National Bank of Serbia

INSURANCE SUPERVISION
DEPARTMENT

INSURANCE SECTOR IN SERBIA

Second Quarter Report 2025

October 2025

Contents:

List of abbreviations

mn	million
bn	billion
Q2	second quarter (1 January – 30 June)

1. Insurance market[1]

1.1 Market participants

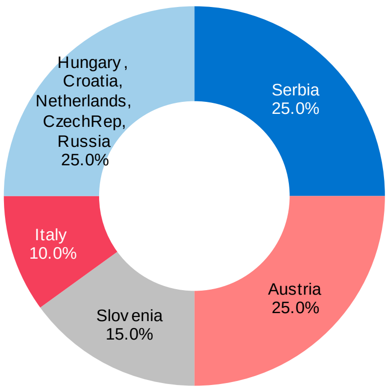
Insurance and reinsurance undertakings

At end-Q2 2025, the insurance market in Serbia comprised 20 (re)insurance undertakings, unchanged in y-o-y terms. Sixteen undertakings engaged in insurance activities only and four in reinsurance activities. Of the insurance undertakings, four were exclusive life insurers, six exclusive non-life insurers, while six provided both life and non-life insurance.

The breakdown by ownership at end-Q2 2025 shows that of 20 undertakings, 15 were in majority foreign ownership.

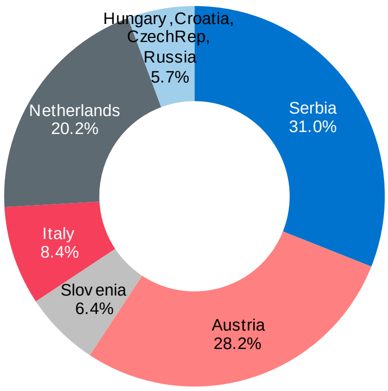
At end-Q2 2025, foreign-owned undertakings held majority shares of life insurance premium (82.9%), in non-life insurance premium (60.2%), total assets (69.0%), and employment (65.5%).

Chart 1.1.1 **Structure of (re)insurance undertakings in Serbia by ownership** (in Q2 2025)



Source: National Bank of Serbia.

Chart 1.1.2 **Balance sheet total of (re)insurance undertakings in Serbia by ownership** (in Q2 2025)



Source: National Bank of Serbia.

Other market participants

In addition to (re)insurance undertakings, at end-Q2 2025 the market also consisted of: 14 banks, 12 financial lessors and a public postal operator which are licensed for insurance agency activities, 120 legal persons (insurance brokerage and agency services), 88 insurance agents (natural persons – entrepreneurs) and 4,645 active certified agents/brokers in insurance.

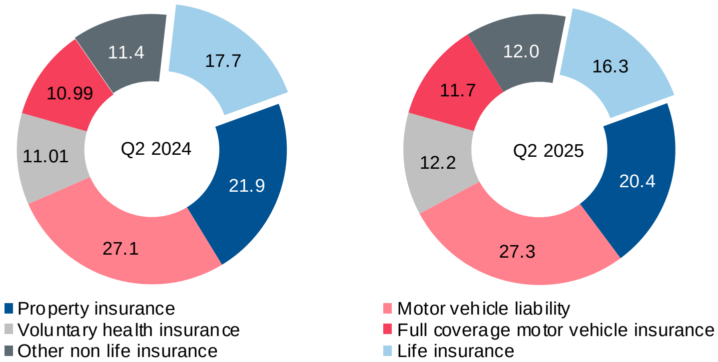
[1] The Report is based on data submitted by (re)insurance undertakings to the NBS in line with regulations.

1.2 Insurance portfolio structure

Total premium in Q2 2025 amounted to RSD 97.6 bn (EUR 833 mn or USD 909 mn)[2], a rise of 9.8% relative to the same period last year.

In the composition of total premium, the share of life insurance premium dropped from 17.7% in Q2 2024 to 16.3% in Q2 2025, due to higher nominal growth in non-life insurance premium than in life insurance premium.

Chart 1.2 **Total premium according to types of insurance**
(in Q2 2024 and Q2 2025, in %)



Source: National Bank of Serbia.

Observed by type of insurance, premium structure in Q2 2025 resembled that recorded in the same period in 2024, with motor vehicle liability insurance accounting for the largest share of the total premium (27.3%). Next comes property insurance (20.4%), life insurance (16.3%), voluntary health insurance (12.2%) and full coverage motor vehicle insurance – "kasko" (11.7%).

Non-life insurance premium rose by 11.5% in Q2 2025 relative to Q2 2024. MTPL insurance premium went up by 10.7%, property insurance premium by 2.3%, voluntary health insurance premium by 22.0%, and premium of full coverage motor vehicle insurance ("kasko") by 17.4%.

The above-mentioned growth of the voluntary health insurance premium drove up its share in total premium from 11.0% in Q2 2024 to 12.2% in Q2 2025, with three insurance undertakings accounting for 63.5% of this market segment.

Accident insurance, which among other things comprises mandatory insurance such as accident insurance of passengers in public transport and insurance of employees against occupational injury and illness and occupation-related diseases, edged up by 10.8%, maintaining the 2.4% share in total premium.

In terms of the total and non-life insurance premiums in Q2 2025, there was no change in the ranking of the top five insurance undertakings, which accounted for 74.1% and 75.1% of those

[2] At the average value of the NBS's middle exchange rate for the period observed.

categories of premiums, respectively. However, there was a change in ranking when it comes to life-insurance premium, with the top five undertakings accounting for 80.1% of this premium category.

Table 1.2 **Ranking list of the five largest insurance companies**
(RSD mn, %)

	30/6/2024			30/6/2025			Ranking change
	Amount	Share	Rank	Amount	Share	Rank	
by total premiums							
Dunav	23533	26.5	1	25939	26.6	1	-
Generali	15667	17.6	2	18238	18.7	2	-
DDOR	10029	11.3	3	10568	10.8	3	-
Wiener	9681	10.9	4	9769	10.0	4	-
Triglav	6964	7.8	5	7818	8.0	5	-
by non-life premiums							
Dunav	21083	28.8	1	23211	28.4	1	-
Generali	11781	16.1	2	14421	17.7	2	-
DDOR	8635	11.8	3	8897	10.9	3	-
Triglav	6584	9.0	4	7426	9.1	4	-
Wiener	6539	8.9	5	7337	9.0	5	-
by life premiums							
Generali	3886	24.7	1	3818	23.9	1	-
Dunav	2450	15.6	3	2729	17.1	2	**increase**
Wiener	3142	20.0	2	2432	15.2	3	**decrease**
Grawe	2059	13.1	4	2135	13.4	4	-
DDOR	1394	8.9	5	1671	10.5	5	-

Source: National Bank of Serbia.

The Herfindahl Hirschman index (HHI), calculated by summing up the squares of the respective market shares or, in this case, balance sheet totals of all (re)insurance undertakings, points to moderate market concentration. At end-Q2 2025, the HHI was 1,182.[3]

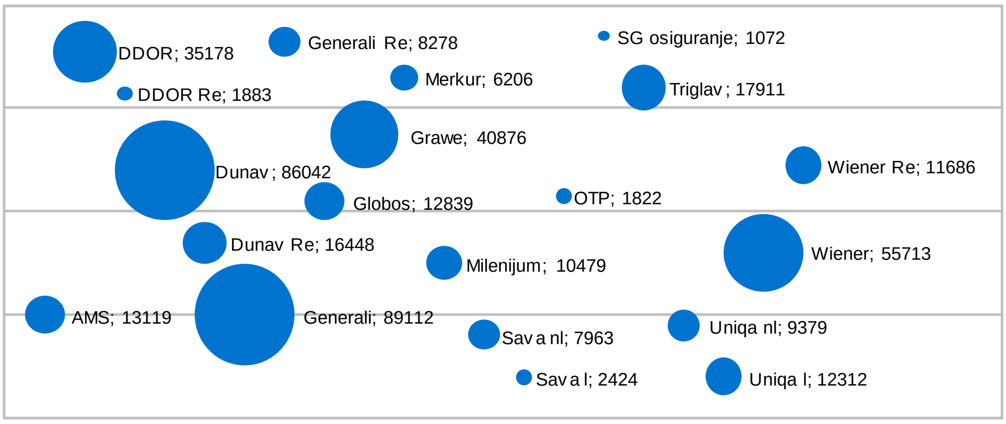
1.3 Balance sheet total and balance sheet structure

Balance sheet total

Balance sheet total of (re)insurance undertakings increased at end-Q2 2025 to RSD 440.7 bn (EUR 3.76 bn or USD 4.41 bn),[4] going up by 9.0% y-o-y.

[3] HHI up to 1,000 indicates that there is no market concentration; 1,000–1800 indicates moderate concentration; above 1,800 indicates high concentration.
[4] At the NBS middle exchange rate as at 30 June 2025.

Chart 1.3.1 **Balance sheet total of insurance companies**
(as at 30/06/2025, in RSD mn)



Source: National Bank of Serbia.

In terms of the industry's balance sheet total, there was no change in the ranking of the top five insurance undertakings, which in Q2 2025 accounted for 76.2% of the total.

Table 1.3 **Ranking list of the five largest insurance companies by balance sheet total**
(RSD mn, %)

	30/6/2024			30/6/2025			Ranking change
	Amount	Share	Rank	Amount	Share	Rank	
Generali	78166	21.2	1	89112	22.1	1	-
Dunav	76884	20.8	2	86042	21.4	2	-
Wiener	54451	14.8	3	55713	13.8	3	-
Grawe	38664	10.5	4	40876	10.2	4	-
DDOR	31200	8.5	5	35178	8.7	5	-

Source: National Bank of Serbia.

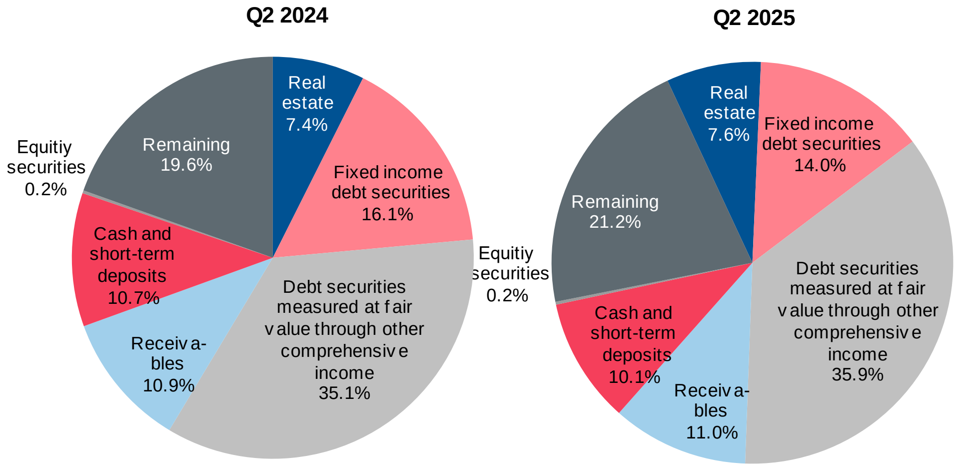
Structure of assets

In the structure of (re)insurance undertakings' assets as at 30 June 2025, the major part were debt securities measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (35.9%) and fixed-income debt securities (14.0%), followed by: receivables (11.0%), cash and short-term deposits (10.1%), technical provisions borne by the coinsurer, reinsurer and retrocessionaire (10.0%, part of the item "Other"[5] in Chart 1.3.2), property, plant and equipment (7.6%) and other.

[5] Other includes: intangible investments, goodwill, software and other rights, participating interests, other long-term financial investments (with the exception of fixed income debt securities), other long-term assets, deferred tax assets, inventories, non-current assets held for sale, other securities within financial investments, other short-term financial investments, value added tax, prepayments and accrued income and technical provisions charged to coinsurer, reinsurer and retrocessionaire.

Relative to end-Q2 2024, we can conclude that debt securities valued at fair value through other comprehensive income increased their share in assets, as did some items within the “Other” category[6] in Chart 1.3.2, while the share of fixed-income debt securities and short-term deposits with banks decreased.

Chart 1.3.2 **Structure of assets**
(as at 30/06/2024 and 30/06/2025)

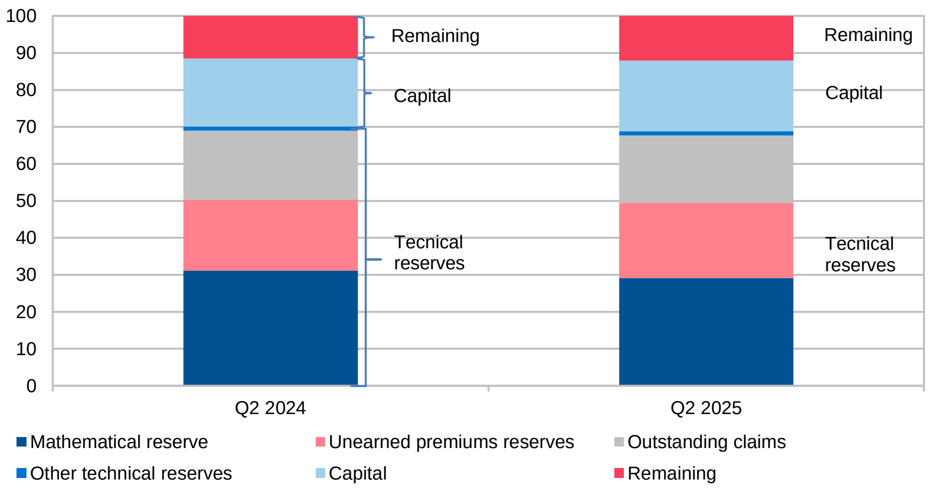


Source: National Bank of Serbia.

Structure of liabilities

In the structure of liabilities of (re)insurance undertakings at end-Q2 2025, technical provisions accounted for 68.8%, and capital for 19.1%.

Chart 1.3.3 **Structure of liabilities**
(in %)



Source: National Bank of Serbia.

[6] Other short-term financial investments, prepayments and other securities within financial investments.

Capital amounting to RSD 82.5 bn recorded a y-o-y growth rate of 12.2%. Technical provisions amounted to RSD 297.4 bn, posting 6.6% y-o-y growth at end-Q2 2025. Mathematical reserve kept the dominant share in technical provisions, despite the modest y-o-y growth rate of 1.6% in Q2 2025.

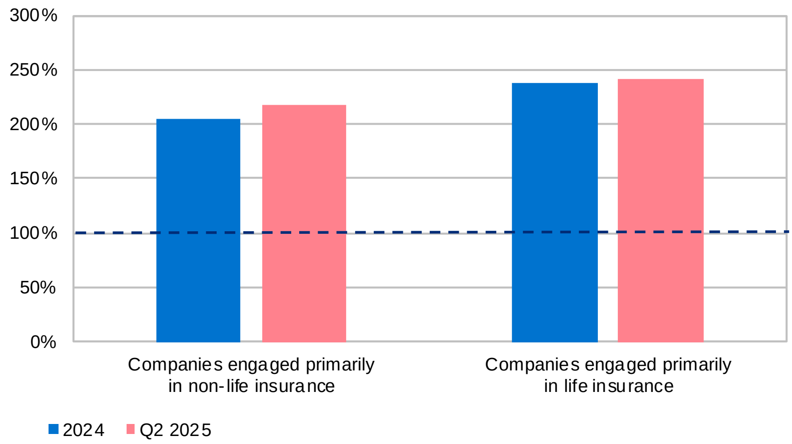
2. Performance indicators

2.1 Capital adequacy

The solvency of (re)insurance undertakings largely depends on the sufficiency of technical provisions for undertaken obligations and on meeting the conditions related to capital adequacy, which have been established as the ratio of the required and available solvency margin.

The available solvency margin of the (re)insurance undertakings in Serbia as at 30 June 2025 amounted to RSD 67.2 bn, and the required solvency margin to RSD 30.2 bn. In undertakings engaged mainly in non-life insurance, the **main capital adequacy ratio** (the ratio of the available to required solvency margin) was 218.3%, and for all predominantly life insurers in Serbia it equalled 241.2%

Chart 2.1 **Capital adequacy of insurance undertakings**



Source: National Bank of Serbia.

2.2 Quality of assets

The share of types of assets that can qualify as difficult to collect (intangible investments, real estate, investment in non-tradable securities and receivables) in total assets of undertakings engaged primarily in *non-life insurance*, i.e. **the ratio of less marketable assets**, came at 21.3% at end-Q2 2025, compared to slightly lower 19.8% at end-2024.

For undertakings engaged primarily in *life insurance*, this indicator edged down from 7.2% at end-2024 to 6.9% at end-Q2 2025.

2.3 Investment of technical provisions

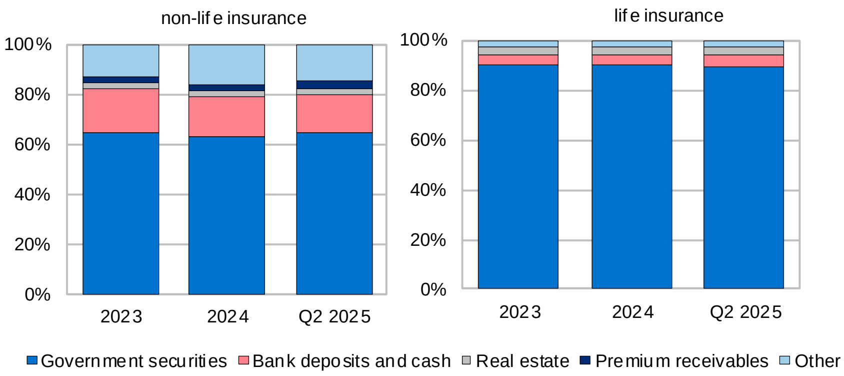
In order to protect the interests of the insured and third damaged parties and to ensure timely payment of damage claims, insurance undertakings need not only allocate adequate technical provisions, but also invest these assets to ensure that their real value is maintained and increased, so that the undertaken insurance obligations may be fully and timely met, both at present and in the future period. To be able to meet its liabilities, an undertaking must invest its assets taking due account of the risk profile and risk tolerance limits (qualitative and quantitative), in line with its investment policy, and must continuously monitor risk exposure in terms of the change in value of technical provisions and review the management of those risks.

Technical provisions were fully invested in the prescribed types of assets, in both *non-life* and *life insurance*, as well as in *reinsurance undertakings*, in Q2 2025.

In Q2 2025, *non-life insurance* technical provisions of all insurance undertakings in Serbia were mostly invested in government securities (65.0%), bank deposits and cash (15.0%), technical provisions charged to coinsurer, reinsurer and retrocessionaire (13.9%), real estate and insurance premium receivables (2.7% each).

Compared to the end of last year, on the one hand, the share of technical provisions charged to coinsurer, reinsurer and retrocessionaire (part of the category “Other” in Chart 2.3) and deposits and cash *decreased*, while, on the other hand, government securities, real estate and insurance premium receivables *increased*. A total of RSD 346.5 mn was invested in the type of investments introduced in 2024 – investment in units of open-end alternative investment funds, which accounts for only 0.24% of technical provisions of non-life insurance.

Chart 2.3 **Structure of investment of technical reserves**



Source: National Bank of Serbia.

There was no major change in the structure of investment of *life* technical provisions – investment in government securities edged down to 89.5%, while the share of bank deposits and cash went slightly up to 4.8%.

2.4 Profitability

A measure of profitability of an insurance undertaking is the **net combined ratio** (the sum of net claims and underwritten expenses, reduced by reinsurance and retrocession commission, relative to earned net premium). A ratio below 100% indicates that an undertaking can cover damage claims and expenses out of the premium written, while a ratio above 100% means that in premium pricing it takes into account potential income received from investments in the financial and real estate market, which exposes it to inherent market risks and counterparty risks. In undertakings primarily engaged in non-life insurance, the combined ratio declined from 92.2% in Q2 2024 to 89.4% in Q2 2025. The trend of this ratio resulted from a somewhat stronger growth of the earned net premium relative to the sum of net claims and underwritten expenses reduced by the reinsurance and retrocession commission.

2.5 Liquidity

To be able to meet its liabilities, an insurance undertaking must ensure an asset-liability maturity match and make sure its assets are marketable and of adequate quality. As the size and timing of individual damage claims cannot be predicted, an insurance undertaking must carefully plan the composition of its assets in order to be able to meet first its liabilities under damage claims, and then all other liabilities.

The **liquid assets to liquid liabilities ratio**[7] for all (re)insurance undertakings stood at 105.4% in Q2 2025, suggesting that liquid assets were sufficient for servicing short-term liabilities of the insurance sector.

3. Motor third party liability

At end-Q2 2025, 11 insurance undertakings engaged in compulsory MTPL insurance – unchanged from the same period last year.

In Q2 2025, the MTPL premium rose by 10.7% y-o-y, reflecting a 4.3% rise in the number of concluded contracts and 6.1% increase in average premium.[8]

Portfolio concentration in this segment was almost unchanged, as three undertakings with the largest share in the MTPL insurance premium accounted for 57.6% of the market in Q2 2025, compared to 57.4% in the same period last year.

[7] For the purposes of this Report, liquid assets comprise: financial investments, cash and deposits with banks and other long-term financial investments, while liabilities refer to: short-term liabilities, accrued costs and deferred revenues, outstanding claims and other technical provisions in insurance up to one year.

[8] This growth was also influenced by premium increases with seven insurance undertakings as of **August 2024**, ranging from 2.2% to 2.6%, and an increase of 2.6% with one insurance undertaking as of **January 2025**.

4. Conclusion

The comparison of indicators for Q2 2025 and the same quarter in 2024 points to the following changes:

- a total of 20 (re)insurance undertakings operated in Serbia, unchanged from the same period of the previous year, with a slightly decreased employment in the sector – by 1.0% to 11,325 persons;
- the insurance sector balance sheet total rose by 9.0% to RSD 440.7 bn;
- capital increased by 12.2% to RSD 82.5 bn;
- technical provisions gained 6.6%, coming at RSD 297.4 bn, and were fully invested in the prescribed types of assets;
- total premium gained 9.8% and came at RSD 97.6 bn;
- non-life insurance continued to account for the dominant share of total premium (83.7%). Non-life insurance premium rose by 11.5%, with more prominent insurance types, such as: MTPL insurance, voluntary health insurance and full coverage motor vehicle insurance – “kasko” recording a two-digit percentage growth;
- the share of life insurance decreased, on account of stronger growth in non-life insurance premium compared to life insurance premium.

The current insurance regulations in the Republic of Serbia have laid the legislative groundwork for a further convergence of the Serbian insurance sector to that of the EU.

Still, major changes in the insurance supervision regulatory framework are yet to be made with the full alignment with the Insurance Distribution Directive (IDD) and implementation of Solvency II.

IDD brings solutions which regulate in more detail the supervision and management of insurance products so as to ensure that they meet actual consumer needs. It also prescribes the methods of informing of consumers and distribution of insurance products, in order to improve the level of protection of rights and interests of insurance service users.

Therefore, for the sake of further improvement of prudential supervision regulatory framework, in the forthcoming period continuation of the alignment of the regulations with the Solvency II Directive is expected, in line with the Strategy for Implementation of Solvency II in the Republic of Serbia from May 2021, which will change the manner of quantification of the level of risks to which (re)insurance undertakings are exposed in their operations and therefore, also the capital adequacy requirements and the manner of management of risks. Completing the first phase of strategic activities aimed at implementing Solvency II – compliance analysis, implementing ongoing activities which are integral to the second phase – impact assessment, and moving to the harmonisation of the regulatory framework as the third phase, will enable the insurance sector to respond to future challenges with a view to ensuring long-term stability of the insurance sector and protecting insurance service users.

In conditions of rising global uncertainty, one of the most important strategic objectives of the NBS and Government for this year has been accomplished, i.e. our country obtained the investment grade rating. The NBS responded to the challenges stemming from the international environment by gradually raising its key policy rate, with a view to *bringing inflation back within the bounds of the target tolerance band*, which yielded the expected results in May last year, consistent with the NBS projections. In view of the importance of the insurance sector in protecting the citizens and/or insured persons and ensuring the continuity of insurance service provision, the NBS will take all the necessary measures within its remit that could alleviate the effects of the prevalent risks on the insurance sector. These activities will be aimed at maintaining the stability of the insurance sector (by carrying out the on-site supervision plan, ongoing off-site supervision of (re)insurance undertakings and other supervised entities and contemplating the needed for regulatory amendments) and improving the supervisory function, all with a view to ensuring the stability of the insurance sector and protection of insured persons, insurance service users and third damaged parties.