Just in Time

ElOPA Dashboard Risk Market Risk Focus

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February 2025



Executive Summary

This Insurance Risk Dashboard, based on Solvency II data and published by the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority (EIOPA), summarises the main risks and vulnerabilities in the European insurance sector through a set of risk indicators from the second quarter of 2024 and end-2023.

On October 31, 2024, the Insurance Risk Dashboard has been published. What the dashboard exposes is that, while risks in the European insurance sector are "stable and overall, at medium levels", there are "pockets of vulnerabilities" which originate from specific areas such as market volatility and real estate prices.





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Keywords: EIOPA, Solvency II



Insurance Risk Dashboard

October 2024 - Insurance Risk Dashboard







Insurance Risk Dashboard October 2024 - Insurance Risk Dashboard

Risks	Level	Trend (past 3 months)	Outlook (next 12 months)
Macro risks	\bigcirc		
Credit risks	\bigcirc		
Market risks			
Liquidity & funding risks	\bigcirc		
Profitability & solvency risks	\bigcirc		
Interlinkages & imbalances risks	\bigcirc		
Insurance risks	\bigcirc		
Market perceptions	\bigcirc		
ESG related risks	\bigcirc		
Digitalisation & cyber risks	\bigcirc		







Macro Risks



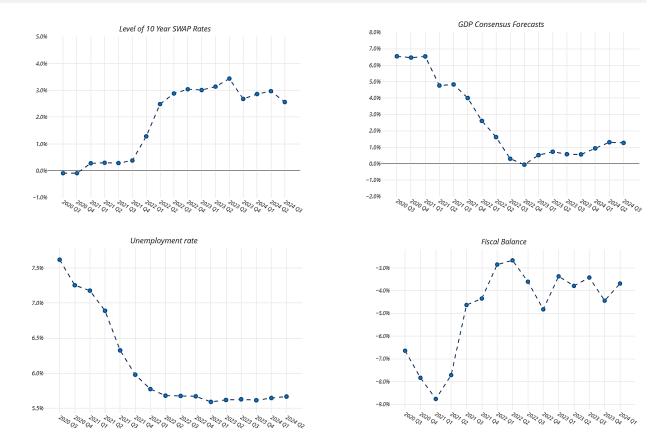




Macro Risks

Macroeconomic risks remain stable at a medium level, with GDP growth forecasts holding steady, inflation forecasts slightly easing, and fiscal balances improving compared to the previous quarter.

- GDP growth projections across major geographical regions hold at around 1.3% for the next four quarters, while global inflation forecasts have slightly eased, averaging 2.1%, down from 2.2% in the previous quarter.
- Average monetary policy rates across major currencies declined marginally, and the contraction of major central banks' balance sheets slowed slightly compared to previous periods.
- The weighted average of 10-year **swap rates** for key currencies also **dropped slightly** relative to the prior quarter.
- Fiscal balances for major economies improved, narrowing from -4.4% to -3.7% in Q1 2024, while the credit-to-GDP gap remained steady at approximately -18.2%. Unemployment rates are also stable based on the most recent data from Q2 2024.

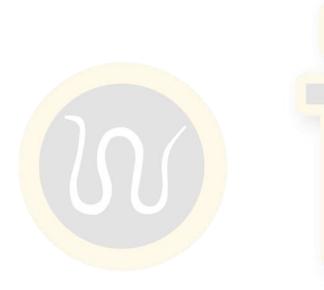








Credit Risks



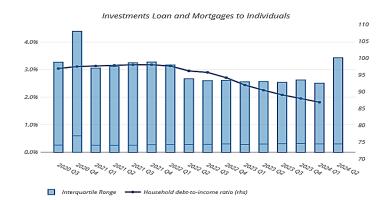




Credit Risks 1/2

Credit risks remain stable at medium level. In Q2-2024, insurers' median exposures to government and corporate bonds are broadly stable compared to the previous quarter, similarly to their corresponding credit default swaps (CDS) spreads, except for spreads for financial unsecured corporate bonds which narrowed.

- In Q3 2024, **credit default swap** (CDS) spreads for government, financial secured, and non-financial corporate bonds held steady, while spreads for financial unsecured corporate bonds narrowed.
- In Q2 2024, **insurers' median exposures** to **financial unsecured**, to **government bonds** and to **non-financial bonds** increased slightly, while their exposure to **financial secured bonds** remained broadly unchanged compared to the previous quarter.
- As of Q2 2024, **insurers' median investment** allocations as a share of total assets stood at approximately 25% in government bonds, 9.7% in financial unsecured bonds (up from 9.1%), 1.4% in financial secured bonds, and 10.3% in non-financial bonds (up from 9.8%). The indicator on fundamental credit risk in the non-financial corporate sector remained stable, based on Q1 2024 data.
- Insurers' exposure to mortgages and loans remains low, except for the upper tail of the distribution, which increased slightly (median at 0.3% of total assets, with the 75th percentile rising from 2.5% to 3.4% in Q2 2024). Meanwhile, the household debt-toincome ratio in the Euro area declined by 2 percentage points, to 86%, based on Q1 2024 data.
- Overall, the **credit quality of insurers' investments** remains high, with the median credit quality step (CQS) around 2, equivalent to an AA rating from S&P. The median share of low-rated investments (CQS > 3) stood at 1.2% in Q2 2024.





🔲 Interquartile Range

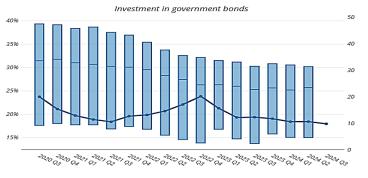




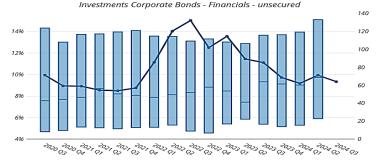


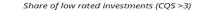
Credit Risks 2/2

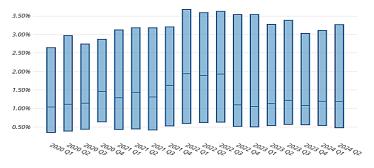
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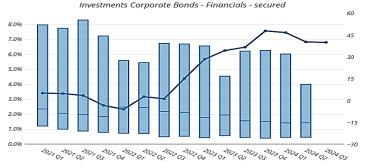
□ Interquartile Range → DS EUROPE SOVEREIGN 5Y CDS INDEX (E) - CDS PREM MID (rhs)

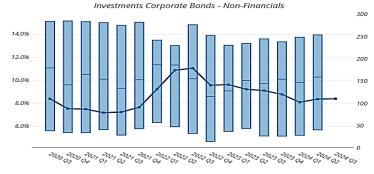




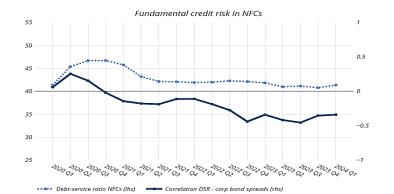


🔲 Interquartile Range















Market Risks



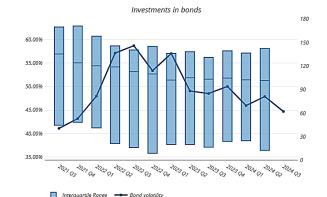




Market Risks

Market risks remain at high level. Volatility in the bond market decreased but remains at high level. The market turmoil experienced in August was brief, with equity volatility quickly returning to levels seen in previous quarters and property prices continuing to decline, but less than in previous quarters.

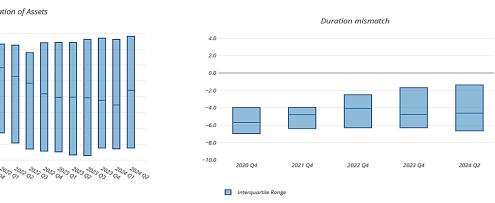
- Although **bond market volatility** eased at the end of September, it continues high by historical standards.
- Insurers' median exposure to bonds and equities remained **stable** at 51% and 6% of total assets. respectively, in Q2 2024.
- **Real estate prices** continued to decline, though at a slower rate compared to the prior quarter, and insurers' exposure to property remains limited overall, with a median of 3.2% of total assets.
- Asset concentration, as measured by the Herfindahl-Hirschman Index, slightly increased in Q2 2024. The latest data from 2023 indicates that the spread of investment returns over guaranteed interest rates for life insurers turned **positive**, driven by favorable market conditions.
- The **median duration mismatch** remained broadly stable in 2023 compared to the previous year, considering both the modified duration of assets and liabilities.



Concentration of Assets



Interguartile Range — Real estate prices v-o-v growth (rbs)





Interguartile Range



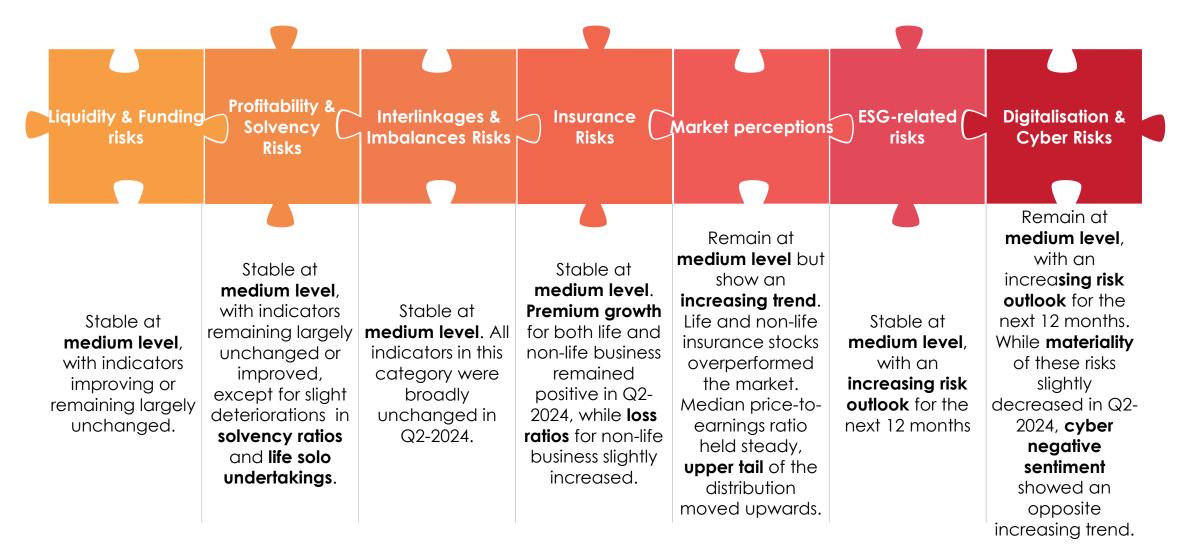
Other Risks







Other Risks









Conclusion







Conclusion

In summary, while the European insurance sector faces some challenges, particularly in terms of market volatility and property prices, the overall risk environment remains stable with moderate risks in most areas. Credit and macroeconomic conditions are relatively favorable, though market risks still require caution.

- Overall Stability with Specific Vulnerabilities: The European insurance sector remains stable, with risks at a medium level overall. However, there are certain "pockets of vulnerabilities," particularly related to market volatility and real estate prices.
- **Macroeconomic Conditions**: Macroeconomic risks are stable, with moderate GDP growth projections of 1.3% for the next year. Inflation is slightly easing, and fiscal balances are improving. Unemployment rates remain stable, and monetary policy rates have declined marginally. These factors suggest a more favorable macroeconomic environment compared to previous quarters.
- **Bond and Equity Market Exposure**: Insurers' exposure to bonds and equities remains stable, with a slight increase in exposure to government and non-financial bonds. Despite a reduction in bond market volatility, it still remains high compared to historical standards, indicating ongoing uncertainty.
- **Real Estate and Property Markets**: Real estate prices are continuing to decline, though at a slower rate, with limited exposure from insurers to property markets. This suggests that while property remains a risk, it is not a major source of vulnerability for the insurance sector.
- Credit Risks: Credit risk remains stable, with a high quality of insurers' investments. Exposures to government and corporate bonds, as well as financial and non-financial bonds, have not changed significantly. The credit quality of insurers' portfolios remains strong, with a low share of low-rated investments.
- Market Risks: Although volatility in the bond market has eased, it continues to be at high levels. Additionally, property prices continue to decline, and market conditions in equities and bonds show a mixed outlook, with short-term market turmoil impacting the market briefly before stabilizing.



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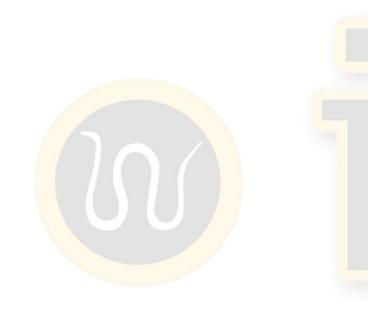
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This document was prepared in collaboration with Leonardo Bandini who at the time was working for lason Consulting.

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