.1	N.A.	29.6	N.A.
24	Deutsche Rueckversicherung AG	Germany	2,159.3	1,946.6	N.A.	N.A.	158.4	35.6	93.7	101.1	352.8	364.1	4.3	3.6
25	Taiping Reinsurance Co. Ltd.	Hong Kong	1,987.1	2,095.7	1,111.0	1,206.2	186.4	153.8	99.1	101.4	1,560.7	1,409.7	7.9	3.0
26	Aspen Insurance Holdings Ltd.	Bermuda	1,885.8	1,521.0	N.A.	N.A.	195.6	214.1	85.0	81.5	2,401.4	2,155.0	7.2	22.5
27	Ascot Group Ltd.	Bermuda	1,850.0	1,365.0	N.A.	N.A.	415.6	337.8	94.9	92.4	2,446.0	1,868.9	16.9	24.2
28	Peak Reinsurance Co. Ltd.	Hong Kong	1,762.5	1,760.6	1,156.2	1,555.9	203.8	207.9	84.0	87.3	1,182.0	1,031.6	15.8	19.4
29	QBE Insurance Group Ltd.	Australia	1,719.0	1,443.0	1,685.0	1,301.0	246.0	-8.0	83.0	N.A.	10,728.0	10,027.0	16.6	13.5
30	Arundo Re	France	1,409.8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	64.2	N.A.	70.4	N.A.	855.9	N.A.	7.8	N.A.

S&P Global Ratings' Top 40 Global Reinsurers In 2025

			Gross reinsurance premium written (mil. $)		Gross insurance revenue (IFRS 17 filers only) (mil. $)		Pretax operating income (mil. $)		Combined ratio (%)		Reported shareholders funds (mil. $)		Return on equity (%)	
Ranking	Company	Country	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023	2024	2023
31	PICC Reinsurance Co. Ltd.	China	1,361.0	1,465.2	N.A.	N.A.	44.7	32.7	100.9	101.3	900.8	870.9	4.0	3.0
32	SiriusPoint Ltd.	Bermuda	1,335.6	1,271.0	N.A.	N.A.	124.5	206.2	88.1	80	1,938.8	2,530.6	9.5	13.4
33	Caisse Centrale de Réassurance	France	1,281.4	1,356.8	N.A.	N.A.	281.1	-172.1	96.8	127.9	2,947.5	2,948.7	6.4	3.8
34	Chubb Ltd.	Switzerland	1,567.3	1,151.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	86.6	86.5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
35	DEVK Rueckversicherungs- und Beteiligungs AG - DEVK RE	Germany	1,218.6	1,189.9	N.A.	N.A.	123.0	99.0	94.3	95.9	1,392.1	1,460.9	6.4	5.3
36	African Reinsurance Corp.	Nigeria	1,214.1	1,106.5	1,200.3	1,045.5	135.5	127.8	84.8	90.4	1,158.8	1,065.7	11.5	11.9
37	Markel Group Inc.	U.S.	1,150.8	1,046.5	N.A.	N.A.	1,941.3	1,436.3	95.2	98.4	16,915.9	14,983.9	17.3	14.4
38	Lancashire Holdings Ltd.	Bermuda	1,097.8	967.5	855.1	714.9	349.2	311.1	80.0	74.9	1,493.3	1,507.9	21.4	22.7
39	VIG RE zajišťovna a.s.	Czech Republic	1,018.2	995.0	924.4	905.2	26.9	28.1	90.6	N.A.	374.3	325.8	9.2	11.2
40	Fidelis Insurance Holdings Ltd.	Bermuda	864.6	618.6	N.A.	N.A.	136.4	408.1	99.7	82.1	2,448.4	2,449.8	4.6	18.2
	Totals:		347,086.7	333,597.5	139,666.1	139,961.1	38,747.6	33,543.7	N.A.	N.A.	651,549.0	597,380.9	N.A.	N.A.

*S&P Global Ratings' estimate of gross premium written. (1)Reported shareholders' funds are members' funds for the market as a whole. (2)Reported shareholders funds not available with this segmentation. N.A.--Not available.

• *RVS2025: Reinsurance Round-Up – September 2025:*
Courts, Covid & Captives in the Spotlight

By Daniela GHETU

From billion-dollar judgments to fresh regulatory reforms, the latest Reinsurance Round-Up released by the specialist law firm Carter Perry Bailey captures a year of high-stakes disputes and industry-shaping developments.

One of the biggest headlines comes from the English High Court, which ruled in favor of aircraft lessors in AerCap v AIG Europe, confirming War Risks cover for planes stranded in Russia — a judgment topping USD 1 billion, among the largest in UK insurance history.

Covid-19 litigation is still rippling through the courts, with business interruption disputes testing the limits of policy wordings. Cases such as Bath Racecourse v Liberty Mutual and Carbis Bay Hotel v AIG show how furlough offsets, denial-of-access clauses and disease definitions remain hotly contested.

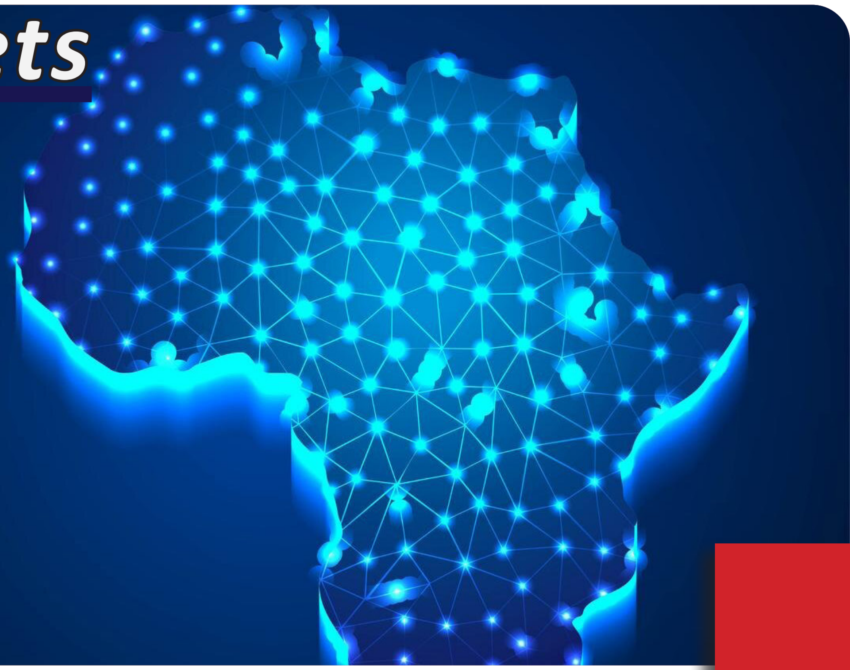
Ten years on, the Insurance Act 2015 is proving its weight in case law. Recent rulings illustrate how courts are balancing insurers' rights with fair treatment of policyholders, while insolvency cases under the Third Parties (Rights against Insurers) Act 2010 highlight the direct paths now available to claimants.

Beyond the courtroom, reforms are reshaping the UK insurance market. The Government has confirmed plans for a bespoke captive regime, a modernized ILS framework, and streamlined regulation - all part of a push to keep London competitive. Meanwhile, the new Arbitration Act 2025 strengthens tribunals' case management powers, marking a new era for UK arbitration. ■

Source: XPRIMM - 10 September 2025

Explore the full report:
Read the September 2025 Reinsurance Round-Up (PDF)

African Markets



• *Africa’s Reinsurers in Quiet Bid to Reclaim Market*

Executive Analytical Summary of African Reinsurance Market

The African reinsurance market is undergoing a rapid structural transformation driven by economic and regulatory changes aimed at enhancing local premium retention and reducing historical reliance on global giants such as Swiss Re, Munich Re, and SCOR. While Africa accounts for only 1.5% of global insurance premiums, it hosts over 50 reinsurers, including strong regional players developing a fully integrated continental ecosystem.

Key Market Trends:

1. Rising local retention rates: African markets are increasing retention levels to 30–50% on average, compared to less than 20% a decade ago.

* Mandatory cession requirements exist in some countries: Uganda (25%), Kenya (20%), Nigeria (30%), Ghana (20%).

* Initiatives like AfrexInsure achieved 97% premium retention within Africa in 2024.

2. Focus on regional integration: Organizations such as Africa Re, ZEP-RE, CICA Re, and WAICA Re are promoting cross-border collaboration and expanding into trade, energy, and transport insurance.

3. Growth in specialized sectors: Increasing focus on agricultural, climate, cyber, and infrastructure insurance, supported by development institutions like AfDB and IFC.

4. Digital transformation and innovation: Emerging markets are adopting digital platforms for risk management, underwriting, and policy issuance, particularly in East Africa.

5. Regulatory reforms and governance: Regulatory bodies are moving towards harmonized legislation, higher capital requirements, transparency improvements, and enhanced credit ratings for local reinsurers.

Key Regional Players:

- Africa Re (Nigeria): Largest continental reinsurer, accounting for over 25% of Africa’s total premiums.
- ZEP-RE (East Africa): Operates across 14+ countries with COMESA support.
- CICA Re (West Africa): Key player in the West African Monetary Union with annual growth over 10%.
- Kenya Re, Continental Re, Ghana Re, WAICA Re, Atlantic Re (Morocco): Core pillars of national and regional markets.

Retention Rates by Region:

- Continental average: 40–45%
- North Africa: 45–55% (strong national reinsurers like SCR and Tunis Re)
- West Africa: 35–45%
- East Africa: 30–40%
- Southern Africa: 50–60% (driven by strong South African market and local reinsurers such as Munich Re of Africa and Hannover Re South Africa)

Outlook (2025–2030):

The African reinsurance market is entering a gradual boom phase, driven by economic growth, infrastructure development, and AfCFTA integration. Success will depend on local firms’ ability to increase capital, develop skills, and improve credit ratings to attract business historically ceded abroad. ■

Source: All Africa - 30 SEPTEMBER 2025

EGYPT

• Egyptian insurance market in 2024: turnover per class of business

Figures in thousands USD

Class of business	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2024 shares
Motor	313 782	374 411	357 985	269 342	242 411	12.58%
Health	267 644	300 240	314 370	300 839	278 137	14.43%
Fire	232 602	264 184	242 642	203 218	200 953	10.43%
Accident	154 526	170 477	190 420	95 747	80 678	4.18%
Engineering	136 260	151 963	133 319	106 773	107 778	5.59%
Energy	107 097	114 724	106 041	110 234	115 110	5.97%
Marine [1]	118 422	114 244	103 577	78 533	88 651	4.60%
Guarantee & Caution	-	-	-	41 351	34 274	1.78%
Total non-life	**1 330 333**	**1 490 243**	**1 448 354**	**1 206 037**	**1 147 992**	**59.56%**
Total life	**1 141 267**	**1 526 525**	**1 529 519**	**1 054 561**	**779 598**	**40.44%**
Grand total	**2 471 600**	**3 016 768**	**2 977 873**	**2 260 598**	**1 927 590**	**100%**

(1) Including aviation and marine transport
(2) Excluding acceptances
Financial year at the end of June

On the other hand, Insurance companies operating in the Egyptian market posted combined pre-tax profits of EGP25.9bn ($513.3m) for the financial year ended 30 June 2024 (FY2024), compared to EGP14.06bn for the previous fiscal year, representing a growth rate of 84.2%, according to the annual statistical book issued by the Financial Regulatory Authority (FRA). ■

Sources:
Atlas Magazine - 03/09/2025
Middle East Insurance Review - 19 May 2025

• FRA Issues New Rules for Licensing and Regulating Reinsurers in Egypt

The Financial Regulatory Authority Issues Rules Governing the Registration of Reinsurance Companies and Their Branches, and Sets Standards for Dealings in the Egyptian Market

- The decision marks a pivotal step in the Authority's strategy to develop the insurance sector as a cornerstone for managing economic risks.
- The move protects policyholders' rights and enhances insurers' capacity to meet their financial and technical obligations.
- The approved list makes the Egyptian market more aligned with international standards and strengthens investor confidence.
- The decision introduces, for the first time, a new registry for reinsurance companies and their branches as part of a sector development plan.
- Egyptian insurers are required to deal only with registered reinsurance companies or their licensed branches.
- A one-year grace period is granted for insurers to regularize their positions as of the decision's effective date.
- Registration of a reinsurance company is a prerequisite for registering its branches with the Authority, and such companies must be subject to the supervision of a foreign regulatory body equivalent to the FRA.

- A valid credit rating must be obtained from one of the recognized international rating agencies.
- The company must have no record of practices harmful to the Egyptian insurance market over the past three years.

In a landmark regulatory move, the Financial Regulatory Authority (FRA), chaired by Dr. Mohamed Farid, has issued—for the first time—comprehensive rules governing the operation of reinsurance companies and their branches in the Egyptian market. This decision is part of the FRA's broader plan to fundamentally modernize and strengthen Egypt's insurance sector, enhancing its stability, reliability, and contribution to national economic growth.

The decision aligns with the FRA's strategy to develop the non-banking financial sector and improve the efficiency of the insurance market, in accordance with global best practices that protect policyholders' rights and strengthen insurers' financial standing.

Reinsurance is a vital mechanism that protects insurance companies against large risks by transferring portions of their portfolios to other, larger entities known as reinsurers. This process reinforces insurers' capacity to meet their obligations to clients and ensures the stability of the overall insurance market.

The decision introduces unprecedented regulation of reinsurance operations in Egypt, establishing stringent criteria for the registration of reinsurance companies and branches. It mandates that Egyptian insurers transact exclusively with entities listed and approved by the FRA, ensuring that only financially sound reinsurers with strong international credit ratings are engaged.

Dr. Mohamed Farid stated that the decision represents a core milestone in the Authority's ongoing strategy to modernize Egypt's insurance sector—a critical pillar in the country's economic and social risk management framework. He emphasized that the FRA's role extends beyond safeguarding policyholders' rights to strengthening insurers' technical and financial resilience.

According to Decision No. 230 of 2025, a formal list will be created—for the first time—of approved reinsurance companies and branches authorized to conduct business with licensed Egyptian insurers. The decision also stipulates that listed entities must not have engaged in activities detrimental to the Egyptian market within the previous three years.

Dr. Farid added that establishing an approved list based on credit ratings and financial solvency will enhance market efficiency, reduce concentration risks, and align Egypt's insurance sector more closely with international standards, thereby boosting investor confidence.

The Authority has imposed strict solvency requirements, stipulating that reinsurance companies must be supervised by a competent foreign regulatory authority equivalent to the FRA, to ensure regulatory oversight and prevent registration of unregulated or fictitious entities.

The decision further requires a valid credit rating from one of the recognized international agencies—no lower than B+ from A.M. Best, BBB from Standard & Poor's or Fitch, or Baa from Moody's.

For the registration of commercial reinsurance companies, at least two of the following conditions must be met:

1. The host country's sovereign rating must not be lower than BBB- by Fitch (or equivalent).
2. The company's paid-up capital must be at least USD 75 million.
3. The company's shareholders' equity must not be less than USD 125 million.

For takaful (Islamic) reinsurance companies, meeting one of these conditions will suffice.

These requirements aim to ensure a robust market comprising only financially capable reinsurers able to pay claims during crises, thereby protecting Egyptian insurers from default and safeguarding policyholders' interests.

Regarding the registration of reinsurance branches, the decision mandates that the parent company must itself be listed with the FRA and must submit a letter of guarantee accepting full responsibility for all business undertaken by its Egyptian branch.

To apply for registration, companies must submit a formal application form accompanied by:

- A valid reinsurance license from the foreign regulatory authority,
- The latest international credit rating report,
- Audited financial statements for the past three years,
- A detailed feasibility study for operations in Egypt, including business and operational plans,
- Details of contribution to technical expertise transfer,
- An organizational structure listing senior managers, authorized signatories, and contact information,
- Any additional documents required by the FRA.

The decision also requires Egyptian insurers to:

- Allocate and release technical provisions quarterly,
- Verify the accuracy of all submitted documents at the time of registration or re-registration,

- Report annually—by the end of March—on continued dealings with registered reinsurers and branches,
- Submit an annual statement on reinsurance concentration, including details of reinsurers, brokers, and their countries of domicile,
- Notify the FRA of any updates to submitted information or documentation.

To manage concentration risks, the decision sets clear limits for reinsurance transactions:

- • In property insurance, the cession to a single reinsurer must not exceed 25% of the total reinsurance portfolio, and the combined cessions to reinsurers under common control must not exceed 30%.
- If a reinsurer owns 50% or more of an insurer, cessions to that reinsurer must not exceed 50%.
- Cessions to reinsurers in a single country must not exceed 40%, and this limit rises to 60% if the insurer is directly or indirectly majority-owned (over 50%) by one or more reinsurers from that country.
- In life and personal insurance, companies with reinsurance cessions exceeding 30% of total risk premiums must not place more than 30% of their portfolio with a single reinsurer.

The FRA Board reserves the right to delist any company or branch that loses eligibility, fails to receive assignments for two consecutive years, breaches obligations, or engages in harmful practices in the Egyptian market.

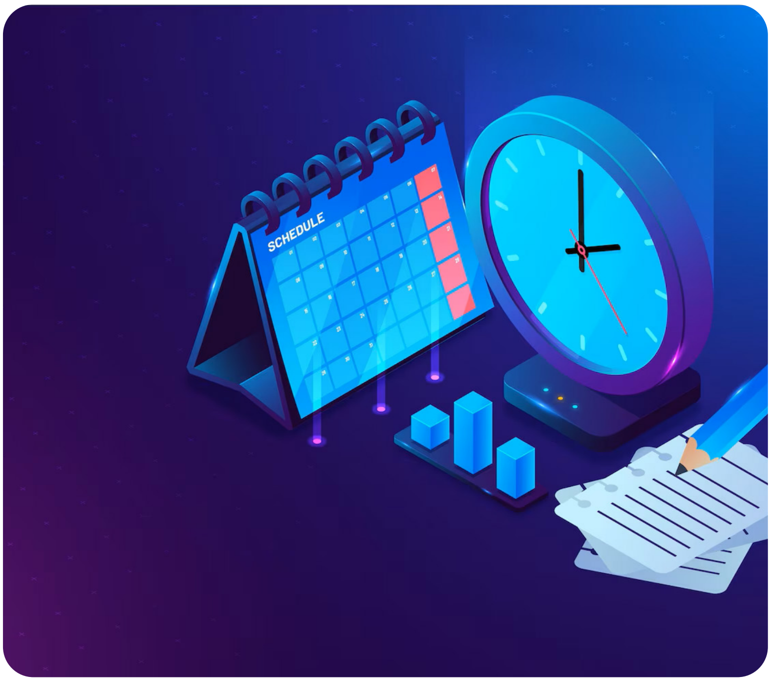
Delisting, however, does not absolve the company of its obligations toward Egyptian insurers. Re-registration may be permitted once the cause of delisting has been resolved. Egyptian insurers must comply with these new requirements within one year from the effective date of the decision. The FRA may extend this period if necessary. Non-compliant entities will be removed from the approved list, though they may reapply for registration within two months if justified.

The FRA will publish the updated list of approved reinsurance companies on its official website, including only those that meet the new regulatory criteria.

It is noteworthy that under the previous framework (now repealed by Decision No. 230 of 2025), the FRA's approved list included 268 active reinsurance companies from 47 countries, as well as 16 active foreign branches operating under guarantees from their parent companies in 10 countries.

Under the new regulation, all existing and new reinsurers and branches must meet the updated credit rating and solvency requirements within the one-year adjustment period to remain on the approved list.■

FRA – 10 Nov 2025



MALI

• Mali Projects National Reinsurance Company to Reduce Foreign Dependence

- Mali to establish national reinsurer, retain premiums locally
- Initiative targets sovereignty, complex risk coverage, sector jobs
- Market expanding, but insurance penetration trails WAEMU average

Mali is moving to create a national reinsurance company. Minister of Economy and Finance Alousséni Sanou presented the project to the Council of Ministers on Wednesday, September 10, 2025. He stated that while Mali's insurance market is growing steadily, a large portion of premiums are transferred abroad because the country lacks a national reinsurer.

According to a summary of the Council of Ministers meeting, the new company would help "strengthen financial sovereignty by reducing dependence on foreign reinsurers" and "retain a portion of the premiums ceded abroad." It would also improve the management of complex risks related to industry, mining, agriculture, and natural disasters. The initiative is expected to contribute to economic development through investments in the banking system, Treasury bills and bonds, and other channels. It could also professionalize local insurers by creating specialized jobs and developing technical skills in risk management.

Mali's Growing Insurance Market

Mali's insurance sector is seeing positive momentum. According to the 2023 report from the Inter-African Conference on Insurance Markets (CICA-Re), non-life insurance premiums reached 3.63 billion CFA franc ($6.5 million) in 2023, up 66% from 2.18 billion CFA franc in 2022. While life insurance premiums declined slightly to 261 million CFA franc in 2023 from 303 million CFA franc in 2022, the non-life segment saw strong growth, driven by automobile and business-related insurance.

An article published by consulting firm Finactu in late 2023 noted that Mali's insurance market density increased by 30% in five years, from 2,448 CFA francs in premiums per capita in 2016 to 3,175 CFA francs in 2021. The sector's penetration rate rose from 0.49% to 0.60% of GDP over the same period. This growth rate significantly outpaced the 6% increase in GDP per capita over those five years.

Despite this progress, Mali still lags behind the West African Economic and Monetary Union (WAEMU) average, where the insurance penetration rate is close to 1%. The creation of a national reinsurance company is therefore seen as a way to accelerate the sector's growth and its contribution to the national economy. ■

Source: Ecofin Agency – 11 Sep 2025

Key Highlights

1. The Malian insurance industry is regulated by the CRCA at the regional level and by the DNTCP at the national level.
2. Composite insurance is not permitted in Mali.
3. 100% FDI is permitted in the Malian insurance industry.
4. Insurance companies from CIMA member states are permitted to operate in Mali without a license.
5. Key classes of compulsory insurance include motor third-party liability insurance and professional indemnity insurance for insurance intermediaries.

Source:
GlobalData – 28 May 2025

MOROCCO

- ***Ranking of Moroccan insurers according to 2024 turnover***

Ranking of life and non-life insurance companies

Figures in thousands

Companies	Turnover 2024		Turnover 2023		2023-2024 evolution (1)	2024 shares
	MAD	USD	MAD	USD		
Wafa Assurance	11 747 100	1 138 177	11 163 900	1 109 580	5.22%	19.67%
RMA	8 904 000	862 709	8 489 700	843 791	4.88%	14.91%
Mutuelle Taamine Chaabi	7 722 400	748 223	7 362 500	731 759	4.89%	12.93%
Axa Assurance Maroc	6 816 200	660 422	6 332 000	629 338	7.65%	11.42%
Sanlam Assurance	6 281 600	608 624	6 152 500	611 497	2.10%	10.52%
AtlantaSanad	5 260 000	509 641	5 111 900	508 072	2.90%	8.81%
MCMA	2 687 800	260 421	2 466 700	245 165	8.96%	4.50%
Marocaine Vie	2 166 400	209 902	2 304 300	229 024	-5.98%	3.63%
Allianz Assurance Maroc	1 923 600	186 378	1 523 700	151 441	26.25%	3.22%
MAMDA	1 482 300	143 620	1 452 700	144 384	2.04%	2.48%
CAT	1 352 800	131 073	1 286 000	127 816	5.19%	2.27%
MATU	1 165 900	112 964	1 046 900	104 051	11.37%	1.95%
Maroc Assistance Internationale	588 800	57 049	589 100	58 551	-0.05%	0.99%
Wafa Ima Assistance	428 400	41 508	375 500	37 321	14.09%	0.72%
Africa First Assist	401 700	38 921	406 900	40 442	-1.28%	0.67%
Cover Edge (2)	220 300	21 345	177 400	17 632	24.18%	0.37%
RMA Assistance	164 600	15 948	151 800	15 087	8.43%	0.28%
Euler Hermes ACMAR	158 300	15 338	157 200	15 624	0.70%	0.26%
Coface Maroc	96 800	9 379	85 000	8 448	13.88%	0.16%
Smaex	47 800	4 631	55 000	5 466	-13.09%	0.08%
Takafulia Assurance	41 700	4 040	31 000	3 081	34.52%	0.07%
Wafa Takaful	22 400	2 170	14 700	1 461	52.38%	0.04%
Taawounyiate Taamine Takafuli	16 000	1 550	9 200	914	73.91%	0.03%
Al Maghribia Takaful	15 000	1 453	11 000	1 093	36.36%	0.02%
Total général	**59 711 900**	**5 785 486**	**56 756 600**	**5 641 038**	**5.21%**	**100%**

(1) Evolution in local currency

(2) Ex. Axa Assistance Maroc

Turnover 2024 by life and non-life insurance company

Assureur	Life premiums		Non-life premiums		Total premiums	
	MAD	USD	MAD	USD	MAD	USD
Wafa Assurance	6408500	620919	5338600	517257	11747100	1138176
RMA	4785400	463657	4118600	399051	8904000	862708
Mutuelle Taamine Chaabi	7722400	748223	-	-	7722400	748223
Axa Assurance Maroc	2468900	239212	4347300	421210	6816200	660422
Sanlam Assurance	827700	80196	5454000	528448	6281700	608644
AtlantaSanad	1250400	121151	4009600	388490	5260000	509641
MCMA	1213200	117547	1474600	142874	2687800	260421
Marocaine Vie	2073400	200892	93000	9011	2166400	209903
Allianz Assurance Maroc	394000	38175	1529600	148203	1923600	186378
MAMDA	-	-	1482400	143620	1482400	143620
CAT	-	-	1352800	131073	1352800	131073
MATU	-	-	1165900	112964	1165900	112964
Maroc Assistance Internationale	-	-	588800	57049	588800	57049
Wafa Ima Assistance	-	-	428400	41508	428400	41508
Cover Edge (1)	-	-	401700	38921	401700	38921
Axa Assistance Maroc	-	-	220300	21345	220300	21345
RMA Assistance	-	-	164600	15948	164600	15948
Euler Hermes ACMAR	-	-	158300	15337	158300	15337
Coface Maroc	-	-	96800	9379	96800	9379
Smaex	-	-	47800	4631	47800	4631
Takafulia Assurance	33500	3246	8100	785	41600	4031
Wafa Takaful	21800	2112	600	58	22400	2170
Taawounyiate Taamine Takafuli	16000	1550	-	-	16000	1550
Al Maghribia Takaful	13600	1318	1300	126	14900	1444
Total	**27228800**	**2638198**	**32483100**	**3147288**	**59711900**	**5785486**

(1) Ex. Axa Assistance Maroc

Exchange rate as at 31/12/2024: 1 MAD = 0.09689 USD; 31/12/2023: 1 MAD = 0.09939 USD

Atlas Magazine 30/06/2025

MOROCCO

- ***Takaful reinsurance in Morocco surges 260%***

A significant surge in takaful insurance and reinsurance activity in Morocco is being hailed as a bellwether for the wider Islamic finance sector, as a new report shows remarkable growth.

The Supervisory Authority of Insurance and Social Welfare (ACAPS) reported that Moroccos takaful market recorded a turnover of 94.9 million Moroccan dirhams (US$9.2 million) in 2024, representing a year-on-year increase of 44.1%. The growth was largely propelled by the Family Takaful segment, which focuses on life insurance and investment, and comprises nearly 90% of the market. The non-life takaful sector, which includes non-family products, saw a turnover of 10 million dirhams (US$969,000).

Perhaps the most notable expansion was in re-takaful, or takaful reinsurance acceptances, which soared to 18 million dirhams (US$1.7 million) in 2024 from 5 million dirhams (US$497,000) in 2023. The dramatic 260% increase indicates a rising need for the transfer of risk between takaful operators, similar to how conventional reinsurance works. This segments boom reflects a burgeoning market that is solidifying its foundational structure.

These domestic findings come as a new report from Market Research Future highlights the global trajectory of the takaful industry. The report projects the global takaful market, valued at US$45.51 billion in 2024, will grow to an impressive US$111.89 billion by 2034. This growth is forecast at a compound annual growth rate of 9.41%.

Analysts point to several drivers for this global trend, including rising demand for Sharia-compliant financial products, government support and regulatory frameworks, and the expanding middle class in emerging markets. The integration of digital platforms and innovative new products, such as micro-takaful, is also helping to broaden the market's reach.

While Moroccos takaful sector is still a small part of the countrys overall insurance market which saw a turnover of 63.1 billion dirhams (US$6.1 billion) with 5.4% growth in 2024 its rapid expansion in niche areas like reinsurance provides a clear signal of momentum.

As the market continues to mature and diversify, the dramatic growth in reinsurance suggests an industry that is building a robust foundation for future stability and expansion. ■

Source: Islamic Finance Monitor Worldwide - 21 August 2025

NIGERIA

- *Insurance sector performance*

Nigerian Insurance Market 2023

The insurance market in Nigeria: main indicators

	2023
Turnover	1.114 billion USD
Penetration rate	0.34%
Insurance density	7.41 USD

The insurance market in Nigeria: premium evolution

Figures in million

Branches	2023 turnover		2022 turnover		2022-2023 evolution (1)	2023 shares
	NGN	USD	NGN	USD		
Energy	167800000	186258	125700000	280311	33.49%	16.73%
Fire	148000000	164280	92600000	206498	59.83%	14.75%
Motor	114900000	127539	62200000	138706	84.73%	11.45%
Marine	69100000	76701	51000000	113730	35.49%	6.89%
Accident	59000000	65490	46100000	102803	27.98%	5.88%
Miscellaneous risks	56300000	62493	39500000	88085	42.53%	5.61%
Non-life total	615100000	682761	417100000	930133	47.47%	61.31%
Life total	388100000	430791	309100000	689293	25.56%	38.69%
Grand total	1003200000	1113552	726200000	1619426	38.14%	100%

(1) Growth rate in local currency
Sources: National Insurance Commission (NAICOM)
Exchange rate as at 31/12/2023 : 1 NGN = 0.00111 USD ; as at 31/12/2022 : 1 NGN = 0.00223 USD

Nigerian Insurance Market 2024

Nigeria's insurance sector remains underdeveloped compared to other major African economies. In 2024, insurance companies recorded revenue of 1.562 trillion nairas, about $1 billion, according to data presented on June 26, 2025, by Kunle Ahmed, president of the Nigerian Insurers Association (NIA), at the group's 54th annual general meeting. This was a 56% increase from 2023.

Non-life premiums totaled 1.092 trillion nairas (about $705.5 million) compared with 470 billion nairas ($303.7 million) for life insurance. Total claims paid by all insurers amounted to 622 billion nairas, or $401.8 million.

Nigeria accounted for 2.1% of Africa's total insurance premiums in 2023, according to the African Insurance Organization's 2024 report. South Africa, Morocco, Egypt, and Kenya together accounted for 84.8% of the continent's total.

By tightening regulations and modernizing the industry, Nigeria aims to raise insurance's share of GDP and narrow the gap with Africa's market leaders. ■

Atlas Mag – 13 June 2024 & Ecofin Agency - 08 August 2025

SOMALIA

• *Central Bank introduces licensing procedures for takaful operators*

The Central Bank of Somalia (CBS) has announced the formal commencement of the licensing process for takaful service providers, following the enactment of the National Takaful Law in May 2025, said the Bank in a media release in July.

The Licensing and Supervision Department at the CBS held a workshop in July 2025, for all registered takaful operators to introduce and operationalise key regulatory instruments essential to the formalisation and effective oversight of Somalia's takaful sector.

Takaful companies previously operated under a basic registration regime, with limited regulatory and supervisory oversight.

The newly issued regulations mark a major step forward in strengthening consumer protection, promoting sectoral stability, and building public confidence in takaful services across Somalia, said the press release.

The CBS has prioritised the implementation of three foundational regulations endorsed by its board of directors in May 2025, which include licensing regulations, financial reporting regulation, and capital adequacy and solvency regulation.

These regulations, particularly those related to licensing and prudential standards, aim to safeguard the soundness and sustainability of the takaful industry, ensuring its alignment with international best practices while remaining compliant with Shariah principles.

Effective 6 June 2025, all takaful firms operating in Somalia have been required to apply for a licence within a six-month window, in accordance with the new regulatory framework. ■

Source: Middle east Insurance Review - Sep 2025

SOUTH AFRICA

• *South Africa's 2024 Insurance Industry Results – KPMG South Africa Survey*

The 2024 financial results of insurers, as highlighted in the 2025 KPMG South Africa Insurance Survey, reveal that the industry not only sustained but also strengthened the solid performance achieved in 2023, maintaining the positive momentum from the previous year.

The survey covered approximately 85% of South Africa's insurance sector, including 28 non-life insurers, 16 life insurers, and four reinsurers.

This year's theme, "Up in the Air", reflects the wide range of priorities and external as well as internal challenges insurers must balance, while operating in a dynamic and uncertain environment.

According to Mark Danckwerts, Partner and Africa Insurance Lead at KPMG South Africa:

"The industry continues to benefit from strategic measures implemented in recent years, such as pricing adjustments, cost optimization, process efficiency, and stricter underwriting standards. These outcomes reflect the sector's commitment to long-term resilience and prudent strategic vision."

Life Insurance

Life insurers delivered stronger financial performance in 2024 than in prior years. Key drivers included resilient premium growth, economic pressures, claims normalization, robust investment returns, and accelerated digital transformation.

Premium growth remained moderate, largely due to policy indexation to inflation. However, the high-interest-rate environment and elevated inflation affected policy lapse rates and affordability.

Claims ratios normalized and reinsurance costs stabilized, improving underwriting margins.

Equity markets performed particularly well in the second half of 2024, supporting positive fair value gains and higher embedded value growth.

Insurers continued investing in AI-driven underwriting, automated claims processing, and digital sales platforms, alongside expanding bancassurance and partnership models, especially in rural markets.

The top five life insurers—Sanlam, Old Mutual, Liberty, Discovery, and Momentum Metropolitan—delivered solid 2024 results supported by strong investment income, operational efficiency, and innovation-led diversification.

Mr. Danckwerts commented: "Life insurers have once again demonstrated the robustness of their business models, built on strong and resilient foundations."

Non-Life Insurance

The report revealed that 90% of South Africa's non-life insurers achieved improved financial results in 2024, underscoring the market's resilience amid economic challenges.

Insurance revenue grew by 9.8%, from ZAR 140.4bn in 2023 to ZAR 154.2bn in 2024, outpacing inflation (4.4%).

Profit after tax rose by 24.6%, from ZAR 14.2bn to ZAR 17.7bn.

Investment income benefited from positive investor sentiment following the establishment of the Government of National Unity (GNU) and a sustained high-interest-rate environment.

Underwriting results were boosted by favorable claims experience and solid top-line growth, despite intense competition.

Insurers' advances in portfolio management and risk selection further strengthened their resilience, positioning them well for sustained growth and long-term stability..■

SOUTH SUDAN

• *Bank of South Sudan Becomes Sole Regulator of Insurance Sector*

(JUBA) – By: Rebecca Aluong

The Central Bank of South Sudan (BOSS) has issued a new directive that places all insurance companies and related institutions under its sole regulatory authority, with immediate effect from 8 September 2025.

Circular No. 5 sets out the licensing framework for the insurance industry, requiring that no entity may operate, advertise, or underwrite insurance business in South Sudan without a valid licence issued by BOSS. The central bank will now regulate, license and supervise all insurers, brokers, agents and related service providers.

The circular defines key terms to provide clarity for stakeholders. These include definitions of actuaries, insurance agents, brokers, loss adjusters, insured persons, and insurers. It also explains common types of policies, such as life insurance and third party insurance, and introduces provisions covering reinsurance and premium payments.

The scope of the circular applies to a wide range of entities, including insurance and reinsurance companies, brokers, agents, and medical insurance providers. The stated objective is to create a “vibrant and competitive” financial sector by developing a fair, safe, and stable insurance industry.

The Bank says this will help promote insurance as a risk management tool, expand financial inclusion, and mobilise resources for economic growth.

Licensing conditions have been tightened, with both local and foreign companies expected to meet strict financial and governance requirements.

LICENSING REQUIREMENT	AMOUNT IN USD	EQUIVALENT IN SSP
Application Fee (non refundable)	10,000 USD	46,000,000 SSP
Minimum Paid up Capital (Local firms)	2,500,000 USD	11,500,000,000 SSP
Minimum Paid up Capital (Foreign firms)	5,000,000 USD	23,000,000,000 SSP
Annual Renewal Fee (Insurance companies)	5,000 USD	23,000,000 SSP
Annual Renewal Fee (Service providers)	1,000 USD	4,600,000 SSP

Applicants must also present a business plan with five year financial projections, audited accounts for at least three years if already operational, and proof of integrity and competence of their directors and senior management. Certificates of Good Conduct from relevant authorities are mandatory for all company leaders.

BOSS has committed to notify applicants within 30 working days whether their submissions are complete. The Bank reserves the right to reject applications that do not meet requirements, with reasons communicated in writing.

Transitional arrangements require all existing insurance companies to apply for licences within one month of the circular's issue. Failure to do so will lead to loss of the right to operate in South Sudan.

Any changes to an insurer's head office, branch office, or corporate name must receive prior written approval from BOSS. Non compliance will attract administrative and financial penalties for both firms and senior management.

The circular also prohibits any individual or company from conducting or promoting insurance services in South Sudan without a valid licence.

The move marks one of the most significant steps to date in regulating the country's insurance industry. With capital requirements set at 2.5 million US dollars (11.5 billion SSP) for local firms and 5 million US dollars (23 billion SSP) for foreign companies, the central bank has signalled its intention to professionalise and stabilise the sector.

Insurance Companies Face Stricter Licensing Rules in Juba

TERM	DEFINITION (AS PER CIRCULAR)
Actuary	A professional member or fellow of an approved actuarial institute, faculty, society, or association.
Insurance Business	Any activity of assuming risks or undertaking liability related to insurance or reinsurance contracts, including intermediary business.
Insurer	A licensed legal entity authorised to conduct insurance business.
Insured Person	An individual covered by an insurance contract.
Insurance Agent	A non-salaried person who, for a commission, solicits or finds insurance business for an insurer or broker.
Insurance Broker	An intermediary who places insurance business with insurers or reinsurers and earns a commission or brokerage fee.
Life Insurance	A contract in which the insurer pays a beneficiary a sum of money upon the death of the insured person, in return for a premium.
Loss Adjuster / Loss Assessor	A professional who investigates, negotiates, and settles losses on behalf of either the insurer or the insured.
Premium	The payment made by a policyholder to an insurer under an insurance contract.
Reinsurance	The business of accepting liability from insurers or reinsurers for contractual liabilities they have incurred.
Third Party Insurance	Insurance purchased for protection against the actions of another party.

Bank of South Sudan – Circular No. 5: Licensing of Insurance Companies

SECTION	REGULATION / PROVISION	DETAILS
Authority	Sole regulator	Bank of South Sudan (BOSS) is the only authority to regulate, license, and supervise insurance companies and institutions in South Sudan.
Prohibition	Licensing requirement	No entity may conduct insurance business without a valid BOSS licence.
Scope	Entities covered	Applies to insurance and reinsurance companies, brokers, agents, medical insurance providers, and other related entities.
Objectives	Sector goals	Foster a vibrant and competitive financial sector; develop a safe, stable insurance industry; strengthen legal and regulatory framework; promote insurance as a risk management tool; increase access to customer-focused products; mobilise resources for development; expand financial inclusion.
Application Fee	Non-refundable	USD 10,000 (SSP 46,000,000).
Business Plan	Requirement	Five-year financial projections must be provided.
Financial Records	Requirement	Existing companies must provide audited statements for at least three years.
Governance	Requirement	Board members, directors, and senior managers must be competent, capable, and free of fraud or dishonesty convictions.
Certificates	Good conduct	Certificate of Good Conduct required for all board members, directors, and senior management.
Paid-up Capital	Local firms	Minimum USD 2,500,000 (SSP 11,500,000,000).
	Foreign firms	Minimum USD 5,000,000 (SSP 23,000,000,000).
Application Process	Submission	Written applications with required documents to be submitted to the Governor of BOSS.
	Processing period	BOSS will confirm if the file is complete or incomplete within 30 working days.
	Decision	Applications not meeting requirements may be rejected in writing.
Transitional Arrangements	Existing insurers	Must apply for a licence within one month of the circular date, or lose the right to operate.
Annual Renewal Fees	Insurance companies	USD 5,000 (SSP 23,000,000).
	Other providers	USD 1,000 (SSP 4,600,000).
Changes	Approval requirement	Any change of head office, branch, or company name requires prior written BOSS approval.
Penalties	Non-compliance	Administrative and financial penalties will be imposed on insurers, intermediaries, and their senior managers.
Advertising & Services	Prohibition	No person or company may advertise, solicit, underwrite, or provide insurance services without a BOSS licence.

Analysts say the directive could help build public confidence in insurance products, which remain underdeveloped in South Sudan. Increased access to customer focused insurance products, they argue, could provide families and businesses with financial security while also supporting investment and economic resilience. ■

Source: Jakony (South Sudan's Largest and Only Business News Website and Online Portal) – 9 September , 2025

Asia Markets

• *Asia Pacific Market*

Gallagher Re Asia Pacific Market Watch 2025

The report highlights trends, challenges, and opportunities shaping the industry across the 14 markets we track in the Asia-Pacific region.

Premium growth has slowed due to competition and other challenges, making business quality a key differentiator for resilience. However, there are opportunities for growth, and the reinsurance market continues to be supportive as we head into the 2026 renewal. While growth in non-life premiums continues, it has moderated in many places, with infrastructure spending and digitalization driving gains in some areas.

The report identifies five key themes shaping the near-term trajectory of APAC's non-life insurance industry. We set out how insurers are rising to meet these challenges, and how Gallagher Re can support.

1. **Macroeconomic challenges**:
GDP growth slowed in across most APAC markets in 2024, with non-life premium growth easing to 6.0% reflecting broader headwinds. Despite global trade disruptions and rate cuts potentially impacting returns, the region remains resilient, offering robust growth and insurance demand. Agility and balancing growth with disciplined capital strategies are key.

2. **Climate risk and catastrophes**
Natural disasters continue to be significant for insurers in the region. Climate variability and urban expansion into high-risk zones is increasing exposure at risk, driving interest in parametric insurance and risk-based underwriting to mitigate risk and support growth.

3. Regulatory modernization

Most APAC markets have either implemented, or are preparing for, IFRS 17 and enhanced risk-based capital regimes, reshaping solvency strategies. Rising foreign investment drives growth opportunities, urging insurers to adapt with future-ready talent and systems.

4. Digitalization and new markets

Online distribution, embedded insurance, and AI-powered underwriting are transforming the industry in APAC. Growth areas for the non-life industry iclude health insurance, electric vehicles, renewables, and cyber insurance, though challenges like rising medical inflation persist.

5. Reinsurance market shift

Capacity is returning, easing financial pressure in some markets. Capital strength and appetites rebounding offers opportunities for innovation and growth, but selectivity remains key, rewarding quality data, disciplined underwriting, and strategic alignment.

As APAC economies are adjusting to a new reality, insurers must adapt to a more competitive landscape. Quality, resilience, and strong risk management will define success. Gallagher Re is committed to helping clients navigate these challenges with tailored solutions that combine global expertise and local insight.

This intelligence has been drawn from the insights of Gallagher Re client advocates and practitioners covering 14 mature and emerging markets across APAC, as well as curated publicly available data sources. ■

Source: Gallagher Re Asia Pacific Market Watch 2025, 27 October 2025

• *Asia-Pacific E-bike Market Opportunity, Growth Drivers and Forecast Report 2025-2034*

China Dominates E-bike Market with 84% Share, Spearheading Innovation and Export Growth

The Asia-Pacific E-bike Market is projected to soar from USD 13.7 billion in 2024 to USD 19.9 billion by 2034, driven by urbanization in India, China, and Thailand. E-bikes, offering eco-friendly commuting solutions, thrive due to their ability to ease traffic congestion and low operational costs. Growing demand for electric cargo bikes and government incentives further fuel this expansion. The market sees a surge in class 1 e-bikes while lithium-ion battery tech dominates, accounting for a 77% share in 2024. China leads with an 84% market share, spurred by innovation and global exports. Key players like Yadea Group and Yamaha Motor focus on launching advanced, eco-friendly models.

Asia-Pacific's E-bike Market was valued at USD 13.7 billion in 2024 and is estimated to grow at a CAGR of 4.2% to reach USD 19.9 billion by 2034.

This growth is driven by the rapid urbanization in countries like India, China, and Thailand, where traffic congestion in urban centers is becoming a significant issue. As more people seek convenient, affordable, and eco-friendly transportation options, e-bikes are emerging as an ideal solution for short-distance commuting. Their ability to bypass traffic jams, coupled with low operational and maintenance costs, makes them an attractive alternative to traditional vehicles.

The rise in demand for electric cargo bikes, which offer a more sustainable option for goods delivery, is also contributing to the market's expansion. Furthermore, government incentives for sustainable transportation, including tax rebates and infrastructure development, are accelerating the adoption of e-bikes.

This transition also complements broader efforts to enhance public health by reducing air pollution and encouraging physical activity, as cycling is a low-impact exercise that improves cardiovascular health. E-bikes offer a practical solution to congested urban environments, allowing people to bypass traffic jams and access areas that may be difficult to reach by car or public transportation. Moreover, as more cities focus on creating cycling-friendly infrastructure - such as dedicated bike lanes, secure parking areas, and charging stations - the convenience and accessibility of e-bikes continue to improve.

In 2024, the class 1 segment generated USD 7 billion and is expected to generate USD 10 billion by 2034. Class 1 e-bikes, which feature pedal assist and a maximum assisted speed of 25 km/h, are highly favored due to their practical balance of speed and performance. These bikes cater to the needs of urban commuters, offering an affordable and user-friendly solution that does not require special licenses. Their popularity is further supported by bike-sharing programs and last-mile delivery services, especially in densely populated cities.

Lithium-ion batteries segment generated a 77% share in 2024. Lithium-ion batteries are preferred due to their higher energy density, lighter weight, and longer lifespan when compared to other battery types. The increasing need for quick recharging and longer riding distances aligns well with the capabilities of lithium-ion technology. Moreover, innovations in battery thermal stability, faster charging rates, and recyclability are boosting consumer confidence, and contributing to the segment's continued growth. The scalability of lithium-ion batteries further enhances their appeal, catering to both entry-level and premium e-bike models.

China's E-bike Market held an 84% share and generated USD 11 billion in 2024. The country's dominance is driven by its large domestic market, government policies promoting sustainable mobility, and its position as a global manufacturing hub for e-bikes. Rapid urbanization, especially in cities like Beijing and Shanghai, has fueled the demand for e-bikes as a solution to traffic congestion. China's strong manufacturing base allows it to lead in the development of innovative e-bike technologies, such as advanced battery solutions, smart connectivity, and motor systems. Additionally, China's e-bike exports to Southeast Asia and Europe further reinforce its leadership position and potential for future growth.

Key players in the Asia-Pacific E-bike Industry include Yadea Group Holdings, Giant Manufacturing, NIU Technologies, Yamaha Motor, Panasonic Corporation, Merida Industry, AIMA Technology Group, Lima Vehicle, Sunra Electric Vehicle, and TAILG Group. Companies in the Asia-Pacific E-bike market are employing several strategies to strengthen their market presence. These include focusing on the development of high-performance, eco-friendly e-bikes with advanced features like smart connectivity, long-lasting batteries, and improved motors to cater to a broader range of consumer needs.

Additionally, companies are investing in research and development to enhance product offerings, ensuring that they remain competitive in terms of design, technology, and affordability. Partnerships with local governments, city planners, and private sectors are also a key strategy, as they help in integrating e-bikes into urban transportation systems and securing access to infrastructure incentives. ■

Source: Globe News Wire – 18 Aug 2025

INDIA

• *India considers nuclear liability fund for major accidents,* sources say

India plans to create a nuclear liability fund to cover accident compensation exceeding 15 billion Indian rupees ($169 million), which would ease risk-sharing concerns among global suppliers and private firms, U.S. News reports, citing Reuters. The fund is designed to unlock stalled private and foreign investment in the nuclear industry by aligning India's compensation framework with global norms, and would supplement an operator's capped liability

NEW DELHI, - by Sarita Chaganti Singh

1. India plans fund for compensation over $170 mln, sources say

2. Looks to draw private, foreign investment into nuclear sector

3. Bill set to be unveiled in parliament in December, sources say

India plans to set up a nuclear liability fund to cover accident compensation in excess of 15 billion rupees ($169 million) owed by plant operators, in a bid to ease risk-sharing concerns among global suppliers and private firms, two government sources said.

The move holds out potential to unlock long-stalled private and foreign investment in the nuclear industry, by aligning India's compensation framework with global norms, added the sources, who have direct knowledge of the matter.

The statutory fund, proposed by a new atomic energy bill, would supplement an operator's capped liability, in a shift from the current ad hoc payout system, said the sources, who sought anonymity because the plan has yet to be made public. "The fund seeks to bolster the government's ability to compensate victims in the event of an accident," said one of the sources.
India's atomic energy department, the prime minister's office and the finance ministry did not respond to requests for comment.

India, which plans to expand nuclear power capacity 12-fold by 2047, is relaxing rules to end a decades-old state monopoly and a stringent liability provision so as to free up private participation and attract foreign suppliers of technology.

Some of the South Asian nation's big conglomerates, such as Tata Power (TTPW.NS), opens new tab, Adani Power (ADAN.NS), opens new tab and Reliance Industries (RELI.NS), opens new tab, have begun preparing investment plans.

Prime Minister Narendra Modi's government is in the final stages of drafting legislation expected to be introduced in parliament's winter session in December, the sources said. It aims to lure private companies into the areas of atomic energy generation and uranium mining, with foreign players taking minority stakes in nuclear power plants. It also wants to ease nuclear liability laws by removing the provision exposing suppliers to unlimited liability for accidents. The planned fund would provide a clear legal mechanism to finance compensation beyond the operator's cap.

For insurance coverage against nuclear accidents, India now relies on a nuclear insurance pool, a policy tool launched in 2015 but not embedded in law.

Though designed to support operator and supplier liability under legislation dating from 2010, it failed to overcome the caution of foreign firms from nations such as France and the United States.

Once passed, the new bill will replace the Atomic Energy Act of 1962 and the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act of 2010. ■

($1=88.7280 rupees)

Source: Reuters - 25 September 2025

KAZAKHSTAN

- ## *INTERVIEW: Marina SHIPOVALOVA, General Director, InterConsult Info*

by Daniela GHETU

XPRIMM: How would you describe development of the insurance market of Kazakhstan in 2024? What key trends and events would you note?

Marina SHIPOVALOVA: In 2024, the insurance market of Kazakhstan saw significant growth and structural changes. According to the Agency for Regulation and Development of the Financial Market, total GWP reached KZT 1.5 trillion, which is 51% more y-o-y, of which KZT1.4 trillion collected under direct insurance contracts.

The key trend was the growth in demand for voluntary insurance, especially for pension annuities and voluntary property insurance, including Motor Hull. This indicates an increase in the financial literacy of the population and growth of trust in insurance products. At the same time, it should be noted that the main factor in the growth of voluntary property insurance (including Motor Hull) and accident insurance is the growth of lending and the requirement of banks to insure collateral and borrowers.

Last year, there was also active digitalization of insurance services, both in terms of sales and claim payment, which improved availability of products for a wide audience. Introduction of new technologies has simplified issuance of insurance policies and claim settlement.

If we look at the contribution of insurance segments to the total GWP, it should be noted that the main growth driver was life insurance, as the share of life companies already reached 57.3% vs 37.8% a year earlier.

Total life GWP in 2024 almost doubled (+93%), mainly thanks to the increased demand for voluntary personal insurance products (+101%). It is interesting to note that pension annuities (+230%), as well as accident insurance (+189% or KZT 88 billion) recorded triple-digit growth.

Compulsory insurance saw a more moderate growth (+56%) entirely attributable to employers' liability compulsory insurance.

Life insurance led in terms of growth in key indicators among all financial market segments in 2024.
Life insurance liabilities grew to KZT 1.2 trillion (+51%), mainly due to the growth of the best estimate of expected cash flows (+56%), margin for services provided by insurance contracts (+60%) and liabilities for incurred losses (+55%).

Despite an increase in the number of market participants to 9 (BCC Life was created in 2024), life insurance concentration remains high: the top 5 in terms of asset size account for 88% of the sector's total assets, vs 86% a year earlier (scale effect).

In non-life insurance total GWP increased by only 3.0% in 2024. Here, the drivers were property insurance (+14%), underpinned by a jump in mortgage lending (+25%) and growth in housing construction (+6.4%), as well as health insurance (+20%) against the backdrop of increased employment (+127.2 thousand) and wages (+11.3%) in Kazakhstan.

At the same time, compulsory motor vehicle liability insurance (-12%) decreased significantly due to the introduction of flexible tariffs, as well as professional liability (-56%) driven by high base effect of the previous year.

Key indicators of the non-life market in 2024 recorded moderate growth supported by high economic activity, acceleration of lending, and increased inflationary processes in the economy.

Sector liabilities increased by 16.7% mainly due to an increase in liabilities for incurred losses (+29.6%), liabilities for the remaining part of the insurance coverage (+17.7%).

Broadly speaking, given the expected high economic activity, positive impact of credit insurance (mortgages, cars) and relatively low insurance penetration (the ratio of insurance premiums per capita KZT 32.2 thousand to the average salary of KZT 435 thousand is only 7.4%) the sector will continue to show sustainable growth, including due to expansion of the product line, digitalization and interest in insurance products from legal entities and individuals.

XPRIMM: In your opinion, which insurance classes hit an all-time high and why? Which insurance products were the most popular?

Marina SHIPOVALOVA: In non-life insurance the demand for insurance products in 2024 recorded an upward trend in all segments: premiums increased in compulsory insurance (+2.6%), voluntary personal insurance (+11.8%) and voluntary property insurance (+1.8%).

The growth of insurance penetration can also be reflected in a significant increase in the number of concluded non-life contracts: in 2024, they amounted to 10.5 million units (+694 thousand).

In terms of entities, the bulk remains with individuals (79% vs 83% a year earlier), but the share of legal entities continues to grow (up to 21% from 17% previously).

Segment-wise, there is a decrease in the share of compulsory insurance (from 79% to 75%) accompanied by an increase in voluntary personal (from 9% to 13%) and property insurance (from 11% to 12%).

Life insurance companies are gradually beginning to play an increasingly significant role in the formation of "long" money in the economy. I note that in 2024, the life insurance sector saw rapid growth: GWP doubled, while paid claims, assets and liabilities of life insurance companies increased by half.

With a relatively small product line (life insurance companies offer services in two classes of compulsory insurance - employers' liability compulsory insurance and travel insurance; and six classes of voluntary insurance - life insurance, annuity and pension annuity insurance, the State Education Savings System, health and accident insurance) life insurers now occupy more than half of the insurance market.

In 2024, life insurers concluded over 12.5 million contracts, which is significantly higher than both the similar result for non-life companies (10.5 million contracts) and last year's figure (7.1 million contracts at the end of 2023).

In terms of entities, an increase is observed among individuals: their share increased to 97.8% from 93.6% a year earlier. Accordingly, the share of legal entities fell from 6.4% to 2.2%.

At the same time, the driver of the life insurance sector in 2024 was voluntary personal insurance products: pension annuity insurance (47% of total GWP) and accident insurance (14%).

XPRIMM: How would you describe the dynamics of paid claims during the last year? Were there any particularly large losses and how did the insurance sector cope with them?

Marina SHIPOVALOVA: In 2024, the insurance market of Kazakhstan recorded a noticeable increase in paid claims, which reflects both an increase in demand for insurance products and an increase in claim settlement in key segments. According to the Agency for Regulation and Development of the Financial Market, total paid claims amounted to KZT 334 billion, which is 22% more y-o-y. This uptrend was accompanied by an increase in total GWP to KZT 1.5 trillion, as a result, the share of paid claims in premiums amounted to about 22.2%.

The largest increase in paid claims in absolute values was observed in employers' liability compulsory insurance. This is directly related to the introduction in 2024 of a new system of social payments for employees engaged in harmful working conditions. Introduction of additional payments increased the burden on insurers but made it possible to strengthen the social function of insurance and increase the coverage of labor risks in industry and other sectors with a high level of industrial injuries.

A significant increase in paid claims was also recorded in compulsory motor vehicle liability insurance, where total payments reached a record KZT 80 billion. As a result, the loss ratio in the segment amounted to 95% for current policies, even though the targeted loss ratio set by the regulator for this class of insurance is 65%. Among the factors that influenced paid claims growth, one can highlight mass introduction of the European Accident Statement and digitalization of claim settlement, which simplified and accelerated filing of claims for road accidents, which, in turn, increased registered losses.

Voluntary personal insurance also contributed to the overall growth in payments. In this segment, paid claims increased by almost 30% and reached KZT 99.2 billion. A significant part of these payments was made up of pension annuities and accident insurance, especially in the corporate segment. Such growth is explained by both an increased interest of the population in long-term savings instruments and growth in the number of concluded corporate contracts.

In voluntary property insurance paid claims amounted to KZT 94 billion, which indicates an increase of more than 28%. Here, a large role was played by insurance cases related to damage to real estate and vehicles, especially against the backdrop of adverse weather conditions and increased activity in the retail segments, rather than large losses in the industrial segment.

It is worth emphasizing that despite the overall growth in paid claims, the insurance market remained stable thanks to an effective reinsurance system, as well as an increase in reserves and digital transformation. Companies were able to fulfill their obligations to clients on time, which positively affected the image and level of trust in the industry.

XPRIMM: What can you say about the assets in the insurance sector, did assets grow last year and what supported their growth? How did their structure change? How much did insurers' profits grow?

Marina SHIPOVALOVA: Total assets of insurance organizations reached KZT 3.2 trillion, which means an increase of 25% y-o-y. The main growth factors were an increase in GWP and income from investment activities.

The asset structure changed towards an increase in the share of highly liquid instruments and government securities. This ensured stability and reliability of the investment portfolio of insurance companies.

The assets of non-life insurance companies in 2024 increased by 5.2%, to KZT 1.4 trillion, which is 46% of the insurance market assets, but only 1.04% of GDP. In the asset structure, the main increase was observed in the securities portfolio (+16%)

against the background of significant growth in stock market instruments in 2024, while a noticeable decline was noted in reverse repo transactions (-56%) supported by a structural liquidity surplus in the system and changes in the monetary policy instruments of the National Bank (liquidity is not withdrawn through repo transactions).

At the same time, the role of the key 8 players has increased: their share of assets now amounts to 92% from 90% previously, underpinned by the favorable influence of the scale effect.

The assets of life insurance companies increased to KZT 1.6 trillion (+50%), and now make up 54% of the insurance market total assets, while a year earlier their share was 45%.

As of January 1, 2025, 86% of the asset structure were securities, amid the growth of the stock market and investment of part of the collected premiums. Next come cash and placed deposits - 5.7% and repo transactions - 5.7%, which are necessary to maintain current operations and manage "short" liquidity.

Overall, in 2024, the profit of the insurance market amounted to KZT 216.2 billion, which is 18.2% more y-o-y. It should also be noted that ROA (return on assets) was 7.7%, and the ROE (return on equity) was 23.4%.

XPRIMM: Were there any regulatory changes in 2024 that affected the insurance market?

Marina SHIPOVALOVA: In 2024, the insurance market of Kazakhstan underwent significant regulatory changes aimed at increasing transparency, strengthening consumer protection and stimulating development of new insurance products. These measures were implemented by the regulator and cover various aspects of insurance activities.

In particular, the regulatory changes affected the following areas:
Expansion of guarantees of the Insurance Payments Guarantee Fund: It is planned to expand the Fund's guarantees to all types of accumulative life insurance, which will increase public confidence in these products and stimulate long-term savings.

Establishing limits on insurance agent fees: Legislative amendments have been developed to limit insurance agent fees under insurance contracts related to bank loans to 10% of the insurance premium amount. This is aimed at reducing borrowers' costs when applying for insurance policies.

Implementation of standardized conditions for mortgage insurance: A possibility of introducing uniform requirements and approaches to provision of insurance services for borrowers is being considered, which will ensure transparency and simplify the process of purchasing insurance.

Establishing basic requirements for voluntary insurance contracts: Legislative amendments have been prepared aimed at protecting interests of policyholders, eliminating the possibility of imposing unnecessary or unfavorable insurance conditions and unreasonable delays in insurance payments.

Implementation of online claim settlement: In 2024, online claim settlement was introduced for all mandatory insurance classes, including a simplified procedure for settlement of compulsory motor insurance cases (European Accident Statement). This allows consumers to submit applications and documents for insurance payments through insurance companies' websites without visiting offices.

Strengthening the role of the insurance ombudsman: Since January 1, 2024, the insurance ombudsman has become an institution for mandatory pre-trial settlement of insurance disputes. An appeal to the ombudsman is a necessary step before filing a lawsuit against actions of an insurance company. The decision of the insurance ombudsman is mandatory for insurance companies.

Implementation of international standards: Work on implementation of the international standard Solvency II and IFRS 17 continues. In 2024, test calculations were made to develop new requirements for capital and equity of insurance organizations, and a possibility of introducing a unified automated system for IFRS 17 is being considered.

In addition, initiatives were implemented to stimulate development of insurance, including introduction of new products and expanding access to insurance services for various categories of the population.

Educational savings insurance "Keleshek": In 2024, a unified voluntary savings system "Keleshek" was introduced that provides for accrual of start-up capital from the state under insurance contracts and deposits concluded within the framework of the State Education Savings System. This will increase total amount of savings to pay for educational services.

Pre-retirement annuity for workers employed in hazardous working conditions: Monthly payments for the age from 55 to 63 years in the amount of 4 subsistence minimums have been introduced for workers employed in hazardous working conditions. Payments are made from four sources: the republican budget, employers, pension savings and insurance organizations.

Imputed professional liability insurance for medical workers: Mandatory professional liability insurance for medical workers was introduced, ensuring protection of both patients and medical workers.

These changes and innovations are aimed at increasing availability of insurance services, strengthening social protection for citizens and developing the insurance market of Kazakhstan.

XPRIMM: What challenges do insurers in Kazakhstan face in 2025? Were any new trends set in 2024 that continued in the current year?

Marina SHIPOVALOVA: In 2025, further development of digital sales channels, introduction of innovative products that meet changing needs of customers, and strengthening financial stability remain the main tasks for insurers.

Trends that began in 2024, such as personalization of insurance services and integration of technology into risk assessment and customer service processes, will continue to gain momentum this year.

Another important area will be development of life insurance and pension annuities, which will ensure long-term financial stability of the population and improve social protection.
The regulator will continue to work on implementation of regulatory approaches to Solvency II and will consider expanding the scope of activities of mutual insurance companies, providing them with additional functions in voluntary insurance.

In 2025, the regulator, together with the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, will continue to create a system for protecting citizens in regions prone to natural disasters from the risk of disasters with development of a law on compulsory insurance of real estate. ■

Source: XPRIMM – 29 May 2025

KSA

• *Insurers told to ensure foreign reinsurance partners are registered on IA platform*

Further to the publication of the new KSA draft Insurance Law ('the Law'), that was open for public consultation until 22 July 2025, the KSA Insurance Authority ('IA') has now produced a circular mandating licenced insurance companies that intend to enter into facultative or treaty reinsurance contracts, or deal with foreign reinsurance companies, to verify that such foreign reinsurers have registered on the IA's designated platform.

Reinsurance brokers are similarly required to verify the registration of foreign reinsurers, when providing their broking services.

Accordingly, it is necessary for foreign reinsurance companies to provide details to the IA including:

1. Credit rating for the last three years (and which agency provided the rating).

2. Financial information for the last three years of reinsurance activity (including assets, equity, net income, inward and retroceded reinsurance premiums, retention ratios).

3. Business projection for reinsurance business from KSA (including general, life and health).

4. Whether there are any existing activities in the Kingdom.

Registration on the platform does not exempt foreign reinsurers from complying with Article 42 of the Implementing Regulations of the Cooperative Insurance Companies Control Law which provides, inter alia, that:

1. The foreign reinsurer be licensed and authorised in its country of domicile to transact the classes of business proposed in the Kingdom.

2. The foreign reinsurer maintains separate records and financial statements of all Saudi operations and provides the KSA regulator with any related information upon request.

3. The KSA regulator be provided with the latest regulatory or supervisory report issued by the foreign reinsurer's supervisory authority.

4. The insurance supervisor of the foreign reinsurer authorises the exchange of relevant information with the KSA regulator.

In terms of enforcement, the circular expects that KSA licensed insurers and reinsurance brokers will encourage foreign reinsurers to register on the platform. It provides that the IA will take regulatory action against licensed insurance companies that enter into new or renewed reinsurance contracts with foreign reinsurers that are not registered by 1 March 2026.

This development, alongside the new draft Law, can be seen as evidence of the IA's goal of regulating, supervising and controlling the insurance sector in the Kingdom. We anticipate that foreign reinsurers are also looking forward to the new draft Law, or further regulations, rules and guidelines, providing clarity on the criteria required to obtain a license or establish a branch in KSA, and, moreover, clarity on whether such will be necessary to accept cessions on a cross-border basis from Saudi cedants. ■

HFW Insights - 03 September 2025

KSA

• *Pilot implementation of RBC regime to begin in 2026*

The insurance industry in Saudi Arabia will start its transition to a risk-based capital (RBC) regime next year, with full adoption targeted for 2027, said the CEO of the Insurance Authority (IA) at the ingate Global Insurance Conference & Exhibition that was held last week.

Currently, the insurance industry observes a framework consisting of minimum capital requirements and solvency margins.

Sharing ongoing market development efforts by the Insurance Authority (IA) is exerting, the IA CEO Engineer Naji Al Tamimi said that a key development is “Moving from solvency regime to capital regime”.

He said that during the transitional phase in 2026, insurance companies will be implementing two regimes: the existing (solvency) regime as well as the RBC. The full implementation of the new regime will be enforced at the beginning of 2027.

“In 2026, we want to learn by having two parallel systems. The market has been very supportive of this project. We did dry runs, tests and workshops with insurance companies. We look forward to making it happen by January 2027 through a very smooth transition,” he said.
He observed that adopting the RBC regime will establish a more attractive environment for investors as well as operators within the industry and will create confidence among insurance buyers. “We believe that this will bring to the market more underwriting capabilities and sophisticated actuarial analysis, and we expect a higher level of transparency in the market,” he added.

New insurance law in the pipeline

Another major development for the insurance industry in Saudi Arabia is the establishment of a new law, which is being drafted to be submitted to the legislative authorities, said Mr Al Tamimi.
He added that the draft for the new law has been circulated for public consultation. The IA has received helpful and valuable feedback from the insurance sector as well as international parties.

He noted that the new insurance law represents a key milestone for the insurance industry, which will enhance the sustainability of the legislative and regulatory development of the insurance sector in the coming years.

The ingate conference was held at Mayadeen Venue in Riyadh between 10 and 12 November. It brings together the leaders of the insurance, reinsurance, technology, and investment sectors, underscoring the Kingdom’s growing influence and its central role in shaping the future of insurance. ■

Source: Middle East Insurance Review - 13 Nov 2025

SOUTH KOREA

- ***South Korea's general insurance sector bound for 3.8% CAGR through 2029***

Motor insurance will account for 58.7% of direct written premium (DWP) in 2025.

South Korea's general insurance market is slated to grow 2.8% this year, driven by a surge in liability premiums that reflects a stricter compliance frameworks, GlobalData said.

The analytics company also forecasts a compound annual growth rate of (CAGR) 3.8% from 2025's $25.1b to 2029's $29.1b, in terms of direct written premium (DWP).

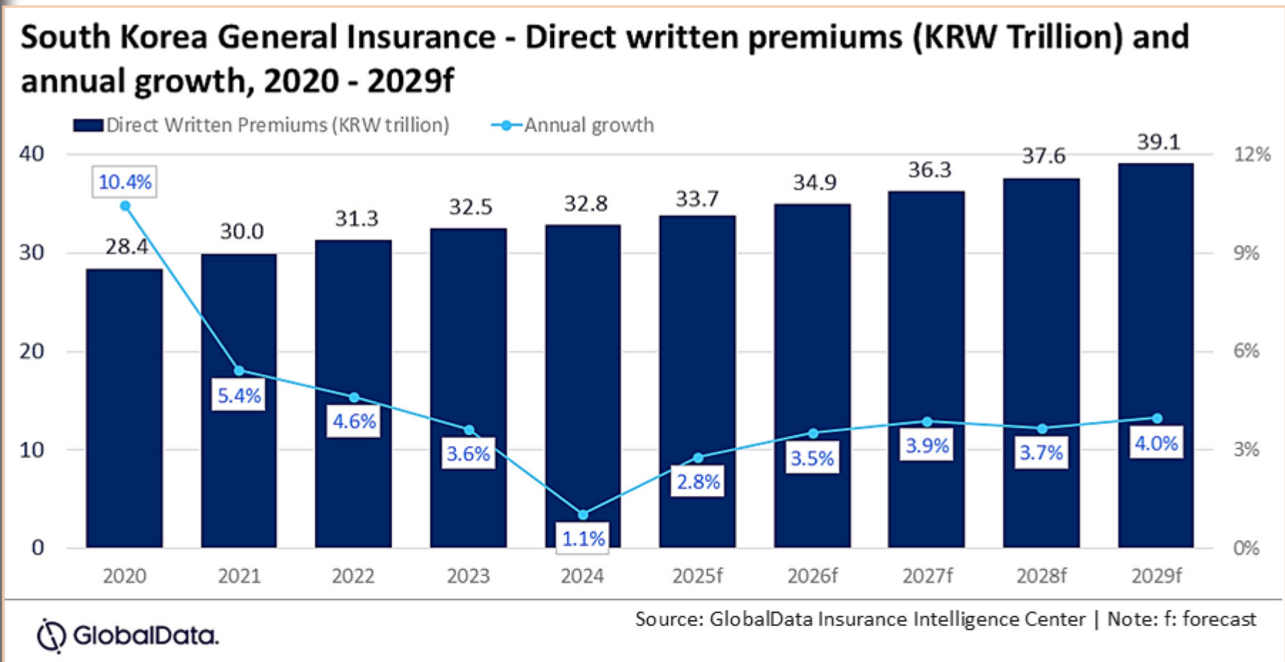
Oversight by the Financial Services Commission (FSC) and the Financial Supervisory Service (FSS), along with demographic factors such as an aging population, are expected to support long-term growth.

"Motor, liability, and personal accident and health insurance remain key growth engines in Korea's general insurance landscape. The revival in vehicle sales and tightening regulations, including data protection regulations, have collectively triggered demand in these lines," Swarup Kumar Sahoo, Senior Insurance analyst at GlobalData said in a report.

Motor insurance will account for 58.7% of direct written premium (DWP) in 2025.
The segment is forecast to grow at a CAGR of 1.9% between 2025 and 2029, supported by rising vehicle sales, higher traffic accidents, increased premium rates, and regulatory protections.

Automobile sales rose 5.8% in June 2025, with electric vehicles making up 52% of total sales in May.

Insurers have responded with new products covering battery damage and risks tied to roadside charging.



Liability insurance is expected to hold a 13.5% market share in 2025, with premiums growing at a CAGR of 6.0% through 2029.

Growth will be supported by new regulations, including the Act on the Protection of Virtual Asset Users, which requires liability cover for virtual asset service providers, and revisions to the Personal Information Protection Act, which mandate insurance against data breaches for more organisations.

Personal accident and health insurance will account for 7.8% of DWP in 2025 and is forecast to grow at a CAGR of 9.3% from 2025 to 2029. Demand will be supported by an aging population, rising healthcare costs, and flexible product offerings.

By 2025, 20.8% of South Korea's population will be aged 65 and older. The introduction of sliding-scale premiums for medical expense insurance from July 2024 is also expected to boost growth.

Other lines, including financial, property, and marine, aviation and transit, will make up the remaining 20% share of the market in 2025.

"The outlook for South Korea's general insurance industry remains positive, with a projected acceleration in premium growth over the next five years," Sahoo said.

"Continued focus on healthcare resilience, liability protection, and technology-driven motor coverage will define the sector's trajectory. Whilst competition will intensify, insurers with strong underwriting discipline and digital capabilities are likely to secure long-term growth and profitability," added Sahoo. ■

Source: Insurance Asia - 10 Sep 2025

TÜRKIYE

• *The insurance market continues to grow in a stable and sustainable manner*

by Marina MAGNAVAL

Total GWP is expected to double in Türkiye from USD 14.4 billion in 2021 to USD 30 billion by the end of 2025, as Secretary General of the Insurance Association of Türkiye (TSB) Ozgur Obali said at the "Turkic States InsurTech Summit 2025" held in Baku on October 28, Trend reports.

"When we look at the Turkish insurance market, we see that this market continues to grow in a fairly stable and sustainable manner. Currently, 68 insurance companies operate in the sector. A few years ago, this figure was more than 70, but recently consolidation trends have been observed in the market", Ozgur Obali said.

According to him, currently about 34 million people are active insured persons in Türkiye. "This is equivalent to about half of the population with insurance potential. When passively insured people are included, this figure rises to 45 million", he explained.

When looking at the breakdown by types of insurance, it can be seen that the Turkish insurance market has a relatively balanced structure with Motor hull and MTPL still keeping a large share of approximately half of the total portfolio. However, this share is gradually decreasing, which is considered a positive trend. Health insurance has gained a significant share of the market, demonstrating record growth in recent years. This also raises hopes for the future of the insurance sector, according to Secretary General of the Insurance Association of Türkiye.

Ozgur Obali also said that integration of the Turkic insurance space will serve regional economic stability. According to him, strengthening the Turkic insurance space, increasing mutual trust, and integrating the regional market are among the main goals for the future. ■

XPRIMM - 4 November 2025 —

TURKEY Insurance Profile FY2024 - 1H2025

In-depth analysis of the Turkish re/insurance market

TÜRKIYE

• *The Northern Cyprus insurance sector is open to international cooperation*

By Marina MAGNAVAL

The Northern Cyprus insurance sector is open to international cooperation with Türkiye, the Organization of Turkic States, and European countries within the framework of international cooperation and education initiatives, as Chairman of the Northern Cyprus Insurance and Reinsurance Companies Association Borte Barlasoglu said at the "Turkic States InsurTech Summit 2025", Trend reports.

"The goal is to establish common platforms in terms of both legislation and technological infrastructure and to turn the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus into a regional digital insurance center", Borte Barlasoglu explained. According to him, the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus considers it necessary to take several steps for the future of the insurance sector.

"The insurance sector in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus is shifting from traditional models to a modern system based on digital and analytics, becoming one of the most transparent and innovative insurance bases in the region", the Chaiman added. ■

XPRIMM - 4 November 2025 —

• *TÜRKIYE 3Q2025: maintaining a steady growth*

By Daniela GHETU

According to the quarter figures published by the Insurance Association of Türkiye - at the end of September 2025 the local insurance market increased by 50.2% y-o-y reaching TRY 856.83 billion (~EUR 17.54 billion). In European currency, due to about 28% depreciation of the Turkish Lira against Euro throughout the last 12 months, the market change was +17.6% y-o-y.

Premium production in the life sector jumped by 81% y-o-y to TRY 125.38 billion (41.7%, EUR 2.56 billion), while on the non-life side, the GWP went up by 45.9% to TRY 731.45 billion (14.26%, EUR 14.97 billion). While still impressively high, the market growth pace has slowed down a little.

Of the 69 active members of TSB, the company which generated the largest premium volume was the state insurer Türkiye Sigorta (12.27% market share) followed by Allianz Sigorta (market share of 9.17%) and Anadolu Sigorta (7.93%).

Türkiye Hayat ve Emeklilik (16.33% market share), AgeSA Hayat ve Emeklilik (13.72%), and Viennalife Emeklilik ve Hayat (12.03%) are the Top 3 life insurers. On the non-life side, the Top 3 coincides with the overall Top 3: Türkiye Sigorta (14.37% market share) followed by Allianz Sigorta (market share of 10.74%) and Anadolu Sigorta (9.29%). ■

XPRIMM - 6 November 2025 —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ALGERIA

Insurance Market Overview

by Hussein Elsayed

(II) ALGERIA: General Information

Region	Northern Africa	UN membership date	08 October 1962
Population (000, 2025)	47 435[a]	Surface area (km2)	2 381 741[b]
Pop. density (per km2, 2025)	19.9[a]	Sex ratio (m per 100 f)	104.0[a]
Capital city	Algiers	National currency	Algerian Dinar (DZD)
Capital city pop. (000, 2025)	2 729.3[c,d]	Exchange rate (per US$)	135.7[e]

Economic indicators	2015	2020	2025
GDP: Gross domestic product (million current US$)	165 979	158 975	247 626[b]
GDP growth rate (annual %, const. 2015 prices)	3.7	- 0.9	4.1[b]
GDP per capita (current US$)	4 147.0	3 610.0	5 364.0[b]
Economy: Agriculture (% of Gross Value Added)	12.1	13.5	13.6[b]
Economy: Industry (% of Gross Value Added)	37.3	34.1	39.1[b]
Economy: Services and other activity (% of GVA)	50.6	52.4	47.3[b]
Employment in agriculture (% of employed)[f]	8.8	9.9	9.3[b]
Employment in industry (% of employed)[f]	31.3	30.7	30.8[b]
Employment in services & other sectors (% employed)[f]	59.9	59.4	59.9[b]
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)	11.2	14.1[f]	11.2[f]
Labour force participation rate (female/male pop. %)[f]	15.3 / 68.4	13.7 / 64.3	13.8 / 65.9
CPI: Consumer Price Index (2010=100)[g]	127	155[h]	207[h,e]
Agricultural production index (2014-2016=100)	101	115	116[b]
International trade: exports (million current US$)	34 796	21 925[f]	51 442[f,e]
International trade: imports (million current US$)	51 803	37 412[f]	47 539[f,e]
International trade: balance (million current US$)	- 17 007	- 15 486[f]	3 903[f,e]
Balance of payments, current account (million US$)	- 27 038	- 18 187	6 359[b]

Major trading partners						2024
Export partners (% of exports)[f]	Italy	24.4	France	14.1	Spain	12.3
Import partners (% of imports)[f]	China	25.6	France	11.4	Italy	6.9

Social indicators	2015	2020	2025
Population growth rate (average annual %)	2.0	1.6	1.3[a]
Urban population (% of total population)	70.8	73.2[d]	...
Urban population growth rate (average annual %)	2.9[i]	...	...
Fertility rate, total (live births per woman)	3.1	2.9	2.7[a]
Life expectancy at birth (females/males, years)	76.4 / 74.0	74.9 / 71.7	78.1 / 75.3[a]
Population age distribution (0-14/60+ years old, %)[j]	29.0 / 8.1	30.8 / 9.0	29.9 / 10.4[a]
International migrant stock (000/% of total pop.)[k]	239.5 / 0.6	250.4 / 0.6	259.5 / 0.6[e]
Refugees and others of concern to the UNHCR (000)	100.0	99.2	187.0[l,e]
Under five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	25.3	22.8	19.7[a]
Health: Current expenditure (% of GDP)[m,n]	6.3	5.6	3.6[o]
Health: Physicians (per 1 000 pop.)	...	1.0[d]	1.7[o]
Education: Primary gross enrol. ratio (f/m per 100 pop.)	107.2 / 111.9	106.9 / 110.1	103.0 / 104.8[e]
Education: Lowr. sec. gross enrol. ratio (f/m per 100 pop.)	131.3 / 139.4[p]	... / ...	114.3 / 122.8[e]
Education: Upr. sec. gross enrol. ratio (f/m per 100 pop.)	77.7 / 53.9[p]	... / ...	87.8 / 61.3[e]
Intentional homicide rate (per 100 000 pop.)	1.4	1.5	1.2[b]
Seats held by women in the National Parliament (%)	31.6	25.8[q]	7.9[q]

Environment and infrastructure indicators	2015	2020	2025
Individuals using the Internet (per 100 inhabitants)[f]	38.2	63.5[r]	76.9[b]
Research & Development expenditure (% of GDP)	...	0.5[s,t]	...
Threatened species (number)	114	155	192[e]
Forested area (% of land area)	0.8	0.8	0.8[o]
CO2 emission estimates (million tons/tons per capita)	126.1 / 3.2	133.9 / 3.0	155.2 / 3.4[o]
Energy production, primary (Petajoules)	5 883	5 458	6 293[o]
Energy supply per capita (Gigajoules)	56	54	60[o]
Tourist/visitor arrivals at national borders (000)[u]	1 710	591	1 398[o]
Important sites for terrestrial biodiversity protected (%)	42.4	43.5	43.5[e]
Pop. using safely mgd. drinking water (urban/rural, %)	81.5 / 65.9	74.5 / 65.8	73.1 / 63.1[o]
Pop. using safely mgd. sanitation (urban/rural, %)	65.8 / 54.1	64.8 / 55.7	64.6 / 56.0[o]
Net Official Development Assist. received (% of GNI)	0.04	0.13	0.09[b]

a Projected est. (medium fertility variant). **b** 2023. **c** Refers to the Governorate of Grand Algiers. **d** 2019. **e** 2024. **f** Estimate. **g** Algiers **h** Calculated by the UN Statistics Division from national indices. **i** Data refers to a 5-year period preceding the reference year. **j** Calculated by the UN Statistics Division. **k** Including refugees. **l** Based on a study in 2018, the government estimates 173,600 people live in the camps. UN agencies use different points of reference for the population living in the camps. See https://algeria.un.org/sites/default/files/2024-01/SRRP%20-%20English.pdf. **m** Est. should be viewed with caution as these are derived from scarce data. **n** Based on calendar year (January 1 to December 31). **o** 2022. **p** 2011. **q** Data at 1 January of the reporting year. **r** Population aged 15 years and over. **s** Break in the time series. **t** 2017. **u** Including nationals residing abroad.

World Statistics Pocketbook 2025

ALGERIA: COUNTRY RISK BRIEF:

Country Risk Tier (AM Best): CRT-5 – Very High Risk

1. Overall Risk Snapshot

Algeria presents a very high country risk profile, driven by structural economic dependence on hydrocarbons, elevated political and governance risks, and a financial system requiring further reform. While macroeconomic stability has improved modestly, underlying vulnerabilities remain significant.

2. Economic Risk – High

The economy remains highly concentrated in hydrocarbons, accounting for approximately 90% of exports and 40% of government revenues, exposing Algeria to global energy price volatility.
State-owned enterprises dominate strategic sectors, constraining private sector development and market efficiency.
Youth unemployment (~30% in 2024) remains a critical social and economic challenge.
GDP growth is forecast at 3.5% in 2025, with inflation projected at 3.7%, indicating moderate near-term stability but limited diversification momentum.

3. Political & Governance Risk – High

Political authority is concentrated within entrenched military and political elites ("Le Pouvoir"), with limited influence from opposition parties.
Electoral processes face persistent scrutiny over transparency, while corruption is widely perceived as systemic.
Algeria ranks 107/180 on Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index and 89/187 on the ND-GAIN Index, reflecting moderate-to-low climate adaptation readiness.

4. Financial System & Insurance Risk – Very High

The banking system is relatively resilient but requires continued reform, particularly in public bank governance, NPL management, and regulatory oversight.
The insurance sector, regulated by the National Insurance Council (CNA), remains underdeveloped, with insurance penetration around 0.5% of GDP and insurance density near USD 26 per capita, indicating both structural weakness and long-term growth potential.

MENA – Country Risk Table
(Listed by AM Best's Country Risk Tier, as at 21August 2025)

Country	Country Risk Tier	Economic Risk	Political Risk	Financial System Risk
Kuwait	3	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Qatar	3	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Saudi Arabia	3	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
United Arab Emirates	3	Low	Low	Moderate
Bahrain	4	High	Moderate	High
Jordan	4	High	High	High
Morocco	4	High	High	High
Oman	4	Moderate	Moderate	High
Türkiye	4	High	High	High
Algeria	5	High	High	Very High
Egypt	5	High	High	Very High
Lebanon	5	Very High	Very High	Very High
Libya	5	Very High	Very High	Very High
Tunisia	5	Very High	Very High	High

Source: AM Best data and research

ALGERIA: NAT-CAT RISK BRIEF:

1. **Earthquake Risk – High (Northern Algeria):** Significant exposure in major urban and industrial centers along the Mediterranean seismic belt.
2. **Flood Risk – Medium to High:** Seasonal and flash floods affect northern coastal zones and urban areas.
3. **Drought & Water Scarcity – High:** Structural risk with material implications for agriculture, energy, and social stability.
4. **Extreme Heat – High:** Increasing frequency and severity of heatwaves due to climate change.
5. **Wildfire – Medium:** Concentrated in northern forested regions during dry seasons.

IMPLICATIONS FOR INSURANCE & REINSURANCE

Algeria requires conservative underwriting, risk-based pricing, and granular geographic exposure management, particularly for catastrophe-prone northern regions.
Despite the very high risk classification, low insurance penetration and demographic scale create selective long-term opportunities, provided investments are supported by robust risk mitigation, catastrophe modeling, and strict regulatory compliance.

Sources:
A.M. Best (2025) – *Country Risk Report: Algeria*
IMF – *World Economic Outlook 2025*
ThinkHazard – World Bank Group

(III) ALGERIA: Insurance Market

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- *The insurance industry in Algeria is regulated by CNA.*
- *Composite insurance is permitted in Algeria.*
- *Non-admitted insurance is not permitted in Algeria.*
- *Motor third-party liability insurance and property insurance against natural disasters are the key classes of compulsory insurance in Algeria.*
- *Insurance premium tax is imposed at a rate of 2% on life and non-life insurance premiums.*

(A) Insurance Market - Historical Landmarks and Regulatory Environment

Insurance in Algeria began as a result of the influx of French settlers during the colonial period and the subsequent expansion of their economic activities. This led to an increased demand for insurance against risks affecting individuals and their property. Consequently, France established French insurance agencies and regulated insurance operations in Algeria through various legal texts, including the Legislative Decree of 1939 on insurance accounting, the Public Hospital Institutions Insurance Law, the Social Insurance Law of 1943, and the 1946 law governing the insurance of certain private companies engaged in insurance and the insurance industry.

1947, France issued several legislative instruments, including a decree organizing the General Administration for the Supervision of Insurance Companies. In 1958, the compulsory motor insurance law was enacted. The provisions of these laws were amended several times during the French occupation of Algeria.

1963, following Algeria's independence, Law No. 167/63 was issued to regulate the insurance sector in Algeria. The first Algerian insurance company, the Algerian Insurance and Reinsurance Company, was established, and national institutions were required to allocate 10% of their portfolios to it. In the same year, the National Insurance Company was established as a joint Algerian-Egyptian entity before being fully nationalized in 1966.

1964, the Algerian Cooperative Society for the Insurance of Education and Culture Workers was founded, with its activities limited to motor insurance and related risks for these workers.

1972, the National Agricultural Mutual Fund was created to provide cooperative agricultural insurance services.

After **1995**, several private insurance companies emerged, either as branches of foreign insurers or as Algerian entities, and they were authorized to conduct all insurance and reinsurance operations.

1997, Trust Algeria Insurance and Reinsurance Company was established as a joint-stock company with mixed capital (Algerian, Bahraini, and Qatari) amounting to 1.8 billion Algerian dinars.

1998, the Algerian Insurance Company was established to conduct insurance and reinsurance operations with a capital of 500 million Algerian dinars.

2001, Al Baraka and Al Iman Insurance Company was founded with a capital of 480 million dinars, followed by Al Rayyan Insurance Company with joint Algerian-Qatari capital (27% Algeria and the remainder Qatar). The Mediterranean General Insurance Company was launched with national capital of 500 billion dinars, in addition to the Transcontinental Insurance and Reinsurance Company.

By **2004**, the number of institutions operating in the Algerian insurance market reached 18, including six companies active prior to 1995, representing public companies, private insurers, mutual entities, and specialized firms. In September of that year, the compulsory natural disaster insurance scheme was launched.

During **2005** and **2006**, the privatization of state-owned insurance companies was discussed; however, no concrete steps toward privatization were implemented.

During **2007** and **2008**, longstanding disputes between the Algerian market and French insurers were resolved, prompting several French insurance groups to begin planning their entry into the Algerian market.

During **2009** and **2010**, rules governing foreign investment in Algerian companies became more restrictive, slowing down partnership negotiations with foreign insurers.

In **2011**, a regulatory reform was enacted separating life insurance from non-life insurance activities and prohibiting composite insurance operations, which led to the emergence of new companies in the market.

2017 It was announced that the motor TP tariff was to be increased over a two-year period beginning in January 2017. Takaful laws were being drafted but had not yet been finalized or approved in 2018.

2018 A bill to amend the insurance law is to be put before Parliament during the 2018-2019 session which began on 3 September 2018.

2020

— The Finance Law 2020 formally introduced the legal authorization for Takaful (Islamic insurance) for the first time.

— Preparatory regulatory steps were initiated, including requirements for accounting separation between Takaful and conventional insurance operations.

2021

— Issuance of Executive Decree No. 21-81 (23 February 2021) regulating Takaful insurance.

— The decree defined:

Categories of Takaful (family/general).
Governance and management rules of the participants' fund.
Sharia supervisory mechanisms and internal controls.

— Companies were required to obtain specific licensing to operate Takaful activities.

2022

— Official launch of Takaful offerings after the regulatory framework was fully implemented.

— Strengthened supervision by the insurance regulator regarding:

Compliance with separation of Takaful and conventional activities.
Approval of Takaful documents, policy models, and financial structures.

2023

— Additional regulatory circulars issued relating to:

Product structuring and approval of new Takaful policy models.
Strengthening solvency requirements and monitoring technical reserves.

— Reinforced supervision of brokers and intermediaries, especially on marketing and premium collection practices.

2024

— Regulatory focus on digital transformation in insurance, including:

Rules for electronic payments and digital transactions.
Encouraging the development of digital platforms and online policy issuance.

— Supervisory instructions relating to:

Responsible pricing in motor insurance.
Enhanced compensation mechanisms for major natural catastrophe losses.

— Reinforcement of the regulatory environment for international reinsurance acceptances.

2025

— Progress toward issuing updated Takaful accounting and reporting standards aligned with international norms.

— Strengthening corporate governance frameworks, covering:

Board oversight,
Risk management systems,
Internal control structures.

— Development of a new risk-based motor insurance pricing model.

— Continued modernization of reinsurance regulations and support for expanding foreign risk acceptances.

ALGERIA: Insurance Market Supervision

➢ The Insurance Regulator:

The current regulatory framework includes:

1. **Insurance *Supervisory Commission (CSA):***
   This is the main body responsible for overseeing the insurance and reinsurance companies in Algeria. Its responsibilities include granting authorizations to companies and managers, ensuring compliance with regulations (including anti-money laundering efforts), and monitoring financial stability.
2. **National *Insurance Council (CNA):***
   This body serves a largely advisory or consultative role, bringing together representatives from the state, insurance businesses, and policyholders to discuss proposed legislation and industry developments.

➢ Key legislation & regulatory instruments

The basic text is ***Order no. 95-07 of January 25, 1995***, on insurance (Official newspaper no. 13 of March 8, 1995), amended and supplemented by Act no. 06-04 of February 20, 2006, the 2007 Finance Law, the 2008 and 2010 Complementary Finance Laws, and the 2011 Finance Law.

The Insurance Order is supplemented by the following implementing regulations:

- Executive decree No.95-344 30/10/1995 Relating to the minimum capital of insurance companies, amended and supplemented
- Executive decree No.96-267 03/08/1996 Setting the conditions and procedures for granting approval to insurance and reinsurance companies
- Executive decree No.07-152 22/05/2007 Amending and supplementing
- Executive Decree No. 96-267 of August 3, 1996, setting the conditions and procedures for granting approval to insurance and/or reinsurance companies
- Executive decree No.07-153 22/05/2007 Setting the terms and conditions for the distribution of insurance products by banks, financial and similar institutions and other distribution networks. Executive decree No.09-13 11/01/2009 Setting the standard statutes for mutual insurance companies.
- Executive decree No.09-111 7/04/2009 Setting the organization and operating procedures, as well as the financial terms and conditions of the policy-holder guarantee fund. Executive decree No.09-375 16/11/2009 Amending and supplementing
- Executive Decree no. 95-344 of October 30, 1995, on the minimum capital of insurance companies.
- Decree 28/01/2007 Setting the terms and conditions for opening representative offices of insurance and/or reinsurance companies.
- Decree 06/08/2007 Setting the insurance products that may be distributed by banks, financial institutions and similar entities, as well as the maximum levels of the distribution commission (No. 59 of September 23, 2007).
- Decree 20/02/2008 Setting the maximum rate of participation of a bank or financial institution in the share capital of an insurance and/or reinsurance company
- Decree 20/02/2008 Setting the conditions for opening branches of foreign insurance companies.
- Decree 28/10/2009 Setting the annual contribution rate for insurance and/or reinsurance companies and branches of foreign insurance companies authorized to contribute to the policyholders' guarantee fund, as well as the terms and conditions for its payment and the deadline for its collection.
- Decree 8/10/2013 Setting the terms and conditions for calculating the surrender value of life insurance policies

- Decree 8/10/2013 Setting mortality tables and minimum guaranteed rates for life and health insurance contracts.
- Decree 8/10/2013 Defining the content and form of information notices relating to personal insurance and capitalization policies.

➢ Industry Associations

(Union Algerienne des Societes d'Assurance et de Reassurance (UAR)

The Union of Algerian Insurance and Reinsurance Companies was created in 1995. Article 33 of Law No 06-04, which amended Article 214 of Law 95-07, approved the insurance association and stipulated that membership of the association is obligatory for all insurers. Its objectives are:

- to represent the interests of the profession
- to promote the sector's activities
- to work to improve the quality of the services provided by the insurance and reinsurance companies
- to assist in the establishment and upholding of a code of ethics in the profession
- to initiate and participate in activities to improve professional practice
- to contribute to the improvement of the level of qualification and training of those working in the sector.

➢ Pools:

The Algerian insurance market operates a **limited number of national insurance pools**, all of which are **managed and coordinated by the Compagnie Centrale de Réassurance (CCR)**, the state-owned national reinsurer established in 1973. These pools were created to address large, systemic, or technically complex risks that exceed the underwriting capacity of individual insurers.

1. The **Algerian Catastrophe Insurance Pool (ACIP)** operates within the framework of Algeria's mandatory natural catastrophe insurance regime introduced under **Law No. 04-20 (2004)**. The pool covers major natural perils, including earthquakes, floods, storms, and landslides. It functions under a quota-share structure between local insurers and CCR, supported by stop-loss protection, ensuring effective risk retention and loss absorption at the national level.
2. The **Decennial Liability Insurance Pool**, operational since **2009–2010**, provides mandatory coverage for construction-related decennial liability, protecting against structural defects for a ten-year period following project completion. The pool plays a critical role in the construction and public works sectors, where compliance with decennial insurance requirements is closely linked to building permits and project approvals.
3. In addition, Algeria operates a **Special Risks (Political Violence) Pool**, covering terrorism, riots, civil commotion, and related political violence risks. This pool enhances the domestic market's capacity to underwrite non-conventional and high-severity risks under a centralized framework managed by CCR.

Overall, **no independent insurance pools operate outside the CCR structure**. The centralized management of these pools reinforces market stability, improves national risk retention, and strengthens Algeria's insurance and reinsurance framework for large and sensitive risks.

➢ Compulsory Insurances

The key compulsory insurances are:

- Motor Third-Party Liability Insurance: This is mandatory for all motor vehicles.
- Property Insurance against Natural Disasters: This is also a key class of compulsory insurance.
- Decennial Liability Insurance: This is a type of civil liability insurance for construction professionals, providing coverage for defects that become apparent within ten years of the work's completion.
- Workers' Compensation Insurance: This is required to cover work-related accidents and illnesses.
- Marine and Aviation Liability Insurance: This is also mandatory.

➢ Reinsurance Business:

- **Cross-border reinsurance:**
  Permitted — but foreign reinsurers must hold a minimum credit rating of "BBB".
- **Discriminatory collateral or asset localisation requirements:**
  None.
- **Foreign ownership and establishment of subsidiaries/branches:**
  - There is a 49% cap on foreign equity ownership in insurance companies.
  - In September 2024, the President instructed the inclusion of a clause in the draft Insurance Bill requiring that all owners of insurance companies be physically present in Algeria.
  - Market sources indicate this does not exclude current foreign shareholders, but it may impose new restrictions on future licensing for foreign investors.
- **Compulsory cessions and trade barriers:**
  - A mandatory cession of at least 50% of all local reinsurance business must be placed with the state reinsurer, CCR (Caisse Centrale de Réassurance).
  - CCR may refuse the compulsory cession at its discretion, although such refusals are rare in practice.

(B) ALGERIA: Insurance Market Performance & Statistics

	2021	2022	2023
Insurance Premium (US$mn)	1054.83	1131.70	1067.26

2022 results	2023 Result
As at 31 December 2022, the turnover of the Algerian insurance market, all activities combined, reached 162.6 billion DZD (1.2 billion USD), up 5% in original currency over one year. This figure includes both the direct premiums and the international reinsurance acceptances. The direct insurance market reported a 6.1% turnover increase to 155.8 billion DZD (1.1 billion USD), that is 95.8% of the overall portfolio, broken down as follows: - 139.6 billion DZD (1 billion USD) for non-life insurance - 16.1 billion DZD (116.9 million USD) for life and health insurance - 48.5 million DZD (352.000 USD) for general takaful The international reinsurance acceptances amounted to 6.8 billion DZD (49.4 million USD), increasing by 2.3% compared to the end of 2021.	The National Insurance Council (CNA) expects Algeria's insurance market to reach DZD 168.04 billion in premiums in 2023, reflecting 2.6% growth year on year. Non-life insurance is projected to total DZD 145.2 billion, up 2.9%, with growth driven mainly by motor insurance (+4.7%) and fire and miscellaneous risks (+1.01%), while agricultural insurance is expected to decline by DZD 301 million. Life and personal insurance premiums are estimated at DZD 16.8 billion, representing 4.6% growth compared to 2022. Takaful insurance contributions are expected to reach DZD 215.3 million, while local acceptances are projected to fall by 8.9%, resulting in losses exceeding DZD 602 million. During the first nine months of 2023, total market premiums amounted to DZD 124.2 billion, up 1.8% year on year. State-owned insurers continued to dominate the non-life market with a 78.4% share, while private life insurers accounted for 33.1% of total activity, with strong performance in life, accident, and assistance lines.

ALGERIA: 2024 Insurance Market Statistics

Algerian Insurance Market: 2024 Performance

Segment / Line of Business	Revenue 2024 (DZD)	Revenue 2024 (USD)	Share of Total (%)	YoY Growth (%)	Policies Underwritten (million)	YoY Growth Policies (%)
Total Market	**181.3 B**	**1.35 B**	**100**	**4.4**	**15.4**	**1.1**
Non-Life Insurance	150.4 B	1.12 B	83	—	—	—
- Motor Insurance	71.2 B	531 M	47.3	7.2	—	—
- Optional Coverages	56.7 B	423 M	39.5	—	—	—
- Mandatory Coverages	14.5 B	108 M	20.4	3.6	—	—
- Agricultural Insurance	2.4 B	18 M	1.3	17.5	—	—
- Fire & Misc. Risks	65.5 B	489 M	36.1	-0.8	—	—
- Transport Insurance	7.8 B	58 M	4.3	-8.6	—	—
- Credit Insurance	—	—	—	8.6	—	—
Life & Personal Insurance	20.1 B	150 M	11.1	—	—	—
Takaful Insurance (New)	0.749 B	5.6 M	0.4	248.8	—	—
- General Takaful	0.403 B	3.0 M	0.2	—	—	—
- Family Takaful	0.347 B	2.6 M	0.2	—	—	—
Reinsurance (CCR International)	10 B	75 M	—	32.2	—	—
- Fire Segment	6.7 B	50 M	67.7 of Int'l	26.9	—	—
- Engineering Segment						

Notes:
1. Exchange rate used: 1 USD ≈ 134 DZD.
2. B = billion, M = million.
3. "YoY Growth" = year-on-year growth compared to 2023.
4. Takaful is a newly introduced segment, hence historical comparisons are not applicable.
5. Reinsurance international acceptances are reported by CCR, figures refer to international business only.

The insurance sector in Algeria achieved total revenues of 181.3 billion DZD (≈ USD 1.35 billion) in 2024, marking a year-on-year growth of 4.4%. This data is according to a quarterly memorandum issued by the National Insurance Council (CNA).

Market Breakdown by Segment:

- Non-life insurance dominated the market with an 83% share, generating 150.4 billion DZD (≈ USD 1.12 billion).
- Life and personal insurance accounted for 20.1 billion DZD (≈ USD 150 million).

Policy Activity:

The total number of policies underwritten (excluding international reinsurance acceptances) reached 15.4 million, a modest increase of 1.1% compared to 2023.

Drivers of Growth in Non-Life Insurance:

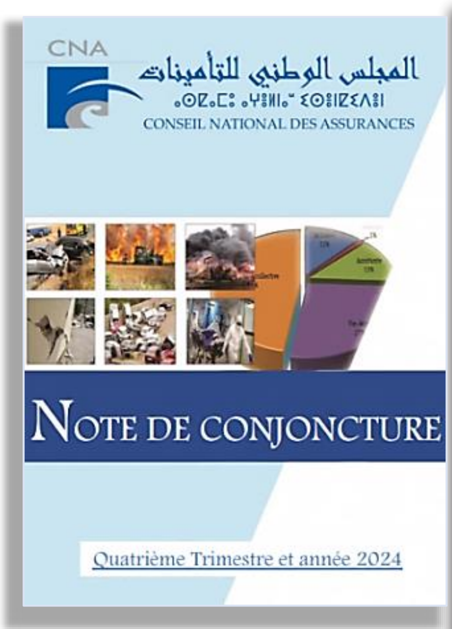
The increase in non-life insurance revenue was mainly due to:

- Motor insurance: +7.2%
- Agricultural insurance: +17.5%
- Credit insurance: +8.6%

Motor Insurance:
Motor insurance represents 47.3% of total non-life production, recording revenues of 71.2 billion DZD (≈ USD 531 million) in 2024, up 7.2% from 2023 (which grew by 1.6%).

- The growth is primarily driven by optional coverages, which account for 79.6% of motor insurance production.
- Contributing factors include an increase in imports of vehicles less than three years old, and the enforcement of a 50% cap on tariff reductions.
- Mandatory motor insurance coverages represented 20.4% of total motor insurance production, increasing by 3.6% due to a higher number of policies underwritten.

Other Insurance Segments:
- Agricultural insurance: 2.4 billion DZD (≈ USD 18 million), +17.5%
- Fire and miscellaneous risks insurance: 65.5 billion DZD (≈ USD 489 million), -0.8%
- Transport insurance: 7.8 billion DZD (≈ USD 58 million), -8.6%
  (Source: Algerian Press Agency)



Takaful Insurance (Newly Introduced):
The newly established takaful insurance sector generated 749.3 million DZD (≈ USD 5.6 million), reflecting a strong growth of 248.8%.

- General takaful: 402.5 million DZD (≈ USD 3.0 million)
- Family takaful: 346.8 million DZD (≈ USD 2.6 million)

Reinsurance Activity:
The Central Reinsurance Company (CCR) recorded revenues exceeding 10 billion DZD (≈ USD 75 million) from international operations, an increase of 32.2% compared to 2023.

- Fire segment: 6.7 billion DZD (≈ USD 50 million), +26.9%, representing 67.7% of international acceptances
- Engineering segment: 12% of international market share

Algerian Insurance Market: Top Companies by Premiums (2024)

This brief provides a consolidated, evidence-based overview of the leading insurance companies in Algeria, ranked by gross written premiums (GWP) for the year 2024, based on publicly available corporate disclosures and press coverage.

The ranking is indicative and evidence-led, combining:
(a) explicit 2024 gross written premium figures published by companies or reported in the press; and
(b) other strong financial indicators (such as reported net profit and additional corporate disclosures) in cases where GWP figures were not publicly disclosed online.

All figures are presented in Algerian dinars (DZD) and converted into US dollars (USD) using an exchange rate of USD 1 = DZD 134, which has been applied consistently throughout this note.

Top Algerian insurance / reinsurance entities (2024) - Provisional ranking

Rank	Entity	Reported / Estimated GWP 2024 (DZD)	Reported / Estimated GWP 2024 (USD)	Note / Source indicator
1	CAAT — Compagnie Algérienne des Assurances et de Réassurance	30.04 B DZD	≈ 224.0 M USD	Reported GWP for 2024; press/corporate disclosure.
2	CASH Assurances	20.85 B DZD	≈ 155.6 M USD	Reported GWP for 2024; company/press report.
3	Société Algérienne d'Assurance (SAA)	GWP not publicly disclosed	N/A	Reported strong 2024 net profit (indicator of large scale); GWP likely among top tier.
4	CAAR — Compagnie Algérienne d'Assurance et de Réassurance	GWP not publicly disclosed	N/A	Reported net profit in 2024; major market player.
5	CCR — Compagnie Centrale de Réassurance (reinsurer)	~49.4 B DZD (estimate)	≈ 369 M USD	Reported international premiums ≈ USD 369M (2024); figure represents CCR's reinsurance intake (international and domestic reassignments).

Key findings (concise)

1. CAAT reports the largest confirmed 2024 GWP among Algerian insurers with DZD 30.04 billion (≈ USD 224.0 million).
2. CASH Assurances disclosed DZD 20.85 billion in 2024 premiums (≈ USD 155.6 million).
3. Société Algérienne d'Assurance (SAA) and CAAR are significant market players with strong 2024 financial results (notably material net profits reported), but did not publish GWP figures on publicly accessible websites during the source collection window. These firms are therefore included in the top cohort on the basis of their documented financial scale.
4. Compagnie Centrale de Réassurance (CCR), as the national reinsurer, reported substantial international premium intake in 2024 (approx. USD 369 million), which—if expressed in DZD—would be approximately DZD 49.4 billion (estimate; CCR is primarily a reinsurance entity, not a primary insurer).
5. The market ranking presented is partial but robust for the companies that published explicit 2024 premium figures; for other major incumbents the conclusion that they rank among the largest is supported by their reported earnings and market prominence.

Algeria: Central Reinsurance Company (CCR) 2024 Results

Reinsurer posts solid 7.5% profit growth in 2024

CCR's combined ratio stood at 79.13% in 2024, higher than 73.95% in 2023

The Central Reinsurance Company (CCR), increased its GWP to DZD50.05bn ($369m) in 2024, 7.5% higher than the DZD46.55bn in 2023, according to financial data released by the company.

CCR also posted a jump of 21.8% in net profits to DZD7.64bn in 2024, compared to DZD6.27bn in 2023.

Distribution of GWP	2024		2023	
	GWP US$ '000	Market share	GWP US$ '000	Market share
Total	369,014	100.0%	343,133	100.0%
Treaty	148,423	40.2%	205,099	59.8%
Facultative	220,591	59.8%	138,035	40.2%
Domestic	295,120	80.0%	287,243	83.7%
International	73,894	20.0%	55,891	16.3%

Source: CCR

CCR operates in Algeria in several sectors, including engineering and construction risks, fire and related risks, and natural disasters. Domestic business contributed $295.1m or 80% of the reinsurer's total GWP.

Internationally, the company operates primarily in the fire, energy, engineering, and marine insurance branches. In 2024, approximately half (48%) of the company's international operations were concentrated in Asia and Latin America, 31% in the Middle East, 11% in Europe and 10% in Africa, according to the company's results.

ALGERIA: 1H_2025 Insurance Market Statistics

The Algerian insurance market recorded a significant increase of 8.1% in revenue in the first half of 2025, reaching DZD99.3bn ($767.0m), including international acceptances, according to data from the National Insurance Council (CNA).

The revenue breakdown by branch was:

1. Conventional non-life: DZD80.6bn (+8.2% year-on-year),
2. Conventional life and health insurance: DZD12.1bn (+6.7%)
3. Takaful: DZD500.8m (69.0%)

Separately, international reinsurance acceptances rose by 5.2% to DZD6.2bn in 1H2025, compared to the corresponding half in 2024.

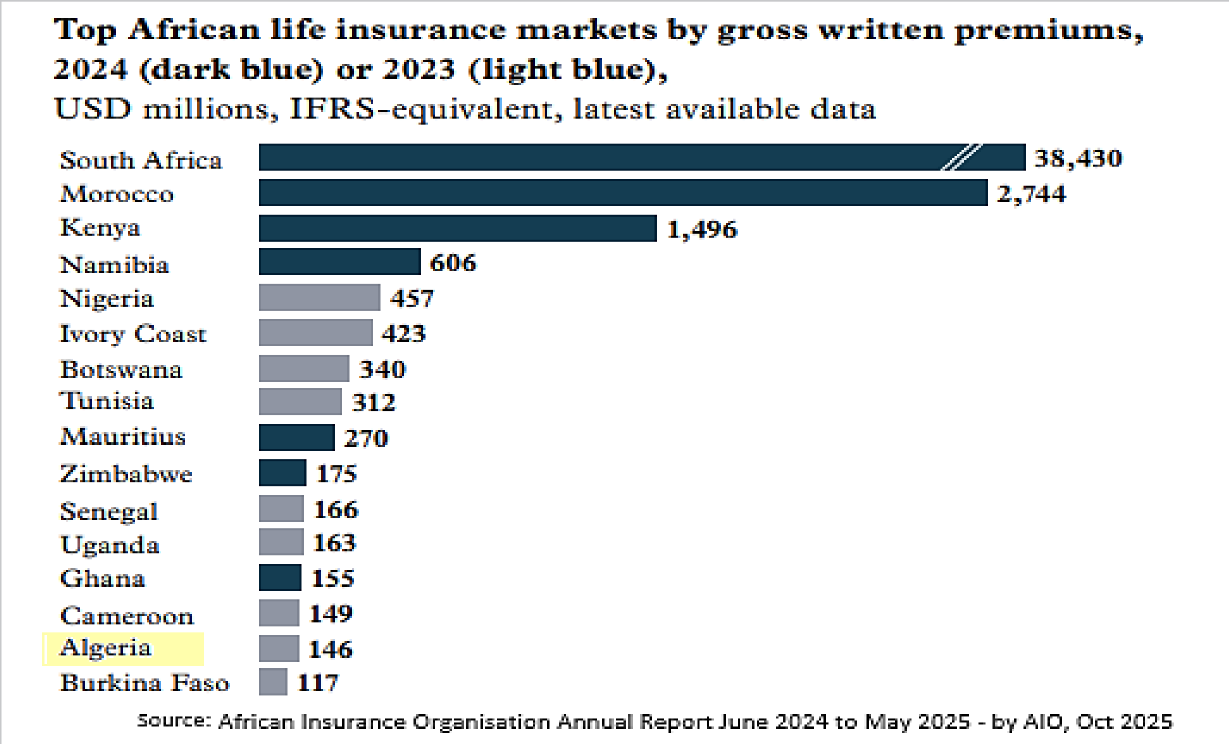
Motor insurance, which represents almost half of property and casualty insurance activity, accounted for around DZD40bn in revenue in 1H2025, an increase of 8.4% year on year. The Fire and Miscellaneous Risks branch grew by 8.4% year on year in 1H2025 with a turnover of nearly DZD34bn.

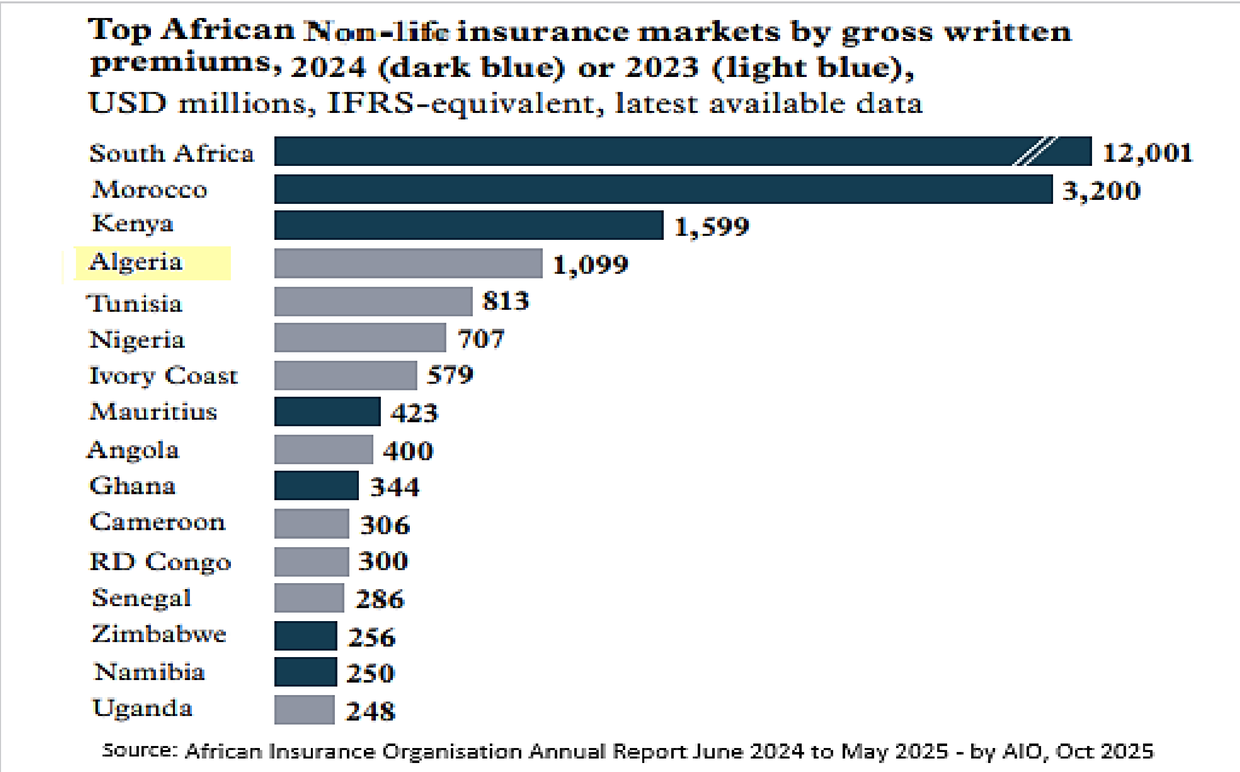
Claims increased by 9% year on year, reaching DZD51.1b in the first half of 2025. However, a total of 718,538 claims were settled for DZD35.9bn, an increase of 12.1% in value and 2.8% in number, compared to the corresponding half-year in 2024. This prompted the CNA to say that claims settlements needed to be sped up.

The outstanding claims portfolio was estimated at DZD130.2bn as of 30 June 2025, representing an 11.9% increase compared to 31 December 2024. The figure represented compensation that had been recognized and validated, but still not paid. It does not include sums that were being contested or disputed.

The settlement rate declined: 20.8% on average in 1H2025, compared to 25% a year earlier.

ALGERIA: Insurance Market Regional Comparison



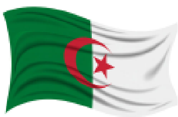


ALGERIA: Insurance Market SWOT

In Algeria, the non-life sub-sector is fairly well established, although it is heavily concentrated in the motor and property lines. The life insurance market remains underdeveloped, constrained by low levels of affordability. Agricultural insurance against natural disasters and takaful insurance are likely to be growth hotspots.

Strengths	¬ Insurance companies are mostly backed by the government, state-owned enterprises or major multinationals, ensuring stability and capital. ¬ The population continues to grow and incomes are rising, creating scope for increased sales of insurance over the long term. ¬ The government is taking steps to support the sustainable development of the industry, having finalized a new law in mid-2023 that aims to enhance the attractiveness of the sector and adapt local insurance to both national and international economic developments. ¬ The new law reintroduces compulsory insurance for goods and equipment imported by sea or air and extends compulsory fire insurance to the private sector while increasing penalties for failing to insure compulsory risks. This should support sales in these non-life lines.
Weaknesses	¬ By most metrics, the insurance sector remains very small and underdeveloped. ¬ The level of trust in institutions appears to be low, hindering growth, particularly in the life sub-sector. ¬ Profitability in the motor insurance segment has been very low. ¬ Several structural factors continue to hold back the expansion of the market, including high levels of unemployment and low household incomes.
Opportunities	¬ Agricultural insurance against natural disasters and takaful insurance are likely to be growth hotspots. ¬ The new insurance regulations established in June 2023A cover, among other things, the establishment of an independent market regulatory authority to replace the current supervisory commission, the online marketing of insurance products, the introduction of new distribution channels, the fight against insurance fraud and the simplification of compensation procedures for natural disaster victims. These measures should help to make the industry more transparent and competitive while helping insurers lower costs, simplify procedures and reach new users. ¬ Insurers should be able to attract new users by developing and distributing micro-insurance products aimed at low-income households.
Threats	¬ The market's economic growth is low and highly dependent on the hydrocarbon sector, which means that dips in energy prices can send the economy into recession, with strong negative knock-on effects on the insurance industry. ¬ Inflation remains structurally high and will erode any nominal gains in premiums over the medium term. ¬ A deterioration in the political or security situation is possible. ¬ Natural disasters such as flooding and wildfires can lead to large spikes in claims, particularly in the non-life sub-sector.

Source: Business Monitor Online – 20 December 2024



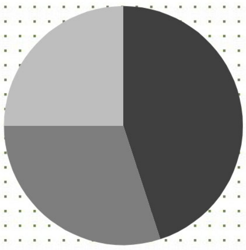
FAIR AVIATION POOL

FAIR AVIATION POOL's UNDERWRITING CAPACITY

TREATY

- Treaty (Non Proportional)
  $ 4 000 000

- Treaty (Proportional)
  $ 4 000 000



FACULTATIVE

Facultative (Airline)

<u>HULL</u>	**$ 4 000 000**
<u>LIABILITY</u>	**$ 26 000 000**

Facultative (Non Airline)

<u>HULL</u>	**$ 3 000 000**
<u>LIABILITY</u>	**$ 15 000 000**

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Philippines

Insurance Market Overview

by Hussein Elsayed

(I) PHILIPPINES: General Information

Region	South-eastern Asia	UN membership date	24 October 1945
Population (000, 2025)	116 787 a	Surface area (km2)	300 000 b
Pop. density (per km2, 2025)	389.3 a	Sex ratio (m per 100 f)	99.5 a
Capital city	Manila	National currency	Philippine Piso (PHP)
Capital city pop. (000, 2025)	13 698.9 c,d	Exchange rate (per US$)	58.0 e

Economic indicators	2015	2020	2025
GDP: Gross domestic product (million current US$)	306 446	361 751	437 146 b
GDP growth rate (annual %, const. 2015 prices)	6.3	- 9.5	5.5 b
GDP per capita (current US$)	2 910.0	3 228.0	3 805.0 b
Economy: Agriculture (% of Gross Value Added) f,g,h	11.0	10.2	9.4 b
Economy: Industry (% of Gross Value Added) f,h,i	30.5	28.4	28.2 b
Economy: Services and other activity (% of GVA) f,h,j	58.5	61.4	62.4 b
Employment in agriculture (% of employed) k	29.2	24.8	22.4 b
Employment in industry (% of employed) k	16.2	18.3	18.5 b
Employment in services & other sectors (% employed) k	54.6	56.9	59.2 b
Unemployment rate (% of labour force)	3.1	2.5	2.1 k
Labour force participation rate (female/male pop. %)	48.7 / 74.4	42.7 / 67.1	49.5 / 72.0 k
CPI: Consumer Price Index (2010=100)	107 l	123 l	126 m,e
Agricultural production index (2014-2016=100)	101	101	101 b
International trade: exports (million current US$)	58 648	65 214	72 984 e
International trade: imports (million current US$)	70 153	95 067	134 881 e
International trade: balance (million current US$)	- 11 505	- 29 852	- 61 897 e
Balance of payments, current account (million US$)	7 266	11 578	- 17 514 e

Major trading partners						2024
Export partners (% of exports)	United States	16.6	Japan	14.1	China, Hong Kong SAR	13.2
Import partners (% of imports)	China	25.6	Indonesia	8.4	Japan	7.9

Social indicators	2015	2020	2025
Population growth rate (average annual %)	1.4	1.1	0.8 a
Urban population (% of total population)	46.3	47.1 d	...
Urban population growth rate (average annual %)	2.1 n	...	...
Fertility rate, total (live births per woman)	2.8	2.1	1.9 a
Life expectancy at birth (females/males, years)	72.5 / 66.3	72.8 / 67.4	73.1 / 67.1 a
Population age distribution (0-14/60+ years old, %) o	33.5 / 6.2	30.7 / 7.8	27.1 / 9.1 a
International migrant stock (000/% of total pop.) p,q	131.9 / 0.1	87.2 / 0.1	87.2 / 0.1 e
Refugees and others of concern to the UNHCR (000)	386.2	376.5	362.6 e
Under five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	28.4	28.1	26.0 a
Health: Current expenditure (% of GDP)	3.9	5.2	5.1 b
Health: Physicians (per 1 000 pop.)	0.6	0.8	0.8 r
Education: Primary gross enrol. ratio (f/m per 100 pop.)	102.4 / 104.3	91.4 / 95.1	90.3 / 94.6 b
Education: Lowr. sec. gross enrol. ratio (f/m per 100 pop.)	87.9 / 81.7	95.7 / 94.1	90.0 / 90.9 b
Education: Upr. sec. gross enrol. ratio (f/m per 100 pop.)	78.3 / 69.6	77.2 / 70.1	96.8 / 91.0 b
Intentional homicide rate (per 100 000 pop.)	8.5 s	4.3 d	4.3 b
Seats held by women in the National Parliament (%)	27.2	28.0 t	28.0 t

Environment and infrastructure indicators	2015	2020	2025
Individuals using the Internet (per 100 inhabitants) k	36.9	53.8 u	83.8 b
Research & Development expenditure (% of GDP)	0.2	0.3 v	...
Threatened species (number)	767	884	1 917 e
Forested area (% of land area)	23.5	24.1	24.3 w
CO2 emission estimates (million tons/tons per capita)	104.8 / 1.0	126.5 / 1.1	142.4 / 1.2 w
Energy production, primary (Petajoules)	1 092	1 229	1 247 w
Energy supply per capita (Gigajoules)	20	21	23 w
Tourist/visitor arrivals at national borders (000) x	5 361	1 483	2 654 w
Important sites for terrestrial biodiversity protected (%)	26.2	42.8	42.8 e
Pop. using safely mgd. drinking water (urban/rural, %)	61.2 / 33.5	61.7 / 34.5	61.9 / 35.0 w
Pop. using safely mgd. sanitation (urban/rural, %)	52.1 / 58.9	55.0 / 65.9	56.2 / 68.8 w
Net Official Development Assist. received (% of GNI)	0.15	0.37	0.38 b

a Projected est. (medium fertility variant). **b** 2023. **c** Refers to the National Capital Region. **d** 2019. **e** 2024. **f** Inc. taxes less subsidies on production and imports. **g** Exc. irrigation canals and landscaping care. **h** Data classified according to ISIC Rev. 4. **i** Exc. publishing activities. Inc. irrigation canals. **j** Inc. publishing activities and landscape care. Exc. repair of personal and household goods. **k** Estimate. **l** Base: 2012=100. **m** Base: 2018=100. **n** Data refers to a 5-year period preceding the reference year. **o** Calculated by the UN Statistics Division. **p** Including refugees. **q** Refers to foreign citizens. **r** 2021. **s** 2012. **t** Data at 1 January of the reporting year. **u** Population aged 10 to 74 year **v** 2018. **w** 2022. **x** Including nationals residing abroad.

World Statistics Pocketbook 2025

PHILIPPINES: COUNTRY RISKS

Political & Security

- **Moderate political stability**, but governance challenges and corruption persist.
- **Internal conflicts** in Mindanao (BARMM) and intermittent insurgent activity pose localized security threats.
- **South China Sea tensions** with China remain the **key geopolitical risk**, threatening maritime trade routes and energy exploration.
- **Terrorism and piracy risks** moderate, mainly confined to southern regions.

Economic & Fiscal

- **Strong growth outlook (≈5–6%)**, driven by remittances, infrastructure, and services.
- **Fiscal deficit narrowing**, but **public debt high** (~60% of GDP).
- **Vulnerable to commodity and energy price shocks**, typhoon-related fiscal pressures, and global demand fluctuations.
- Inflation easing, yet **climate-related disruptions** could strain food and transport costs.

Financial Sector & Liquidity

- **Banking system well-capitalized and liquid**, under strong BSP supervision.
- **Credit concentration** in real estate and SMEs; climate and disaster risks growing.
- **External exposure** to U.S. monetary tightening and capital flow volatility.
- Peso stability supported by **remittances**, though external deficits widen during reconstruction phases post-disasters.

Geo-Regional Risks

- **Strategic maritime location** — high exposure to **U.S.–China rivalry**.
- Potential for **military incidents or economic coercion** in South China Sea.
- ASEAN relations stable; regional trade integration remains a stabilizing factor.

PHILIPPINES: NATURAL CATASTROPHE (NATCAT) RISKS

Flooding

- **Most frequent and damaging hazard.**
- **Hotspots:** Metro Manila, Central Luzon, Cagayan Valley, Eastern Visayas, Mindanao river basins.
- Urban drainage, deforestation, and land subsidence worsen flood exposure.

Drought & Heat Stress

- **El Niño episodes** cause severe droughts and crop failures.
- **Hotspots:** Central Luzon (rice belt), Western Mindanao, and Visayas interior.
- Risks to **agriculture, water supply, and power generation** increasing.

Coastal Erosion & Storm Surge

- **High storm surge vulnerability** due to low-lying coasts and sea-level rise.
- **Hotspots:** Manila Bay, Samar, Leyte, Panay, Palawan.
- Threatens **urban infrastructure, tourism assets, and fisheries**.

Geophysical (Earthquake & Volcanic)

- Located on the **Pacific Ring of Fire** — **extreme seismic and volcanic risk.**
- **Hotspots:**
  - **West Valley Fault (Metro Manila)** — major earthquake potential.
  - **Active volcanoes:** Taal, Mayon, Kanlaon, Pinatubo.
- **Secondary hazards:** lahar flows, tsunamis, and ashfall disruptions.

Overall Risk Profile

Category	Risk Level	Key Drivers	Key Takeaway:
Political/Security	Medium	Internal insurgency, China tensions	The Philippines combines **strong economic fundamentals** and a **resilient financial system** with **very high natural catastrophe exposure** and **heightened geopolitical risks** in its maritime zones. Disaster resilience, fiscal buffers, and regional diplomacy remain the country's main risk mitigation priorities.
Economic/Fiscal	Medium	High debt, disaster-related spending	
Financial/Liquidity	Low–Medium	External shocks, FX volatility	
Geo-Regional	Medium–High	South China Sea disputes	
NatCat (Overall)	**Very High**	Typhoons, floods, quakes, volcanoes	

(III) PHILIPPINES: Insurance Market

Key Highlights

- *The* Insurance Commission *(IC) governs the Philippine insurance industry.*
- *Non-admitted insurance is not permitted in the Philippine insurance industry except marine cargo imports and exports.*
- *100% foreign direct investment (FDI) is permitted in the Philippine insurance industry.*
- *Composite insurance is prohibited in the Philippines.*
- *Key classes of compulsory insurance include motor third-party liability insurance and professional indemnity insurance for insurance brokers.*

(A) Insurance Market - Historical Landmarks and Regulatory Environment

1840s The Union Insurance Society of Canton was among the first overseas insurers to be represented in Manila. The Hong Kong branches of British companies such as the Phoenix and Commercial Union began to appoint general agencies from the 1860s.

1907 Yek Tong Lin Fire, the first local insurer, was established. It later changed its name to Philippine First Insurance. 1937 The Government Service Insurance System (GSIS), a state-owned entity providing social security insurance for civil servants and handling insurance of public sector property, opened for business.

1949 Universal Re, the first domestic reinsurer, was registered.

1950 Prudential Guarantee and Assurance Inc, now a leading non-life insurer, was first registered.

1963 The non-life association, the Insurance and Surety Association of the Philippines (ISAP) was founded.

1977 Presidential Decree 1270 introduced an obligation for insurers to offer the National Reinsurance Corporation first refusal for 10% of each and every treaty and facultative reinsurance offer.

1978 Decree 1460 (the Insurance Code) providing the fundamental legislative framework for the regulation and supervision of insurance and reinsurance in the Philippines was placed on the statute book.

1994 New foreign companies were permitted to enter the insurance market by setting up joint ventures with existing insurers or through the establishment of a branch office. The regulation became operative in 1995.

2005 The two non-life insurance associations, the Insurance & Surety Association of the Philippines and Philippine General Insurers Association re-merged to form the Philippine Insurers and Reinsurers Association (PIRA). 2006 Substantial but phased increases in insurance and reinsurance company minimum capital and minimum statutory net worth were introduced. A large marine pollution incident occurred in Guimaras, involving Solar I.

2007 The insurance commission introduced risk-based capital regulations.

2011 The final phase of increase in minimum capital and minimum statutory net worth in respect of wholly Philippine-owned insurance companies was postponed from 31 December 2011 to 31 December 2012.

2013 Republic Act No 10607 introducing amendments to the Insurance Code in the form of the Amended Insurance Code was signed into law.
- The Philippine government enacted a law to gradually increase the minimum capital requirement for insurance companies, aiming to prepare them for ASEAN integration and rising competition, as well as to handle demand for more complex financial products. The minimum capital rose from PHP 250 million in 2013 to PHP 1.3 billion (about USD 31.6 million) by June 30, 2022.
- Super Typhoon Haiyan devastated the central Philippines in early November 2013. Haiyan was

said to have been the strongest typhoon ever recorded at landfall. The typhoon caused catastrophic damage in the Eastern Visayas region. The insurance market's total insured losses arising from this event have been estimated at USD 1.5bn.

2014 - The regulator was proceeding with the ongoing task of issuing detailed rules and regulations in order to implement the provisions of Republic Act No 10607 (Amended Insurance Code)

- With 20 million people covered by microinsurance, more than a fifth of its population (20.4%), Philippines is the head of the Asian countries in terms of coverage in microinsurance. Followed in the ranking by Thailand (14.1%), India (8.9%), Bangladesh (5.1%) and Malaysia (3.6%).

- ***New Product: insurance against typhoons:*** PGA Sompo Japan Insurance, a local subsidiary of Sompo Japan Insurance, is marketing a new agricultural policy to cover damages caused by typhoons. Called Typhoon Guard Insurance, this guarantee is the first to be indexed on a weather data whose trigger is the typhoon. It will first be offered to producers of bananas and then extended to all farmers.

2015 ***Tighter regulation for the bancassurance business:*** The Philippine Insurance Commission tightened bancassurance regulations to enhance consumer protection, requiring prior approval of bank–insurer agreements, clear claims-handling procedures, and separate reporting of bancassurance outlets.

- Allianz acquired 51% of PNB Life Insurance from the Philippines National Bank, renaming it Allianz PNB Life Insurance and securing a 15-year exclusive bancassurance partnership granting access to over 4 million potential clients through PNB's 660 branches.

2016 Circular No 2016-68 of 28 December 2016 provided for an amended risk-based capital framework known as RBC2. It replaced the original RBC framework provided for in Insurance Memorandum Circular No 7-2006.

- Axa Philippines acquired Charter Ping An for EUR 40 million (USD 44 million) to expand into all insurance segments, while ownership remains shared between Axa (45%), GT Capital (28%), and Metrobank (25%).

2019 - ***Philippine insurers allowed to invest in infrastructure:*** The Philippine Insurance Commission now allows insurers and reinsurers to invest in government infrastructure projects under the Philippine Development Plan (PDP) to boost the economy and diversify income. Eligible investments include transport, ports, airports, and environmental facilities, as part of 75 projects worth up to USD 170 billion.

- The Philippine Insurance Commission (IC) is drafting a new insurance reform bill, the first since 2013, to be submitted to Parliament by end-2020. It covers agricultural (parametric) insurance, Takaful, disaster coverage, introduces mandatory insurance for overseas Filipino workers, and establishes a liquidation entity and a supervisory authority for insurers.

2020 - Despite industry pressure, the Philippine government upheld the plan to raise insurers' minimum capital from PHP 900 million (USD 18.6 million) to PHP 1.3 billion (USD 26.8 million) by 2022. According to AM Best, many insurers may struggle to meet the requirement amid the pandemic-driven economic downturn.

2021 - On 16 December 2021, Typhoon Rai struck central and southern Philippines with 195 km/h winds, causing 375 deaths, 500 injuries, and 56 missing as of 20 December. It ranks among the deadliest natural disasters in Philippine history, with Bohol Island the hardest hit, recording about 80 fatalities.

2022 - ***Covid-19 claims reached 326.6 million USD in the Philippines:*** According to the Insurance Commission (IC), Philippine insurers paid PHP 16.715 billion (USD 326.6 million) in Covid-19 claims from the start of the pandemic to end-2021. Life insurers accounted for PHP 9.05 billion (USD 176.9 million), followed by health maintenance organizations (PHP 6.45 billion), mutual benefit associations (PHP 833 million), and non-life insurers (PHP 382 million).

- According to (IC), from March 2020 to June 2022, Philippine insurers paid PHP 20.827 billion (USD 378.6 million) in Covid-19-related claims. Life insurers accounted for PHP 11.72 billion, followed by HMOs (PHP 7.65 billion), MBAs (PHP 897 million), and non-life insurers (PHP 560 million).

- ***AM Best maintained a stable outlook for the Philippine non-life insurance market,*** citing an 11.9% rise in turnover to PHP 64.3 billion (USD 1.2 billion) in 9M2021. The government's "Build Build Build" infrastructure program is expected to drive property and engineering insurance growth, while insurers have adapted digitally to pandemic challenges.

2023 - Merger between AXA Philippines and Charter Ping An: AXA Philippines and Charter Ping An completed their merger in December 2022 following SEC approval, with the combined entity now operating as AXA Philippines.

- AM Best affirmed the B++ (Good) financial strength and credit ratings of ***National Reinsurance Corporation of the Philippines (Nat Re)***, maintaining a stable outlook.

On the other hand, AM Best downgraded the Philippine non-life insurance market outlook from stable to negative, citing balance sheet pressures from climate risks, rising motor claims, and tighter reinsurance conditions.

- ***New solvency assessment requirement elevates insurance regulation:*** The Philippines' adoption of Own Risk and Solvency Assessment (ORSA) standards is a positive development that will elevate the country's regulations to a higher standard, one more in line with more advanced regimes.

2024 - IC has issued a circular, mandating insurance and reinsurance companies to adopt Philippine *Financial Reporting Standard 17 (PFRS17)* on insurance contracts, *which is aligned with IFRS17*. Insurers will have to apply PFRS17 (equivalent to IFRS 17) to their audited financial statements, effective January 1 2027

2025 - In May 2025, Generali completed the sale of its 100% stake in Generali Life Assurance Philippines to local firm The Insular Life Assurance Company. The sale follows regulatory approvals from the Insurance Commission and the Philippine Competition Commission.

- In June 2025, Pru Life UK has launched PRUTerm Lindungi, its first life protection plan in the Philippines designed to comply with Islamic principles. The product offers Filipinos life insurance coverage aligned with Shari'ah guidelines, with no interest (riba), gambling (maysir) or excessive uncertainty (gharar). The plan operates on a Takaful model, pooling contributions into a Shari'ah-compliant Tabarru' Fund managed separately from Pru Life UK's conventional business.

- In August 2025, FPG Insurance and The Mercantile Insurance Co Inc have agreed to merge in the Philippines, a deal that is expected to close by October 2025 following regulatory approval from the Insurance Commission. The combined entity, to be named FPG Mercantile, will become one of the Philippines' top four non-life insurers, creating a powerhouse with a combined gross written premium of approximately PHP10.0bn. The merger aims to deliver enhanced insurance solutions, greater financial stability, and superior customer service to millions of Filipinos.

- ***Insurance regulator issues guidelines on institutional AML/CFT risk assessment:*** The Philippine Insurance Commission (IC) has issued guidelines on the conduct of institutional risk assessment relating to anti-money laundering and combating the financing of terrorism (AML/CFT) by insurance entities to ensure that such a review is carried out comprehensively and uniformly.

- ***The Regulator enforces product inventory compliance:*** As part of its initiative to ensure that only approved products are offered to the public, the insurance regulator, the Insurance Commission, has directed all insurers, mutual benefit associations, health maintenance organisation, and pre-need companies to submit an inventory of all existing products and services.

- ***The Asian Development Bank (ADB)*** has approved a $400m policy-based loan to support reforms aimed at raising the efficiency of the Philippines' insurance industry, creating an enabling environment for broader participation in the sector, and helping stimulate stronger economic growth.

PHILIPPINES: Insurance Market Supervision

The Insurance Regulator:

The Insurance Commission (IC)

- IC is the national regulatory authority overseeing the insurance, pre-need, and HMO sectors in the Philippines. Its origins trace back to early colonial regulations, evolving through several institutional reforms until its formal establishment under Republic Act No. 275 in 1949 and the issuance of the Insurance Code, later strengthened by subsequent amendments including the Amended Insurance Code of 2013.
- The IC ensures the stability, solvency, and proper conduct of supervised entities by issuing regulatory policies, licensing insurers and intermediaries, reviewing products and rates, examining companies' financial condition, adjudicating claims, and promoting consumer protection. It also regulates pre-need companies and HMOs by mandate of the Pre-Need Code and Executive Order No. 192.
- Guided by a vision of strong and globally competitive regulated entities, the Commission upholds prudent, progressive, and internationally aligned supervisory standards. Its mission emphasizes sound policy-making, capacity development, and continuous improvement of its quality management systems to safeguard the interests of the insuring public.

Industry Associations

Philippine Life Insurance Association (PLIA)

- The Philippine Life Insurance Association, Inc. (PLIA) is the non-stock, non-profit umbrella organization representing all life insurance companies operating in the Philippines. Established in 1950, PLIA evolved from earlier industry bodies—including PALAC, the Life Insurance Companies Association of the Philippines, and LIAP—before adopting its current form. Today, the Association comprises 32 member companies.
- PLIA advocates for the life insurance sector's role in safeguarding Filipino families through protection, health, savings, and investment products. The industry contributes significantly to national development through investments in government securities, tax revenues, and a wide range of corporate social responsibility initiatives. PLIA also works to enhance public awareness and understanding of life insurance, recognizing that informed consumers are essential to improving insurance penetration in the country.

Philippine Insurers and Reinsurers Association (PIRA)

- The Philippine Insurers and Reinsurers Association (PIRA) is the non-profit national trade body representing the country's non-life insurance and reinsurance companies. Founded in 1954 as the Philippine Insurance Rating Association, it later merged with the Insurance and Surety Association of the Philippines, retaining the acronym PIRA under its present name.
- PIRA promotes the growth and stability of the non-life insurance sector by advocating industry positions, engaging with government and stakeholders, conducting technical research, and addressing emerging market issues. As of January 2023, its 55 member companies collectively provide all domestic non-life insurance services in the Philippines and hold substantial investments in the national capital market. The Association's mission focuses on industry leadership, public education, data provision, and fostering cooperation among members within a self-regulating and trusted institutional framework.

Key legislation & regulatory instruments

1. The Insurance Code (P.D. 612) | 18 December, 1974
2. Pre-Need Code (R.A. 9829) | 27 July, 2009
3. Implementing Rules and Regulations of R.A. 9829 | 08 March, 2010
4. Insurance Guidelines on Rule XVI – R.A. 8042 | 08 September, 2010
5. Amended Insurance Code (R.A. 10607) | 23 July, 2012
6. Transfer of HMO (E.O. No. 192, s. 2015) | 01 January, 2015
7. Republic Act No. 11517 - Authorizes President to Expedite the Issuance of Permits, Licenses and Certifications During National Emergencies | 23 December, 2020

➢ *Company Registration and Operation*

- Registration with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) – including Articles of Incorporation, bylaws, minimum capital, and proof of paid-in capital.
- Business permits – barangay clearance, mayor's permit, and BIR (tax) registration.
- License from the Insurance Commission (IC) – mandatory for all insurers/reinsurers/brokers before operating.
- Fit-and-proper requirements – directors and key officers must meet competence, integrity, and experience standards.
- Ongoing compliance – solvency requirements, annual audited reports, product approvals, risk-based capital (RBC), and adherence to insurance laws (Insurance Code).

➢ *Capital Requirements*

Minimum capital required		Minimum solvency margin
General insurer	PHP 1.3B (USD 22.4M)	Insurers must maintain a minimum solvency ratio of 100% 
Composite insurer	PHP 1.3B net worth requirement must be complied for each of its life and non-life units	
Reinsurer	PHP 3B (USD 51.7M) **	
Microinsurer	PHP0.5B (USD 8.6M)	

- Paid-up Capital PHP1 billion (USD 17.2M) for life and non-life insurers and at least PHP2 billion (USD 34.4M) for composite insurers; Reinsurers must also meet RBC hurdle
- rate 150%*
- The IC may also require a minimum of PHP 0.1B (USD 1.7M) in cash assets in addition to the paid-up capital stock, depending on the insurer's structure and regulatory
- classification.
- For insurers engaging solely in reinsurance business capitalization is at a minimum of PHP 3 billion paid in cash, where at least 50% is paid-up capital and the remaining
- portion of at least PHP 400 million from contributed surplus**

➢ *Pools:*

1- Philippine Catastrophe Insurance Facility (PCIF)

- The PCIF remains an active risk-pooling mechanism for catastrophe risks (typhoon, earthquake, flood) in the Philippine non-life insurance market.
- It is a public-private initiative involving the Insurance Commission (IC), the Philippine Insurers & Reinsurers Association (PIRA), and National Reinsurance Corporation (Nat Re), designed to reduce reliance on offshore reinsurance and retain more risk and premium domestically.
- Objectives include establishing more risk-appropriate pricing for catastrophe insurance, increasing local risk retention capacity, and broadening disaster insurance accessibility.
- Regulatory support: In April 2024, IC issued Circular Letter No. 2024-11, reinstating strict minimum tariff rates for earthquake, typhoon, and flood coverage and tying them to PCIF participation.
- The PCIF plans to expand its scope to cover more perils and include additional insurers by mid-2026.

2- Regional Initiative — SEADRIF-SAFE

- The Philippines, via its Department of Finance (DOF), is leading a regional initiative with SEADRIF called SEADRIF-SAFE, to insure critical sovereign assets (e.g., hospitals, schools, public buildings) against disasters.
- In May 2025, DOF and SEADRIF formalized a joint work plan to scale up the National Indemnity Insurance Program (NIIP), including a parametric component for quick liquidity post-disaster.
- By pooling risk regionally, SEADRIF-SAFE aims to reduce overall insurance costs, expand coverage, and accelerate post-disaster recovery across member states.

Future Outlook

- By mid-2026, PCIF is expected to expand to include more catastrophe perils and more insurer participants.
- SEADRIF-SAFE is likely to become a key vehicle for embedding disaster insurance into public infrastructure development projects, improving resilience and enabling faster recovery.

➢ *Compulsory Insurances*

<u>The key compulsory insurances are:</u>

1- Compulsory Third-Party Liability (CTPL) Insurance for Motor Vehicles

- According to the Insurance Commission, this “Compulsory Third Party Liability (CTPL)” (also known as CMVLI) is required for vehicle registration.
- Under RA 10607 (amendment to Insurance Code), CTPL must cover death or bodily injury of third parties, and optionally (if offered) “damage to property.”
- Under Department Order No. 2018-020, there are also requirements for personal accident insurance for passengers in public utility vehicles.
- The Insurance Commission clarified in 2023 that CTPL coverage must always be in force, whether as a standalone policy or included in a comprehensive motor insurance policy.

2- Mandatory Insurance for Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs)

- Under Republic Act (RA) 8042, as amended by RA 10022, recruitment/manning agencies are required to obtain a compulsory insurance policy for agency-hired OFWs.
- The insurance must be secured at no cost to the worker.
- The coverage includes life, injury, and repatriation benefits, among other protections.

3- National Health Insurance (PhilHealth)

- Under Republic Act 10606, all Filipino citizens are required to be covered by the National Health Insurance Program.
- This is essentially “compulsory health insurance” for all, ensuring broad access to health services via the government-run scheme.

➢ *Reinsurance Business:*

- **Cross-border reinsurance:**
  Permitted. However, Section 223 of the Insurance Code prohibits insurers in the Philippines from ceding local risks directly to unauthorised foreign reinsurers unless they are represented by a registered resident agent with the Insurance Commissioner.
  The resident agent must register reinsurance interests annually and submit annual statements on the reinsurers represented.

- **Discriminatory collateral or asset localization requirements:**
  None.

- **Foreign ownership and establishment of subsidiaries/branches:**
  No restrictions or discriminatory barriers apply to foreign ownership or the establishment of branches/subsidiaries.

- **Compulsory cessions and trade barriers:**
  - A 10% mandatory cession of every outward reinsurance treaty and facultative placement must go to the National Reinsurance Corporation of the Philippines (state-owned reinsurer).
  - Insurers must first cede risks to locally licensed insurers before placing reinsurance with unauthorized foreign reinsurers.
  - For marine hull, aviation, money, securities, payroll, and robbery facultative placements, cedants must attempt placements with two local direct insurers, one authorized foreign insurer, and one domestic professional reinsurer before seeking approval to approach an unauthorized foreign reinsurer.
  - For all other facultative placements, at least five local direct insurers, three authorized foreign insurers, and one domestic professional reinsurer must have declined the risk.
  - Declinature letters to the regulator must specify reasons for the refusals.

(B) PHILIPPINES: Insurance Market Performance & Statistics

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of Licensed Companies[1]	**93**	**95**	**91**	**89**	**86**
Direct - Writing	**92**	**94**	**90**	**88**	**85**
Composite	**5**	**5**	**5**	**5**	**7**
Domestic	**3**	**3**	**3**	3	5
Foreign [2]	2	2	2	2	2
Life	**26**	**28**	**27**	**29**	**27**
Domestic [1]	17	18	17	18	16
Servicing Companies	-	-	-	*1*	-
Foreign [2]	9	10	10	11	11
Servicing Companies	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*	*1*
Non-Life	**61**	**61**	**58**	**54**	**51**
Domestic[1]	50	50	47	41	38
Servicing Companies	*7*	*7*	*5*	*3*	*2*
Foreign [2]	11	11	11	13	13
Servicing Companies	-	-	-	*1*	*2*
Professional Reinsurer (PR)	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**
Domestic	1	1	1	1	1

Sales Agencies & Technical Services	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of Ordinary Agents	76,969	108,729	131,875	136,942	145,298
Number of General Agents	152	158	209	229	239
Number of Variable Life Agents	79,515	112,096	128,726	134,990	140,602
Number of Insurance Brokers	67	66	65	61	66
Number of Reinsurance Brokers	20	20	19	18	19
Number of Public Adjusters	1	1	1	1	1
Number of Independent Adjusters	43	42	42	40	41
Number of Accredited Actuaries	50	44	50	47	49
Number of Accredited External Auditors	44	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Number of Resident Agents	74	76	74	78	76
Number of Non-Life Company Underwriters	408	350	390	351	384

	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
INSURANCE DENSITY	**2,828.2**	**2,846.2**	**3,439.3**	**3,435.0 r**	**3,509.1 p**
Life Insurance and MBA	2,295.7	2,379.7	2,940.4	2,924.3 r	2,921.9 p
Non-Life Insurance	532.5	466.5	498.9	510.7 r	587.2 p
INSURANCE PENETRATION					
- GDP at Current Prices	1.55%	1.72%	1.95%	1.73%	1.61% p
- GDP at Constant 2000 Prices	3.11%	-	-	-	-
- GDP at Constant 2018 Prices	1.57%	1.77%	2.04%	1.91%	1.87% p
PREMIUMS as % of G N I	1.41%	1.60%	1.89% r	1.63%	1.45% p
LIFE SUM INSURED as % of GDP at Current Prices	46.70%	58.86%	58.39%	58.95%	61.90% p
LIFE SUM INSURED as % of GNI at Current Prices	42.45%	54.72%	56.38%	55.67%	55.77% p
LIFE INSURANCE COVERAGE ♦	**67.19%**	**68.05%**	**73.31%**	**68.91%**	**77.72% p**
Life Insurance Companies	42.12%	41.23%	43.04%	42.04% r	51.04% p
Mutual Benefit Associations (MBAs)	25.07%	26.82%	30.27%	26.87% r	26.68% p

p preliminary figures
r revised figures

♦ Insurance Coverage or insured lives reported for the year may not necessarily be outstanding/active as of year-end as it includes short term insurance issued. (i.e., health insurance, accident insurance and microinsurance). It may be overstated as it may include multiple policies of individuals from two or more

PHILIPPINES: 2023 Insurance Market Statistics

Insurance industry posts higher premium collections

THE INSURANCE industry saw its premiums increase by 2.36% to P389.62 billion in 2023 as all sectors saw higher collections, the sector's regulator said on Wednesday.

Life insurers saw their premium collections rise by 0.15% to P309.99 billion, the Insurance Commission (IC) said in a statement.

Broken down, premiums collected from traditional life insurance products rose by 11.52% to P105.19 billion, while premiums collected from variable life insurance products dropped by 4.84% to P204.8 billion.

Meanwhile, **nonlife insurance companies** also posted higher net premiums at P64.24 billion, up by 12.9% from the previous year.

Mutual benefit associations (MBA) saw total contributions increase by 8.29% year on year to P15.38 billion. The insurance industry posted a combined net income of P48.46 billion last year, up by 3.8% from the 2022 level.

This was driven mainly by the nonlife sector, which saw its net profit grow by 30.07% to P9.107 billion from P7.001 billion, the IC said.

Benefit payments by nonlife insurance companies also increased by 18.85% to P26.10 billion. Meanwhile, the net income of life insurers slipped by 0.72% to P33.631 billion in 2023 from P33.875 billion.

The net earnings of MBAs likewise declined by 1.55% to P5.727 billion from P5.817 billion.

Benefit payments by life insurance companies and MBAs also decreased by 3.8% and 25.41%, respectively. The insurance industry's combined assets rose by 8.02% to P2.31 trillion in 2023 from P2.14 trillion the year prior, while liabilities grew by 9.31% to P1.85 trillion.

The sector's total net worth increased by 3.13% to P460.78 billion from P446.81 billion. Total paid-up capital and guaranty fund was at P84.01 billion, up by 3.34% year on year.

Total invested assets stood at P2.05 trillion, rising by 12.47% from P1.83 trillion a year prior. Insurance density, or the amount of premium per capita or the average spending of each individual on insurance, rose by 1.45% to P3,450.97 from P3,401.60.

Meanwhile, insurance penetration, or premium volume as a share of gross domestic product or the contribution of the sector to the economy, went down to 1.6% from 1.73%.

HMO INDUSTRY POSTS BIGGER NET LOSS

Meanwhile, the health maintenance organization (HMO) industry incurred a net loss of P4.269 billion in 2023 due to higher spending on benefits and taxes, the IC said in a separate statement.

This was bigger than the P1.433-billion net loss recorded in 2022.

Data from the IC's website showed 14 out of 27 HMOs incurred net losses in 2023.

Healthcare benefits released by HMOs in 2023 amounted to P55.46 billion, up by 26.23% from P43.93 billion a year prior.

Meanwhile, total revenues rose by 16.36% year on year to P66.89 billion. Of this amount, P64.94 billion came from memberships, enrollees, and administrative or service only fees. This was a 16.23% rise from P55.87 billion in 2022.

The HMO industry's assets rose by 8.98% to P60.66 billion, while liabilities increased by 13.38% to P50.41 billion. Meanwhile, total equity decreased by 8.48% to P10.25 billion.

Total invested assets went down by 1.12% to P16.64 billion amid a decrease in financial assets, investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures, and investment property.

Source: Philippine Life Insurance Association (PLIA) 22 March 2024

PHILIPPINES: 2024 Insurance Market Statistics

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Finance
INSURANCE COMMISSION
1071 United Nations Avenue, Manila

BAGONG PILIPINAS

INSURANCE INDUSTRY PERFORMANCE
as of December 31

LIFE AND NON-LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, AND MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATIONS	2024	2023	% Increase/ (Decrease)
1 . Total Number of licensed companies	137 *	136 *	0.74
Total Number of companies with submissions	128	132 r	(3.03)
	(In Million Pesos)		
2 . Total Assets	2,461,241.4	2,312,605.0 r	6.43
3 . Total Liabilities	1,981,365.1	1,850,156.3 r	7.09
4 . Total Net Worth	479,876.3	462,448.7 r	3.77
5 . Total Paid - Up Capital and Guaranty Fund	83,772.8	85,011.1 r	(1.46)
6 . Total Invested Assets	2,202,203.5	2,053,725.1 r	7.23
7 . Total Premiums	440,389.4	390,390.1 r	12.81
8 . Total Benefit Payments/Losses Incurred	160,326.1	134,762.5 r	18.97
9 . Total Net Income	56,290.9	48,578.1 r	15.88
Insurance Density**	3,892.77	3,457.84	12.58
Insurance Penetration***	1.67%	1.61%	

* *Include Companies with issued Cease and Desist Orders and under Conservatorship*
** *Amount of Premium per capita or average spending of each individual on insurance*
*** *Premium Volume as a share of GDP or contribution of the insurance sector to the national economy*
r *Revised figures*

Source: Key Data Summary from 2019–2023 (Updated Figures) - by IC, 31 July 2025

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Finance
INSURANCE COMMISSION
1071 United Nations Avenue, Manila

BAGONG PILIPINAS

Premium Income of Life Insurance Companies as of December 31, 2024

Based on submitted Annual Statements (AS)

Name of Company	FIRST YEAR		SINGLE		RENEWAL		TOTAL		GRAND TOTAL
	Traditional	Variable	Traditional	Variable	Traditional	Variable	Traditional	Variable	
1 . Sun Life of Canada (Philippines), Inc.	₱ 4,603,960,375	3,343,023,258	2,684,863,725	7,406,929,900	13,493,048,167	25,605,339,832	20,781,872,267	36,355,292,990	₱ 57,137,165,257
2 . Pru Life Insurance Corporation of U.K.	631,721,628	8,978,954,883	1,233,375,407	976,976,257	152,874,208	36,178,519,833	2,017,971,242	46,134,450,974	48,152,422,216
3 . FWD Life Insurance Corporation	1,364,308,054	3,677,803,818	594,670	26,976,174,586	2,569,870,096	5,263,175,562	3,934,772,820	35,917,153,966	39,851,926,786
4 . Allianz PNB Life Insurance, Inc.	236,263,937	974,126,382	1,786,997,385	26,918,323,513	610,472,376	1,660,694,680	2,633,733,698	29,553,144,576	32,186,878,273
5 . AXA Philippines Life and General Insurance Corporation	1,810,800,459	983,122,923	1,232,222,262	9,611,441,954	5,136,254,233	7,776,731,621	8,179,276,954	18,371,296,498	26,550,573,452
6 . BDO Life Assurance Company, Inc.	4,408,273,408	186,324,485	820,117	940,366,361	11,759,063,575	2,395,739,030	16,168,157,101	3,522,429,875	19,690,586,976
7 . Insular Life Assurance Company, Ltd., The	2,162,772,407	625,449,726	112,002,552	9,110,246,186	3,280,984,618	3,186,916,276	5,555,759,576	12,922,612,188	18,478,371,764
8 . BPI-AIA Life Assurance Corporation	4,206,923,510	931,440,618	68,831,765	1,665,362,679	2,859,199,145	7,970,264,566	7,134,954,421	10,567,067,862	17,702,022,283
9 . Manufacturers Life Insurance Company (Phils.), Inc., The	1,962,179,077	799,846,431	323,679,379	958,547,556	4,915,116,484	6,900,648,896	7,200,974,940	8,659,042,883	15,860,017,823
10 . Sun Life Grepa Financial, Inc.	678,719,574	454,833,226	2,241,099,384	6,250,992,376	3,307,616,375	1,545,237,709	6,227,435,333	8,251,063,311	14,478,498,644
11 . AIA Philippines Life and General Ins. Co. Inc.*	1,449,130,227	262,224,981	28,584,006	841,515,226	4,053,710,332	5,429,098,588	5,531,424,565	6,532,838,795	12,064,263,360
12 . Manulife Chinabank Life Assurance Corporation	1,779,605,079	260,743,930	-	5,829,529,164	1,109,634,080	1,465,384,773	2,889,239,159	7,555,657,868	10,444,897,027
13 . United Coconut Planters Life Assurance Corporation	2,068,181,401	138,879,035	68,719,751	375,955,024	6,935,604,175	168,072,104	9,072,505,326	682,906,164	9,755,411,491
14 . Etiqa Life & General Assurance Philippines, Inc.*	1,401,938,435	33,143,161	(200,877)	234,378,945	4,981,403,943	302,295,173	6,383,141,501	569,817,279	6,952,958,780
15 . East West Ageas Life Insurance Corporation	842,412,188	721,538,327	149,000,000	1,274,211,342	273,375,450	1,715,541,466	1,264,787,638	3,711,291,135	4,976,078,773
16 . Pioneer Life Inc.	1,669,642,580	23,885,854	2,502,296	19,825,870	2,432,714,712	319,905,939	4,104,859,588	363,617,663	4,468,477,251
17 . Generali Life Assurance Philippines, Inc.	889,827,350	-	50,240,173	-	1,642,305,098	-	2,582,372,621	-	2,582,372,621
18 . CLIMBS Life & General Insurance Cooperative *	429,353,904	-	438,865,093	-	1,377,139,968	-	2,245,358,965	-	2,245,358,965
19 . Beneficial Life Insurance Company, Inc.	871,594,115	-	3,432,000	-	941,998,631	-	1,817,024,747	-	1,817,024,747
20 . 1 Cooperative Insurance System of the Phils. Life and Gen Ins.*	500,988,670	-	-	-	867,132,082	-	1,368,120,753	-	1,368,120,753
21 . Paramount Life and General Insurance Corporation*	122,766,639	-	-	-	1,210,184,308	-	1,332,950,947	-	1,332,950,947
22 . Fortune Life Insurance Company, Inc.	520,440,506	-	-	-	793,824,751	-	1,314,265,257	-	1,314,265,257
23 . Manila Bankers Life and General Insurance Corporation*	799,334,960	-	-	-	275,207,122	-	1,074,542,082	-	1,074,542,082
24 . First Life Financial Company, Inc.	154,207,263	-	-	1,672,263	639,402,880	9,573,019	793,610,144	11,245,282	804,855,426
25 . Philippine Life Financial Assurance Corporation	31,549,953	-	-	-	724,449,517	-	755,999,471	-	755,999,471
26 . Singlife Philippines Inc.	196,962,668	-	-	111,454,015	179,601,427	-	376,564,095	111,454,015	488,018,110
27 . Country Bankers Life Insurance Corporation	415,284,119	-	-	-	(8,247,543)	-	407,036,576	-	407,036,576
28 . Maxicare Life Insurance Corporation	119,915,749	-	-	-	73,791,918	-	193,707,667	-	193,707,667
29 . Sealnsure Life Insurance Co., Inc.	123,923,878	-	-	-	15,329	-	123,939,207	-	123,939,207
30 Philippines International Life Insurance Company, Inc.	58,350	-	-	-	6,175,473	-	6,233,823	-	6,233,823
31 . United Life Assurance Corporation	-	-	-	-	3,589,016	-	3,589,016	-	3,589,016
32 . Apex Life and General Assurance Corporation	-	-	-	-	261,813	-	261,813	-	261,813
33 . The Premier Life and General Assurance Corporation*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	₱ 36,453,040,465	22,395,341,038	10,425,629,088	99,503,903,217	76,597,773,758	107,893,139,069	123,476,443,311	229,792,383,324	₱ 353,268,826,635

* *Composite companies - life unit*

Date Prepared: 24 October 2025

Republic of the Philippines
Department of Finance
INSURANCE COMMISSION
1071 United Nations Avenue, Manila

BAGONG PILIPINAS

Premiums Earned of Non-Life Insurance Companies as of December 31, 2024

Based on submitted Annual Statements (AS)

	Name of Company	Premiums Earned
1 .	Pioneer Insurance & Surety Corporation	₱ 5,404,156,847
2 .	Malayan Insurance Company, Inc.	5,185,323,387
3 .	Prudential Guarantee & Assurance, Inc.	4,216,756,752
4 .	Stronghold Insurance Company, Inc.	3,209,034,914
5 .	BPI/MS Insurance Corp.	2,953,083,817
6 .	Pacific Cross Insurance, Inc.	2,892,295,637
7 .	Standard Insurance Company, Inc.	2,854,763,215
8 .	Mercantile Insurance Company, Inc.	2,845,349,636
9 .	AXA Philippines Life and Generel Insurance Corporation (Charter Ping An)*	2,061,435,964
10 .	Philippine British Assurance Company, Inc.	1,885,110,710
11 .	COCOGEN Insurance, Inc. (UCPB General Insurance Company, Inc.)	1,823,689,319
12	Insurance Company of North America	1,793,972,270
13 .	Alpha Insurance & Surety Company, Inc.	1,721,540,132
14 .	Paramount Life & General Insurance Corporation *	1,704,754,573
15 .	Commonwealth Insurance Company	1,686,764,046
16 .	FPG Insurance Company, Inc.	1,639,940,496
17 .	CARD Pioneer Microinsurance, Inc.	1,421,132,636
18 .	Sterling Insurance Company, Inc.	1,405,262,003
19 .	Western Guaranty Corporation	1,330,098,094
20	MAAGAP Insurance, Inc.	1,280,210,181
21 .	Pacific Union Insurance Company	1,049,681,077
22 .	Oona Insular Insurance Corp.	939,527,597
23 .	Bethel General Insurance & Surety Corp.	909,050,771
24 .	Fortune General Insurance Corp.	812,639,770
25 .	Liberty Insurance Corporation	803,550,225
26 .	People's General Insurance Corporation	*792,597,050*
27 .	Milestone Guaranty & Assurance Corporation	788,359,552
28 .	Alliedbankers Insurance Corp.	750,500,238
29 .	Travellers Insurance & Surety Corporation	709,630,808
30 .	Petrogen Insurance Corporation	648,057,711
31 .	Starr International Insurance Philippines Branch	622,465,599
32 .	Asia United Insurance, Inc.	584,596,027
33 .	M Pioneer Insurance Inc.	537,432,273
34 .	Asia Insurance (Philippines) Corp.	*486,270,480*
35 .	Corporate Guarantee & Insurance Company, Inc.	458,059,306
36 .	Cibeles Insurance Corporation	430,028,789
37 .	Visayan Surety & Insurance Corporation	423,569,440
38 .	The Premier Life and General Assurance Corporation*	392,707,703
39 .	CLIMBS Life & General Insurance Cooperative *	385,338,442
40 .	Etiqa Life and General Assurance Phils., Inc. *	383,758,053
41 .	SeaInsure General Insurance Co. Inc.	358,714,223
42 .	Country Bankers Insurance Corporation	250,617,860
43 .	PGA Sompo Insurance Corporation	206,563,176
44 .	Philippines First Insurance Company, Inc.	185,229,295
45 .	Pioneer Intercontinental Insurance Corporation	176,336,698
46 .	AIG Philippines Insurance Inc.	172,518,707
47 .	Intra-Strata Assurance Corporation	*165,017,325*
48 .	1CISP Life and General Insurance *	139,223,220
49 .	SGI Philippines General Insurance Company, Inc.	119,467,848

Premiums Earned of Non-Life Insurance Companies as of December 31, 2024
Based on submitted Annual Statements (AS)

Name of Company		Premiums Earned
50 . Perla Compañia de Seguros, Inc.		118,009,779
51 . Metropolitan Insurance Company, Inc.		73,382,784
52 . Manila Bankers Life and General Insurance Coporation*		7,635,876
53 . AIA Philippines Life and General Insurance Company, Inc.*		No Business Done
54 . Oriental Assurance Corporation		*AS not yet submitted*
SUB-TOTAL	₱	**64,195,212,331**
Professional Reinsurer		
1 . National Reinsurance Corp. of the Philippines	₱	4,855,520,455
SUB-TOTAL	₱	**4,855,520,455**
Servicing Insurance Companies		
1 . New India Assurance Company, Ltd., The	₱	(4,220,890)
2 . Centennial Guarantee Assurance Corporation		No Business Done
3 . Solid Guaranty, Inc.		No Business Done
4 . QBE Seaboard Insurance Philippines, Inc.		*AS not yet submitted*
SUB-TOTAL	₱	**(4,220,890)**
Servicing Insurance Companies		
1 . New India Assurance Company, Ltd., The	₱	(4,220,890)
2 . Centennial Guarantee Assurance Corporation		No Business Done
3 . Solid Guaranty, Inc.		No Business Done
4 . QBE Seaboard Insurance Philippines, Inc.		*AS not yet submitted*
SUB-TOTAL	₱	**(4,220,890)**
GRAND TOTAL	₱	**69,046,511,896**

* *Composite companies: non-life unit.* *Date Prepared: 24 October 2025*

Sun Life Philippines, Pioneer Insurance top life and nonlife insurers in premiums in 2024

SUN LIFE of Canada (Philippines), Inc. (Sun Life Philippines) and Pioneer Insurance and Surety Corp. were the top life and nonlife insurers in 2024 in terms of premium income, data from the Insurance Commission (IC) showed.

Sun Life Philippines posted the highest premium income among life insurers last year at P57.155 billion, while Pioneer Insurance booked P6.28 billion in net premiums written to top the nonlife sector, IC rankings based on firms' submissions of unaudited enhanced quarterly reports on selected financial statistics showed.

"To be the number one life insurance company is a tremendous honor for Sun Life, more so as we celebrate our 130th anniversary of serving the Filipino nation. This remarkable achievement is a testament to the trust and support of our clients. It also reflects the hard work and dedication of Sun Life employees and advisors, and their relentless pursuit of excellence in serving our clients," Sun Life Philippines Chief Executive Officer and Country Head Benedict C. Sison said in a statement on Monday.

"With total earned premiums amounting to P57.15 billion, Sun Life bested the nearest competitor by more than P9 billion, establishing itself as the market leader for the 14th year in a row. In addition, Sun Life ranked number one in net income, invested assets, and total assets," the company added.

LIFE INSURERS

SUN LIFE of Canada (Philippines), Inc. (Sun Life Philippines) and Pioneer Insurance and Surety Corp. were the top life and nonlife insurers in 2024 in terms of premium income, data from the Insurance Commission (IC) showed.

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"With total earned premiums amounting to P57.15 billion, Sun Life bested the nearest competitor by more than P9 billion, establishing itself as the market leader for the 14th year in a row. In addition, Sun Life ranked number one in net income, invested assets, and total assets," the company added.

In terms of premium income, Pru Life Insurance Corp. of UK (Pru Life UK) was ranked second among life insurance firms with P48.15 billion, followed by FWD Life Insurance Corp. (FWD Life Philippines) with P39.85 billion, Allianz PNB Life Insurance Inc. with P32.13 billion, with AXA Philippines Life and General Insurance Corp. (AXA Philippines) rounding out the top five at P26.55 billion.

BDO Life Assurance Co., Inc. (BDO Life) recorded the sixth-highest premium income in 2024 at P19.69 billion, followed by The Insular Life Assurance Co., Ltd., (Insular Life) at P18.46 billion, and BPI-AIA Life Assurance Corp. (BPI-AIA Life) at P17.7 billion.

The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. (Phils.), Inc., (Manulife Philippines) was in ninth place at P15.83 billion, while Sun Life Grepa Financial, Inc. rounded out the top 10 with a premium income of P14.49 billion.

Meanwhile, based on net income, Sun Life Philippines topped life insurers with P10.98 billion, followed by BPI-AIA Life at P4.81 billion, BDO Life at P4.26 billion. Pru Life UK at P3.72 billion, and the life unit of AIA Philippines Life and General Insurance Co. Inc. (AIA Philippines) with P3.53 billion.

In terms of new business annual premium equivalent or NBAPE, Pru Life UK was the top life insurer with P9.83 billion, followed by Sun Life Philippines with P8.96 billion, FWD Life Philippines at P7.74 billion, BPI-AIA Life at P5.31 billion, and BDO Life with P4.69 billion.

Meanwhile, AIA Philippines's life unit had the highest net worth among life insurance companies at P55.94 billion, followed by Sun Life Philippines at P52.42 billion, Insular Life at P43.09 billion, BDO Life with P24.01 billion, and Manulife Philippines at P16.88 billion.

Sun Life Philippines was the largest life insurer in terms of assets at P328.79 billion, followed by AIA Philippines' life unit with P256.35 billion, AXA Philippines with P174.49 billion, Insular Life at P155.92 billion, and Pru Life UK at P148.49 billion.

The life insurance sector's premium income grew by 13.56% to P352.02 billion in 2024 from P309.99 billion, according to IC data based on submissions of 31 out of 35 licensed companies.

NONLIFE INSURERS

Meanwhile, in terms of net premiums written (NPW), Malayan Insurance Co., Inc. was the second top performer among nonlife firms with P5.36 billion, followed by Prudential Guarantee & Assurance, Inc. (PGA) at P4.29 billion, Stronghold Insurance Co., Inc. (Stronghold Insurance) at P4.11 billion, BPI/MS Insurance Corp. (BPI/MS Insurance) at P3.15 billion.

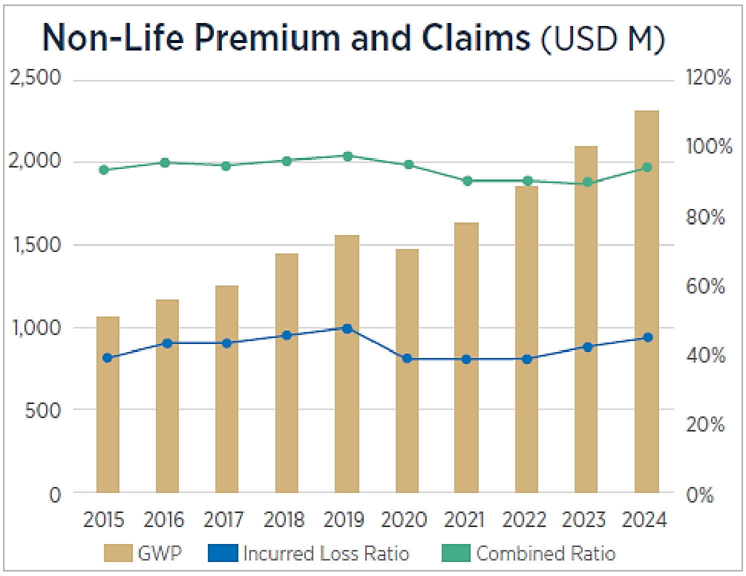
Standard Insurance Co. Inc. was in sixth place with P3.08 billion, followed by Pacific Cross Insurance, Inc. with P2.81 billion, Mercantile Insurance Co., Inc. at eighth place with P2.62 billion, the nonlife unit of AXA Philippines at ninth with P2.14 billion, and with the nonlife unit of Paramount Life & General Insurance Corp. rounding out the top 10 with P2.02 billion in premium income.

Based on net income, Insurance Company of North America was the top performer at P585.75 million, followed by Pioneer Insurance with P529.52 million, Standard Insurance with P433.75 million, Stronghold Insurance with P431.92 million, and Petrogen Insurance Corp. with P431.92 million.

Meanwhile, Pioneer Insurance had the highest net worth among nonlife insurers in 2024 at P18.24 billion, followed by Malayan Insurance at P6.03 billion, Standard Insurance at P4.95 billion, Petrogen Insurance with P4.45 billion, and Travellers Insurance & Surety Corp. with P4.41 billion.

Pioneer Insurance was also the largest nonlife insurance company in terms of assets with P54.8 billion, followed by Malayan Insurance with P40.92 billion, PGA with P20.57 billion, BPI/MS Insurance with P17.75 billion, and Standard Insurance with P10.86 billion.

The combined net premiums written of nonlife insurers grew by 10.49% year on year to P71.84 billion in 2024, IC data based on submissions of 55 out of 59 licensed firms showed.



- IN 2024, THE PHILIPPINES' NON-LIFE INSURANCE MARKET CONTINUED TO GROW AT A DOUBLE-DIGIT RATE, WITH GWP EXPANDING BY MORE THAN 10% AND REACHING PHP 134.1 BILLION (USD2.3B).
- THE PENETRATION RATE, ALTHOUGH REMAINING LOW, CONTINUED TO RISE.
- PROPERTY AND MOTOR INSURANCE DOMINATED THE MARKET (APPROX. 65% COMBINED), WHILE CYBER REMAINS NASCENT AND HEALTH IS EXPECTED TO GROW.

Summary – Philippines 2024 Company Insurance Market Statistics

The Philippine insurance market continued to grow in 2024 across both life and nonlife sectors, driven by higher premiums, net income, and strong financial positions.

1. Life Insurers

- Sun Life Philippines led the market with the highest premium income ₱57.155 billion, surpassing its nearest competitor by over ₱9 billion. It also topped net income ₱10.98 billion and total assets ₱328.79 billion.
- Other top life insurers by premiums: Pru Life UK (₱48.15B), FWD Life (₱39.85B), Allianz PNB Life (₱32.13B), AXA Philippines (₱26.55B).
- Top net income after Sun Life: BPI-AIA Life (₱4.81B), BDO Life (₱4.26B).
- Highest net worth: AIA Philippines Life (₱55.94B), followed by Sun Life (₱52.42B) and Insular Life (₱43.09B).
- The life insurance sector grew 13.56% in premium income to ₱352.02 billion.

2. Nonlife Insurers

- Pioneer Insurance led nonlife with the highest net premiums written ₱6.28B and assets ₱54.8B, ahead of Malayan Insurance (₱5.36B) and Prudential Guarantee & Assurance (₱4.29B).
- Top net income: Insurance Company of North America (₱585.75M), followed by Pioneer Insurance ₱529.52M.
- Highest net worth: Pioneer Insurance (₱18.24B), then Malayan Insurance ₱6.03B.
- Total net premiums written in the nonlife sector rose 10.49% to ₱71.84B.

Summary: The Philippine insurance market shows strong growth in premiums, profitability, and asset bases, with leading companies in each sector strengthening competitiveness and financial stability.

PHILIPPINES: 2025 Insurance Market Statistics

Insurance growth accelerates across Philippine market segments

First half shows rising premiums in all major lines

The Philippine non-life insurance industry posted total net premiums written of PHP39.63 billion **during the first half of 2025 (H1 2025),** up 20.48% compared with PHP32.89 billion in H1 2024, according to the Insurance Commission.

Total claims paid increased by 32.67% to PHP15.69 billion.

Non-life insurance sees premium increase

- Motor car insurance remained the largest contributor to non-life premiums, representing 40.52% of total net premiums written. Premiums in this segment rose by 16.20%, from PHP13.82 billion to PHP16.06 billion.
- Financial indicators for the sector also improved. Total assets reached PHP377.21 billion, a 5.72% increase from H1 2024, while liabilities rose 3.93% to PHP239.25 billion.
- Net worth grew 8.98% to PHP137.97 billion, and invested assets rose by 5.54% to PHP184.51 billion.
- Research from GlobalData forecasts that the Philippine general insurance market will continue expanding, with gross written premiums projected to reach PHP229.7 billion (US$3.9 billion) by 2029 from PHP153.8 billion (US$2.7 billion) in 2025.
- The analysis cites frequent natural disasters, increasing adoption of digital platforms, and the introduction of parametric insurance products as factors supporting the market's growth.

HMO healthcare benefits and claims rise

- Health maintenance organizations (HMOs) paid out PHP36.29 billion in healthcare benefits during the first half of 2025, a 19.63% increase from PHP30.33 billion in the same period last year.
- Total expenses, including taxes, rose 19.53% to PHP45.56 billion, with healthcare benefits accounting for nearly 80% of costs.
- The IC highlighted that higher claim payouts did not prevent the sector from remaining profitable.
- HMOs reported total revenues of PHP47.03 billion, and net income reached PHP1.47 billion, more than double the PHP636.6 million recorded in H1 2024.
- Total assets expanded by 21.14% to PHP83.91 billion, and liabilities grew 23.88% to PHP72.25 billion.
- Invested assets fell 13.15% to PHP18.23 billion, largely due to the maturity of cash equivalents.

Life insurance premiums continue upward trend

- Life insurers collected PHP195.05 billion in premiums in the first half of 2025, marking a 12.01% increase from PHP174.14 billion in H1 2024.
- Variable unit life (VUL) policies accounted for PHP130.70 billion, up 15.47% from the previous year, while traditional life insurance premiums totalled PHP64.35 billion, a 5.59% increase.
- The IC attributed the rise in VUL premiums to a 37.33% growth in single premiums. New Business Annual Premium Equivalent (NBAPE) also increased by 11.29%.
- Total net income for the life insurance sector reached PHP20.72 billion, up 4.05% year-on-year.
- Total assets approached PHP2 trillion, while invested assets rose 11.89% to PHP1.93 trillion.

Source: Insurance Business – 1 Sep 2025

Philippine insurance industry grows 13% in total premiums

- The Philippine insurance industry recorded a 13.25% increase in total premiums **as of 3Q of 2025**, according to data from the Insurance Commission (IC).
- Total industry premiums reached PHP372.08bn ($6.41bn) by the end of September, almost PHP50bn higher than the same period last year.
- Life insurance premiums climbed 13.77% to PHP299.45bn from PHP263.21bn a year earlier, while the non-life segment rose 13.07% from PHP53.13bn in Q3 2024 to PHP60.07bn in Q3 2025.
- Contributions from mutual benefit associations (MBAs) also grew by 2.86% to PHP12.57bn. Premium growth continued to be driven by both traditional and variable life insurance, which expanded by 9.7% and 16.0%, respectively.
- Insurance Commissioner Reynaldo A. Regalado said, "The accelerating growth in total premiums and other key indicators underscores not only the increasing trust in the insurance sector's role in economic resilience, but also the rising awareness among Filipinos of the importance of financial protection."

Source: Asia Insurance Review - 14 Nov 2025

PHILIPPINES: Insurance Market SWOT

The Philippines' economy is regarded as one of the most dynamic in East Asia and the Pacific. The insurance sector possesses significant organic growth potential, supported by a growing economy and increasing income levels. Efforts are under way to make sustainable insurance more available and accessible in the Philippines, particularly for more vulnerable industries.

Strengths	– The growing and ageing Philippine population presents opportunities for life and health insurance products, particularly concerning retirement and healthcare coverage. – Both the life and non-life sub-sectors are expected to grow rapidly over the forecast period. – Many large multinational firms have a presence in the market, contributing expertise and capital to both sub-sectors, with a particular emphasis on life insurance. – In the life sub-sector, major players possess strong brands, innovative products and multi-channel distribution capabilities.
Weaknesses	– Despite strong economic growth, a significant portion of the population remains underinsured or uninsured, often due to affordability issues or a lack of awareness about insurance. – Widespread poverty, especially in rural areas, hampers growth potential. – The non-life market is underdeveloped, and insurers have struggled to secure demand for products outside the motor and property lines. – There is a high incidence of fraud in motor claims and decreasing profitability.
Opportunities	– Penetration is low, and a large portion of the population lacks coverage, creating significant potential for long-term growth. – Bancassurance is becoming increasingly important, particularly in the life market. – The non-life sub-sector is highly fragmented, providing opportunities for expansion through local acquisitions. – Micro-insurance, given its affordability for low-income households, represents an area of growth. – Efforts are under way to make sustainable insurance more available and accessible in the Philippines, especially to the agricultural sector, given the natural disasters the country faces annually. Additionally, there is pending legislation mandating insurance for man-made disasters in environmentally critical projects.
Threats	– Global economic conditions and events can have a trickle-down effect on the Philippines' insurance sector, impacting investment returns and stability. – The market is extremely vulnerable to natural disasters, which result in large spikes in claims. – Reinsurance costs are rising rapidly, eroding insurers' margins and potentially making property insurance increasingly unaffordable for households. – Political uncertainty continues to undermine investor confidence. – Changes in regulatory requirements could reduce the viability of smaller domestic insurers and create uncertainty for investors.

Source: Business Monitor Online - 8 April 2025

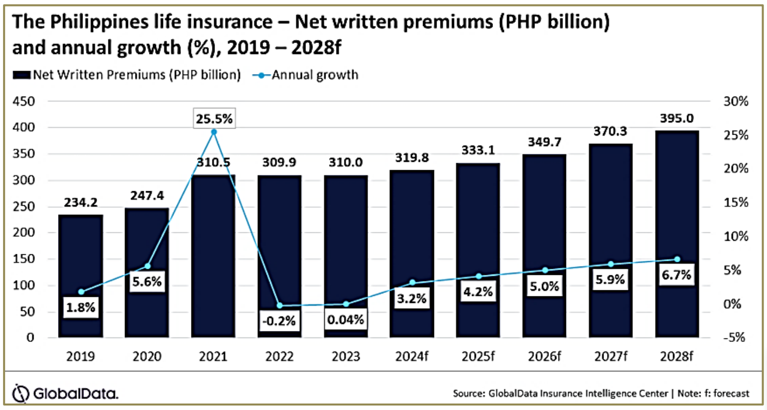
PHILIPPINES: Insurance Market Outlook & Forecast

GlobalData.

LIFE INSURANCE SECTOR (Sep 2024)

Philippine life insurance sector slated for 5.4% CAGR by 2028
The industry will likely increase by 3% this year.

- According to GlobalData, life insurance net written premiums are expected to rise from USD 5.8 billion in 2024 to USD 7.1 billion in 2028, reflecting a 5.4% CAGR. The industry is projected to expand by 3% in 2024, driven by economic recovery and a rapidly ageing population.
- The share of Filipinos aged 65+ is forecast to increase from 5.4% in 2023 to 6.1% in 2028, boosting demand for protection and retirement solutions.



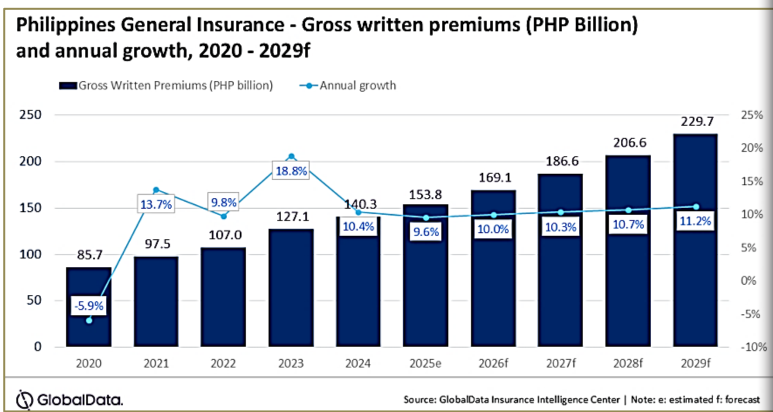
The Philippines life insurance – Net written premiums (PHP billion) and annual growth (%), 2019 – 2028f

- Economic fundamentals are strong: real GDP grew 5.6% in 2023, with forecasts of 6.1% in 2024 and 6.3% in 2025, supported by a resilient labor market, tourism rebound, and recovery in financial services.
- Foreign currency-denominated products—especially USD-linked investment-linked policies—are gaining traction due to favorable interest rates and potential currency appreciation. Insurers have expanded their offerings accordingly.
- Regulatory initiatives are also supportive, including Cebu's Sugbo Segurado insurance program for government employees and proposed regulatory easing to improve life insurance access for Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs).

Philippine general insurance market worth by 2029
Property insurance is expected to account for 40% of GWP this year.

GENERAL INSURANCE SECTOR (Sep 2025)

- The general insurance market is projected to grow at a 10.6% CAGR, rising from USD 2.7 billion in 2025 to USD 3.9 billion in 2029, driven by rising disaster-related risks, increased digital adoption, and wider use of parametric insurance.
- Insurance penetration remains below 1.9%, offering substantial growth potential, especially through microinsurance expansion.



Philippines General Insurance - Gross written premiums (PHP Billion) and annual growth, 2020 - 2029f

Key segment outlook:

- Property insurance will remain the largest line with 39.5% of GWP in 2025. With around 20 typhoons annually and a 98% catastrophe protection gap, demand for parametric solutions is rising.
- Motor insurance will account for 23.5%, growing at 7.3% CAGR, supported by increased coverage limits and the shift to electric vehicles.
- Marine, aviation & transit (MAT) will represent 7.9%, supported by increased trade activity.
- Financial, liability, and miscellaneous lines will form the remaining 29.2% of the market.
- Despite growth prospects, profitability may be pressured by natural catastrophe losses and external economic risks such as potential reciprocal US tariffs.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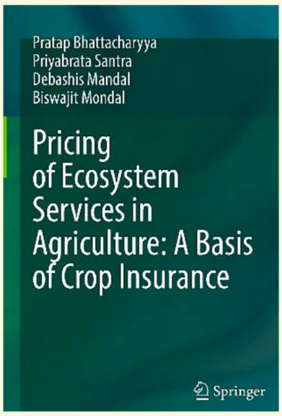
Book Review



Pricing of Ecosystem Services in Agriculture; A Basis of Crop Insurance

Editors: Pratap Bhattacharyya & Others
Publisher: Springer *Publishing Date:* 2022 *Pages:* 146

The book deals with the pricing of ecosystem services provided by agriculture. All provisioning, regulating, supporting and cultural services are being covered in this title. Chapters in this contributed volume cover topics such as pricing of services from the soil, water, and nutrient management. Quantified monetary values of carbon sequestration and renewable energy applications in agriculture are covered with clear-cut methodologies. This book also links ecosystem service-based pricing with crop insurance.

Improving the farmers' livelihood is the central goal of the agricultural production system throughout the world. Under the climate change context, farms' produce is now climate-vulnerable and heavily dependent on weather conditions. Moreover, we often neglect the contribution of several positive impacts of agricultural practices on ecosystems and natural resources. Therefore, there is a need to quantify and value these ecosystem services in agriculture. However, valuation and pricing the services in agriculture both tangible and intangible is a challenge. It is necessary to have clear-cut methodologies for pricing ecosystem services of agriculture in terms of net monetary benefits. The ecosystem service-based pricing could be a solid basis for calculating the insurance to farmers in case of occurrence of natural hazard and associated crop damage.

This book is of interest to scholars, teachers, researchers, environmental scientists, watershed managers, capacity builders, and policymakers. The book also serves as effective reading material for undergraduate and graduate students of agriculture economics, ecology, agronomy, and environmental sciences. National and international agricultural scientists, policymakers will also find this to be useful.

Cha-1: Concept and Approaches of Ecosystem Services in Agriculture:

The term "ecosystem services" first coined and published by Ehrlich and Mooney (1983) "Ecosystem services" (ESs) refers the benefits that human being is derived from the effective functioning of the ecosystem. In other word, ecosystem functioning and or processes those directly or indirectly contribute to human well-being are called ESs. Very often these services are described or discussed in qualitative term putting more emphasis of societal well-being in non-quantitative and non-economic term. We are putting them in an economic term as 'natural-capital'. Based on the nature of services the ESs are classified into four broad categories. Those are provisioning services, regulating services, supporting services and cultural services. Agriculture provides basic needs of human being in terms of food, fibre, and raw materials for industries. The ESs provided by agriculture in term of provisional (food, fodder, fibre, fuel, raw materials for industries, by products), regulatory (gas and water regulation, erosion control, pollination, flood control, etc.), supporting (soil fertility, soil formation, nutrient cycling, hydrological flow, etc.) and cultural (aesthetic, recreation, etc) should be accounted with proper methodologies so that payment of ESs could be done effectively. There is need for payment of ESs in agriculture for sustaining food and environmental security.

Cha-2: Pricing of Agricultural Products, Soil and Water Management:

In general, assessment of ESs for agriculture could be done by summing up all the individual ES values (including regulatory, supporting, and cultural services). The basic provisioning services provided by agriculture through the production of food, fodder, fibre, fuel, by-products, and raw materials for industries which have economic values and can be directly traded in markets by farmers and or other stake holders can be priced by multiplying the minimum support price (MSP) (fixed by the government)/ 'local market price' with the whole quantity of produce per annum. Valuation of soil nutrient management could be done by pricing of nutrient build up, nitrogen fixation, nitrogen transformation, and soil fertility. Pricing of amelioration of problem soils, water management (water supply management system' (WSMS), 'agriculture water control structure' (AWCS)), flood control and water regulation could be done with specific methodologies.

Cha-3: Pricing of Soil and Water Conservation in Agriculture:

Various soil processes are responsible for the flow and maintenance of ecosystems services within a soil type in a landscape. The human-induced pressure causes land degradation like soil erosion, depletion of soil organic matter, loss of soil biodiversity, acidification, mechanical compaction, secondary salinization (from irrigation water) and contamination by industrial wastes. These degradations are damaging the capacity of soil to perform optimum soil functions. Soil erosion is the major cause of land degradation which causes huge losses to the economy through loss of provisioning, regulating, and supporting ecosystem services (ESs). Study revealed that global economic losses from soil erosion is around US $ 8 billion annually, due to reduced soil fertility, decreased crop yields and increased water usage. However, proper implementation of soil and water conservation (SWC) measures and sediment control programmes can reduce the erosion and sediment loads of water bodies.

Soil conservation measures are sustainable if the supporting, provisioning, regulating, and cultural ecosystem services provided by soil are maintained or enhanced without significantly impairing the soil functions. In this chapter, for easy understanding, some important soil functions are compared for two contrasting ecosystems at three different locations within a landscape in hill and mountain ecosystem of India. Overall, the aggregated soil quality was better in adjoining forest sites than that of terraced croplands. It clearly showed that to maximize the crop productivity through intensive cultivation, there is massive compromise with the soil ecosystem functions. We highlighted here that in hill and mountain ecosystem, land use land cover change through legume intercropping in maize had the highest additional ESs to the tune of USD 457 (INR. 33637) compared to without inter cropping. Interestingly, here the contribution of regulating service was more (to the tune of USD 241; INR. 17735) than the provisioning service (USD 210; INR. 15461).

The analysis of different parameters in a participatory watershed management study revealed that the ecosystem benefits due to soil and water conservation intervention in a watershed can be realized by understanding the saving of travel time for odder and fuel collection, soil retention through erosion control, nutrient build-up and carbon sequestration. Earlier (before the watershed intervention) the women community used to travel to near-by forest areas for the purpose of collecting fuel-woods and fodder. After 27 years, they realized the importance of soil and water conservation intervention in terms of many provisioning and intangible benefits. Although, more detail information and computation methodology needs to be established to compute the all other benefits. Soil degradation is a severe global concern for food security and ecosystem sustainability due to landslides, erosion, and a reduction in soil carbon and biodiversity. Soils' contribution to human well-being goes beyond food production, and this may be addressed by incorporating soils into the ecosystem services framework and linking it to the diverse functions it performs. Much research has been done on soil and ecosystem services, but not all of them have looked at the direct relationship between soil qualities and ecosystem services.

Cha-4: Pricing of Carbon Sequestration and Environmental Regulation:

Carbon sequestration in agriculture refers to the storing of carbon for relatively longer time (10-10,000 years) in plant and soil systems. Basically, carbon flows/exchanges must be estimated in agriculture for valuation. Carbon flows/exchanges are the balance sheets of carbon inflows or sequestration and carbon emissions. Carbon emission specifically quantified by the carbon equivalent of GHGs (methane, nitrogen oxide, carbon dioxide) emissions. Life cycle GHGs emissions tools can be used to estimate carbon equivalent emission in agriculture. Pricing of the carbon flow can be done by multiplying the net carbon flows/ exchange with carbon credit. Specifically, rice-paddies provides huge ESs which include assimilation of carbon in above ground plant parts, roots, adding carbon to soil through rhizodeposition, recharging ground water. Wetlands including rice paddy is net carbon sink. Overall, the lowland rice-paddy system could sink carbon @ 1.04 Mg ha−1 yr−1. Further, models and toolkit could be effectively used for pricing of ESs in wetlands, peatlands, and seagrasses. Specific Average net present value (ANPV)-based methodologies are used for measuring carbon sequestration and pricing of ESs from agroforestry, silviculture, and horticulture systems. Pricing of gas regulation, bioremediation, pest and pollution control and residue management are addressed separately in this chapter.

Cha-5: Pricing of Renewable Energy-Based Applications in Agriculture:

Renewable energy use in agriculture has increased recently since agricultural production system has seen a shift from its agrarian stage to technology driven stage. Among renewables, solar energy, either in the form of solar photovoltaic technology or solar thermal technology, has been utilised in a better way than others e.g., wind, biomass, etc. Solar PV technology in the form of solar PV pumping system and recently agrivoltaics system has become popular among farmers. Solar thermal devices e.g., solar drier, animal feed solar cooker, etc., has been used by rural farmers since long for value addition to agricultural produces. Biomass energy generated from agro-wastes and wind energy through turbines has also seen a growth in utilisation in agricultural sector keeping in view the large contribution of these renewable energy-based devices and systems on maintaining a pollution free environment. Its ecosystem services have been calculated through following sub-categories: provisioning services, regulating services and supporting services. All these ecosystem services are converted to equivalent monetary value. Pricing of these ecosystem services will help the policy makers for developing a successful business model in the context of climate change and will also help in large scale adoption of these renewable energy-based devices.

Cha-6: Crop Insurance Based on Payment of Ecosystem Services:

Risks arising out of erratic weather, variations in yields & prices; changes in government policies, international markets, labour availability, etc. are inherent to Indian agriculture and various schemes have been devised and operated over time to protect the farmers from losses that included guaranteed prices, subsidized inputs, credit and crop insurances. Since 1985, when the first ever complete crop insurance programme, namely, Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) introduced, the premium, crop coverage, sum insured, risk estimation, claim settlement etc. changed substantively in subsequent programmes like National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS), Weather index-based Crop Insurance Scheme (WBCIS), Modified National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (MNAIS), National Crop Insurance Programme (NCIP), and most recently introduced Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY). The PMFBY is a transformative scheme and for its' efficient operation, some technological choices have been projected like smart-phones, digital photography, remote sensing technologies (satellite and Unmanned Aerial Vehicles – UAVs), new statistical methods and modelling approaches, and IT/ICTs. However, still lacunae is there in terms of proper institutional framework low level of education and awareness that are the reasons for lack of reception among the farmers. There is scope for linking Payment to Ecosystem Services (PES) and Crop Insurance to put a value on earlier un-priced ecosystem services like regulation of climate, water quality and the habitat for wild animals and through this, gets them into the larger economic framework. Payment to Eco-system services (PES) comprises a sequence of payments to landholders or natural resource administrators in return for an assured stream of ecosystem services. A suitably structured PES scheme can deliver the essential inducements for fostering superior land management and improved delivery of ecosystem services. The willingness of farmers to accept new practices, which deliver added services be governed by awareness, attitudes, available resources, and also inducements.

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