Non-Bank Financial Sector Review

August 2025

National Bank of Ukraine

In Q2 2025, assets of insurers grew for the fifth quarter in a row. Non-life insurers' premiums and claims paid increased, while life insurers saw a rise only in claims paid with their premiums being slightly lower. The profitability of non-life insurers increased, while that of life insurers decreased. Credit unions' assets continued to decline, but the volume of new loans grew slightly, with the loan portfolio remaining almost unchanged. This segment generated profits solely due to the release of provisions, which may have been understated. Volumes of financial services provided by finance companies rose despite a drop in their assets. Most finance companies remained profitable. Pawnshops' assets grew over the previous five quarters, new loans increased, and the segment was profitable.

Sector Structure and Penetration

Between April and June, the number of non-bank financial service providers decreased the least since Q2 2022. Nineteen finance companies, five credit unions, three pawnshops, and one insurer were removed from the Register. The majority of the financial institutions closed upon the regulator's decision, in particular because they failed to comply with license terms.

In Q2, the NBU revoked the licenses of 28 institutions: finance companies, credit unions, and pawnshops. In the same period, the NBU restrained the capacity to provide certain services for ten pawnshops and two finance companies.

During the reporting period, the total assets of non-bank financial service providers shrank by 11.7% (+1.8% yoy) due to the exclusion from the Register of a large state-owned leasing company that voluntarily surrendered its license. The total assets of finance companies decreased by 16.4% qoq (-3.3% yoy). The assets of credit unions decreased by almost 2% (-7.2% yoy). On the other hand, the assets of insurers[1] and pawnshops increased by 6.2% (20.9% yoy) and 1.9% (15.4% yoy), respectively. The share of NBU-supervised non-bank financial institutions (NBFIs) in the financial sector's assets in Q2 decreased by 1.4 pp, to 8.9%, which is an all-time low.

Insurers

In Q2, insurers' assets grew at a pace similar to that of the previous quarter: assets of non-life insurers increased by 8% qoq (+26% yoy) and those of life insurers by 3% qoq (+12% yoy).

In April–June, insurance premiums of non-life insurers rose by 18% qoq (+46% yoy). Transport insurance – in particular, motor third-party liability insurance (MTPL) and comprehensive and collision insurance (C&C) – remains the main driver of growth in this market segment. During the quarter, claims paid grew more slowly than premiums, by 10% qoq (+26% yoy). As a result, the annualized claims paid ratio of non-life insurers declined for the second consecutive quarter, by 1 pp, to 38%.

As in previous years, life insurers' premiums in Q2 decreased by 4% qoq (+4% yoy). In April–June, the volume of premiums attracted by life insurers for health insurance increased significantly, by 2.5 times, to UAH 44 million, or 3% of the total volume of premiums in the segment. Unlike premiums, life insurance claims paid grew by 7% qoq (+29% yoy) in Q2, and the annualized claims paid ratio rose for a year, reaching 28%. The share of annuity claim payments among life insurers remained stable, standing at 11% in Q2.

In April–June, premiums increased for all transport and personal insurance products, except for life insurance (-4% qoq). Premiums for MTPL increased the most (+38% qoq), due to the rise in insurance policy prices following legislative changes. The volume of premiums also grew for C&C (+25% qoq), Green Card (+7% qoq), health insurance (+3% qoq), and assistance (+41% qoq). Despite the quarter-on-quarter growth in Green Card premiums, this indicator decreased by 6% in Q2 compared to the same period last year. Due to the introduction of restrictions on the period of stay of Ukrainian-registered cars in some EU countries, vehicle owners purchased fewer Ukrainian insurance policies, replacing them with products from EU insurers. Premiums for property and fire insurance (+12% qoq) increased, while premiums for other lines of business decreased.

The share of premiums ceded to reinsurance decreased in Q2 from 11% to 9%, but remained significant for certain lines of business (37% for property and fire insurance and 19% for Green Card). The share of non-residents in reinsurance remained at 95%.

In April–June, non-life insurers' loss reserves rose by 7% (18% yoy). Transport insurance products were the main driver of growth, in particular Green Card and MTPL.

[1] In accordance with regulatory requirements, the estimates are made for technical provisions under outward reinsurance agreements.

In Q2, the net combined ratio increased (worsened) by 3 pp, to 99.5%, due to the growth in loss reserves. Since the net investment efficiency ratio remained at 8%–9% for a long time, the net efficiency ratio reflected the dynamics of the net combined ratio and stood at 91%.

In H1, the net profit of non-life insurers amounted to UAH 1.9 billion, which is one-third more than last year. Return on equity increased by 2 pp, to 10%. In contrast, the profit of life insurers halved to UAH 0.45 billion due to a significant decrease in the financial performance of the largest insurer in terms of premiums.

According to the results of Q2, all insurers complied with the solvency capital requirement (SCR) and the minimum capital requirement (MCR). Two companies had their SCR ratio within the range of 100%–120%.

Credit Unions

In Q2, the assets of deposit-taking credit unions contracted again, by 2.4% (-4.8% yoy). At the same time, the assets of non-deposit-taking credit unions gradually rose despite a decrease in the number of these institutions. As of the end of the quarter, the total assets of credit unions were only 56% of their volume at the end of 2021, and the number of institutions was just over a third of the pre-war level.

In Q2, new lending grew by 11% (-8% yoy), most notably for consumer purposes and for construction, repairs, and reconstruction of real estate. At the same time, the loan portfolio remained almost unchanged (+0.3% qoq, -9% yoy) due to active repayment of consumer loans and the exit of some credit unions from the market. The quality of the loan portfolio did not change.

The net interest income of credit unions grew by only 0.4% compared to Q1 (+3% yoy). However, administrative expenses grew faster than income, which worsened the cost-to-income ratio (CIR) to 104%. The release of provisions was once again the only source of profit. At the same time, the prudential assessment of credit risk by credit unions increased sharply. Some discrepancies between the institutions' measurements of provisions and credit risk under prudential approaches may indicate an underestimation of financial provisions and an overstatement of the segment's profit.

Moderate profitability contributed to the growth in credit unions' retained earnings and equity, which increased by 11.4% qoq and 8.7% yoy. At the same time, the volume of deposits continued to decrease (by 6.2% qoq), and there was an outflow of additional redeemable contributions (by 6.8% qoq).

As of the start of July, two credit unions had violated the N1 regulatory capital adequacy ratio. The number of institutions that failed to meet capital requirements decreased threefold during the quarter due to their exit from the market. At the same time, the likely underestimation of provisions raises doubts about the sufficient solvency of a number of active market participants. One credit union authorized to take deposits did not comply with the N2 Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio. Another three unions did not have an adequate liquidity cushion.

Finance Companies and Pawnshops

In Q2, the assets of finance companies decreased by 16.4% (-3.3% yoy), primarily due to the license revocation of a state-owned leasing company. The volume of main financial services provided from April to June grew by 7.7% qoq. While the volume of loans and financial leasing increased, guarantees and factoring saw a slight decrease.

After declining for two consecutive quarters, lending to clients grew by 13.6%: the volume of retail loans increased by 9.6% qoq (+12.2% yoy), and new corporate loans rose by 19.2% (-38.7% yoy). The retail loan portfolio has been growing steadily since the end of 2022, increasing by 3.8% in Q2 (+62.2% yoy). The corporate loan portfolio also grew by 9.3% qoq (+20.2% yoy).

The volume of financial leasing transactions, after a slight decline in Q1, grew by 29% (+46.8% yoy) in April–June. In Q2, guarantees were only provided for customs payments, and volumes of guarantees decreased by 6.6%. The volume of factoring also declined, by 1.5% (+2.5% yoy). However, for the third consecutive quarter, classic factoring deals (i.e., financing accounts receivable) grew, accounting for 37% of the total volume of transactions by the end of Q2.

In January–June, finance companies were profitable. A profit was generated by 82% of institutions. As before, Ukrfinzhytlo – the state-owned operator of the *eOselia* program – accounted for almost half of the segment's total profit. Its main revenues are generated from interest payments on domestic government debt securities in its capital. Finance companies' return on equity was slightly lower than a year ago.

As of 1 July, only five finance companies were in violation of the minimum equity requirement, compared to seven institutions a quarter ago. Companies that fail to eliminate violations leave the market. The sources of capital increases by several companies to meet regulatory requirements continue to be inspected.

In Q2, pawnshop assets increased by 1.9% (+15.4% yoy). Lending volumes increased by almost 17% (+62.1% yoy). Revenues from financial services grew, so the segment was profitable despite a rise in all expenses. Profitability indicators were at the level of the previous year. Equity increased by 3% in Q2 (+3% yoy).

Prospects and Risks

The NBU has updated its requirements for the methodology used to evaluate assets and liabilities when calculating an insurer's regulatory capital. The new rules establish procedures for verifying the value of real estate, expand requirements for the appraisal entities that determine this value, and clarify approaches to evaluation of securities. Insurers must take the new requirements into account by year-end.

Starting 1 September, the NBU is introducing limits on FX risk for joint credit unions. They must bring their operations into compliance with the new requirements by the end of the year. The calculation of prudential ratios for credit unions has also been updated, in particular to include FX risks.

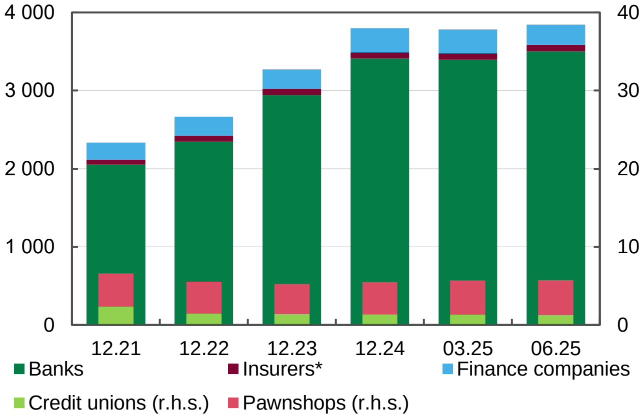
In August, the NBU established new requirements for the issuance of consumer loans by finance companies and credit unions through credit intermediaries. These requirements include provisions for the impeccable business reputation of credit intermediaries, disclosure of their involvement, and the lender’s obligation to control their activities.

Since 1 July, finance companies and pawnshops have been submitting full monthly reports. The institutions must automate their reporting processes to ensure compliance with requirements for the quality, completeness, and timeliness of submitted reports.

Sector Structure and Penetration

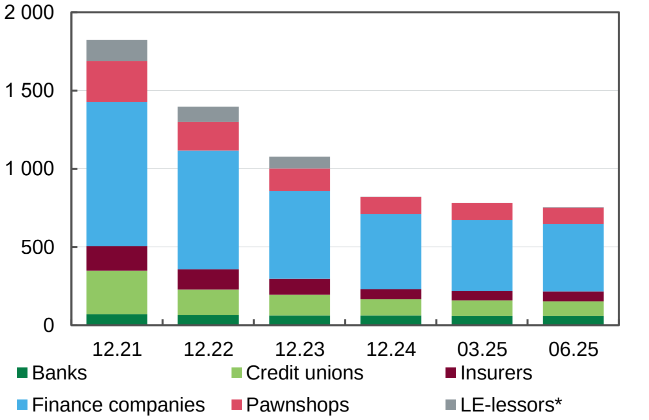
In Q2, the assets of non-bank financial service providers decreased significantly due to the voluntary exit from the market of a state-owned leasing company. Assets increased at insurers and pawnshops, decreased most significantly at finance companies, and also declined slightly at credit unions. The number of institutions in the Register fell by 28 institutions, which were mainly finance companies and credit unions.

Figure 1. Financial sector asset structure, UAH billions



* Regulatory reporting data reflect the amount of assets and liabilities of an insurer, including the amount of certain components according to prudential requirements, primarily reserves.

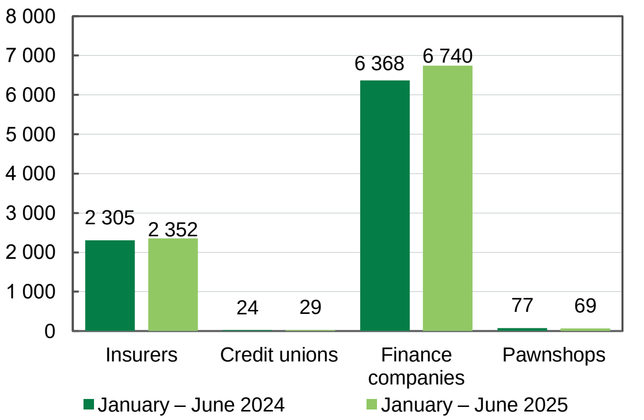
Figure 2. Number of financial services providers



* From 1 January 2024, legal-entity lessors received the status of finance companies.

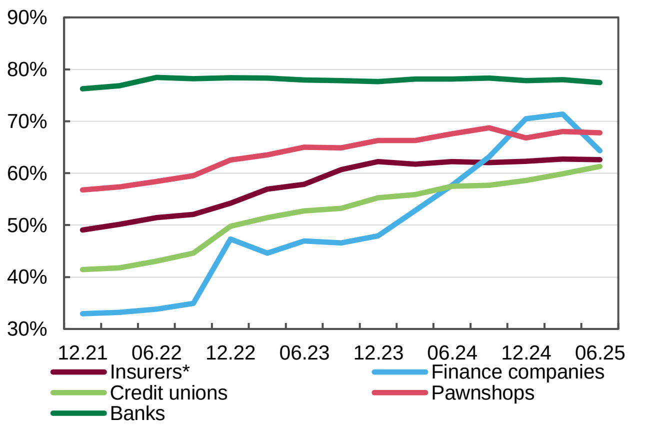
As of the end of H1, all segments of non-bank financial services providers were profitable.

Figure 3. Net profit or loss of non-bank financial services providers, UAH millions



Concentration in the finance companies segment decreased due to the exit of a large institution from the market.

Figure 4. Share of assets of the TOP 10 institutions by segment



* Regulatory reporting data reflect the amount of assets and liabilities of an insurer, including the amount of certain components according to prudential requirements, primarily reserves.

In Q2, the assets of non-bank financial service providers decreased by 11.7% qoq (+1.8% yoy), while the banks' assets increased by 3.2%. The total share of NBFIs in the financial sector's assets thus shrank by 1.4 pp, to 8.9% as of the end of June.

Table. Financial institutions regulated and supervised by the NBU*

		2021	2022	2023	2024	03.2025	06.2025	Change in Q2, qoq
Insurers	Assets, UAH millions	64,737	70,298	74,412	72,530**	76,906**	81,644**	6.2%
	Number	155	128	101	65	63	62	-1
Credit unions	Assets, UAH millions	2,330	1,449	1,422	1,357	1,323	1,299	-1.9%
	Number	278	162	133	104	98	93	-5
Finance companies	Assets, UAH millions	216,406	243,997	250,454	310,741	307,079	256,783	-16.4%
	Number	922	760	559	479	451	432	-19
Pawnshops	Assets, UAH millions	4,289	4,101	3,847	4,130	4,377	4,461	1.9%
	Number	261	183	146	109	108	105	-3
Banks	Assets, UAH millions	2,053,232	2,351,678	2,944,684	3,414,920	3,397,458	3,505,843	3.2%
	Number	71	67	63	62	60	60	0

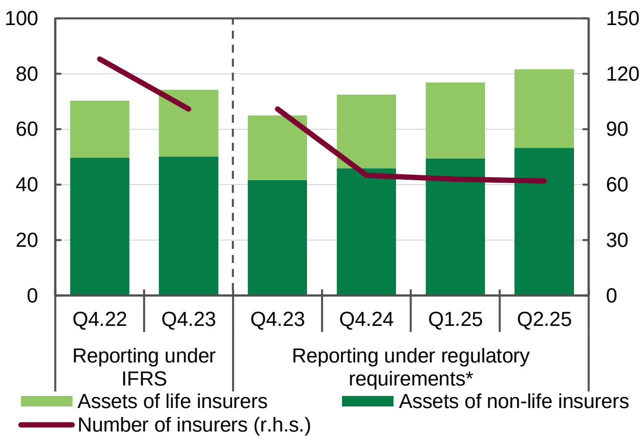
* Along with submitting Q2 2025 reports, the NBFIs could update their reporting data for Q1. Retrospective adjustments were therefore made to certain indicators, in particular the size of assets.

** Regulatory reporting data reflect the amount of assets and liabilities of an insurer, including the amount of certain components according to prudential requirements, primarily technical provisions.

Insurers

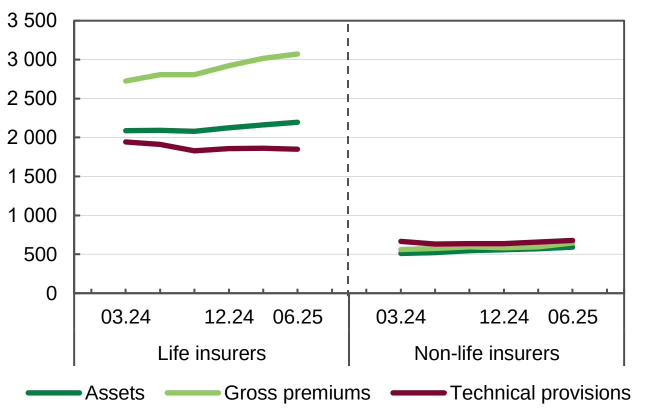
In Q2, the assets of insurance companies grew at the same pace as in Q1: by 8% in the non-life insurance segment and by 3% in the life insurance segment. One insurer left the market during the quarter.

Figure 5. Number of insurers and their assets, UAH billions



* Regulatory reporting data reflect the amount of assets and liabilities of an insurer, including the amount of certain components according to prudential requirements, primarily technical provisions.

Figure 6. Insurance market concentration as measured by the HHI indicator*



* The Herfindahl-Hirschman Index (HHI) is an indicator of insurance market concentration. It is calculated by summing the squared market shares of individual insurers. The index ranges from 0 to 10,000, with values below 1,000 indicating low market concentration.

In Q2, the share of current accounts and deposits in the assets of life insurers increased, while the share of bonds decreased. The asset structure of non-life insurers remained almost unchanged.

Figure 7. Assets and liabilities* of life insurers

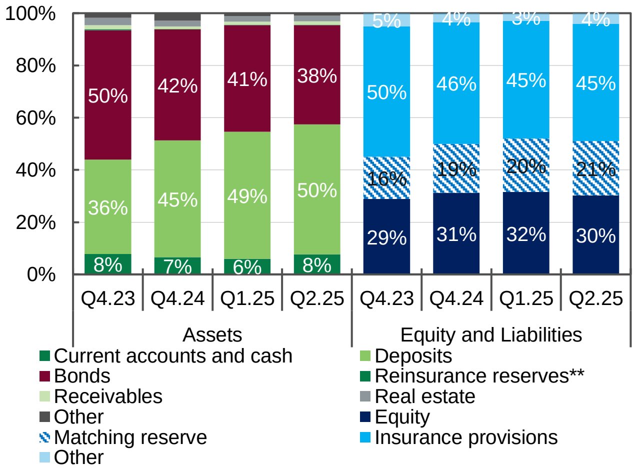
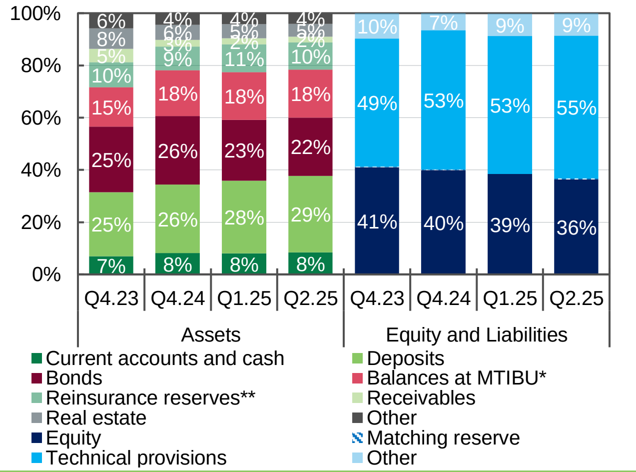


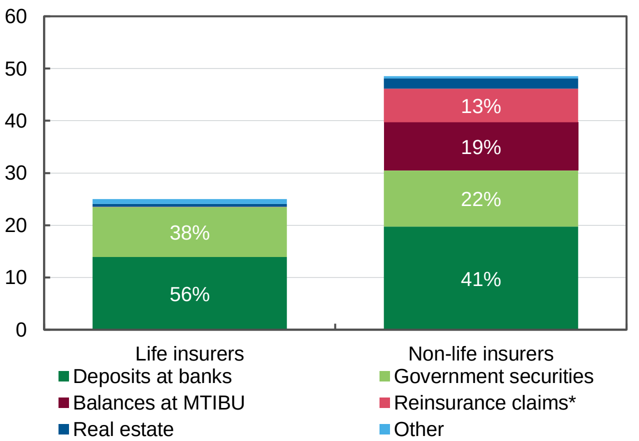
Figure 8. Assets and liabilities* of non-life insurers



* Regulatory reporting data reflect the amount of assets and liabilities of an insurer, including the amount of certain components according to prudential requirements, primarily technical provisions. ** Technical provisions under ceded reinsurance agreements.

In Q2, assets eligible to cover technical provisions increased by 10%. The share of bonds in the structure of eligible assets of both segments decreased over the quarter.

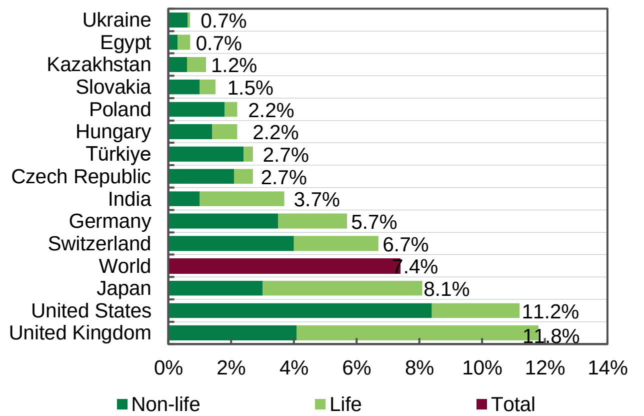
Figure 9. Structure of assets eligible to cover insurers' technical provisions as of 1 July 2025, UAH billions



* Technical provisions under ceded reinsurance agreements.

The level of insurance penetration remained low in Ukraine. Life insurance premiums made up only 0.07% of GDP in 2024.

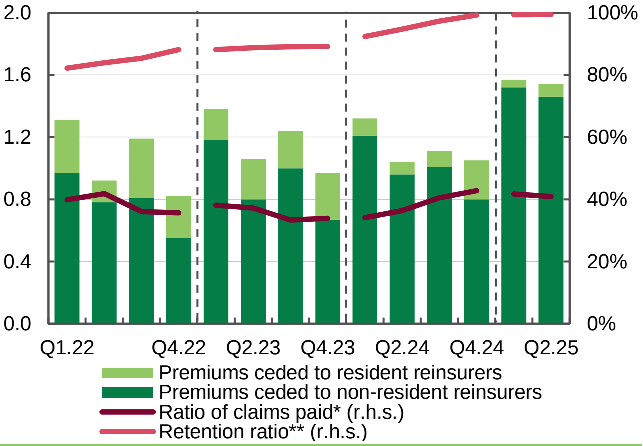
Figure 10. Ratio of insurance premiums to GDP in 2024



Source: Allianz, NBU estimates.

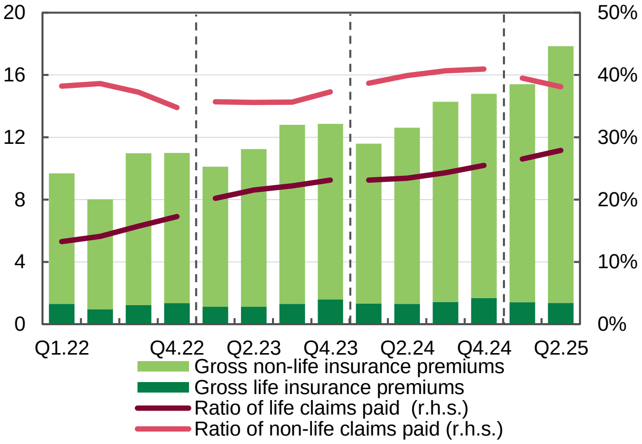
The volume of insurance premiums ceded to reinsurance declined slightly over the reporting quarter. In Q2, non-life insurance gross premiums increased markedly, by 18%, while life insurance premiums decreased seasonally, by 4%.

Figure 11. Premiums due to reinsurers, ratio of claims paid, and retention ratio, UAH billions



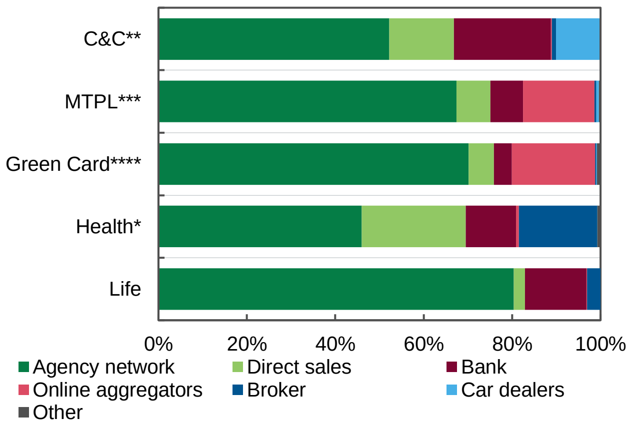
* Annualized ratios of claims paid.
** The ratio of net premiums to gross premiums.

Figure 12. Premiums and ratios of claims paid by type of insurance, UAH billions



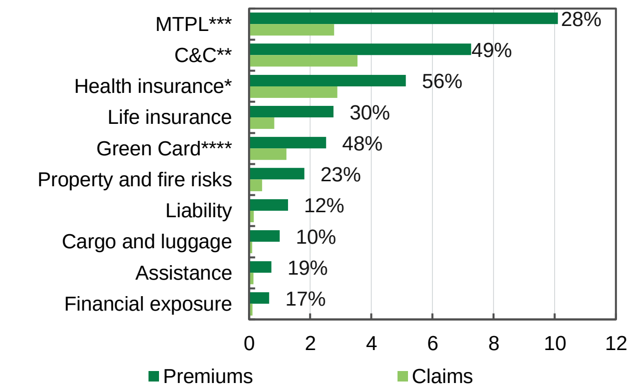
In the structure of insurance premiums by sales channels, in H1 2025, the share of online aggregators for MTPL and Green Card products grew compared to last year. Among the five largest business lines in terms of premiums, only MTPL saw a significant decline in the claims paid ratio, while for the rest of the products the ratio either increased or remained unchanged.

Figure 13. Structure of gross insurance premiums by major insurance products by sales channels in January – June 2025



* From 1 January 2024, the class of accident insurance is included in health insurance. ** C&C – comprehensive and collision car insurance. *** Compulsory motor third party liability insurance. **** International Motor Insurance Card System.

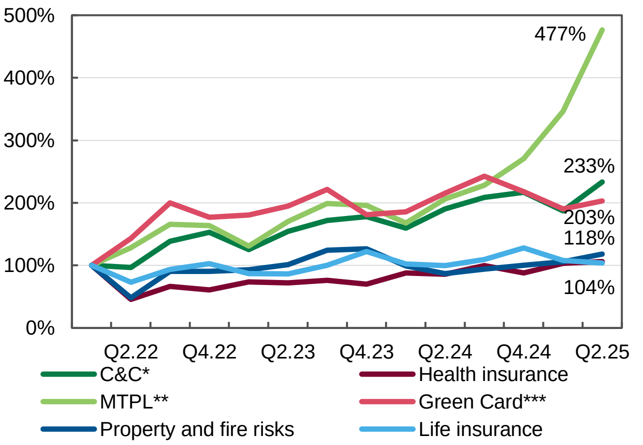
Figure 14. Insurance premiums and claims paid by most common business lines in January – June 2025, UAH billions



Percentage values indicate the claims paid ratio for the respective type of insurance. * From 1 January 2024, the class of accident insurance is included in health insurance. ** C&C – comprehensive and collision car insurance *** Compulsory motor third party liability insurance **** International Motor Insurance Card System.

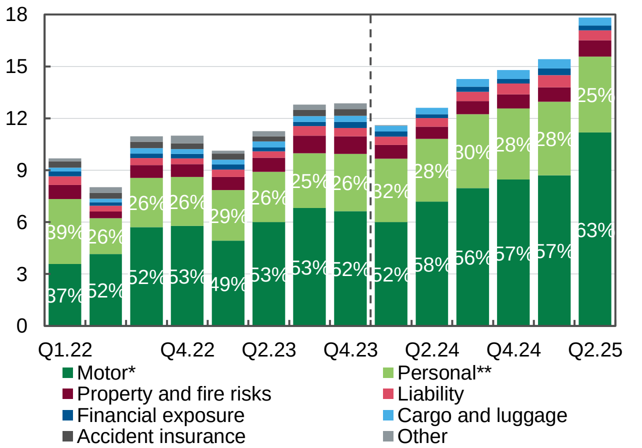
In Q2, premiums increased for all transport and personal insurance products, except for life insurance, with the largest increase seen in MTPL due to the transition to market-based pricing.

Figure 15. Insurance premiums by largest lines of business, Q1 2022 = 100%



* C&C – comprehensive and collision car insurance. ** Compulsory motor third party liability insurance. *** International Motor Insurance Card System.

Figure 16. Structure of insurance premiums by main lines of insurance business, UAH billions



* C&C, MTPL, Green Card.
** Life, health, assistance.

In Q2, insurance premiums in the retail segment of non-life insurance grew faster than in the corporate segment. The main drivers of growth in the retail business were MTPL and C&C insurance products.

Figure 17. Gross insurance premiums by type of insurance (excluding inward reinsurance), Q1 2022 = 100%

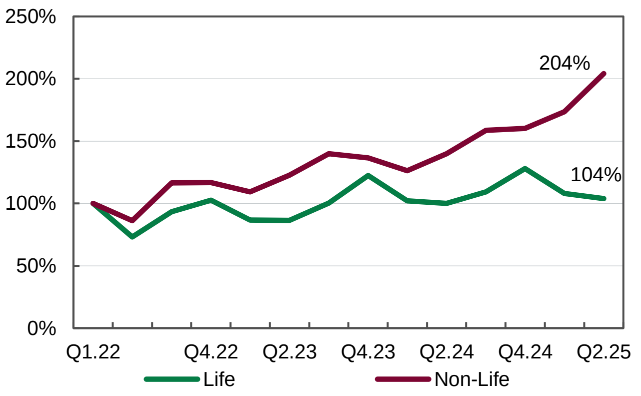
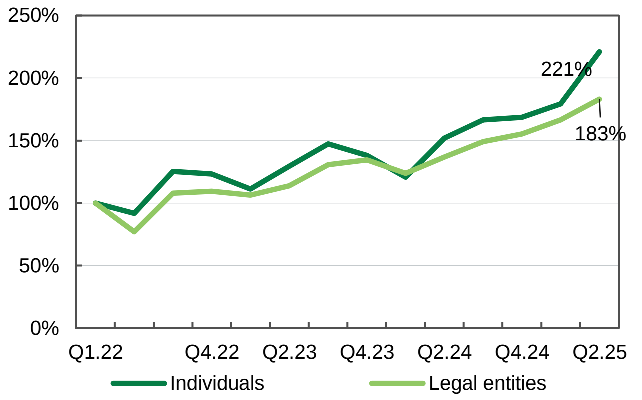
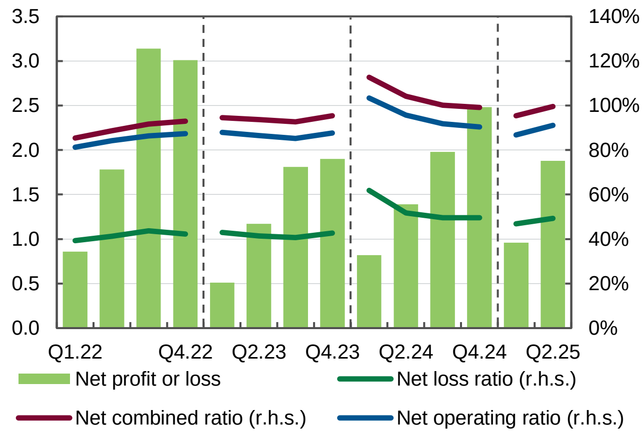


Figure 18. Non-life insurance premiums by type of policyholder, Q1 2022 = 100%



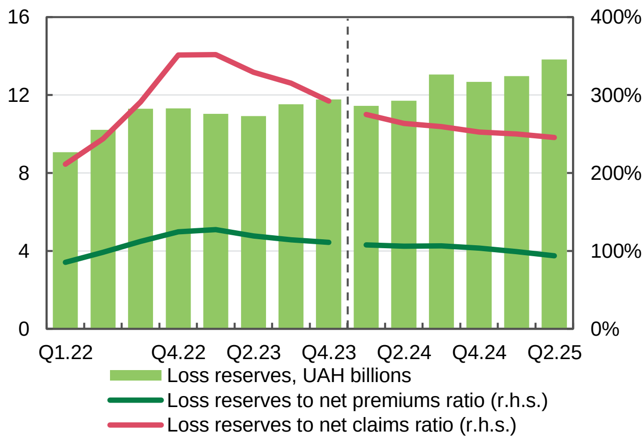
In Q2, insurers' performance indicators deteriorated slightly. Loss reserves of non-life insurers grew by 7% during the quarter.

Figure 19. Cumulative profit or loss and performance indicators of non-life insurers on a net basis, UAH billions



Operating performance indicators for 2024 were annualized on a cumulative basis from the start of the year due to a change in the calculation approach.

Figure 20. Loss reserve ratios of non-life insurance



In H1, non-life insurers' profit grew by a third compared to the same period last year. In contrast, net profit of life insurers almost halved due to a significant decline in profits at the largest insurer in terms of premiums.

Figure 21. Financial performance of life insurers on a cumulative basis, UAH billions

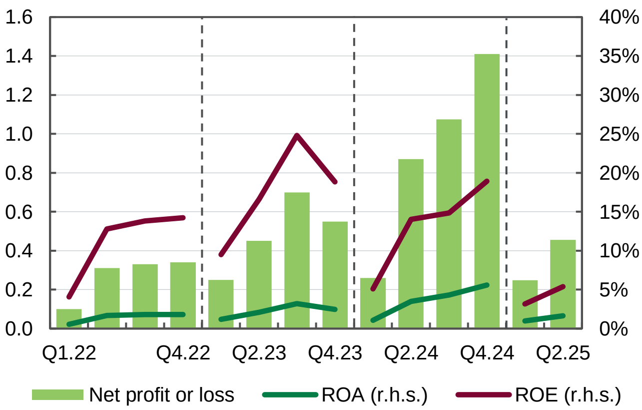
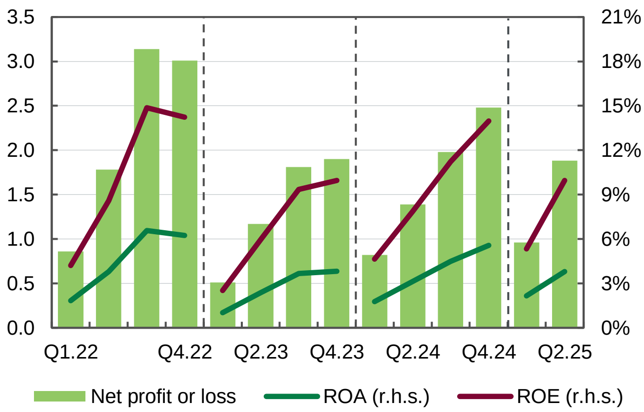
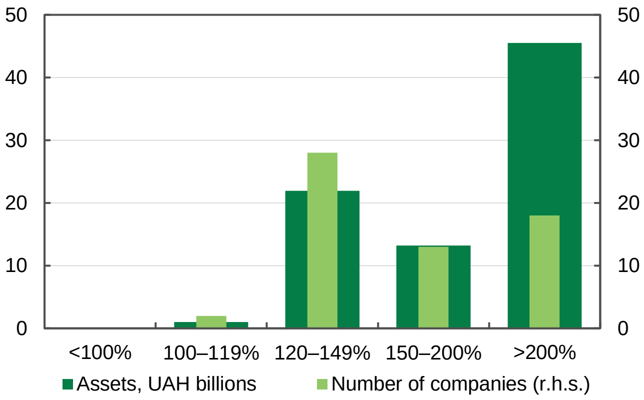


Figure 22. Financial performance of non-life insurers on a cumulative basis, UAH billions



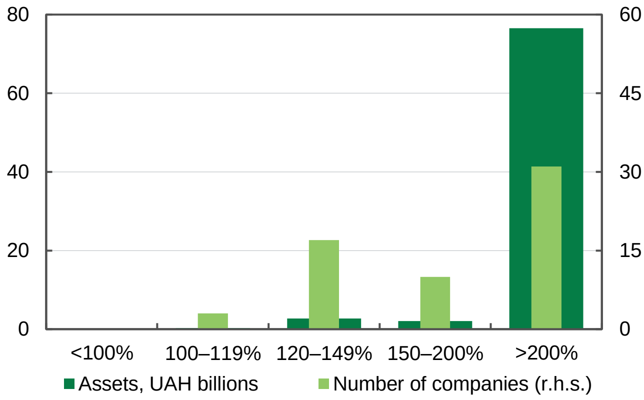
In Q2, all insurers complied with the solvency capital requirement (SCR) and the minimum capital requirement (MCR). At two companies, the SCR ratio was between 100% and 120%.

Figure 23. Distribution of number of insurers and their assets size* by proportion of capital eligible to meet the SCR, and the SCR as of 1 August 2025



* This figure is based on data from 61 companies.

Figure 24. Distribution of number of insurers and their assets size* by proportion of capital eligible to meet the MCR, and the MCR as of 1 August 2025

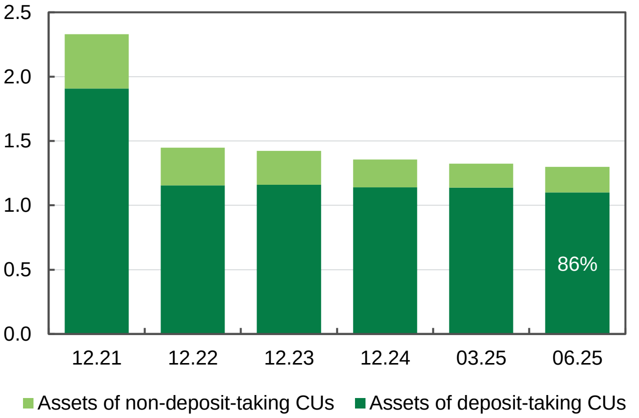


* This figure is based on data from 61 companies.

Credit Unions

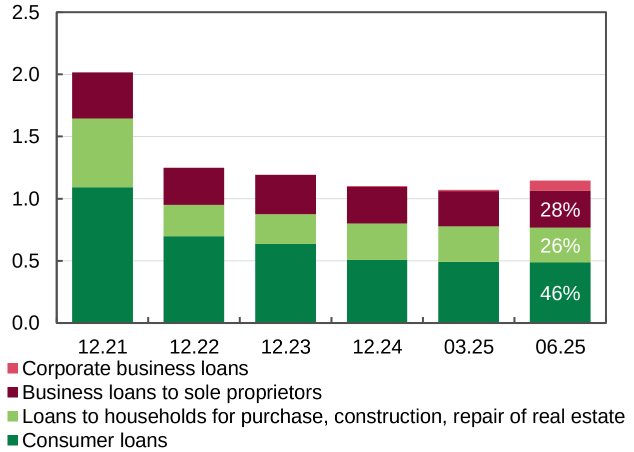
In Q2, credit unions' assets decreased by 1.9%. The share of assets of deposit-taking institutions remained unchanged, at 86%.

Figure 25. Total assets of credit unions, UAH billions



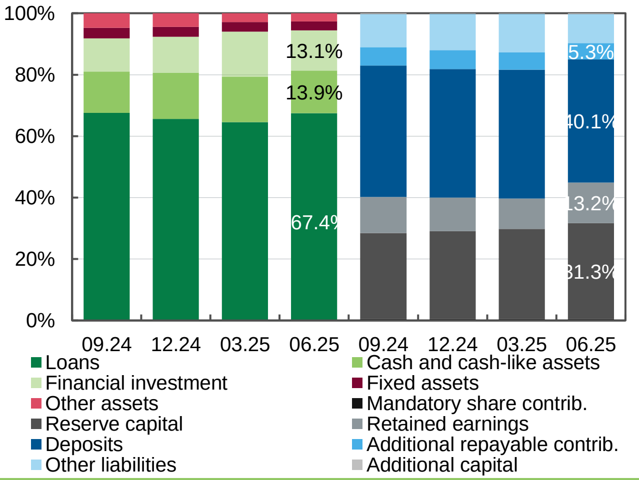
The loan portfolio grew slightly in Q2 due to business loans to entrepreneurs.

Figure 26. Breakdown of outstanding loans principal due from credit union members, UAH billions



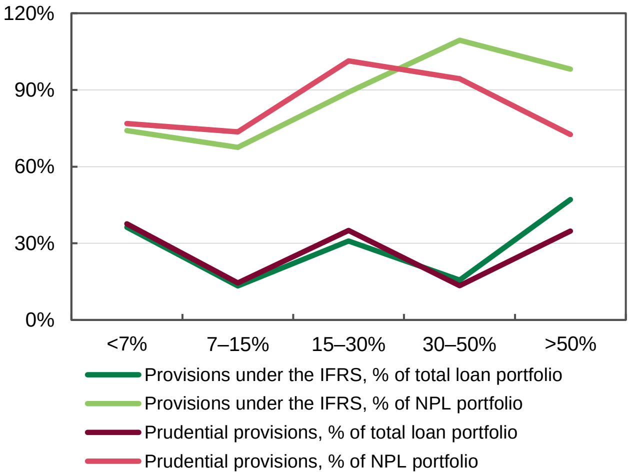
The share of net loans in assets increased, while the share of other items decreased. Equity growth resumed, primarily due to profits, while liabilities declined.

Figure 27. Assets and liabilities of credit unions



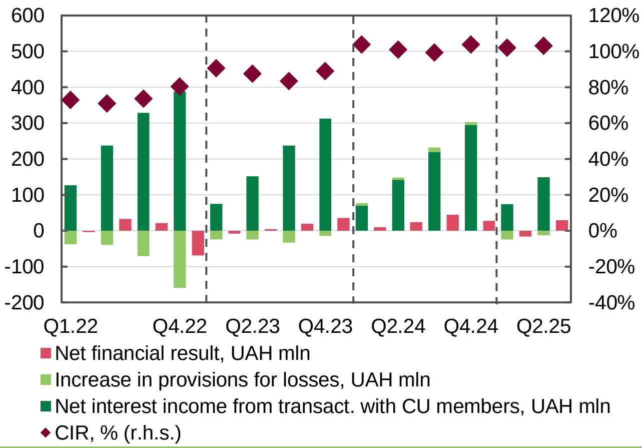
The rate of provisioning for non-performing loans is lower in unions with poorer solvency indicators, and their provisions are also lower than the estimated credit risk. This may indicate underestimated risks and overstatement of capital by some institutions.

Figure 28. Provisioning ratio of financial assets of credit unions by capital adequacy ratio



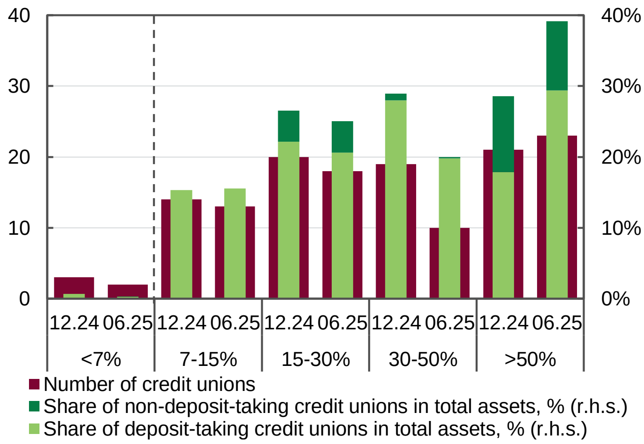
Credit unions continued to post an operating loss. The small profit was due to a rise in income from the release of provisions as credit unions cut back on provisioning sharply.

Figure 29. Operational efficiency of credit unions (on a cumulative basis), UAH millions



As of 1 July, two unions violated the regulatory capital adequacy ratio (N1).

Figure 30. Distribution of capital* adequacy ratios by share of credit unions' assets



* The core capital was used as of 1 January 2025, and regulatory capital was introduced to assess the N1 ratio from January 2025 onward.

Finance Companies

In Q2, the assets of finance companies decreased, by 16.4% qoq (-3.3% yoy), as some large financial institutions were removed from the Register. The asset structure of finance companies remained unchanged, while their equity grew somewhat.

Figure 31. Finance companies' asset structure, UAH billions

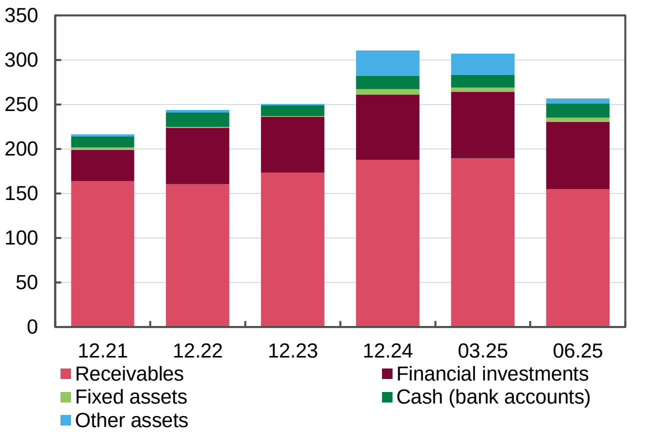
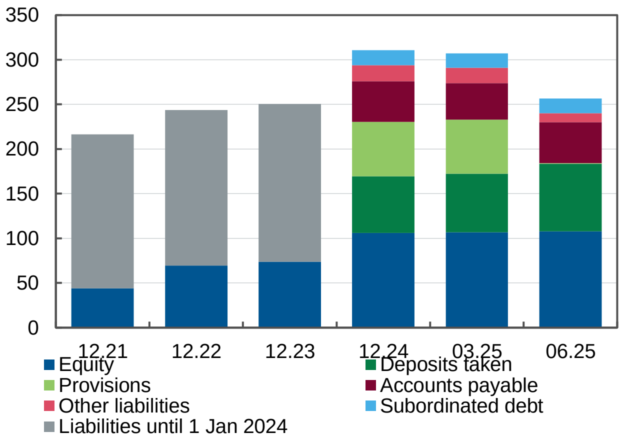


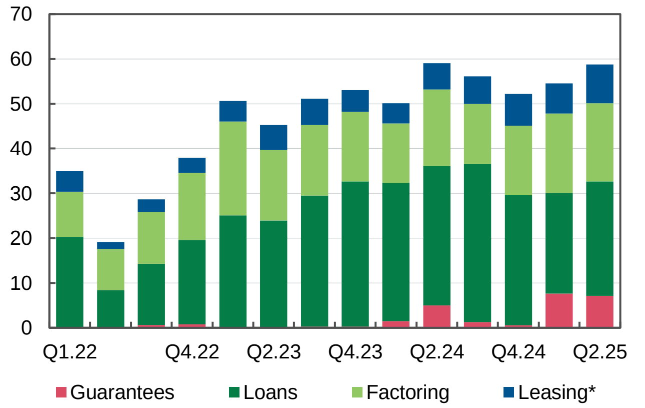
Figure 32. Composition of finance companies' equity and liabilities, UAH billions



For the period of up to 1 January 2024, the gray column shows the aggregated liabilities of institutions.

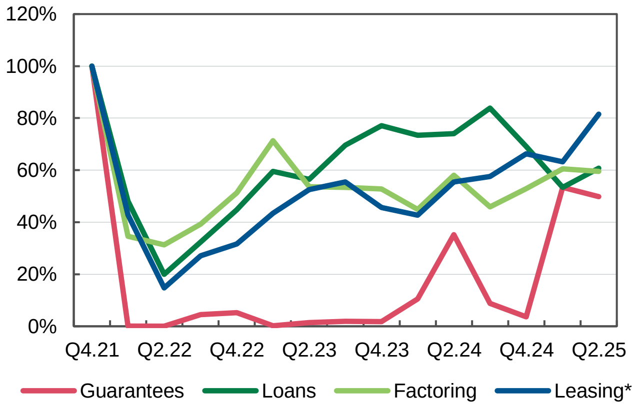
In Q2, lending continued to be the largest service provided by finance companies in terms of volume. Volumes of new loans increased by 13.6%. The volume of financial leasing also increased by almost a third. Factoring transactions, as well as the provision of guarantees, dropped by 1.5% and 6.6%, respectively.

Figure 33. Financial services provided by finance companies, by type of service (quarterly data), UAH billions



* From 1 January 2024, legal-entity lessors received the status of finance companies.

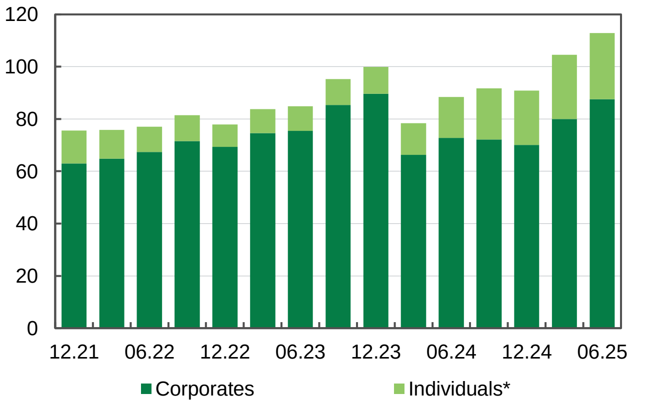
Figure 34. Financial services provided by finance companies, by type of service, Q4 2021 = 100%



* From 1 January 2024, legal-entity lessors received the status of finance companies.

In Q2, finance companies' loan portfolios grew to once again reach their highest level. The corporate portfolio grew by 9.3% (+20.2% yoy) and the retail one by 3.8% (+62.2% yoy).

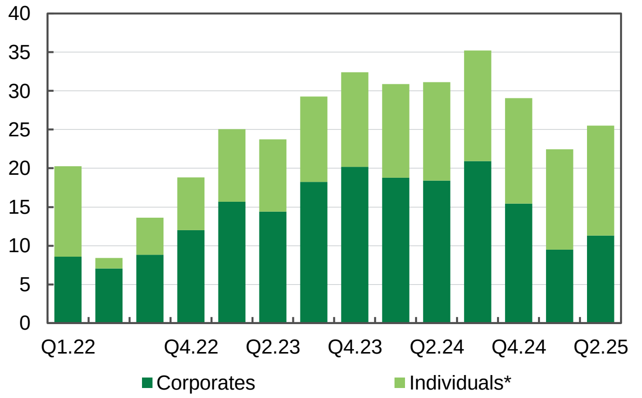
Figure 35. Amount of outstanding loans, end of the period, UAH billions



* Including sole proprietors.

In April–June, after declining over the previous two quarters, new lending increased for both households and businesses. The volume of loans to households increased by 9.6%, and to the corporate sector by 19.2%.

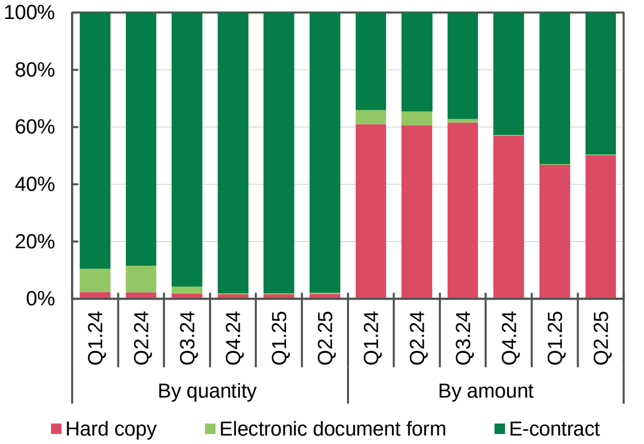
Figure 36. Loans issued during quarter by finance companies, by borrower category, UAH billions



* Including sole proprietors.

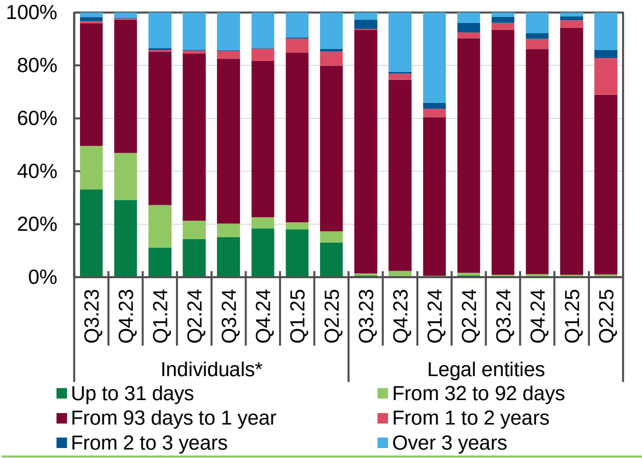
In Q2, the share of loan agreements concluded in paper form slightly increased in terms of both their total volume and amounts of the concluded agreements.

Figure 37. Shares of finance companies' loan agreements concluded during the quarter, by form of conclusion



The declared maturity of new corporate and retail loans rose in Q2.

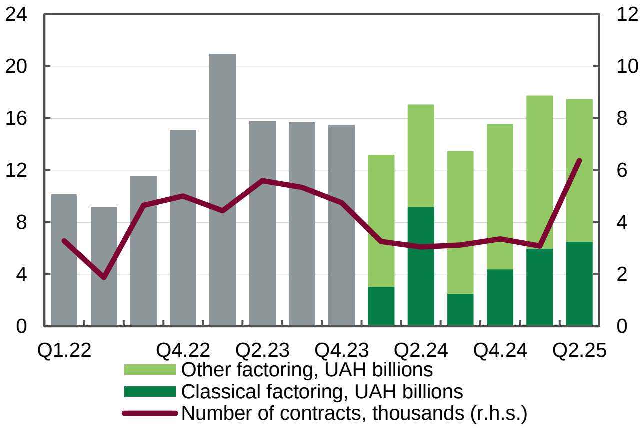
Figure 38. Breakdown of loans issued during quarter by finance companies, by maturity and client type



* Including sole proprietors.

In Q2, volumes of factoring transactions decreased somewhat. Classic financial leasing transactions grew in volume for three straight quarters.

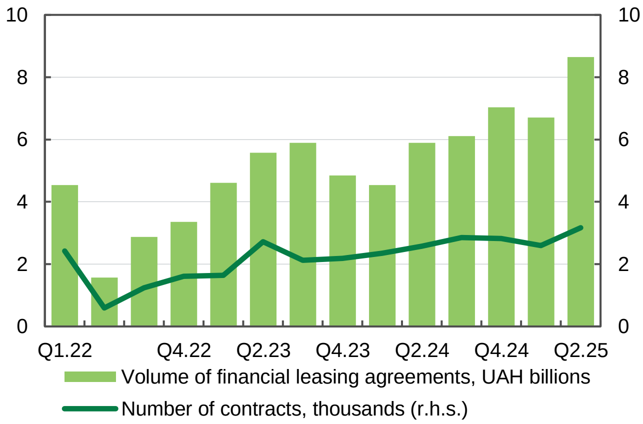
Figure 39. Volume and number of factoring agreements*



* Until 2024, factoring transactions were not broken down by type in the statistics. From 2024 onward, classical factoring refers to financing a company's accounts receivable, and other factoring refers to the assignment of claims (cession), which is usually the purchase of bad debts on loans.

Financial leasing volumes grew by 29% in Q2, despite the market exit of a large lessor.

Figure 40. Volume and number of financial leasing agreements*



* Starting from 1 January 2024, financial leasing transactions are carried out exclusively by finance companies.

In January–June, finance companies generated larger profits compared to the same period of the previous three years. State-owned Ukrfinzhytlo accounted for almost half of the profit. More than 80% of finance companies were profitable. The return on equity was slightly lower compared to H1 2024.

Figure 41. Financial performance of finance companies on cumulative basis, UAH billions

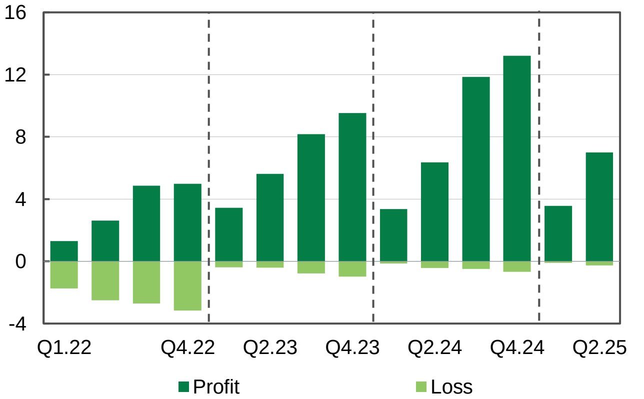
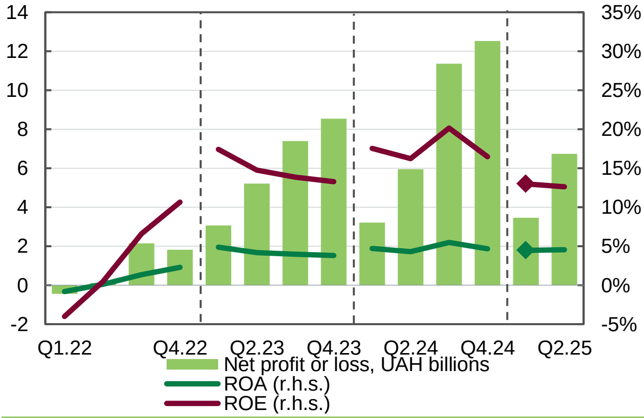


Figure 42. Financial performance of finance companies (on cumulative basis) and their return ratios



Pawnshops

In Q2, pawnshops' assets increased by 1.9% qoq (+15.4% yoy). The loan portfolio grew by 1.7% qoq (16.9% yoy), while fixed assets decreased and cash increased. Pawnshops' equity rose by 3.0% qoq (+3.0% yoy).

Figure 43. Pawnshop's assets, UAH billions

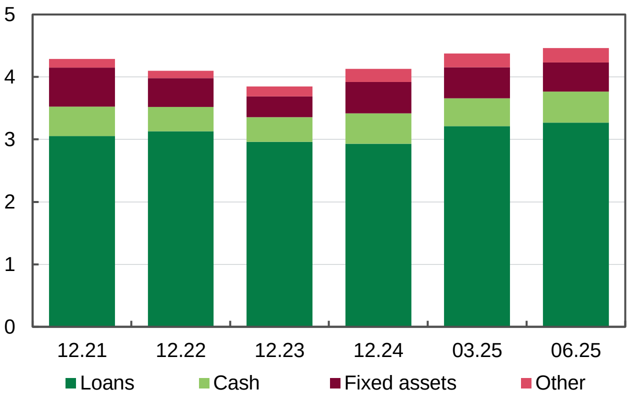
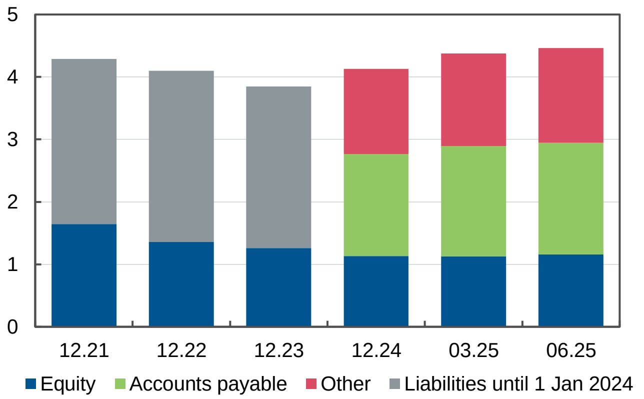


Figure 44. Pawnshops' liabilities and equity, UAH billions



For the period of up to 1 January 2024, the gray column shows the aggregated liabilities of institutions.

In Q2, volumes of new loans increased by 16.7%. The collateral coverage ratio dropped to 35%. The loan portfolio structure by type of collateral was unchanged, dominated by products made of precious metals and gems.

Figure 45. Amount of loans issued by pawnshops during the quarter and collateral coverage ratio

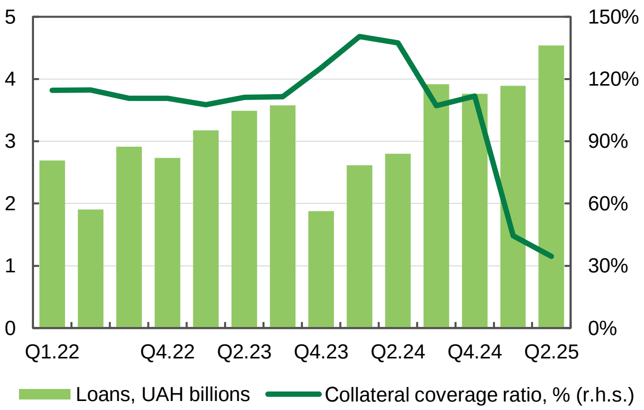
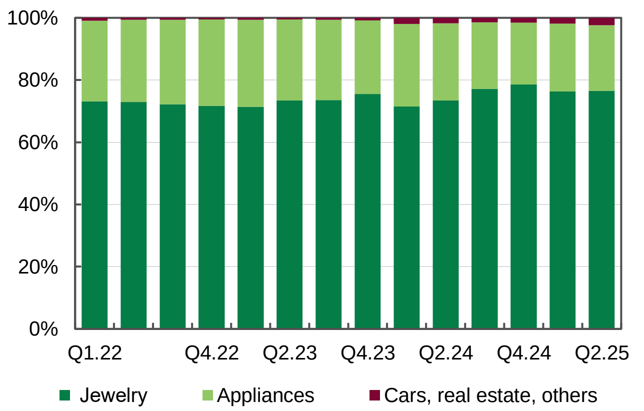


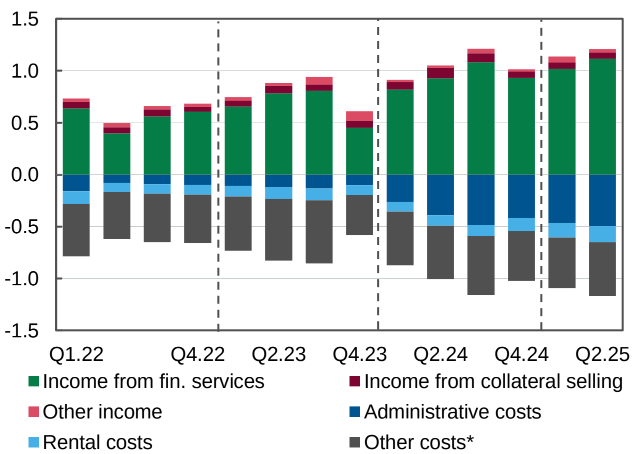
Figure 46. Pawnshop's loan portfolio structure by type of collateral



The share of loans secured with cars, real estate, and other assets was 2.42%.

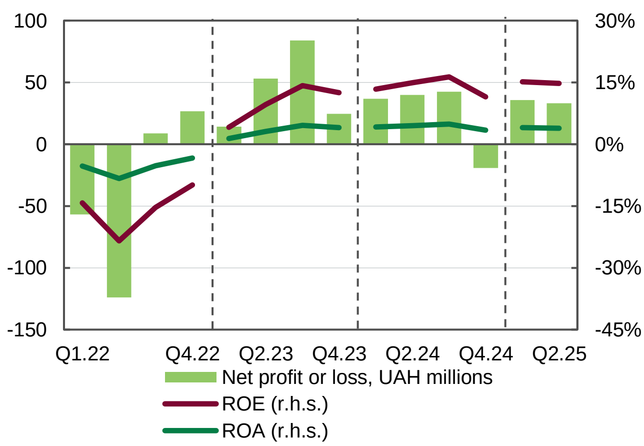
In Q2, income from financial services increased by 9.7%. Income from disposal of collateral decreased by 3.8%. At the same time, pawnshops' expenses rose as well. However, according to the results of Q2, the segment made a profit, albeit slightly smaller than in the previous quarter. Return on assets and return equity were at the same level as last year.

Figure 47. Structure of pawnshops' income and expenses, UAH billions



* Including expenses related to selling and maintaining pledged property.

Figure 48. Financial performance of pawnshops



Notes

The source for the data is the National Bank of Ukraine, unless otherwise noted.

This review covers NBU-regulated non-bank financial institutions unless stated otherwise. Unless noted otherwise, the sample consists of institutions that were solvent at each reporting date and submitted their reports. The calculation of changes in insurers' performance indicators for the period take into account data of insurers that were removed from the Register before the period in which such removal took place.

Along with filing Q2 2025 reports, NBFIs could update their reporting data for Q1 2025. Retrospective adjustments were therefore made to some of the indicators. Any changes in the indicator calculation methodology are reflected in the respective notes to the figures. The reclassification of reporting components by market participants as a result of the transition to the new reporting forms might also have affected the dynamics of the indicators.

The sum of individual components and the total may differ due to rounding.

Terms and Abbreviations:

C&C	Comprehensive and collision insurance – insurance of land transport (including railway transport)
Retention ratio	The ratio of net premiums to gross premiums
CU	Credit union
MTIBU	Motor (Transport) Insurance Bureau of Ukraine
NBU	National Bank of Ukraine
NBFIs	Non-bank financial institutions
Net-based	Including the impact of reinsurance
NPL	Non-performing loan
MTPL	Compulsory Motor Third Party Liability Insurance
Register	State Register of Financial Institutions
Non-life insurers	Insurers engaged in types of insurance other than life insurance
Ratio of claims paid	The ratio of claim payments to premiums for four quarters preceding the estimate date
Life insurers	Insurers engaged in life insurance
CIR	Cost-to-income ratio. The ratio of operating expenses to operating income
MCR	The minimum capital requirement for an insurer
Net combined ratio	The net loss ratio increased by the ratio of the sum of commissions, acquisition expenses, income tax, commission income received from other insurers and reinsurers, taxes on reinsurance transactions with non-resident reinsurers, and changes in the amount of funds with the MTIBU to net premiums earned
Net investment ratio	The ratio of the sum of investment income and income from placement of funds in the centralized insurance reserve funds of the MTIBU, net of investment management expenses, to net premiums earned
Net loss ratio	The ratio of the sum of claims paid, loss adjustment expenses, and changes in loss reserves, net of income from recourse and subrogations, income from reinsurance claims, and changes in claims against a reinsurer to net premiums earned
Net operating ratio	The difference between the net combined ratio and the net investment ratio
ROA	Return on assets
ROE	Return on equity
SCR	Solvency capital requirement for an insurer
pp	Percentage point
UAH	Ukrainian hryvnia
qoq	Quarter-on-quarter
mln	Million
bn	Billion
r.h.s.	Right-hand scale
yoy	Year-on-year
H	Half of a year
Q	Quarter