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Eidgenössische Finanzmarktaufsicht FINMA
Autorité fédérale de surveillance des marchés financiers FINMA
Autorità federale di vigilanza sui mercati finanziari FINMA
Swiss Financial Market Supervisory Authority FINMA

Insurance market report 2016

This report provides an overview of the Swiss insurance market in 2016. The first section sets out information about the total market, while sections two, three and four focus on the life, non-life and reinsurance sectors.

The figures presented in the report have been prepared on a statutory basis; any changes in the values of assets and liabilities generally do not correspond to market value adjustments. Most asset classes are shown at historical cost, e.g. equities are shown at their lowest historical values based on the lower of cost or market rule. Bonds are shown at amortised cost, which means the carrying values are not sensitive to interest rates. On the liabilities side, technical provisions for life insurers are discounted with technical interest rates and not with the prevailing market yield curve. Technical provisions for non-life insurers are generally undiscounted, while accident insurance benefits (UVG) have been specifically excluded.

Aggregated data on balance sheets, income statements and the Swiss Solvency Test (SST) contain only the values for solo insurance companies subject to FINMA supervision. Data on tied assets and premiums also include figures for FINMA-supervised Swiss branches of foreign insurance companies and general health insurance companies in the supplementary health insurance sector.

Data reported to FINMA by the insurance companies are included in this report. FINMA does not, however, guarantee the accuracy of the figures.

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Total market

Supervised insurance companies and sectors

Supervised insurance companies and sectors

	2016	2015
Life insurers, including	19	20
– insurance companies domiciled in Switzerland	16	17
– branches of foreign insurance companies	3	3
Non-life insurers, including	120	122
– insurance companies domiciled in Switzerland (incl. 21 supplementary health insurance companies [2015: 22])	74	76
– branches of foreign insurance companies (incl. 2 supplementary health insurance providers [2015: 1])	46	46
Reinsurers (total)	55	59
Reinsurers	30	30
Reinsurance captives	25	29
General health insurance companies offering supplementary health cover	13	13
Total number of supervised insurance companies and general health insurance companies	207	214
Insurance groups and conglomerates	6	6

Total market

Key figures

In 2016, Swiss insurance companies achieved aggregate annual profits of CHF 11 billion, which is CHF 4.2 billion or 27% less than in the previous year. The fall in annual profits is due to one-off effects in the reinsurance sector in 2015. Direct insurance companies alone, however, increased their annual profits by 21% to CHF 8.1 billion as well as increasing their return on equity by 2.25 percentage points to 14.63%.

Compared with the previous year, an increase of 6% in booked premiums reflects a strong growth in the premium volume of reinsurance companies (CHF 10.4 billion or up 26% on 2015).

Swiss insurance companies' aggregate equity also remained stable in 2016 as did the cover ratio of tied assets. The increase in the solvency ratio of the Swiss Solvency Test (SST) can be attributed to a change in the calculation method. Under the old method, the aggregate solvency ratio would have been 181%, a stable figure when compared with that of the previous year.

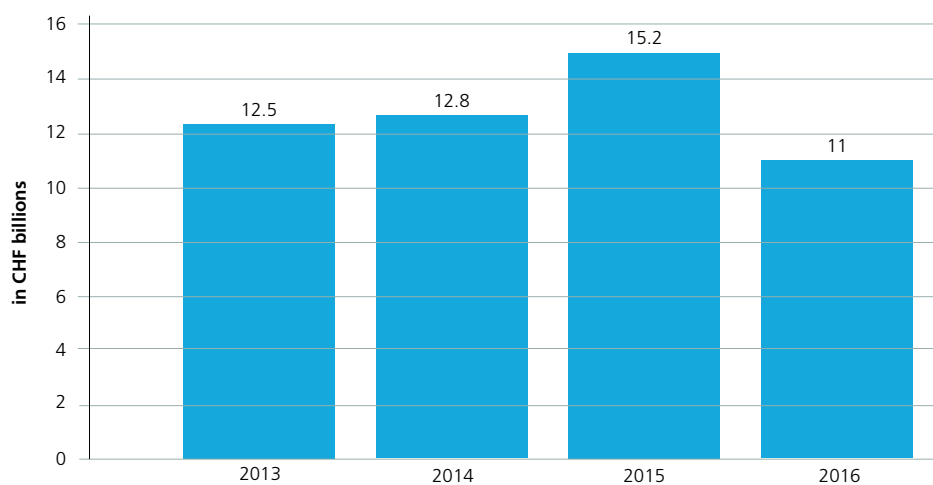
Key figures of total market

(in CHF thousands)

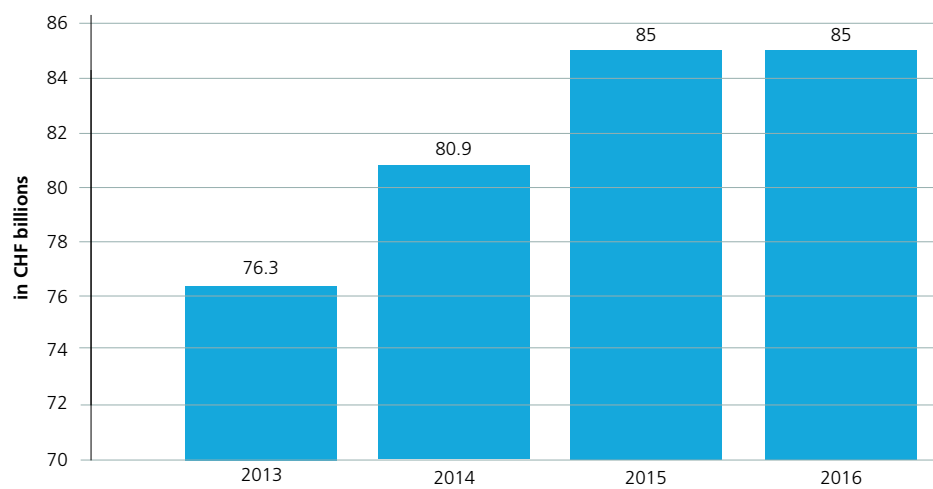
	2016	2015	+/-
Booked gross premiums	131,792,668	124,251,903	6.1%
Claims paid out	74,904,469	75,167,076	-0.3%
Costs for underwriting	25,078,981	21,642,779	15.9%
Taxes	1,522,656	1,379,944	10.3%
Gains/losses from investments	17,838,025	21,812,660	-18.2%
Annual profits	11,004,389	15,167,453	-27.4%
Balance sheet total	674,531,300	654,338,594	3.1%
Investments	579,302,186	560,764,971	3.3%
Technical liabilities	482,136,754	465,014,153	3.7%
Equity (before profit allocation)	85,064,665	84,937,453	0.1%
Return on investments (in %)	3.28%	4.07%	-0.79 pp
Return on equity (in %)	12.94%	17.86%	-4.92 pp
SST solvency ratio (in %)	201%	179%	+22 pp
Tied assets coverage ratio (in %)	110%	110%	-

Total market

Annual profits total market



Equity capital total market



Investments

The following section provides information about total assets and the return on investments of total assets as reported by Swiss insurance companies in 2016. It also gives an overview of the allocation of tied assets.

Total assets invested

Total investments by Swiss insurance companies increased by 3% in 2016 and amounted to CHF 579 billion at the end of the year. Life insurance companies grew by 2.3%, non-life insurance companies by 1.5% and reinsurance companies by 11%.

Distribution of total assets

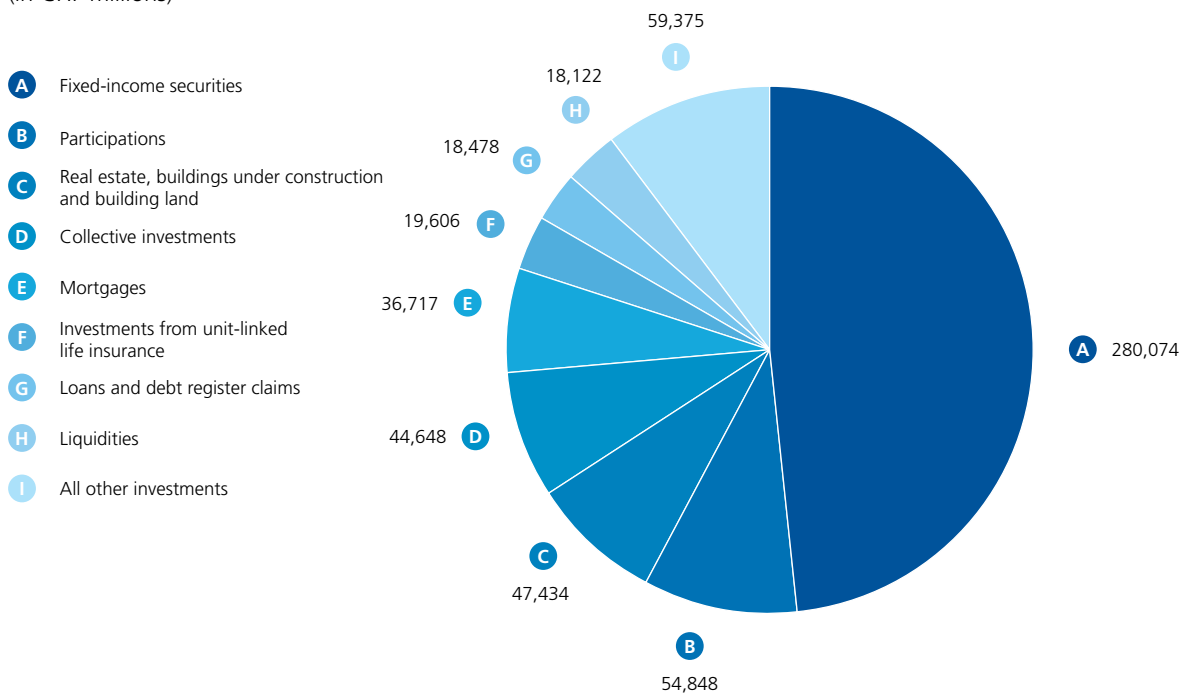
Capital allocation among insurance companies remained mostly stable in 2016. Although fixed-interest securities were reduced slightly (-2%, to 48% of total investments), they remained clearly the largest asset class in the portfolio of Swiss insurance companies (55% of total investments in life insurance, 37% in non-life insurance and 43% in reinsurance), despite the low interest rate environment. In 2016, real estate, mortgages and alternative investments increased significantly, while the overall level of equities and similar investments saw only minor changes.

Asset allocation in total market

(in CHF thousands)

	2016	2016	2015	2015
Real estate, buildings under construction and building land	47,433,543	8%	44,669,245	8%
Participations	54,847,888	10%	54,628,686	10%
Fixed-income securities	280,074,259	48%	273,434,221	50%
Loans and debt register claims	18,478,285	3%	18,490,770	4%
Mortgages	36,716,964	6%	34,733,176	6%
Equities and similar investments	17,819,713	3%	17,161,038	2%
Collective investments	44,647,693	8%	43,184,691	7%
Alternative investments	11,369,817	2%	9,650,655	2%
Credits from derivative financial instruments	5,329,159	1%	4,343,183	1%
Time deposits and other money market investments	5,787,048	1%	8,007,222	1%
Policy loans	374,776	0%	424,039	0%
Other investments	18,694,265	3%	16,252,600	3%
Liquid assets	18,122,340	3%	16,418,587	3%
Investments from unit-linked life insurance	19,606,436	4%	19,366,858	3%
Total investments	579,302,186	100%	560,764,971	100%

Asset allocation in total market 2016 (in CHF millions)



Return on investments of total assets

The return on investments is reported in accordance with statutory provisions.

In 2016, aggregate return on investments by life insurance companies declined by 20 basis points to 2.89%. Their lower return can be attributed primarily to reduced direct profits from fixed-interest securities (due to declining reinvestment returns). Non-life insurers, on the other hand, managed to increase their return on investments by 81 basis points to 4.44%, primarily because of lower losses from

derivative financial instruments and reduced unrealised losses from participations. The substantial reduction in reinsurance companies' return on investment of total assets is due to the one-off effects of a shift in shareholder structure within the Swiss Re Group which triggered major valuation adjustments.

Return on investments

	2016	2015
Total market	3.28%	4.07%
Life	2.89%	3.09%
Non-life	4.44%	3.63%
Reinsurance	2.70%	8.40%

Total market

Asset allocation in tied assets

(in % and CHF thousands)

	Life 2016	Life 2015	Non-life 2016	Non-life 2015
Real estate, buildings under construction and building land	16%	15%	12%	12%
Participations	1%	1%	0%	0%
Fixed-income securities	59%	61%	52%	52%
Loans and debt register claims	2%	2%	1%	1%
Mortgages	9%	9%	6%	6%
Equities and similar investments	4%	4%	7%	8%
Collective investments	3%	3%	10%	10%
Alternative investments	3%	2%	5%	3%
Net derivatives position	0%	0%	0%	0%
Time deposits and other money market investments	0%	0%	1%	1%
Receivables from reinsurance companies	0%	0%	1%	2%
Other investments	2%	2%	1%	1%
Liquid assets	1%	1%	4%	4%
Total investments for own account	292,140,460	284,571,922	70,758,817	69,501,911

Investments in tied assets

At the end of 2016, Swiss insurance companies held a total of CHF 363 billion in tied assets (CHF 9 billion or 2.5% more than in the previous year), and a further CHF 19 billion in investments from unit-linked life insurance.

In the life insurance sector, approximately 93% (+1% compared with the previous year) of aggregate investments by all life insurance companies (89% of total assets, +1% compared with the previous year) were held as tied assets at the end of 2016. In the non-life insurance sector, the figures were 48% of investments and 41% of total assets, the same as in the previous year.

The three most heavily weighted asset categories – fixed-interest securities, real estate and mortgages – made up 84% of the tied assets of life insurers (–1% compared with the previous year). Non-life insurance companies held 74% of their tied assets in the three strongest investment categories of fixed-interest securities, real estate and collective investment schemes (unchanged compared with the previous year).

Low market interest rates continued to prevail, as in previous years. The interest rate trend, however, developed an entirely new aspect following the decision by the Swiss National Bank at the beginning of 2015. The ten-year spot rate for federal bonds dipped into negative territory and has since been lingering at around –0.5%.

Offering and managing life insurance contracts with savings components therefore continued to be a major challenge in 2016, because it meant offsetting obligations arising from liabilities with long-term interest rate guarantees against invested assets that had to be renewed continuously at historically low returns.

Strategies for coping with low market interest rates

Life insurance companies have developed a number of strategies for mastering these challenges:

- On a smaller scale, they are shifting their fixed-interest securities into real estate, equities and alternative investments, such as private equity, hedge funds and infrastructure projects. However, these strategies fail to fully compensate for the decline in earnings and increase the need for capital.
- They are increasingly looking to compensate for the deficits in retirement and surviving dependent's pensions of the group life sector by lowering the interest on retirement assets of active policyholders and using current but uncertain surpluses in straight life insurance and disability insurance sectors.
- And they are scaling back, if not halting, their underwriting activities in savings insurance with interest guarantees – especially full-value insurance in the occupational benefits sector – while concentrating on reinsuring risk cover for death and disability.

Key figures

The strategy of slowing growth in premium-weighted savings insurance with interest guarantees paid off during the reporting year: Gross premium volume declined sharply by 5.7%, while payments for insurance cases increased by 4.4%. On the other hand, insurance operating costs and the annual results were steady compared to the previous year.

The slowing effect also triggered a decline in full-value insurance contracts, some of which were converted into semi-autonomous solutions. Surrender values increased during the reporting year by CHF 1,086 million (from CHF 2,710 million in 2015 to CHF 3,796 million in 2016) because of cancellations involving group insurance contracts. Finally, lower investment income and the cross-financing of retirement pensions mentioned resulted in lower interest amounts being credited to retirement assets.

Lower technical interest rates

Technical provisions are the most important positions in the balance sheets of life insurance companies and make up 87% of their total assets. Consequently, the technical interest rates used for calculating such provisions are of crucial importance and must be applied so that life insurance companies can meet their obligations at any time. The decline in market interest rates for high-rated Swiss bonds by approximately 25 basis points caused life insurance companies to reduce their technical interest rates. In the individual life insurance sector, these rates declined by 24 basis points from a maximum 1.87% to a maximum 1.63%; for the group life insurance sector, they declined by 14 basis points from 1.61% to 1.43%.

Key figures of life insurers (in CHF thousands)

	2016	2015	+/-
Booked gross premiums	32,743,217	34,724,076	-5.7%
Claims paid out	30,485,997	29,196,315	4.4%
Costs for underwriting	2,225,156	2,204,033	1.0%
Taxes	205,198	265,619	-22.7%
Gains/losses from investments	9,002,570	9,456,811	-4.8%
Annual profits	1,062,931	1,089,240	-2.4%
Balance sheet total	349,710,725	343,278,699	1.9%
Investments	338,417,051	330,954,050	2.3%
Technical liabilities	302,950,096	297,269,664	1.9%
Equity (before profit allocation)	15,842,951	16,450,533	-3.7%
Return on investments (in %)	2.89%	3.09%	-0.20 pp
Return on equity (in %)	6.71%	6.62%	+0.09 pp
SST solvency ratio (in %)	160%	149%	+11 pp
Tied assets coverage ratio (in %)	107%	107%	-

SST ratio increased due to new calculation method

The aggregate SST ratio increased by 11 percentage points to 160%, due to changes in the calculation method. Under the old method, the aggregate solvency ratio would have been 174%, virtually the same figure as for the previous year.

Asset allocation

Asset allocation changed only slightly compared with the previous year, yet especially these small shifts point to an indicative long-term trend.

Significant increase in real estate and alternative investments

Real estate and alternative investments have been increasing disproportionately, and maturing fixed-interest securities are being held longer in liquid form due to the challenging environment for new investments. At 55%, they continue to be the largest portion, consisting primarily of government and corporate bonds in Swiss francs and euros.

Profitable corporate and foreign currency investments

The trend towards lower-rated and therefore more profitable corporate and foreign currency investments continued, driving up credit and currency risk in securities portfolios and incurring additional hedging costs.

Some important differences emerge when considering asset allocation over the past decade. A significant portion of equities, participations, loans and policy loans have been switched into fixed-interest securities, a trend that has met with moderate signals

Asset allocation of life insurers (in CHF thousands)

	2016	2016	2015	2015
Real estate, buildings under construction and building land	40,143,846	12%	37,566,989	11%
Participations	4,924,438	1%	4,942,545	1%
Fixed-income securities	184,940,547	55%	184,444,451	56%
Loans and debt register claims	9,634,669	3%	10,461,080	3%
Mortgages	31,381,497	9%	29,586,165	9%
Equities and similar investments	10,124,202	3%	9,352,429	3%
Collective investments	16,408,040	5%	16,380,490	5%
Alternative investments	6,688,745	2%	5,590,275	2%
Credits from derivative financial instruments	2,456,383	1%	2,560,432	1%
Time deposits and other money market investments	413,021	0%	1,793,728	1%
Policy loans	374,776	0%	424,039	0%
Other investments	5,002,748	1%	3,463,574	1%
Liquid assets	6,328,017	2%	5,032,028	1%
Investments from unit-linked life insurance	19,596,122	6%	19,355,825	6%
Total investments	338,417,051	100%	330,954,050	100%

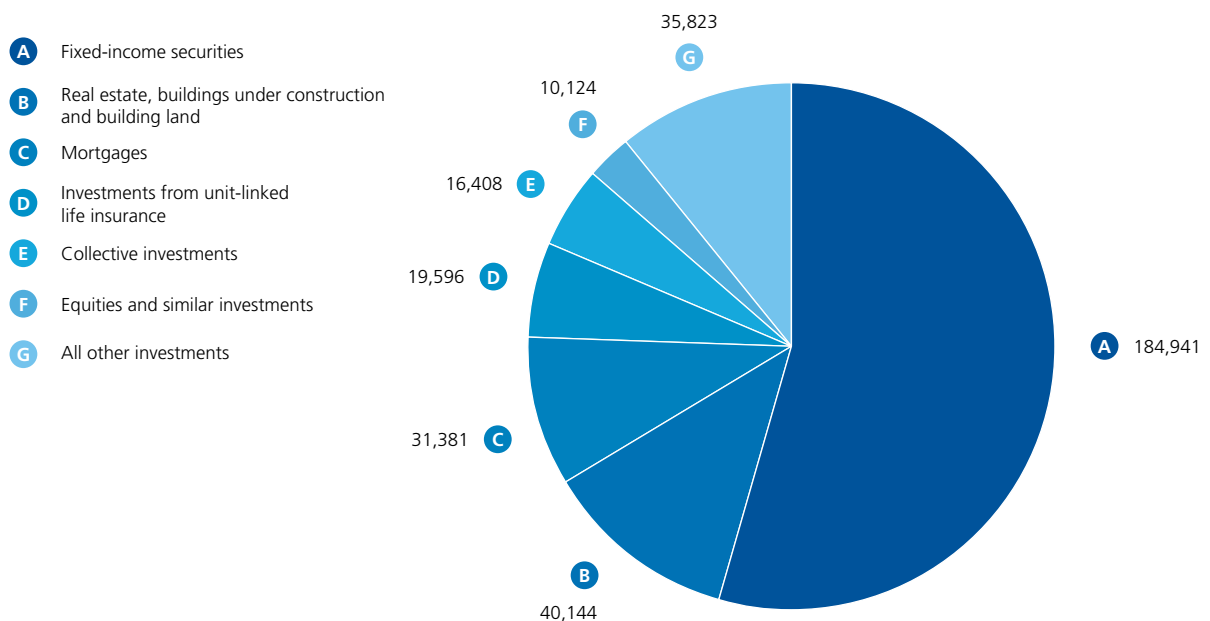
for a reversal on account of negative interest rates and the deterioration of creditworthiness of many government and corporate bonds.

High cover ratio for investments in tied assets

The investments that life insurance companies use to cover their liabilities from life insurance contracts must be secured by means of tied assets, whereby the total target amount in liabilities from such contracts, plus a one-percent safety margin, must be fully covered at all times. The ability to cover the liabilities from insurance contracts takes precedence over any claims by third parties. Furthermore, investments in tied assets are subject to strict rules governing which asset classes are permitted as well as risk diversification and management.

The cover ratio is subject to provisions that called for a target amount of on average 7% above the statutory threshold by the end of 2016, or CHF 21 billion in the case of a target threshold of CHF 290 billion in insurance obligations. Applying the principle of prudence to tied assets when valuing insurance obligations, in conjunction with a risk-based solvency regime, ensures strong protection for the policyholders of Swiss insurance companies.

Asset allocation of life insurers 2016 (in CHF millions)



Premium trends

Gross premiums booked

(in CHF thousands)

	2016	2015	+/-	Percentage of total 2016
Group life occupational pension schemes	23,285,933	24,838,540	-6.3%	71.1%
Classical individual capital insurance	4,375,737	4,682,422	-6.5%	13.4%
Classical individual annuity insurance	428,247	496,666	-13.8%	1.3%
Unit-linked life insurance	1,635,109	1,508,310	8.4%	5.0%
Life insurance linked to internal investment positions	101,520	243,587	-58.3%	0.3%
Capitalisation and tontines	324,510	367,549	-11.7%	1.0%
Other life insurance segments	494,266	483,162	2.3%	1.5%
Individual life insurance not proratable on the branches	-	-	-	-
Health and casualty insurance	4,903	4,900	0.1%	0.0%
Foreign branches	1,549,175	1,594,764	-2.9%	4.7%
Reinsurance accepted	543,817	504,176	7.9%	1.7%
Total	32,743,217	34,724,076	-5.7%	100%

After life insurance companies posted additional growth of CHF 1,632 million on their premium income in 2013, they faced declines of CHF 236 million in 2014, CHF 156 million in 2015 and CHF 1,553 million in 2016.

These declines resulted when life insurance companies reacted to market interest rates falling below 0% by considerably scaling back their activities in the area of savings insurance offering guaranteed interest.

Declining premium volume in most insurance sectors

All insurance sectors experienced a considerable decline in premium volume, except for fund-linked life insurance, other life insurance and reinsurance assumed, three sectors with low interest rate and investment risk. Life insurance companies primarily insure the biometric risks of death and disability.

In general, however, lingering negative market interest rates continue to be a major challenge for life insurance companies.

The challenge of negative interest rates

Coping in this environment is particularly challenging for companies offering full-value contracts in the group life occupational benefits sector. Retirement and surviving dependants' pensions are subject to statutorily prescribed conversion rates, and many companies therefore had to allocate additional assets to cover such pensions. They therefore had to use up much of their investment income, whereby active policyholders were left with only a minimal share. Life insurance companies therefore scaled back their resources in the full-value insurance sector and instead concentrated on reinsuring the risks of death and disability.

Great importance of Pillar 2

In relation to the sector as a whole, the ongoing large share (71%) of premium volume achieved by group life occupational benefits providers underscores the importance of Pillar 2, not only for Swiss life insurance companies, but also for SMEs that are looking for low-risk solutions in the form of full-value occupational pension schemes. Life insurance companies operate in a strongly regulated and politically sensitive area of social insurance, and under its statutory mandate FINMA must protect the interests of policyholders. The seemingly high premiums are also due to the fact that vested benefits paid in on enrolment (e.g. when a person changes jobs) are booked as premiums, while withdrawal benefits (e.g. when a person leaves a company) are booked as insurance benefit payments. When combined with the current contributions, premium volume may therefore seem high, even when there is virtually no underwriting activity. It can be assumed that providers are currently no longer able to satisfy the demand in this market. At the same time, no new provider has entered the market in a long time, apparently because doing so is deemed to be insufficiently attractive.

Pillar 3a and 3b schemes are losing ground

Private Pillar 3a and 3b schemes constitute two types of life insurance products: classical life insurance that covers mortality risk by linking the interest rate guarantee to the savings capital, and unit-linked products that separate mortality risk from the savings component and that generally offer no recoverability guarantee. The main categories of classical life insurance are endowment insurance and annuity insurance.

Because of low interest rates which have dropped by over 300 basis points since the beginning of 2008, sales in the Pillar 3a and 3b private life insurance sector saw a massive decline in all product categories. In 1984, the year before occupational benefits insurance became mandatory, private pensions had a 43% share, but they have lost ground steadily ever since, with only a 23% share remaining in 2016. Providers are nevertheless trying to counter this trend by offering innovative savings products.

Market shares in the direct Swiss business

The volume of the six largest providers of direct group life and individual life products in Switzerland declined by 6.6% in 2015, with each sector assuming an equal share of the decline.

There are, however, major differences in how the six largest life insurance companies experienced the decline. While Swiss Life and Basler were able to maintain their share in the group life sector, AXA Life reduced its capacities disproportionately, especially in the group life and the classical individual life insurance sectors. Helvetia Life, on the other hand, succeeded in gaining market share and even posted growth of over 4%. Allianz Suisse Life Insurance Company and Zurich Life were left with clearly smaller market shares, especially in the group life business.

Market shares shifted only slightly. Only Helvetia Life gained share (+1.1 %), proportionate with the loss in share by AXA Life (-1.2%). The other four insurance companies saw only a minor shift in market share.

Small life insurance companies gained slightly

The remaining ten smaller life insurance companies and three subsidiaries managed to gain some ground from the six large companies and shared the remaining portion of 11% (2015: 10%, 2010: 17%).

UBS Life was released from supervision in 2016.

Market shares of life insurers (in CHF thousands)

	Booked premiums 2016	Market shares 2016	Booked premiums 2015	Market shares 2015
Swiss Life	9,583,329	31.3%	10,158,800	31.1%
AXA Life Ltd	7,992,512	26.1%	8,901,719	27.3%
Helvetia Swiss Life Insurance Company Ltd	3,661,251	11.9%	3,514,709	10.8%
Baloise Life Ltd	2,989,986	9.8%	3,248,377	10.0%
Allianz Swiss Life Insurance Company Ltd	1,758,771	5.7%	1,970,036	6.0%
Zurich Life Insurance Company Ltd	1,425,968	4.7%	1,560,356	4.8%
Six largest insurers	27,411,817	89.5%	29,353,997	90.0%

Actuarial reserves

Actuarial reserves are valuations applied per insured person individually and reflect an insurance obligation that is calculated based on conservative accounting principles. They are carried in the balance sheet as the main component of technical liabilities (2016: CHF 303 billion, 2015: CHF 297.3 billion, 2014: CHF 290.2 billion, 2013: CHF 283.9 billion) and for recognising tied assets.

It is important to apply conservative fundamentals when calculating the actuarial reserves. Furthermore, biometric fundamentals must be based on accepted statistical procedures, entered in the business plan and reviewed annually against current and individual benchmarks.

In 2016, total actuarial reserves in all insurance sectors grew by almost 2.0% (2.0% in the previous year) despite the continuing challenging market environment.

The group occupational benefits sector dominates

Group life insurance is the largest part (60%) of the occupational benefits sector, followed by classical individual endowment insurance (maturity or death) with 19%. The shares of the remaining sectors, including foreign businesses with subsidiaries, are single-digit percentages.

Gross actuarial reserves (in CHF thousands)

	2016	2015	+/-	Percentage of total 2016
Group life occupational pension schemes	159,011,406	154,937,928	2.6%	59.7%
Classical individual capital insurance	50,807,528	50,946,629	-0.3%	19.1%
Classical individual annuity insurance	16,867,202	17,538,557	-3.8%	6.3%
Unit-linked life insurance	15,183,708	15,047,064	0.9%	5.7%
Life insurance linked to internal investment positions	1,508,050	1,303,345	15.7%	0.6%
Capitalisation and tontines	2,596,586	2,442,242	6.3%	1.0%
Other insurance segments	2,698,546	2,876,952	-6.2%	1.0%
Foreign branches	16,971,479	17,139,403	-1.0%	6.4%
Reinsurance accepted	624,234	634,758	-1.7%	0.2%
Total	266,268,739	262,866,877	1.3%	100%

In the group occupational benefits sector, the tense situation regarding the statutory pension conversion rates for future retirement pensions and the large number of pensions currently in effect will continue for some time and require additional resources. Although the gradual reduction of the conversion rate for the extra-mandatory portion of full-value insurance provides some relief in the medium term, it also leads to redistribution effects.

Negative trend in individual pensions and other insurance sectors

Actuarial reserves in classical individual life insurance (mainly lump sum, pensions and disability insurance) again showed a negative trend, primarily in individual pensions and the remaining insurance sectors. For as long as interest levels remain at their current low levels and attractive investment opportunities continue to decline, there will be modest chances for attracting new assets and increasing the actuarial reserves in this sector.

Although more and more contracts with high interest rate guarantees are maturing, market interest rates are declining more rapidly than interest guarantees on liabilities. This situation is continuously forcing life insurers to commit additional funds to the actuarial reserves of current classical individual life insurance contracts, funds that must be obtained from current income.

Rising stock markets stabilise the actuarial reserves of unit-linked life insurance

In 2016, the generally rising stock markets made it possible to stabilise the actuarial reserves in the unit-linked life insurance sector. On the other hand, actuarial reserves of life insurance tied to internal investments showed a considerable 16% increase in 2016, largely because internal investment portfolios included notable real estate investments and life insurance companies preferred to launch innovative products in this segment.

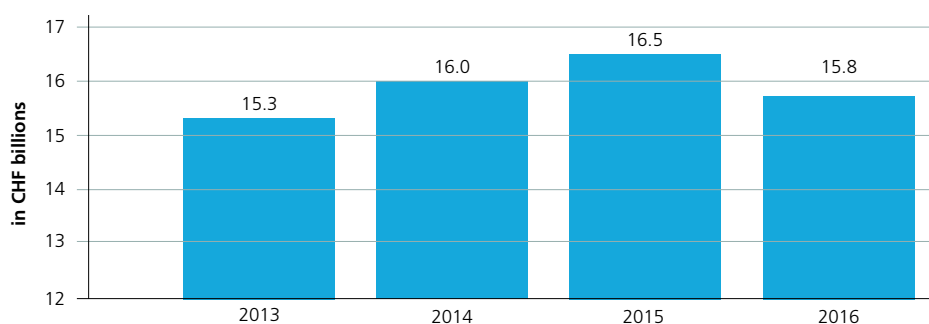
Capital redemption operations again managed to post gains of 6%.

Changes in equity capital

At the end of 2016, the equity capital base came to CHF 15.8 billion, which equals 5.2% of the technical liabilities.

In 2014 and 2015, life insurance companies managed to strengthen their equity capital base slightly (2015: +3.1%, 2014: +4.6%). In 2016, on the other hand, they experienced a 4.2% decline because one life insurance company withdrew profits it had carried forward from the previous year.

Equity capital of life insurers



Non-life insurance companies

The following information pertains to non-life insurers as well as to supplementary health insurers under the Insurance Contract Act (VVG).

Key figures

Despite the increase in booked gross premiums in the direct non-life insurance sector – especially health insurance – premiums as a whole declined because of significantly lower premiums in the active reinsurance business (-7.4%). This is primarily because Allianz Risk Transfer AG is no longer included in the calculation as it moved its registered office to the Principality of Liechtenstein on 1 October 2016.

Better results from investments

Non-life insurance companies had to accept significantly lower unrealised and realised profits in 2016 compared with the previous year, while the respective losses declined even more sharply. Together with the slightly improved direct income, they were therefore able to achieve a significantly better overall investment result in 2016.

Key figures of non-life insurers (in CHF thousands)

	2016	2015	+/-
Booked gross premiums	47,967,106	48,875,020	-1.9%
Claims paid out	25,811,840	26,305,733	-1.9%
Costs for underwriting	9,548,200	9,714,760	-1.7%
Taxes	757,187	644,069	17.6%
Gains/losses from investments	6,517,964	5,305,035	22.9%
Annual profits	7,018,905	5,590,364	25.6%
Balance sheet total	167,036,747	162,975,020	2.5%
Investments	148,589,158	146,356,047	1.5%
Technical liabilities	83,445,422	83,342,678	0.1%
Equity (before profit allocation)	39,385,332	37,489,045	5.1%
Return on investments (in %)	4.44%	3.63%	+0.81 pp
Return on equity (in %)	17.82%	14.91%	+2.91 pp
Loss ratio (in %)	61.6%	63.3%	-1.7 pp
Expense ratio (in %)	29.2%	28.2%	+1.0 pp
Combined ratio (in %)	90.8%	91.5%	-0.7 pp
SST solvency ratio (in %)	228%	193%	+35 pp
Tied assets coverage ratio (in %)	125%	123%	+2 pp

Following a downturn in 2015 caused by Zurich Insurance Company Ltd, aggregate annual profits again reached the levels of 2014 and 2013, and the return on equity capital subsequently reached a very high level of 17.8%.

Loss ratio improved and expense ratio deteriorated

Despite clearly lower earned gross premiums in the non-life insurance and non-life reinsurance sectors (-4.8%), it was possible to improve the loss ratio by 1.7%. This was mainly due to clearly lower payments and the net reversals of provisions in the non-life reinsurance sector; the portfolio of Zurich Insurance Company Ltd was a decisive factor here.

Even though costs in the non-life insurance and non-life reinsurance sectors declined slightly (-1.5%), the expense ratio deteriorated by one percentage point to 29.2% on account of the mentioned drop in earned gross premiums.

Non-life insurance companies continue to experience very comfortable solvency levels, yet the improved solvency ratio can be attributed only partially to actual improvements in solvency. Modifications in the calculation method had an important effect as well; the aggregate solvency ratio would have been 202% under the old calculation method.

Non-life insurance companies

Asset allocation

As in previous years, asset allocation remained stable.

Fixed-income securities

Investments in fixed-interest securities constituted by far the largest asset category – approximately 60% were corporate bonds and 40% government bonds, as in the previous year.

Investments in shareholdings

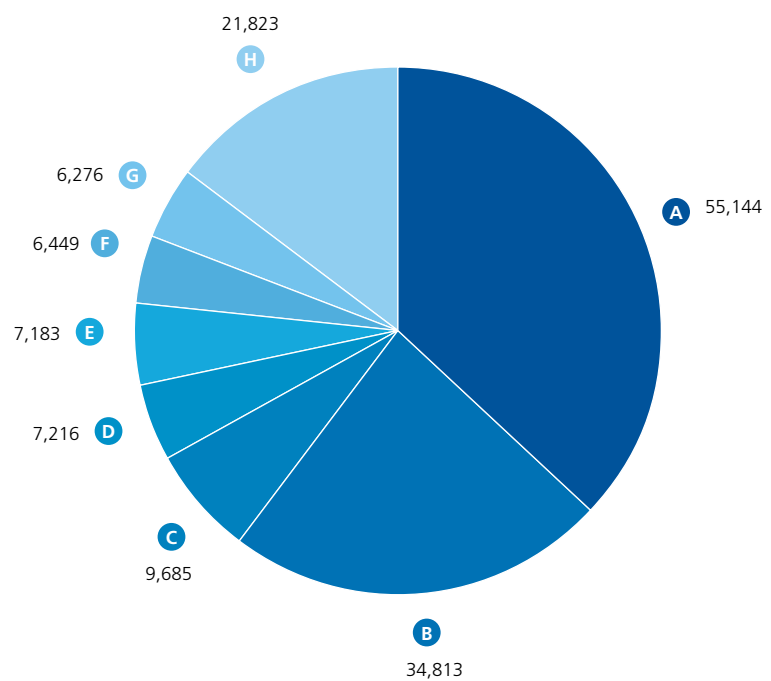
Investments in shareholdings affected only a few insurance companies, primarily Zurich Insurance Company Ltd with CHF 29.9 billion, AXA Insurance Ltd with CHF 2.3 billion and Helvetia Swiss Insurance Company Ltd with CHF 1.2 billion. Non-life insurance companies continue to invest significantly less in real estate and mortgages than life insurance companies.

Asset allocation of non-life insurers (in CHF thousands)

	2016	2016	2015	2015
Real estate, buildings under construction and building land	7,216,255	5%	7,044,282	5%
Participations	34,812,658	23%	34,281,922	23%
Fixed-income securities	55,143,817	37%	54,374,379	37%
Loans and debt register claims	6,448,920	4%	5,471,439	4%
Mortgages	4,527,595	3%	4,341,255	3%
Equities and similar investments	6,276,170	4%	6,422,826	4%
Collective investments	9,685,144	7%	9,615,606	7%
Alternative investments	3,801,700	3%	3,269,541	2%
Credits from derivative financial instruments	716,275	0%	647,413	1%
Time deposits and other money market investments	2,779,297	2%	3,079,495	2%
Policy loans	0	0%	0	0%
Other investments	9,997,916	7%	10,004,824	7%
Liquid assets	7,183,411	5%	7,803,065	5%
Total investments	148,589,158	100%	146,356,047	100%

Asset allocation of non-life insurers 2016 (in CHF millions)

- A** Fixed-income securities
- B** Participations
- C** Collective investments
- D** Real estate, buildings under construction and building land
- E** Liquid assets
- F** Loans and debt register claims
- G** Equities and similar investments
- H** All other investments



Premium trends in the Swiss business

Compared with the previous year, non-life insurance companies posted growth of 2.1% (previous year: 1.2%) in the direct business in Switzerland, clearly above the estimated 1.3% growth in GDP.

This was primarily due to above-average growth in the four sectors making up 61% of non-life insurance premiums. In the “health” and “accident” sectors, premium adjustments due to continuously rising health costs again contributed to strong growth in total premiums.

Large differences among sectors

The premium trend in the “land vehicles (comprehensive)” sector reflects the further increase in motorised mobility, measured by the clear rise in total vehicle numbers – even though fewer new vehicles were registered than in 2015, a record year.

Societal trends, sales promotions and new market players led to above-average growth in premiums in the “legal protection” sector compared with the previous years, a trend that continued in 2016.

The small “tourist assistance” sector experienced the strongest growth, driven mainly by increasing amounts spent on travel, an additional need for protection and intensified sales activities by insurers, who often collaborated with travel companies.

Below-average developments in the “fire and property damage” sector and the negative trends in the “land vehicles (liability)” sector are largely due to lower premiums resulting from increased competition and the decreasing frequency of claims in recent years.

Gross premiums booked

(in CHF thousands)

	2016	2015	+/-	Percentage of total 2016
Health	10,232,745	9,867,968	3.7%	37.8%
Fire/property	4,026,818	4,017,375	0.2%	14.8%
Accident	2,992,074	2,918,571	2.5%	11.0%
Land vehicles (comprehensive)	3,265,001	3,187,560	2.4%	12.1%
Land vehicles (liability)	2,723,898	2,737,778	-0.5%	10.1%
Liability	1,982,532	2,007,264	-1.2%	7.3%
Marine, aviation and transport	363,624	392,736	-7.5%	1.3%
Legal expenses	584,619	549,012	6.5%	2.2%
Financial losses	379,148	346,845	9.3%	1.4%
Credit and surety	305,932	303,137	0.9%	1.1%
Tourist assistance	232,951	208,550	11.7%	0.9%
Total	27,089,342	26,536,796	2.1%	100%

Non-life insurance companies

Market shares in the direct Swiss business

Industrial insurance continued to exhibit a volatile trend, driven by global economic growth and market developments. The sole beneficiary of these forces was the “financial losses” sector, while the “liability” and the “marine, aviation and transport” sectors had to cope with declining premiums.

Market shares among the eight main direct non-life insurance companies in Switzerland changed very little.

The market concentration – measured by the shares of the eight largest insurers – remained unchanged after the leap in the previous year (when Helvetia Swiss Insurance Company Ltd acquired and integrated Nationale Suisse).

Market shares of non-life insurers

(in CHF thousands)

	Booked premiums 2016	Market shares 2016	Booked premiums 2015	Market shares 2015
AXA Insurance Ltd	3,271,711	18.5%	3,250,944	18.6%
Swiss Mobiliar Insurance Company Ltd	2,698,677	15.3%	2,630,174	15.1%
Zurich Insurance Company Ltd	2,530,051	14.3%	2,572,663	14.7%
Allianz Suisse Insurance Company Ltd	1,810,305	10.3%	1,766,805	10.1%
Helvetia Insurance Company Ltd	1,491,238	8.5%	1,496,090	8.6%
Baloise Insurance Company Ltd	1,289,753	7.3%	1,291,036	7.4%
Vaudoise Insurance Company Ltd	869,011	4.9%	822,693	4.7%
Generali Insurance Company Ltd	790,437	4.5%	775,183	4.4%
Eight largest insurance companies	14,751,183	83.6%	14,605,588	83.7%

Claims ratios in the Swiss business

The claims ratios of the non-life insurance sectors remain stable. As in the previous year, the total market declined slightly by 0.2% in 2016. Several factors contributed to the stable situation in these sectors during the reporting year.

No major natural hazard events

The absence of major natural hazard events contributed to the slightly lower claims ratios of the “fire/property damage” and “land vehicle (comprehensive)” sectors. The property insurance sector also benefited from the continuing and significant drop in the number of burglaries and thefts (–11%). In 2016, the above-average decline in the claims ratio of the “land vehicles (liability)” sector was attributed especially to the continuing and significant lower number of traffic accidents with serious bodily injuries (–1.8%) and accidents resulting in death – even though the total number of traffic accidents increased slightly in 2016. This positive effect can be attributed to the increased

acceptance in the market of vehicle assistance systems, combined with safer vehicles. Furthermore, the continuing favourable handling of old claims helped to further reduce the claims ratio.

Noticeably higher claims ratios of commercial and industrial risks

The noticeably higher claims ratios of commercial and industrial risks in the “marine, aviation and transport,” the “liability” and the “financial losses” sectors reflected the volatility in this line of business (large contracts, major losses). In addition, volatility in the claims ratio of the “tourist assistance” sector also reflected, in sum, safety concerns relating to typical holiday destinations.

Decline in the “accident” sector

The above-average decline in the claims ratio of the “accident” sector could not be attributed to any clear factor or trend.

Loss ratios for direct Swiss business

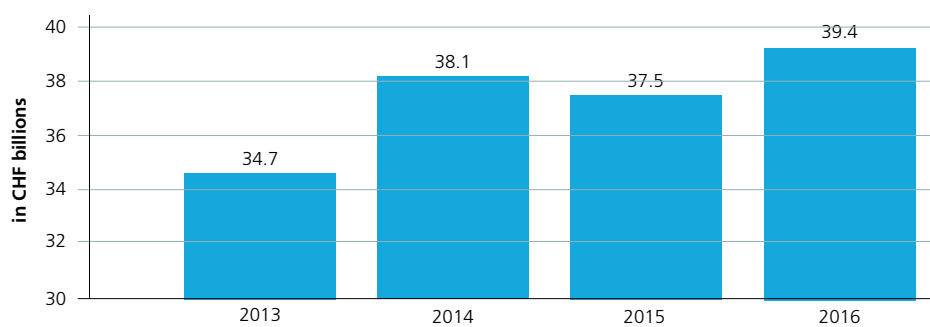
	2016	2015	+/-
Health	77.7%	77.4%	+0.3 pp
Fire/property	45.7%	46.1%	–0.4 pp
Accident	72.8%	76.1%	–3.3 pp
Land vehicles (liability)	64.7%	65.5%	–0.8 pp
Land vehicles (comprehensive)	39.3%	44.2%	–4.9 pp
Liability	41.5%	38.9%	+2.6 pp
Marine, aviation and transport	50.7%	42.0%	+8.7 pp
Legal expenses	53.2%	52.7%	+0.5 pp
Financial losses	70.9%	63.5%	+7.4 pp
Credit and surety	40.1%	41.8%	–1.7 pp
Tourist assistance	76.2%	72.8%	+3.4 pp
Total	62.9%	63.1%	–0.2 pp

Non-life insurance companies

Changes in equity capital

The equity capital ratio declined in 2015, mostly due to a single effect at Zurich Insurance Company Ltd. Non-life insurance companies again managed to increase their equity capital during the reporting year.

Equity capital of non-life insurers



Non-life insurance companies

Supplementary health insurers

Key figures

Key figures of health insurance companies (in CHF thousands)

	2016	2015	+/-
Booked gross premiums	7,831,133	7,562,581	3.6%
Booked gross premiums including ISA parts of health funds	9,447,368	9,109,700	3.7%
Claims paid out	5,518,288	5,245,509	5.2%
Costs for underwriting	1,460,984	1,442,030	1.3%
Taxes	214,647	124,511	72.4%
Gains/losses from investments	353,477	400,582	-11.8%
Annual profits	388,222	586,557	-33.8%
Balance sheet total	16,795,530	16,135,668	4.1%
Investments	15,965,236	15,399,416	3.7%
Technical liabilities	10,493,577	10,229,596	2.6%
Equity (before profit allocation)	3,563,752	3,335,666	6.8%
Return on investments (in %)	2.26%	2.65%	-0.39 pp
Return on equity (in %)	10.89%	17.58%	-6.69 pp
SST solvency ratio (in %)	253%	256%	-3 pp
Tied assets coverage ratio (in %)	132%	125%	+7 pp

Market shares in the supplementary health insurance sector

Market shares in supplementary health insurance

(in CHF thousands)

	Booked premiums 2016	Market share 2016	Booked premiums 2015	Market share 2015
Helsana Supplementary Insurance Ltd	1,747,527	18.5%	1,549,826	17.0%
SWICA Healthcare Insurance Ltd	1,367,267	14.5%	1,304,667	14.4%
CSS	1,192,644	12.6%	1,146,497	12.6%
Visana	1,071,622	11.3%	1,120,225	12.3%
Groupe Mutuel (Groupe Mutuel Assurances and Mutuel Assurances SA)	835,797	8.8%	805,379	8.9%
Sanitas	555,724	5.9%	513,642	5.7%
Concordia	524,219	5.5%	529,766	5.8%
Assura	334,039	3.5%	321,400	3.5%
Eight largest insurance companies	7,628,839	80.6%	7,291,402	80.2%

Key figures

Swiss reinsurance companies under FINMA's supervision experienced remarkably dynamic business activities in 2016. Booked gross premiums increased by 26% because several large new reinsurance coverage contracts came into effect.

As was expected, aggregate annual profits declined significantly in 2016, due to the one-off effects at Swiss Re. The annual results of the other reinsurance companies collectively increased slightly, while those of reinsurance captives remained almost at the same level as in the previous year. The reinsurance companies under supervision again posted solid solvency figures.

Key figures of reinsurers (in CHF thousands)

	2016	2015	+/-
Booked gross premiums	51,082,345	40,652,807	25.7%
Claims paid out	18,606,632	19,665,028	-5.4%
Costs for underwriting	13,305,625	9,723,986	36.8%
Taxes	560,271	470,256	19.1%
Gains/losses from investments	2,317,491	7,050,814	-67.1%
Annual profits	2,922,553	8,487,849	-65.6%
Balance sheet total	157,783,828	148,084,875	6.5%
Investments	92,295,977	83,454,874	10.6%
Insurance technical liabilities	95,741,237	84,401,811	13.4%
Equity (before profit allocation)	29,836,382	30,997,875	-3.7%
Return on investments (in %)	2.70%	8.40%	-5.70 pp
Return on equity (in %)	9.80%	27.38%	-17.58 pp
Net combined ratio, non-life (in %)	106.0%	96.0%	+10.0 pp
Benefit ratio, life (in %)	74.2%	78.0%	-3.8 pp
Solvency ratio SST (in %)	217%	200%	+17 pp

Booked gross premiums increased sharply by 26% to CHF 51 billion. This growth can be attributed to transactions that are very significant in terms of volume and primarily involve intra-group reinsurance coverage.

Expenditures for insurance operations increased by CHF 3.6 billion or 37%, outpacing the rate of growth in booked gross premiums. This was because of commissions for customised coverage that was purchased for several years.

Total assets increased by 6.5%, driven mostly by important new reinsurance contracts. The increase was also partially due to the merger of a foreign company with a Swiss reinsurer and because a newly licensed reinsurer was included for the first time.

The return on equity capital declined from 27% to 9.8% because of the mentioned special effects at Swiss Re relating to annual profits in the previous year.

The combined ratio in the non-life sector deteriorated by 10 percentage points to 106% because of higher expenditures for insurance operations and an increased claim burden. Here it is important to note that the mentioned expenditures do not distinguish between the life and the non-life sectors; in other words, both are factored into the calculation of the combined ratio for the non-life sector.

The increase in the SST solvency ratio from 200% in 2015 to 217% in 2016 is the result of a change in calculation formula. With the old formula, the value for 2016 would have remained virtually unchanged at 199%.

Asset allocation

Total investments increased by 11% to CHF 8.8 billion, in parallel to an expansion in business activities. There were no serious shifts in the weightings of the various asset classes in 2016.

Fixed-interest securities, weighted at 43%, remained the most important asset class. Within this class, government bonds had a 53% weighting and corporate bonds a 47% weighting, a ratio virtually the same as in the previous year.

The increase in collective investment schemes can be attributed to a merger and the founding of a new company.

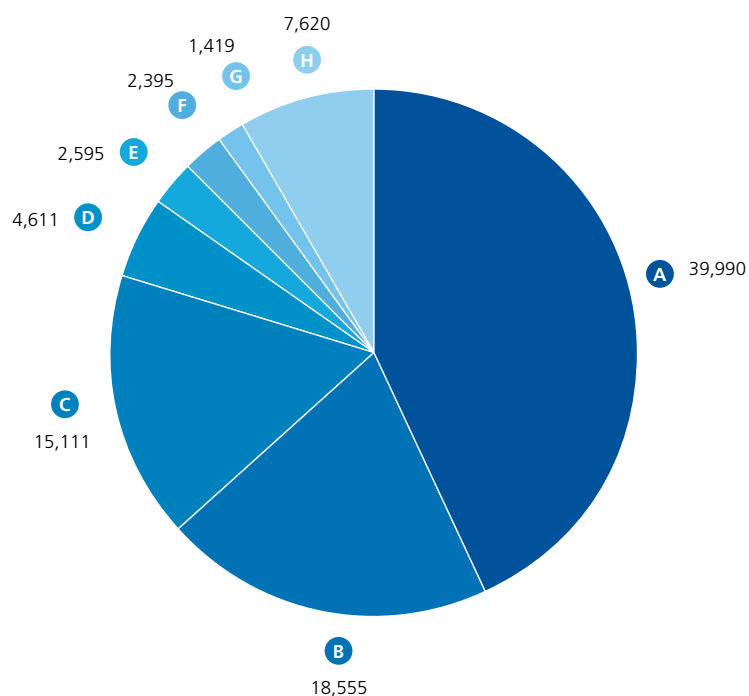
As in the past, participations involved almost exclusively Swiss Re Group companies, which function as holding companies in addition to their operational activities.

Asset allocation of reinsurers (in CHF thousands)

	2016	2016	2015	2015
Real estate, buildings under construction and building land	73,442	0%	57,973	0%
Participations	15,110,791	16%	15,404,219	18%
Fixed-income securities	39,989,895	43%	34,615,391	42%
Loans and debt register claims	2,394,697	3%	2,558,251	3%
Mortgages	807,872	1%	805,757	1%
Equities and similar investments	1,419,341	2%	1,385,783	2%
Collective investments	18,554,509	20%	17,188,595	21%
Alternative investments	879,372	1%	790,839	1%
Credits from derivative financial instruments	2,156,501	2%	1,135,338	1%
Time deposits and other money markets investments	2,594,730	3%	3,133,998	4%
Policy loans	0	0%	0	0%
Other investments	3,703,914	4%	2,795,236	3%
Liquid assets	4,610,913	5%	3,583,494	4%
Total investments	92,295,977	100%	83,454,874	100%

Asset allocation of reinsurers 2016 (in CHF millions)

- A** Fixed-income securities
- B** Collective investments
- C** Participations
- D** Liquid assets
- E** Time deposits and other money markets investments
- F** Loans and debt register claims
- G** Equities and similar investments
- H** All other investments



Reinsurance companies

Premium trends

In 2016, earned net premiums increased even more strongly than booked gross premiums.

Growth in the long-tail sector (long-tail refers to the liability and accident sectors; short-tail refers to the other non-life sectors, except the catastrophe business) was mainly due to large reinsurance coverage contracts in the North American liability sector.

Growth in the life sector, on the other hand, was driven primarily by large customised transactions.

The natural catastrophe reinsurance sector showed a slight decline in premiums. This sector has posted lower premium rates for several years, a decline that may well be a reflection of deliberate decisions to reduce available capacities so as to better align them with current market prices.

The volume of earned net premiums of reinsurance captives remained stable compared to 2015.

A breakdown by geographic origin indicates that most of the volume, and also the strongest growth, was generated in North America. This was the result of the significant reinsurance coverage contracts mentioned previously, both in the life and non-life sectors.

Premium trends

Premiums earned by reinsurers

(in CHF thousands)

	2016	2015	+/-	Percentage of total 2016
Short-tail	14,859,282	13,021,868	14.1%	35.5%
Long-tail	14,010,941	9,911,836	41.4%	33.5%
Catastrophes	2,615,418	2,719,958	-3.8%	6.2%
Total non-life	31,485,641	25,653,662	22.7%	75.2%
Life	10,382,567	6,868,586	51.2%	24.8%
Total net premiums	41,868,208	32,522,248	28.7%	100%
Asia/Pacific	11,200,450	10,035,990	11.6%	26.8%
Europe	9,762,367	9,153,850	6.6%	23.3%
North America	19,129,840	11,713,008	63.3%	45.7%
Rest of the world	1,775,551	1,619,400	9.6%	4.2%
Total net premiums	41,868,208	32,522,248	28.7%	100%

Reinsurance companies

Claims ratios

In 2016, the claims ratio in the non-life reinsurance sector increased by 5.3 percentage points to 61%.

After a number of years of below-average claims from natural catastrophes, several major loss events led to a higher but still below-average claims burden in 2016.

In 2015, the long-tail sector benefited from liquidations in actuarial reserves, which was not the case in 2016. This situation was aggravated by a higher claims burden in the liability sectors in North America and other regions.

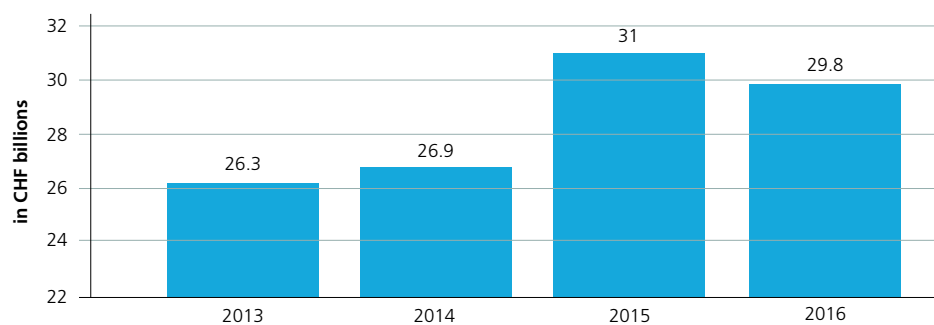
Claims ratios in non-life reinsurance business

	2016	2015	+/-
Short-tail	59.2%	57.7%	+1.5 pp
Long-tail	65.6%	61.4%	+4.2 pp
Catastrophes	50.3%	27.4%	+22.9 pp
Total	61.3%	56.0%	+5.3 pp

Changes in equity capital

In 2016, the statutory equity capital base declined by 4% from CHF 31 billion to CHF 29.8 billion. The dividends of Swiss Re companies in the previous year exceeded the profits of the current year by CHF 3.7 billion. At the remaining companies, equity capital increased by CHF 2.5 billion due mainly to retained profits and a merger involving another Swiss reinsurer.

Equity capital reinsurers



Combined ratio

The combined ratio is a composite key figure that expresses the ratio of gross claims to operating costs. The insurance industry uses this ratio to evaluate the profitability of its portfolios. The ratio also reflects the extent to which gross claims expenditures and operating costs are covered on own account through earned gross premiums.

Expense ratio

The expense ratio is a key figure that non-life insurers use to indicate the amount in earned gross premiums required for managing the insurance operations. The expense ratio is calculated by dividing the earned gross premiums by the operating costs. This key figure is used to evaluate the efficiency of established companies, whereby the rate itself is less indicative than the actual change over time.

Loss ratio

The loss ratio, or gross claims ratio, is a key figure that the non-life insurance sector uses to indicate the extent to which contribution income covers the insurance benefits that are paid. Calculating the loss ratio means dividing the paid-for and reserved gross claims by the earned gross premiums. The gross claims ratio reflects the effect of claims on the insurance company, the adequacy of premiums and the appropriateness of the underwriting policy.

Return on equity capital

Return on equity capital is a key figure that measures the profitability of equity capital. It is calculated based on the ratio of annual profits to equity capital. This simple and precise indicator makes it possible to compare the profitability of different companies. On the other hand, the after-tax result is generally not paid out as dividends to investors but channelled into the surplus reserve.

Return on investments

Return on investments is the profit or loss from an investment divided by the average amount of investments. Return on investments reflects the performance of the investment activities of insurance companies. In the calculation, the numerator is the total of direct income, realised income/losses, unrealised gains/losses and investment expenditures. The denominator is the average amount of the investments (including liabilities from derivatives and excluding investments on third-party account).

SST solvency ratio

The Swiss Solvency Test (SST) is a modern supervisory tool which applies risk-based principles and uses a total balance sheet approach. Insurance companies are required to provide a market-consistent assessment of the value of their assets and liabilities. Possible changes to these balance sheet positions are then modelled over a one-year period in order to arrive at the total required capital. The solvency ratio contrasts the available capital (risk-bearing capital) against the required capital (target capital). The Swiss branch offices of foreign insurance companies and supplementary health insurers (in the supplementary health insurance sector) that are supervised by FINMA are exempt from SST obligations, with the exception of SWICA Healthcare.

Tied assets

Insurance companies are legally obliged to guarantee entitlements arising from insurance contracts by establishing tied assets. Thanks to this rule, policyholders have a liability substrate which ensures that their claims under insurance contracts will be satisfied before the claims of all other creditors if an insurance company becomes insolvent. All insurance companies, with the exception of reinsurers, must observe special rules when investing tied assets. Tied assets specify not only the eligible asset classes but also the requirements to be met by insurance companies in terms of their investment organisation and processes. The rules contain precisely formulated restrictions for riskier asset classes.



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