Global Insolvency Outlook 2026-27: Don't look down!

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Allianz Research

Content

Executive Summary

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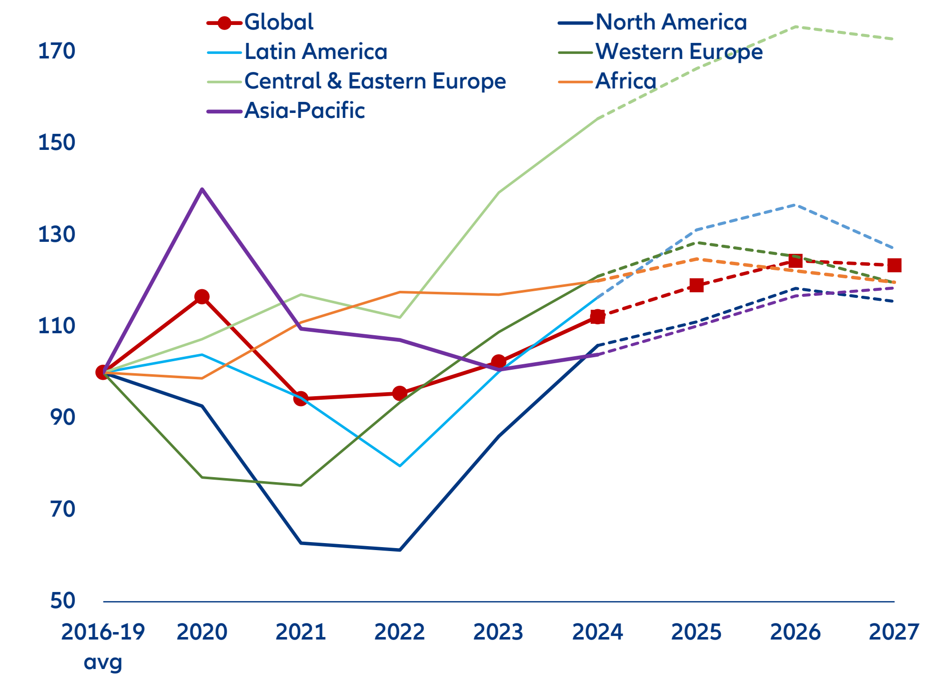
- **Trade rerouting and (energy) deflation have prevented tariffs from unleashing the wave of corporate insolvencies many feared.** Since early 2025, the Trump administration's sweeping import duties (11% effective rate in August; 14% likely by year-end) have reshaped global trade flows without triggering a surge in US insolvencies. Large firms were cushioned by foreign exporters' price moderation and the widespread rerouting of goods through third countries such as India and Vietnam, which kept costs in check. Tariffs have also shielded US domestic firms against foreign competition. Over the first half of 2025, we estimate that tariffs contributed to decrease insolvencies by -4pps while a positive demand effect managed to offset most of the negative effects from increasing input costs for US firms, resulting in a modest +4% increase overall. Nevertheless, as mitigation strategies wear thin and tariff pass-through increases, while demand is expected to slow down, we foresee a catch-up of insolvencies in the next quarters. The US is likely to end 2025 with a +9% increase.
- **Countries whose economies lean heavily on exports could still feel the pinch.** We find that decreasing exports leads to rising insolvencies in countries such as Canada, France, Spain and the Netherlands. In the worst-case scenario, Canada could face an extra 1,900 insolvent companies, France +6,000, Spain up to +2,900 and the Netherlands +700. In contrast, we find negligible impact from lower exports on corporate insolvencies in Germany, the UK, Italy and Belgium either due to diversified export markets, a higher domestic base or stronger financial positions.
- **We expect global business insolvencies to rise by +6% in 2025, and again by +5% in 2026, before a modest decline by –1% in 2027. Next year will thus mark five consecutive years of increases to reach a record high number of bankruptcies, +24% above pre-pandemic average.** Year-to-date date data already show significant increases across regions, particularly in Asia and Western Europe, with notable jumps in Italy (+38%) and Switzerland (+26%). Key economies show mixed patterns: Germany is likely to see +2,500 additional cases and the US +2,100, while the UK should stabilize. Large firms are not immune, with 327 major insolvencies recorded over the first three quarters of 2025 – one case every 20 hours, fueling the risk of domino effects. Looking ahead, regional divergence will persist in 2026, with the US and China respectively posting another +8% and +10% increase in corporate insolvencies and thus driving the bulk of the 2026 increase. In the meantime, Western Europe will already experience a modest decrease next year by -2%.
- **If the current AI-induced boom were to burst in a shock similar to the dotcom bubble of 2001-2002, we expect a surge of bankruptcies by +4,500 companies in the US, +4,000 in Germany, +1,000 in France and +1,100 in the UK.** Over the last few years, business creation has accelerated, particularly in Europe where new registrations were 9% higher in 2021-2024

compared to 2016-2019, and in the US, where business applications are 36% higher. This proliferation of new businesses increases insolvency risks: startups typically face higher financial fragility, new entrants often employ aggressive pricing that pressures established firms and higher firm density during economic downturns creates more zombie companies. The potential for bankruptcies has particularly increased in countries where the number of new businesses is growing faster than business bankruptcies, including Italy, France, Portugal and, to a lesser extent, Belgium.

- **Watch out! Three cyclical tailwinds could turn to headwinds in the short to medium term and weigh on the insolvency outlook: growth, financial conditions and fiscal.** First,resilient economic growth could remain stubbornly below the threshold needed to stabilize insolvencies. Based on historical standards, the US (+1.6% GDP growth in 2026) and Eurozone (+0.9%) would fall short (by +0.6pp and +0.3pp respectively) of the rates needed to prevent insolvency numbers from rising further. This persistent growth gap could intensify competition, erode pricing power and squeeze already-thin profit margins for vulnerable firms. Second, financing conditions could end up being tighter than expected, widening the gap between well-capitalized large companies and struggling SMEs. Stubbornly high interest rates would particularly strain debt-heavy and capital-intensive businesses, with credit-supply constraints potentially increasing insolvencies. Especially, easing financial conditions need to translate into higher credit flows and we estimate that credit would need to increase by about +2.5% over 2026 both in the US and Germany to stabilize the level of insolvencies in 2026 (vs +2.5% y/y in Q1 2025 for the US and +1.1% y/y in August for Germany). A similar increase would allow France and the UK to reduce insolvencies by a further -5pps and -2.5pps respectively. Finally, fiscally-incentivized sectors, especially in construction, which is still hampered by high interest rates dampening demand, could suffer from more fiscal discipline in public infrastructure or instance. Historically the sector accounts for approximately 20% of all insolvencies (17% in Germany, 18% in the UK, 22% in France, 19% in Italy). Similarly, the automotive sector is also on the watchlist, given the perfect storm of technological disruption and heightened competition. The sector is expecting subsidies to help cushion the shocks but cash-strained countries could be more reluctant to support.

Figure 1: Global and regional insolvency indices, yearly level, basis 100: 2016-2019 average



Source: Allianz Research

Figure 2: Insolvency heat map 2025 (left) and 2026 (right)

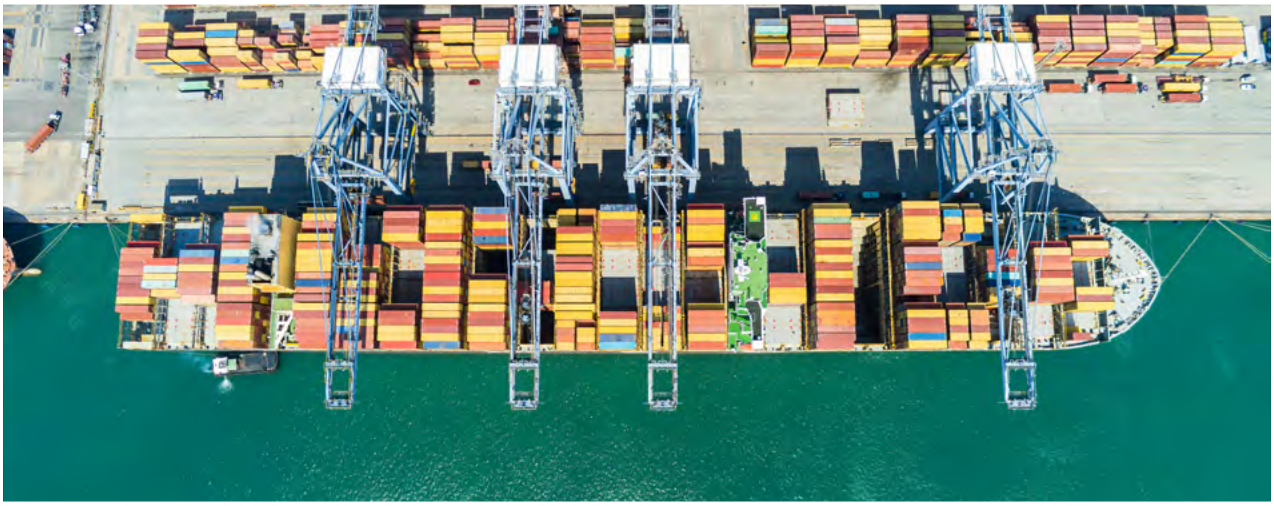
2025 expected change (y/y)	Very low level (more than -15%)	Low level (-15% to 0%)	High level (0% to +25%)	Very high level (+25% and more)
Noticeably increasing (>10%)	Turkiye	Czechia	Germany Italy	Australia Brazil Finland Greece Hong-Kong Poland Singapore Slovakia South Korea Switzerland
Increasing (+5% to +10%)		China	Belgium Estonia Luxembourg US	Austria Morocco New-Zealand
Increasing (+0% to +5%)	Chile	Netherlands	France Ireland Japan	
Decreasing	India Latvia Lithuania Portugal Russia South Africa Taïwan	Norway Denmark Romania Bulgaria		Canada Colombia Hungary Spain Sweden UK

2025 expected level compared to 2016-19

2026 expected change (y/y)	Very low level (more than -15%)	Low level (-15% to 0%)	High level (0% to +25%)	Very high level (+25% and more)
Noticeably increasing (>5%)	Russia	Turkiye	China US	Brazil Poland
Increasing (+0% to +5%)	India		Germany Italy	Greece Slovakia Spain
Decreasing (0% to -5%)	Chile Lithuania Portugal South Africa Taïwan	Bulgaria Czechia Denmark Netherlands Norway Romania	France Ireland Japan Luxembourg	Colombia Morocco Singapore UK
Noticeably decreasing (>-5%)	Latvia		Belgium Estonia New-Zealand	Australia Austria Canada Finland Hong-Kong Hungary South Korea Sweden Switzerland

2026 expected level compared to 2016-19

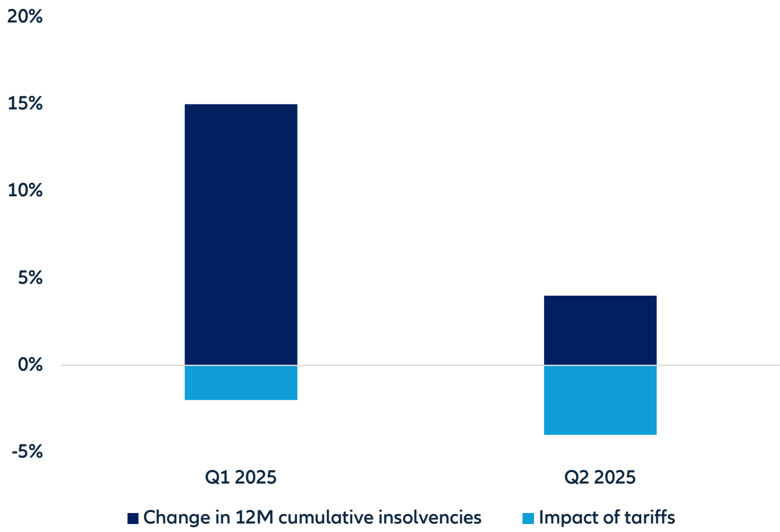
Source: Allianz Research



No tariff blow for firms (so far)

Rerouting and a dose of deflationary relief have spared US corporates from the insolvency wave many feared. Since early 2025, the Trump administration's sweeping import duties – an effective tariff rate of 11.2% by August that could climb toward 14% by year-end – have upended global trade flows without triggering a surge in US business failures. Importers and foreign manufacturers have largely absorbed the shock. Many exporters slashed prices to stay competitive, even finding new routes through third countries like India, Vietnam and Mexico to dodge the highest duties. This widespread rerouting meant US firms often faced smaller cost increases than feared. In fact, we estimate that for 77% of products, tariffs are being borne by either by overseas suppliers accepting thinner margins or by end-consumers paying slightly more – leaving only 23% of the burden for American manufacturers. In sectors such as electronics and tech, US import prices have actually fallen as Chinese and other Asian exporters cut prices to retain market share. Plunging shipping rates (nearly 50% below last year's levels) and cheaper oil have further eased import costs. Meanwhile, the tariffs themselves have acted as a shield for domestic producers, curbing foreign competition in the US market. The net result is that the "protectionist shock" has been milder than expected. Overall, we estimate that over the first half of 2025, tariffs contributed to decrease insolvencies by -4pps while a positive demand effect managed to offset most of the negative effects from increasing input costs for US firms, resulting in a modest +4% increase in insolvencies.

Figure 3: Impact of tariffs on US insolvencies (y/y%)

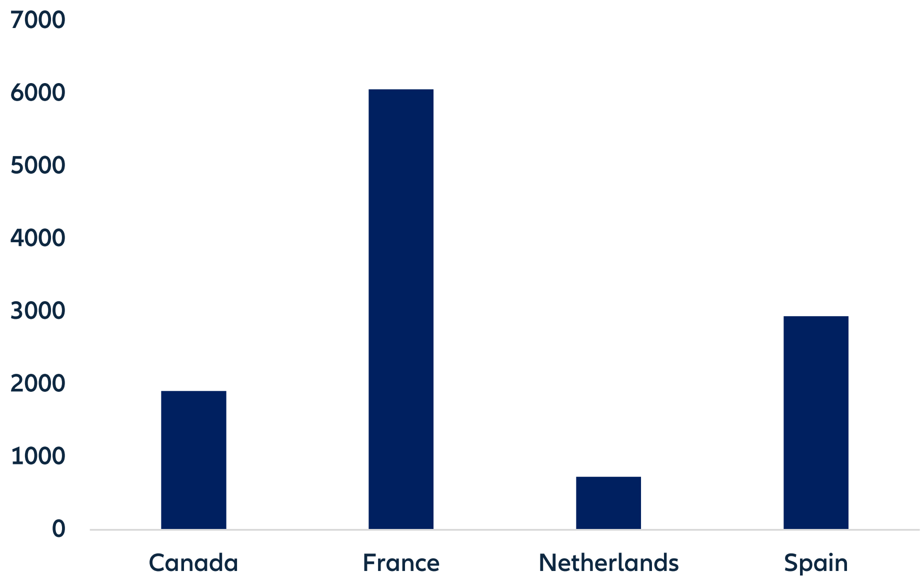


Source: Allianz Research

The reprieve may prove temporary. The brunt of the tariff effect could simply be delayed, not dodged entirely. As foreign exporters' ability to absorb costs reaches its limit, more of the tariffs will inevitably pass through to US prices. As import prices rise, we expect that by mid-2026 the tariff pass-through will contribute an extra +0.6pp to US inflation. The longer the trade war drags on, the more US businesses and consumers will feel it in higher costs. Up to now, many companies have been riding on strong sales and pricing power at home – supported by resilient demand and tight labor markets, helping them offset rising input costs. But that dynamic is starting to turn. Growth is cooling and financial conditions remain tight. If tariffs increasingly feed into prices just as consumption slows, US firms could find themselves squeezed from both sides. We expect a catch-up of insolvencies in the next quarters and the US is likely to end 2025 with an increase of +9% in insolvencies.

The fallout from the trade war may ultimately hit the hardest outside US borders. If global trade volumes stagnate (+0.6%in 2026, following +2% this year), export-driven economies could feel the squeeze on corporate financials. Many countries surfed the US import boom in early 2025 by diverting shipments or finding niche markets, but a prolonged trade conflict means overall trade flows could dry up. That spells trouble for nations whose firms rely heavily on foreign markets for revenue. In particular, we find that decreasing exports lead to rising insolvencies in countries like Canada, France, Spain and the Netherlands[3]. In a worst-case scenario, our estimates suggest that the potential hit from US tariffs could translate into significant export losses for these countries, ranging from -USD2bn for Spain to -USD41bn for Canada. In such a scenario, Canada might see an extra 1,900 companies go bust (see Figure 4). France could tally about 6,000 additional insolvencies, Spain up to 2,900 and the Netherlands around 700 above baseline levels, all due to lost export business. In contrast, a few major economies look more insulated from export volatility: We find little impact of lower exports for corporate insolvencies in Germany, the UK, Italy and Belgium. Companies in these countries benefit from more diversified export markets, larger domestic bases or stronger balance sheets that provide a buffer.

Figure 4: Potential additional insolvencies due to export losses



Source: Allianz Research

[1] See our latest Global Economic Outlook: [Economic Outlook 2025-27: 10 Top-of-Mind Questions, Answered | Allianz]

[2] We estimate a regression of US insolvencies on domestic demand, unemployment, interest rates and tariffs receipts. We then compute the contribution of tariffs receipts to insolvency dynamics.

[3] We regress insolvencies on exports, domestic demand, unemployment and interest rates and look at the significance and size of the coefficients associated with exports.

Figure 5: Top sectors exposed to US tariffs risk, selected European countries (Germany, France, UK, Italy, Spain, the Netherlands, Belgium, Ireland), effective tariff rate as of July

Product	Country	% of Total Exports by country	Effective Tariff Rate by country (%)
Machinery and mechanical appliances, boilers, nuclear reactors (HS 84)	Netherlands	23.2	7.1
	Italy	20.9	10.7
	UK	20.4	6.1
	Switzerland	20.4	6.1
	Germany	19.5	11.2
	France	18.0	8.8
	Spain	14.2	10.8
Vehicles and parts and accessories (HS 87)	Germany	21.0	25.0
	UK	16.2	10.9
Pharmaceutical products (HS 30)	Belgium	55.6	0.0
	Switzerland	48.0	0.0
	Ireland	42.1	0.0
	Germany	16.8	0.2
	Italy	15.2	0.0
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts (HS 85)	France	9.4	10.8
	Germany	9.4	10.8
	Spain	8.5	11.1
Organic chemicals (HS 29)	Ireland	32.0	0.2
Beverages, spirits and vinegar (HS 22)	France	8.0	10.2

Source: Allianz Research

2025: Another global increase

So far this year, insolvencies continue to rise in most countries – as expected[4]. The first half of 2025 saw our Global Insolvency Index[5] rise by +5% year-on-year, maintaining similar momentum in both Q1 and Q2. While this represents a softer increase compared to previous quarters, it marks the 12th consecutive quarter of rising insolvencies since mid-2022. Consequently, our headline indicator has increased by +7% when considering the cumulative four quarters. Preliminary figures available for Q3 confirm that the upward trend persists globally, with two-thirds of countries recording year-on-year increases when looking at cumulative 12-month data, and more than half showing year-on-year increases in year-to-date figures. These year-to-date statistics reveal significant jumps across all regions, particularly in Asia (+39% year-on-year, with Hong Kong and Singapore at +33%) and Western Europe (+38% and +26% in Italy and Switzerland), as well as the Americas (+16%).

Overall, 14 out of the 44 countries we monitor continue to post double-digit increases. However, a trend reversal has begun with a growing number of countries experiencing decreasing insolvencies across all regions. While 10 countries saw decreases in 2024, year-to-date data suggest at least five additional countries will join this group, with four more countries (US, UK, South Africa and Estonia) recording nearly flat levels compared to the same period last year. Notable exceptions with double-digit decreases can be found in all regions: Asia (India and Taiwan), the Americas (Canada) and Europe (the Netherlands and Russia).

Large firms are not immune to the rise in non-payment risk. Our internal monitoring of large company insolvencies[6] indicates persistently high levels globally for the first three quarters of 2025. There were 327 insolvencies of firms with annual turnover exceeding EUR50mn from Q1 to Q3 2025, representing a -3% y/y decrease (i.e.-11 cases). This marks the third-highest start of the year total since we began monitoring in 2015, translating to one case every 20 hours, or more than one case per day. Overall, these large insolvencies are fueling the risk of a domino effect, potentially boosting insolvencies among smaller firms due to their extensive supplier networks.

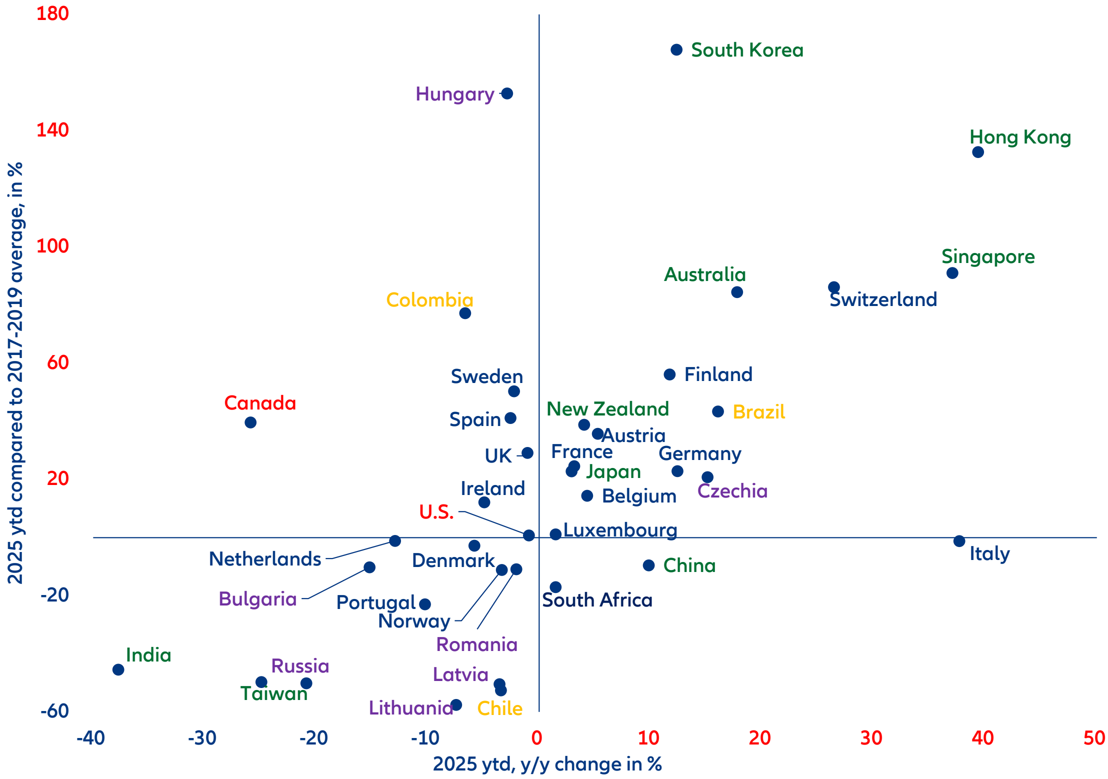
The most affected sectors globally were services (54 cases), retail (48 cases) and construction (46 cases). Services and retail cases were particularly prevalent in Western Europe and North America, while construction insolvencies were especially notable in Western Europe and Asia. The automotive sector stands out with the largest severity in terms of turnover (EUR1,145mn on average for 22 cases), due to a large case in China in Q1.

[4] See our latest update on global insolvencies included in Mid-year economic outlook 2025-26: Summertime sadness | Allianz and our previous extended report on global insolvencies The corporate battlefield: Global insolvencies in times of war economics

[5] Covering 44 countries that account for 85% of global GDP 2024, see statistical appendix

[6] Firms with an annual turnover exceeding EUR50mn, based on the reporting of Allianz Trade business units

Figure 6: Business insolvencies – Year-to-date 2025 figures available as of mid-October



Source: Allianz Research

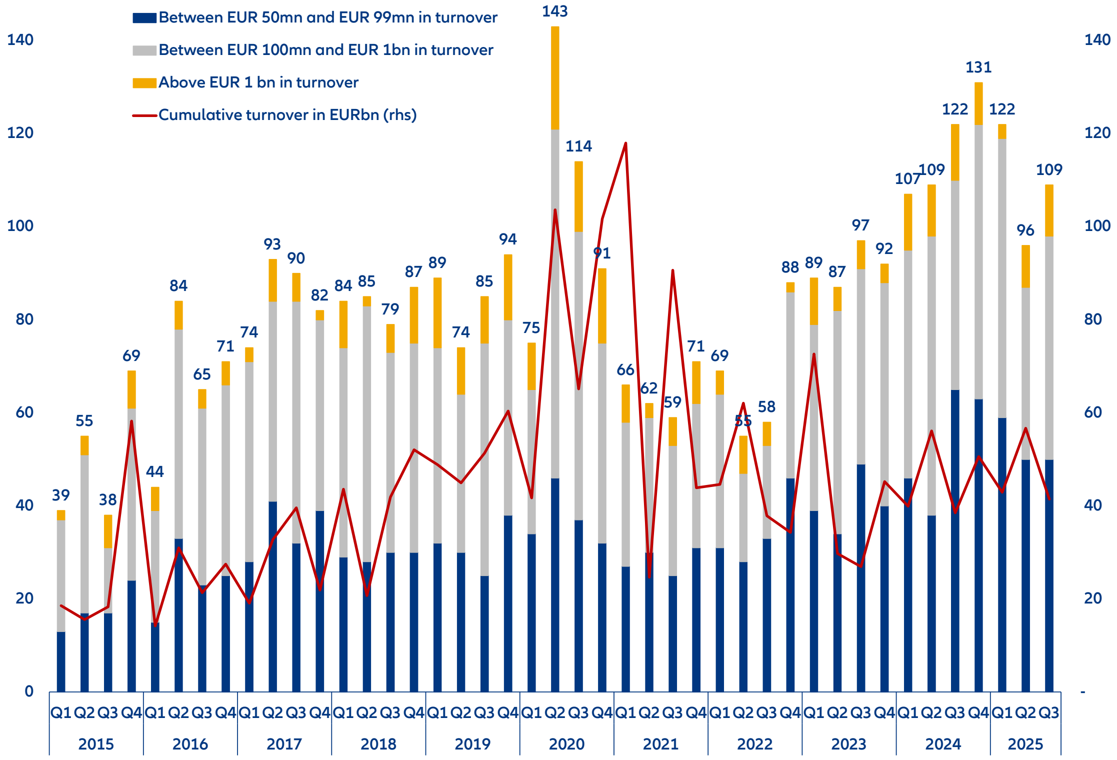
This is followed by retail (EUR960mn for 48 cases) and transportation (EUR820mn for 6 cases), while the average size of major insolvencies remains elevated globally (EUR433mn for Q1-Q3 versus EUR395mn in 2024).

In the US, alternative data providers such as S&P, UBS and Bloomberg[7] have also noted a prolonged high number of large cases, all pointing to another year-on-year increase in Q3, but not the surge feared by the trade war. Yet, this has led to year-to-date increases ranging from +7% (Bloomberg) to +24% (S&P).

A broad-based rise across sectors, with few sectors escaping the national trend. The country-wide situation often sets the trend for most sectors, with differences in intensity and timing, though this is not an absolute rule. In the Americas, Canada saw 21 out of 22 sectors reporting a noticeable decrease in insolvencies in the first part of the year, with mining/quarrying (+7 cases to 17, year-to-date as of July) as the only exception. In the US, the rebound in large firm insolvencies for the first three quarters is visible in 11 out of 16 sectors monitored through Bloomberg, and eight out of 12 sectors monitored through S&P, with healthcare, financials, materials and energy as exceptions. In Asia, Japan saw seven out of 10 sectors contributing to the national rise in the first part of the year, with wholesale (-79 cases year-to-date to 755 as of August), transport (-50 to 263) and finance (-5 to 12) as exceptions. In Europe, examining the main economic sectors across our sample of 27 countries reveals a prolonged broad-based rise in insolvencies, with 53% (115 out of 218 sectors monitored) recording an increase over the first half of 2025 compared to the same period of 2024. This outcome shows slightly less momentum compared to 2023 (130 sectors in Q4) and 2024 (129 sectors per quarter on average), though Q2 remained strong (127 sectors, up from 109 in Q1). Manufacturing, trade, hospitality and B2B services posted increases in at least half of European countries, while transportation & storage recorded rises in two-thirds of them. Information & communication and construction both saw more decreases than increases, though construction had previously experienced a massive rebound since 2020. Construction stands out with a strong catch-up above pre-pandemic levels (2016-2019 average) in several countries (15), along with hospitality (14) and B2C services (13). Transportation & storage remains an outlier in this respect. Western European countries record the largest numbers of sectors above pre-pandemic levels of business insolvencies, notably the UK, Sweden, Austria, France, Spain and Germany – all with all sectors in that situation – with Italy and Portugal as exceptions.

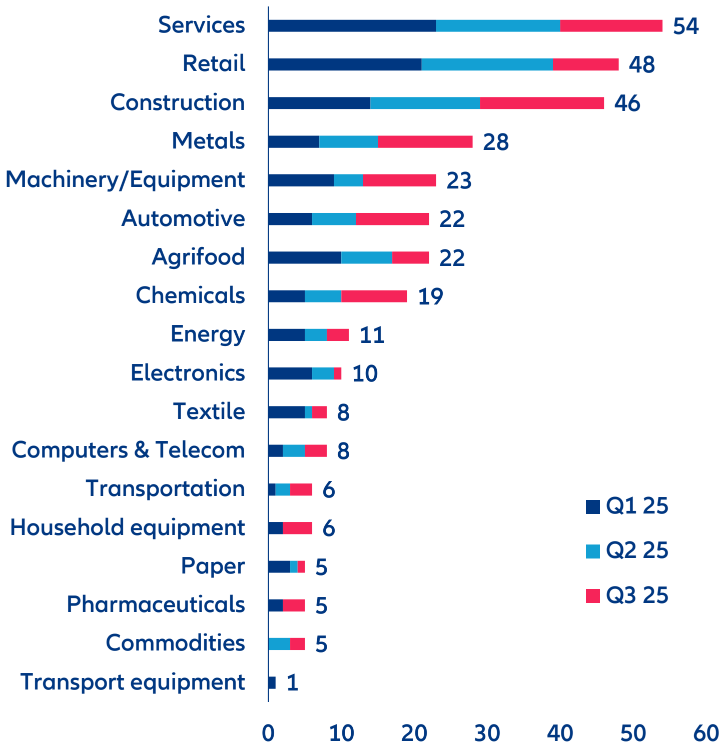
[7] Bloomberg: Firms with USD50m+ in liabilities at the time of the bankruptcy filing; S&P CapitalIQ: Firms with public debt where either assets or liabilities at the time of the bankruptcy filing are greater than or equal to USD2mn, or private companies where either assets or liabilities at the time of the bankruptcy filing are greater than or equal to USD10mn. UBS: US chapter 7, 11 and 15 bankruptcy filings.

Figure 7: Major insolvencies, quarterly number, by size of turnover



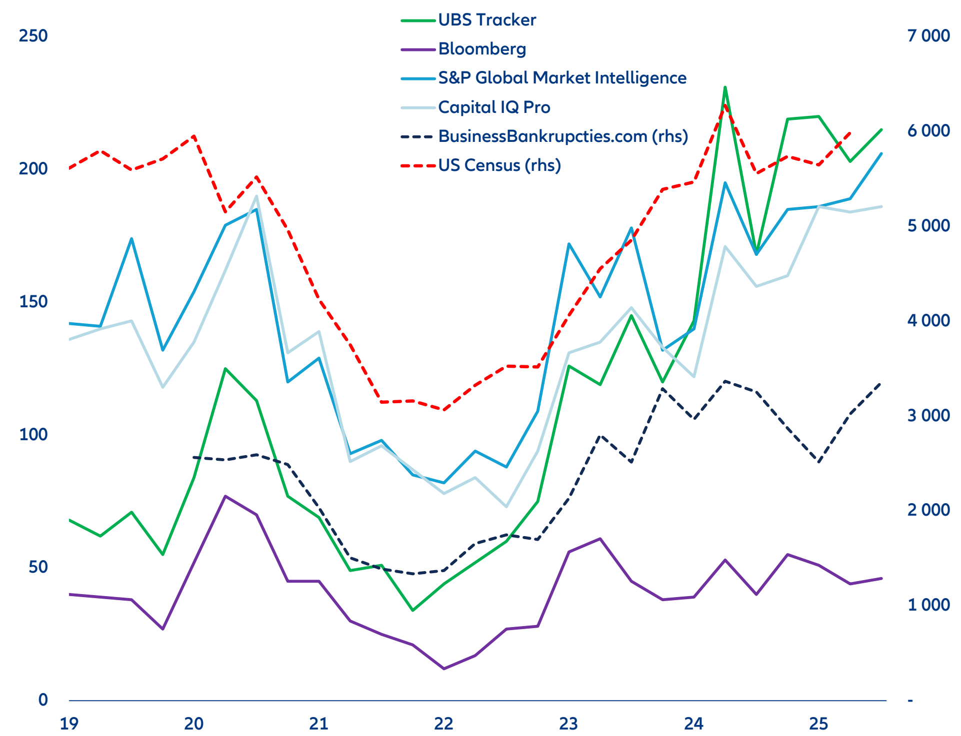
Source: Allianz Research

Figure 8: Major insolvencies, year-to-date number, by sector



Source: Allianz Research

Figure 9: US insolvencies, quarterly number, by dataprovider



Source: Allianz Research

Figure 10: H1 2025 number of insolvencies, y/y change in % and comparison with 2016-19 average level*, selected European countries

	Industry	Construction	Trade	Transport & storage	Accommod. & food service activities	Information & communic.	Finance, insurance, real estate, B2B activities	Education, human health & social work activities	ALL SECTORS
Belgium	0	10	-2	9	-3	4	7	2	3
Bulgaria	-31	-45	28	-28	-32	19	-57	20	13
Czechia	4	7	7	-4	17	3	25	9	9
Denmark	3	-14	-9	12	-4	-11	-4	-17	-7
Germany	11	9	10	2	28	13	6	12	10
Spain	6	0	-10	16	9	-24	-10	0	-3
France	0	-1	-2	11	10	10	2	9	3
Italy	3	31	-2	15	5	11	15	19	10
Luxembourg	57	-11	-3	78	7	-9	24	23	7
Netherlands	-2	-19	-3	-32	-6	14	-10	-25	-11
Austria	10	-7	3	10	3	-27	34	-8	7
Portugal	-29	-12	3	31	-9	-45	23	-36	-11
Romania	14	4	17	30	20	-22	22	23	15
Finland	18	-1	11	42	36	-19	19	27	15
Sweden	8	-5	5	9	13	1	-1	-10	0
Norway	-13	-3	-4	26	7	-4	18	36	5
UK	4	-2	4	-18	-6	-4	3	1	0

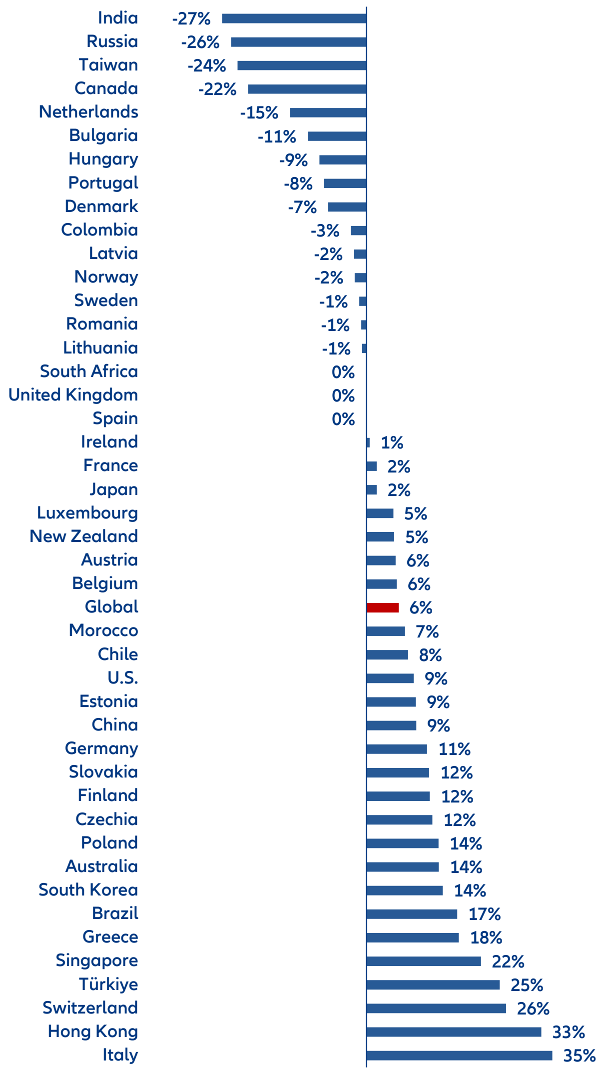
(*) non-seasonally adjusted numbers; colored cells indicate a higher level compared to 2016-2019 average

Sources: DeStatis, ONS, SCB, Eurostat, Allianz Research

We expect our headline indicator to end the year with a +6% increase year-on-year, slightly lower compared to our previous expectation[8] (-1pp from July). This revision reflects the infra-annual momentum observed since then and our updated macroeconomic outlook[9]. Both factors have led to upward revisions for the full year 2025, notably for Switzerland, Singapore and Hong Kong, and to a lesser extent for South Africa, Turkey, the Baltics, Czechia and Belgium. We have also made downward adjustments for Russia, India, the Netherlands and Canada, though these do not modify the overall picture.

Business insolvencies on the rise in 3 out of 5 countries in 2025, representing 68% of global GDP. The average rise for these countries should stand at +13% year-on-year, following +20% in 2024, and half of these countries will post increases of less than +10%. Regionally, these trends will translate into increases across all regions, with Latin America leading (+13% year-on-year), followed by Central and Eastern Europe (+7%), Asia-Pacific (+6%), Western Europe (+5%) and North America (+5%). The top five largest increases are likely to occur in Italy, Hong Kong, Switzerland, Türkiye and Singapore in relative terms (+35%, +33%, +26%, +25% and +22% year-on-year, respectively), and in Italy, Germany, Switzerland and the US in absolute terms (+3,400 cases, +2,500, +2,300, and +2,100, respectively). Simultaneously, more countries will see stable insolvency numbers (UK, Spain and South Africa) or decreases (15 countries, up from 10 in 2024). For this set of countries, the annual decrease in business insolvencies will average -9%, compared to -16% in 2024, with the largest decreases likely in India (-27%), Russia (-26%), Taiwan (-24%), Canada (-22%) and the Netherlands (-15%). These countries account for a higher share of global GDP (17%, up from 9% in 2024) and our Global Insolvency Index (20%), significantly contributing to moderating the annual increase of our headline indicator.

Figure 11: 2025 business insolvencies, annual changes in %



Source: Allianz Research

[8] See our latest update on global insolvencies included in the Mid-year economic outlook 2025-26: Summertime sadness | Allianz

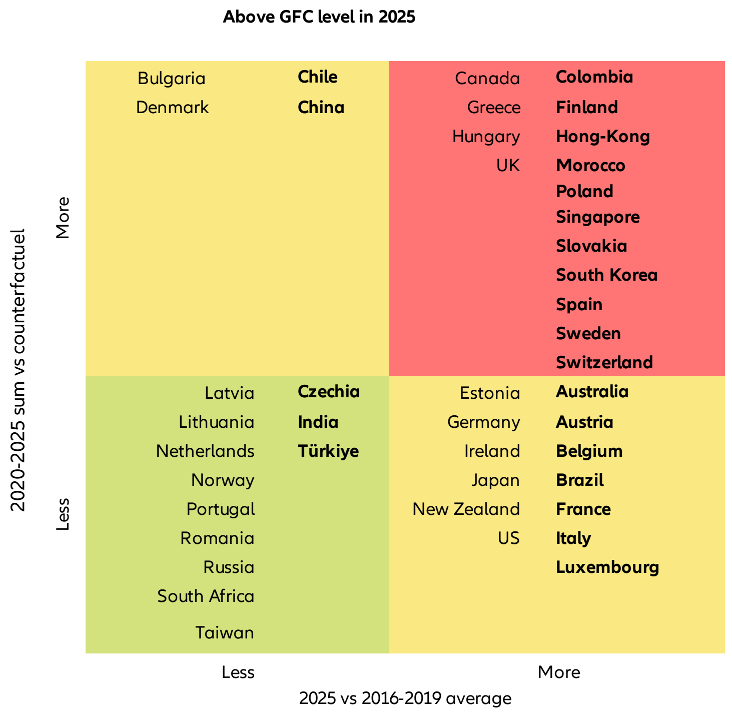
[9] See Economic Outlook 2025-27: 10 Top-of-Mind Questions, Answered | Allianz

Overall, our headline index should stand +19% above its 2016-2019 average in 2025, but -6% below its Global Financial Crisis level (2008-2010 average), while a majority of countries will display high insolvency numbers compared to both historical references.

Three out of five countries will still surpass their pre-pandemic number of insolvencies by the end of 2025, compared to two out of three in 2024 and only one out of two countries in 2023. For most of these countries, this surplus will largely exceed 10%. These countries include the advanced economies of Western Europe, notably Switzerland (+100% above the 2016-2019 average), Finland (+60%), Sweden (+58%), Spain (+48%) – and to a lesser extent several others, including Austria, the UK, France, Germany, Belgium – as well as Canada (+87%), South Korea (+180%), Singapore (+74%), Australia (+92%) and Morocco (+109%). One out of two countries will record more cases than registered during the Great Financial Crisis (GFC), the last period of severe economic turbulence. Overall, two out of five countries (18) will see their annual number of business insolvencies expected for 2025 exceed both benchmarks, notably Australia, Belgium, Brazil, France, Italy, Morocco, Singapore, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland. Interestingly, several countries (11) will not be reaching any of the two references, including Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway and Portugal in Western Europe, and Russia and South Africa in the rest of the world.

This extended rise in business insolvencies will put 2.1mn jobs directly at risk globally (+60k compared to 2024)[10], notably in construction, retail and services. Western Europe (1.2mn) would lead this global count ahead of North America (~430k), both recording a 10-year high, with the largest numbers seen in France (270k), Germany (210k), and the UK (160k). Central and Eastern Europe (~300k) and Asia (~330k) – boosted by Japan (120k) and China (135k) – would follow, both at a moderately increasing annual number since 2022 (+10% and +12%, respectively, compared to +18% and +34% for Western Europe and North America). This is equivalent to 6% of the number of unemployed people in the US and Europe, but with significant differences across countries (1% in Spain, 3% in Italy, 7% in Germany, 9% in the UK and 12% in France).

Figure 12: 2025 level of insolvencies vs pre-pandemic average (x-axis), post-covid clearance of the backlog (y-axis) and GFC level (*)



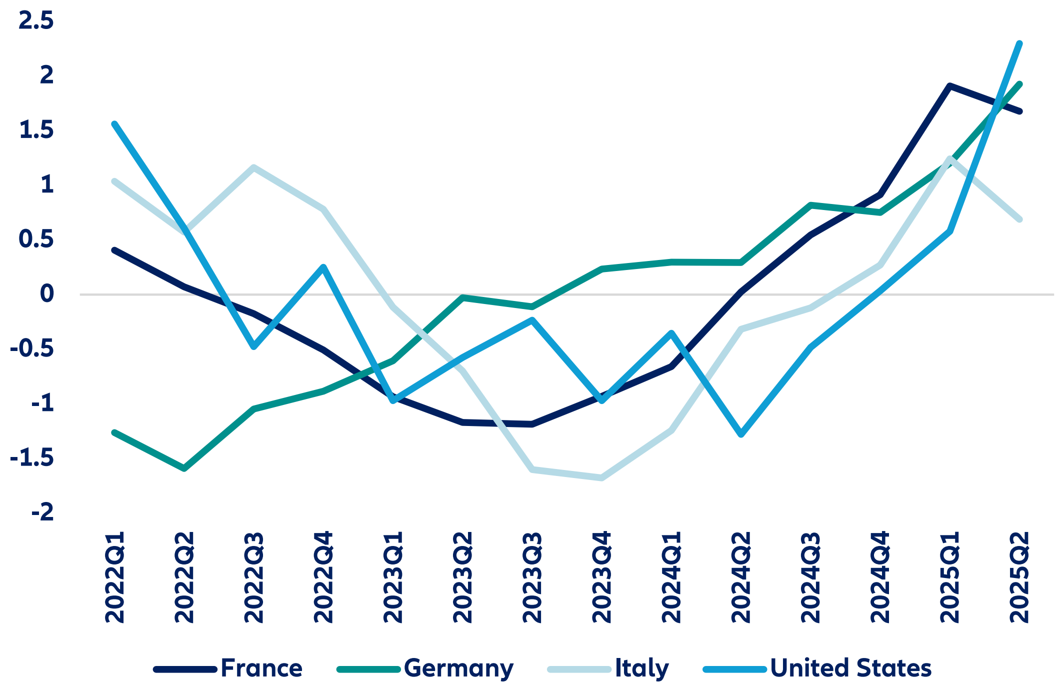
(*) Countries in bold are above GFC level of insolvencies in 2025

Source: Allianz Research

[10] We calculate this based on the average number of employees per firm, the share of companies that go into a liquidation phase immediately (72% on average) and the share of people laid off in a restructuring phase (32% on average).

Moreover, the non-payment risk score (see, Figure 13), computed internally based on proprietary data as a differential to the proxy for turnover growth, has been rising across major economies in recent quarters. Germany, France, Italy and the US all exhibit a clear upward trend through late-2024 into 2025. The scores for Germany and the US are now approaching their highest levels since 2020, signalling a higher demand for protection against non-payment risk.

Figure 13: Allianz Trade non-payment risk score, selected countries



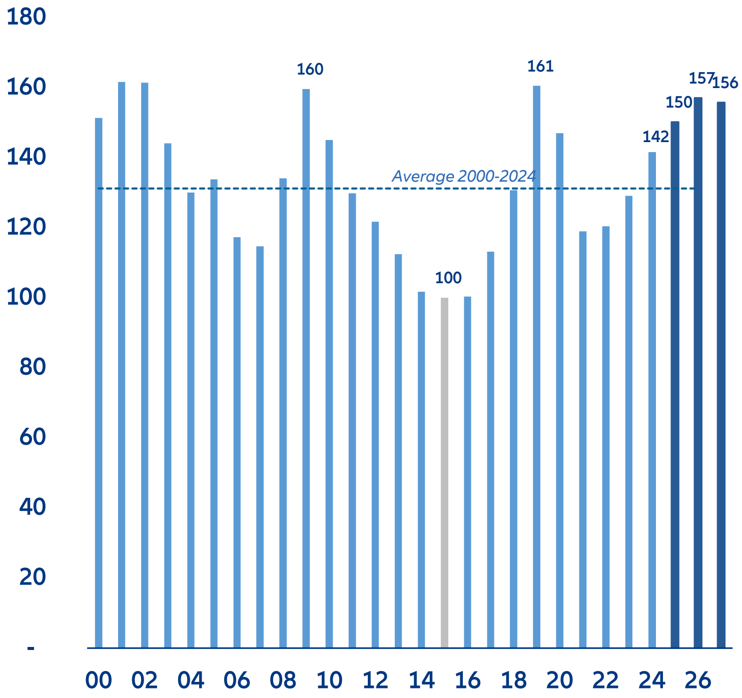
(*) Countries in bold are above GFC level of insolvencies in 2025
Source: Allianz Research

2026 - 2027: Mostly ebbing but persisting at high levels

Looking ahead, we expect an extended rise in business insolvencies globally in 2026, for the fifth consecutive year (+5%). This is slightly higher compared to our previous expectations (+2pps from July) and based on our latest macroeconomic scenario, notably the uncertainties and the accumulation of challenges that keep firms under pressure, in particular SMEs. the global rise would be driven primarily by North America (+7%), boosted by cases in the US, and Asia (+6%), boosted by cases in China. Central and Eastern Europe and Latin America (+5% and +4%, respectively) are expected to experience another rise for the fourth year in a row. Western Europe would be an exception on the downside, but the regional decrease would be limited (-2%), notably compared to the past four years (+14% annually on average), with most countries within the -5%/0 range. This global insolvency outlook for 2026 is driven by only three out of 10 countries (13) seeing business insolvencies increasing in 2026 (at +6% year-on-year in simple average for the countries concerned, after +13% in 2025). But this batch of countries includes a mix of large and smaller economies accounting for a major share of global GDP (61%) and thus our Global Insolvency Index (72%), primarily the US (+8% year-on-year), China (+10%), and Germany (+1%).

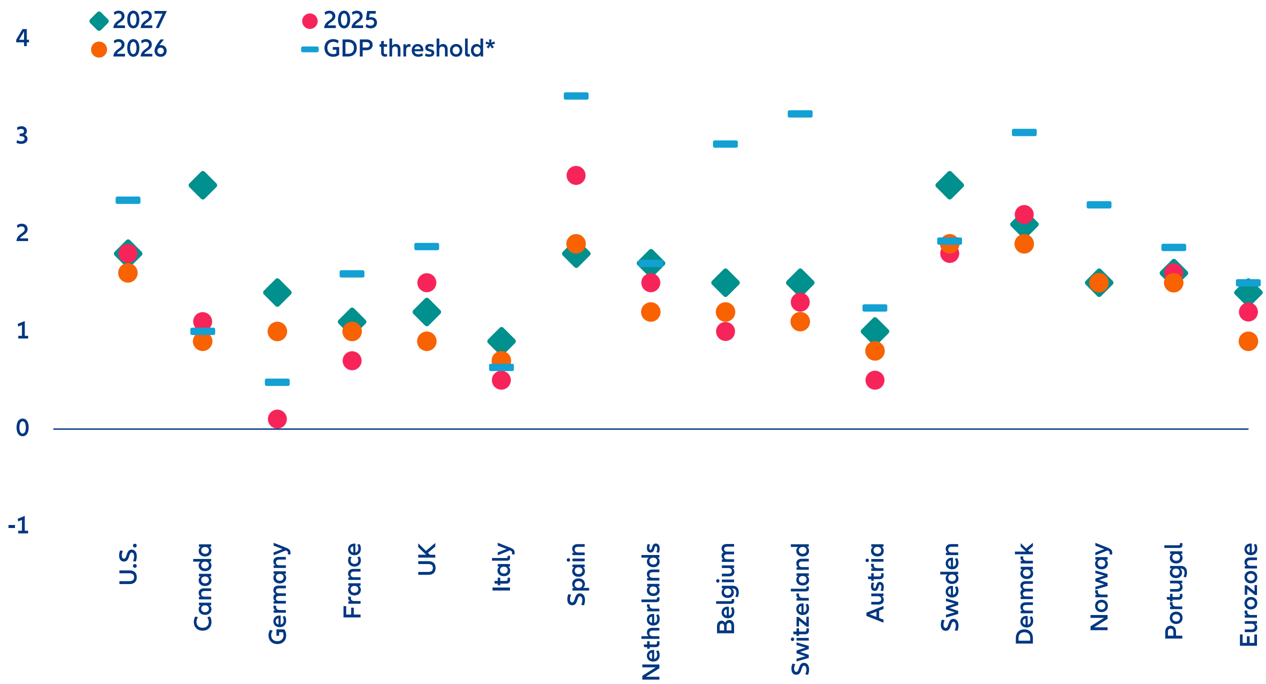
Four resilience tests could keep insolvencies higher for longer in 2026. #1: low-for-longer demand and weak economic growth. In several countries, the level of activity is unlikely to reach the minimum that has historically been required to at least stabilize the number of insolvencies, with still-subdued GDP growth particularly in the US (+1.6% in 2026), the Eurozone (+0.9%) and emerging markets, including China (+4.2%). Based on long-term sensitivities, the US and Eurozone would need +0.6pp and +0.3pp of additional GDP growth on average in 2026-2027, respectively, to stabilize their numbers of insolvencies, with most countries only gradually reducing the GDP gap compared to 2024. This prolonged lack of economic momentum is likely to sustain competition and limit pricing power and revenue growth, keeping the pressure on profitability, and increasing the risk of insolvency for the most fragile firms.

Figure 14: Global insolvency index, yearly level, basis 100: 2015



Source: Allianz Research

Figure 15: Level of GDP stabilizing insolvencies versus 2025-2027 GDP forecasts, US and selected European countries



(*) GDP threshold: GDP growth momentum required to stabilize the number of insolvencies prior to the pandemic
Source: Allianz Research

Resilience test #2: persistently high financing costs. Slow or limited monetary easing is likely to keep financing costs for businesses higher for longer, but not all companies are equal in this rate environment. Companies with high debt levels or those needing to refinance will face limited relief on their debt-servicing capabilities, particularly capital-intensive businesses and businesses with structurally higher working capital requirements (e.g. machinery and transport equipment, electronics, pharmaceuticals, construction), as well as those with weak cash flow positions that had anticipated faster interest rate normalization. Sectors heavily reliant on consumers, especially the most interest-sensitive ones that depend on consumer credit for big purchases (tech, automotive, real estate/construction) will face slower revenue growth than previously anticipated. More importantly, the financing gap is here to stay between large (and listed) firms and smaller ones, if not widening. The former, most often well capitalized, keep on showing resilience[11] while small and medium-sized enterprises are disproportionately vulnerable due to limited access to capital markets, higher reliance on bank financing and thinner liquidity buffers. In this context, credit supply will be key. In particular, easing financial conditions need to translate into higher credit flows. We estimate that credit would need to increase by about +2.5% over 2026 both in the US and Germany to stabilize the level of insolvencies in 2026 (vs +2.5% y/y in Q1 2025 for the US and +1.1% y/y in August for Germany). A similar increase (roughly the pace of credit growth in France, while loans to non-financial corporates are growing by about +2% in the UK) would allow France and the UK to reduce insolvencies by a further -5pps and -2.5pps respectively.

Resilience test #3: structural increase in the competition landscape. The overall business environment is facing a structural transformation, characterized by a proliferation of new businesses, particularly in the tech sector, which significantly heightens insolvency risks. This phenomenon, coupled with a potential AI bubble that resembles the dot-com bubble of the early 2000s, adds to the pandemic's complex economic legacy. A boom of new enterprises amplifies insolvency risks through multiple interrelated mechanisms. Firstly, startups and younger firms intrinsically face higher financial vulnerability and insolvency risk compared to established businesses that possess greater resources to weather economic downturns. Secondly, these new market entrants often intensify competition through aggressive pricing strategies or innovative offerings designed to capture market share, creating pressure across entire sectors. Third, a higher number of firms often leads to more fragile firms when the economic and financial cycle is weakening.

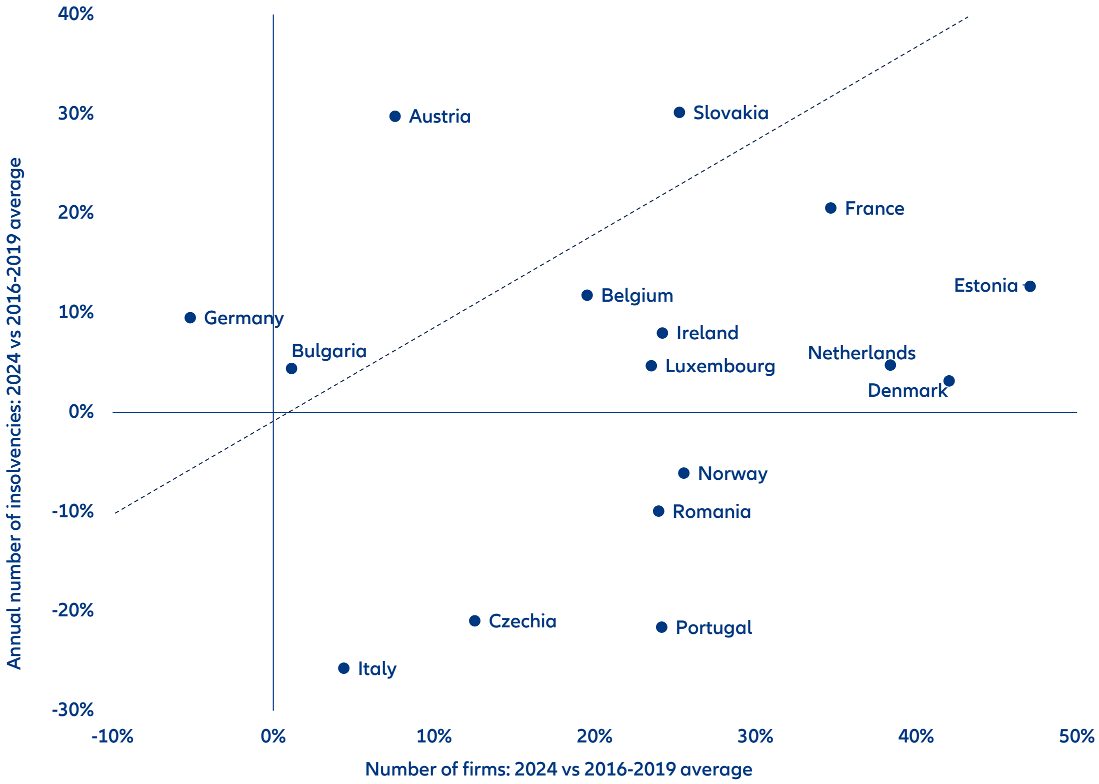
In Europe, post-pandemic business creation has accelerated significantly[12], with the bankruptcy potential rising most notably in markets where business formation outpaces insolvency rates, including Italy, Portugal, the Netherlands and Belgium. Similar patterns have emerged in the US, where high-propensity business applications have jumped from approximately 127,000 annually during 2016-2019 to an annual average of 174,000 since 2021 – representing a 36% increase – while insolvencies have risen by just +9% in the same timeframe. While multiple factors have driven this business creation boom, including the rise of remote work, e-commerce expansion, sustainability initiatives and national programs supporting entrepreneurship, the technology sector – particularly AI-focused businesses – represents a significant vulnerability. Looking at the 2001-2002 dot-com collapse, which triggered elevated insolvencies across Western economies, our analysis suggests that a comparable AI bubble burst could generate approximately 4,500 additional insolvencies in the US, 4,000 in Germany, 1,100 in the UK and 1,000 in France.

At the same time, the clearance of the post-Covid backlog of insolvencies is not fully complete. Most countries will be registering more insolvencies in annual terms in 2025 than recorded prior to the pandemic, with large surpluses notably in the advanced economies of Western Europe. Yet, between 2020 and 2022, support measures for firms spared the equivalent of around three-quarters of insolvencies in countries such as the US, Germany, Austria, Norway and Portugal, and the equivalent of more than one year of insolvencies usually reported in Australia, the Netherlands, France, Ireland and Italy. In other words, only half of the countries have more than compensated for the 'missing' insolvencies of the overall Covid-19 period and the shockwaves from the war in Ukraine. This is the case notably for Canada, the UK, Spain, Sweden and Denmark, but not yet for the US, Germany, France, Italy and Belgium.

[11] See Economic Outlook 2025-27: 10 Top-of-Mind Questions, Answered | Allianz

[12] New business registrations proved to be higher in 2021- 2024, compared to 2016-2019, notably in France (+49%), the Netherlands (+28%), Belgium (+17%), Portugal (+13%) and Spain (+12%). Four sectors clearly led the dynamic, namely information/communication (+28%), transportation/ storage (+26%), real estate/B2B services (+16%) and education/human health/social work activities (+12%).

Figure 16: Business demographic dynamic vs business insolvencies dynamic (*), selected European countries



Sources: Eurostat, Allianz Research

Resilience test #4: specific sectorial fragilities. Construction remains in the spotlight, as already evidenced by our global sector risk rating (sensitive or high level of risk in three out of four of the countries monitored[13]). The sector remains particularly exposed to cyclical woes, with the residential segment still hampered by high interest rates dampening demand, even if AI and infrastructure are giving a second wind to an ailing construction sector[14]. Firms' capacity to resist will be key for the global count in insolvencies as historically construction has often been the largest contributor to national insolvency numbers, accounting for around 20% of the total number of cases over the last 10 years (17% in Germany and Sweden, 18% in the UK, 19% in Italy and Belgium, and 22% in France), after trade (18%, 22%, 14%, 24%, 59%, and 21%, respectively, when combining wholesale, retail and retail of automotive) – with real estate adding between 2pps (Denmark) and 6pps (Belgium). Meanwhile, vigilance remains key for the automotive sector[15]. The later already records the highest number of worse ratings over the past quarters, but it still faces a perfect storm of technological disruption and heightened competition. This is leading to a prolonged boom in insolvencies among the smaller firms of the sector, notably specific automotive suppliers (tier-2 and tier-3), dealers, retailers and repairers, in Europe, which are more exposed to regional demand weakness and transition challenges.

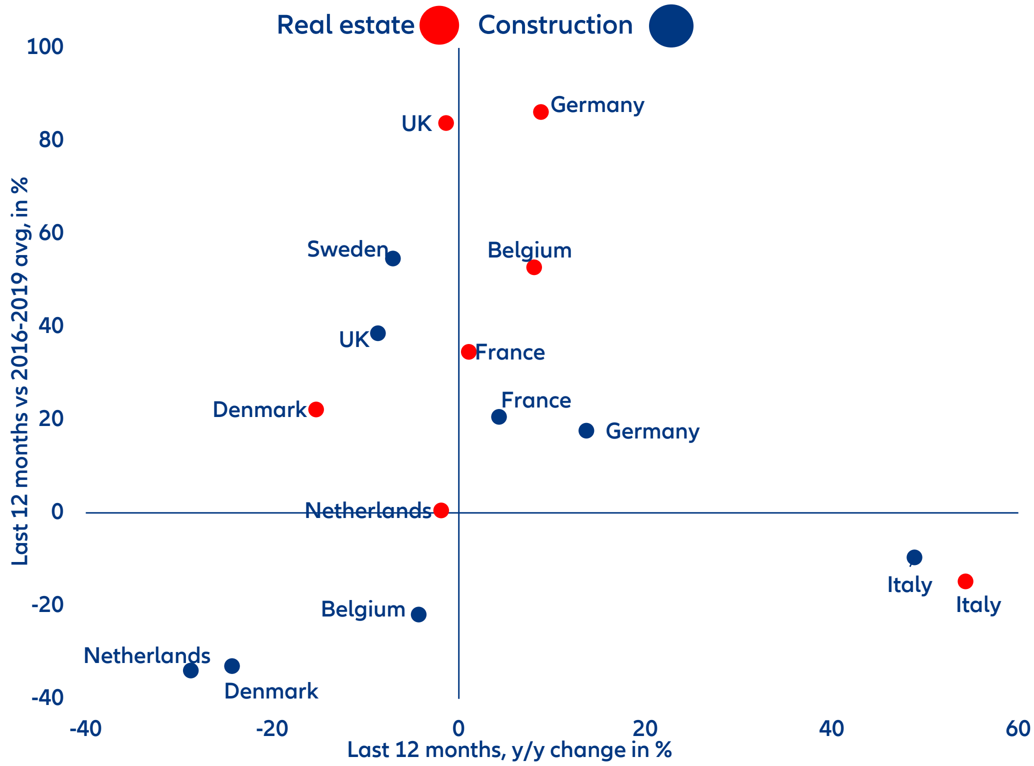
A limited downturn in 2027 (-1%). Our forecasts for 2027 see a more widespread downside trend, with all regions contributing to the dynamic except Asia, though it would still be boosted by China (+2% with China, -6% excluding China). Most regions will post rather moderate decreases in insolvencies: -2% in America, -2% in Central and Eastern Europe and -5% in Western Europe. We expect a majority of countries (three out of four) to record a lower number of insolvencies in 2027, but the momentum will be moderate most often, reaching -8% year-on-year in simple average for the countries concerned, after -6% in 2025 – despite some outliers, particularly in Asia (Australia, New Zealand, Singapore, Hong Kong). Overall, this still means a high level of cases: Our headline index would stand +23% above its 2016-2019 average in 2027, with regions ranging from +16% (North America) to +73% (Central and Eastern Europe).

[13] See Sector Risk | Allianz and Sector Risk Report Construction | Allianz

[14] See Big beautiful data centers: How AI and infrastructure are giving a second wind to an ailing construction sector | Allianz

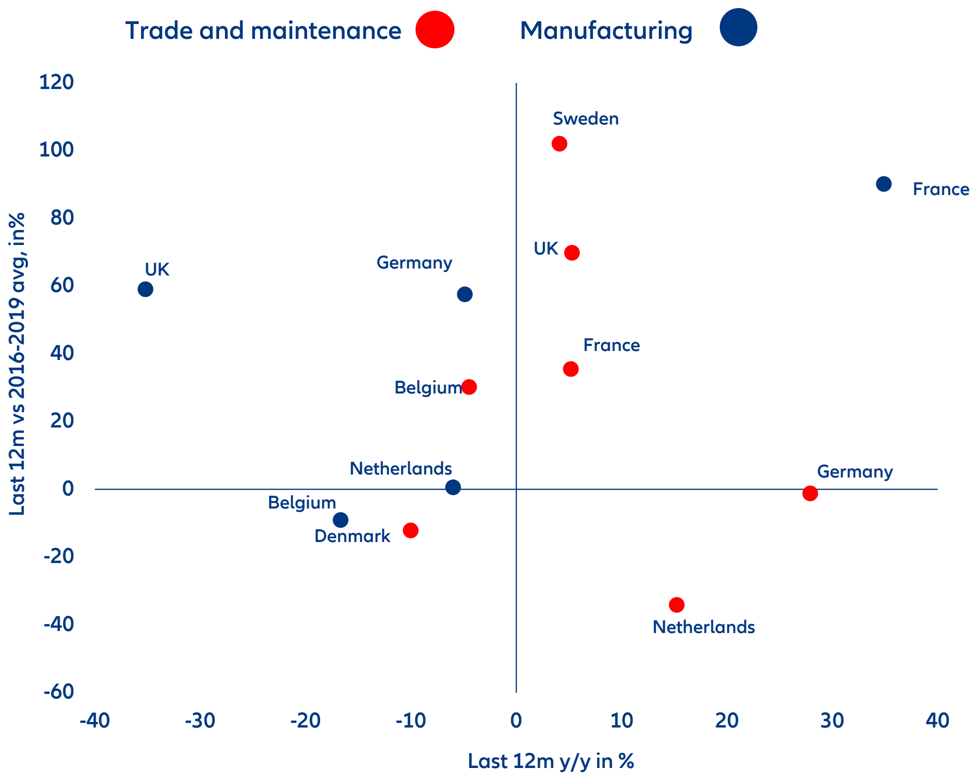
[15] See Sector Risk Report Automotive | Allianz

Figure 17: Construction and real estate, selected European countries, as mid-October 2025



Sources: DeStatis, ONS, SCB, Eurostat, Allianz Research

Figure 18: Automotive sub-sectors, selected European countries, as mid-October 2025

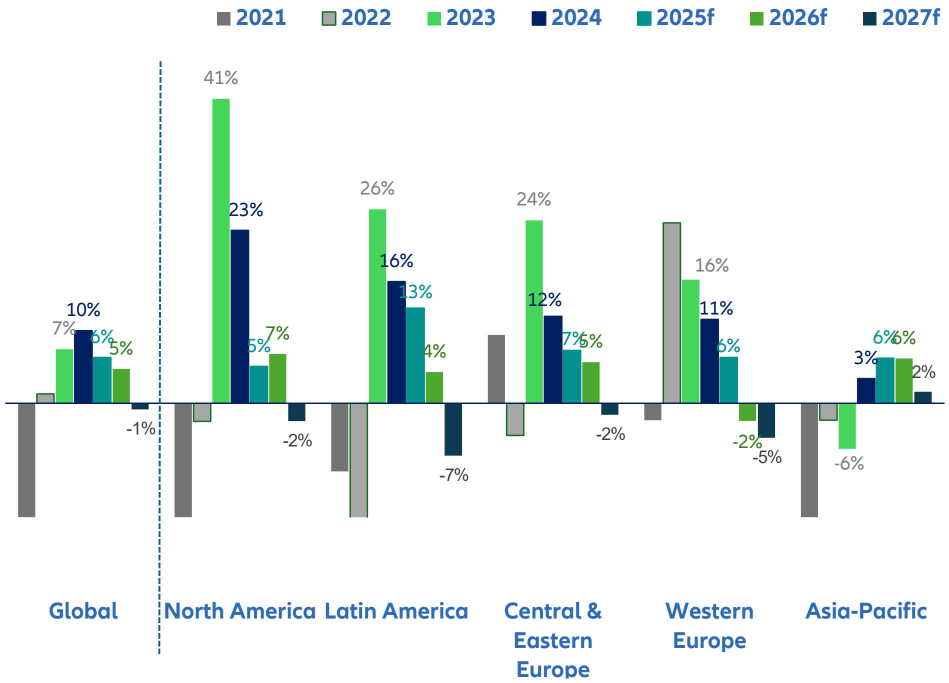


Sources: DeStatis, ONS, SCB, Eurostat, Allianz Research

Regional outlooks

Asia remains the largest contributor to global insolvencies in 2025-2026, accounting for half of the worldwide increase. North America follows as the second-largest contributor, while Western Europe experiences its fourth consecutive year of rising insolvencies in 2025. Central and Eastern Europe show mixed trends with some countries stabilizing and others reaching record highs.

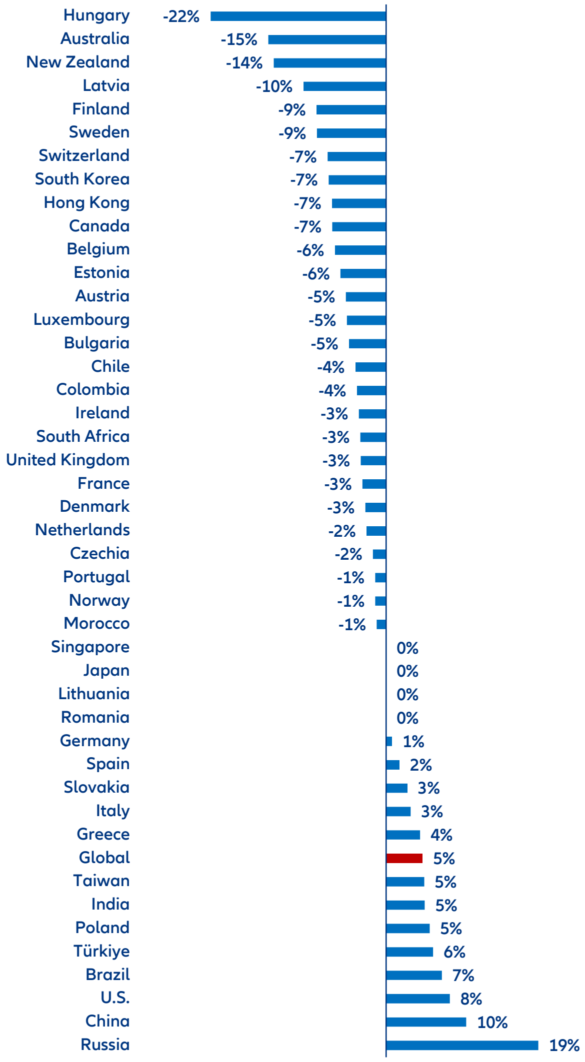
Figure 19: Global and regional insolvency indices, yearly change in %



Source:Allianz Research

Asia: leading global insolvency growth. Asia is on track to remain the largest contributor to the global rise in insolvencies in 2025 and 2026, again accounting for half of the global increase. This prominence stems partly from methodological reasons due to the region's significant share in global GDP (33%) and consequently in our headline indicator (39%). More importantly, most Asian countries are recording slightly more insolvencies than originally anticipated for 2025, with major increases notably in **Singapore** (+22%) and **Hong Kong** (+33%). Several Asian economies will hit multi-year highs in 2025, including **South Korea** (20-year high), **New Zealand** (11-year high), **Australia** (10-year high) and **Japan** (9-year high). In both Australia and Japan, the rise continued across most sectors in 2025. In Japan, this is particularly the case in real estate (+18% year-to-date as of September), construction (+6%) and retail (+4%), while wholesale and transport sectors showed resilience (-8% and -14%, respectively). In Australia, this is notably the case in construction (+11% year-to-date as of August) and hospitality (+20%), with wholesale as key outlier (-3%). We expect the first downside trend reversal in 2026 for Australia, South Korea and New Zealand, but a stabilization in Singapore – which should feel the delayed impact of trade war – and Japan – where the repayment peak for the Covid-19 loan-refinancing guarantee should maintain a high level of insolvencies. Taiwan and India will potentially remain exceptions on the upside through 2027, after bucking regional trends in 2024. At the regional level, this translates to a +6% year-over-year increase in 2025 (+1 pp compared to previous expectations), following +3% in 2024, with another +6% projected for 2026 before decelerating to +2% in 2027. China mechanically plays a key role in this picture as it accounts for 61% of our regional index. China is set to end 2025 by confirming the upside trend reversal that started in 2024, with a rise accelerating from +3% in 2024 to +9% in 2025, leading to 7,280 cases, i.e closer to its pre-pandemic number (7,430

Figure 20: 2026 business insolvencies, annual changes in %



Source: Allianz Research

on average for 2017-2018). We expect the economic slowdown, with likely still-soft domestic activities, notably consumer-oriented sectors and real estate, and simultaneously prolonged challenges on the export side, due to China's position in global supply chains, to push insolvencies above 8,000 cases in 2026 (+10%) and 8,300 cases in 2027 (+4%).

North America: two different stories. North America stands as the second contributor to the global rise in insolvencies, with regional outcomes decelerating from double-digit momentum (+41% and +23% in 2023 and 2024, respectively) to an average of 6% for 2025-2026. This outcome, however, results from opposing trends within the region. On one hand, the US is projected to prolong its rebound in business insolvencies (+9% in 2025 and +8% in 2026). The latter was massive in the previous two years (+32% in annual average) but mainly reflected a delayed normalization after the atypical period where the combination of state support and the strong post-Covid recovery in profits led US firms to accumulate buffers. In other words, business insolvencies returned to 23,000+ cases in 2024, which is the 2016-2019 average (23,000) and still a low level from a historical perspective (34,000 for the 2000-2020 average, 41,000 for the 1990-2020 average). For 2025, the official figures from US courts revealed a soft pace for the first half of the year but we estimate that the tariff impact has been delayed by mitigation strategies and will combine with secondary effects to test US firms' resilience, while economic momentum is expected to soften in 2026. Overall, as tariff pass-through increases and demand is expected to slow down, we foresee a catch-up of insolvencies in the next quarters that would lead the US to end 2025 with 25,100 cases (+9%) before another rise in 2026 to 27,100 cases (+8%).

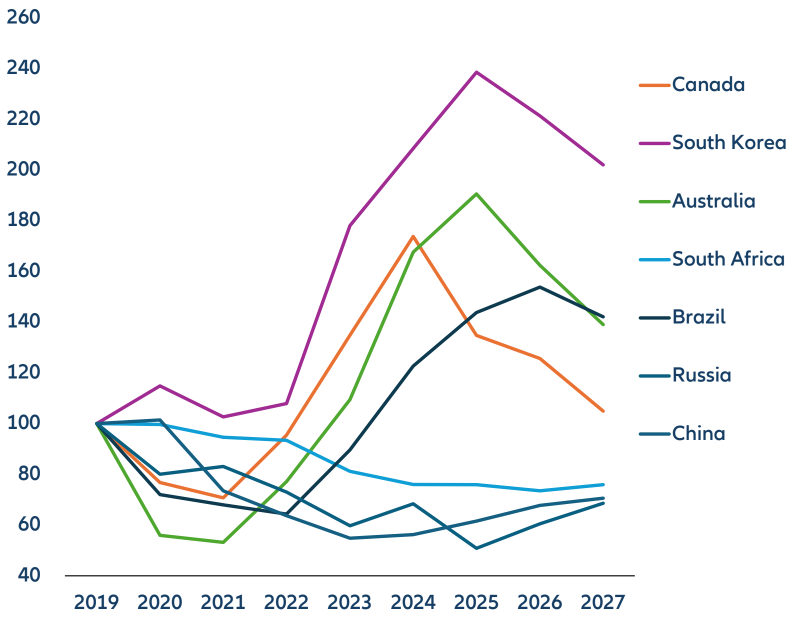
On the other hand, and despite the trade tensions with the US, **Canada** should extend its decrease in the number of insolvencies (-22% and -7% in 2025 and 2026). This corresponds mainly to 'back to normal' conditions following the surge posted over 2022-2024 (+35% on annual average) that boosted business insolvencies to a 15-year record high at almost 48,000 cases, driven by the expiry of federal and provincial government financial support provided during the pandemic (which added to the burdens on many firms, from rising production costs to higher financing costs). De facto, all sectors recorded double-digit decreases in insolvencies in the first part of 2025, except agriculture and mining.

In **Latam**, we expect **Brazil** to report another noticeable rise in business insolvencies in 2025 (+17% y/y to 4,150 cases), prolonging the trend that started in 2023 (+39% in 2023 and +37%). The steady economic momentum would remain (i) too modest to offset the pressure on firms' financials related to financing costs, due to prolonged tight monetary policy and labor costs, and (ii) too unevenly beneficial to firms, with the services sector (notably information, communication and transport) better positioned than agriculture, which faced severe draught, and manufacturing and construction, besides the sectors directly exposed to US tariffs (aluminum, steel, coffee, beef). A softer rise is foreseen for 2026 (+7%) that would lead to a new 20-year level with more than 4,400 cases, before a trend reversal in 2027 (-8%).

Western Europe: fourth consecutive year of increases. We expect 2025 to end with another increase in business insolvencies at the regional level (+6% year-over-year), with a similar tempo for the Eurozone (+7%). This represents slightly more cases than originally anticipated (+3pps compared to the previous +3% forecast, and +1pp for the Eurozone), marking a fourth consecutive year of rising insolvencies. This trend pushes the region noticeably above its pre-pandemic number of cases (by +28% compared to the 2016-2019 average, up from +21% in 2024). Most Western European countries (13 out of 17 in our sample) are still recording increases in 2025, with the largest rises in Italy (+35%), Switzerland (+26%) and Germany (+11%). The UK and Spain are stabilizing, while five countries show declining cases: Sweden, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal and Denmark (for the second consecutive year). Overall, the momentum is losing steam in most countries compared to the surge observed over the past three years, with the rise in the regional index posting another deceleration (from +11% in 2024, +16% in 2023, and +24% in 2022). For 2026, we project a broad-based but moderate decrease in insolvencies across Western European countries (-2%, -1% for the Eurozone), with Germany, Italy and Spain as key exceptions. This decline should accelerate in 2027 (-5%, -3% for the Eurozone). Most European countries will still record more insolvencies than in 2016-19 through 2026, except for the Netherlands, Norway, Denmark, Portugal and Italy.

In **Germany**, the upside trend in business insolvencies which started with a lag compared to most other European countries, stayed well in place in 2025 while the country remained stuck in economic stagnation. Most sectors are set to contribute to the prolonged rebound in insolvencies, with a double-digit pace notably for the top five sectors that represent the national count, namely construction, trade, professional services and hospitality – with manufacturing following with another batch of large/well-known firms. We expect 2025 to end with more than 24,300 firms, from 21,812 in 2024 (+11% y/y). The combination of a weak exit from stagnation, structural issues (competitivity, green transition) and export challenges (US tariffs, weaker demand from China) should

Figure 21: 2025-2027 expected number of insolvencies, selected economies, basis 100: year 2019



Source: Allianz Research

maintain a high level of insolvencies in 2026 with 24,500 cases (+1% y/y), i.e. a 12-year high, well above levels before the pandemic and the war in Ukraine (23% above 2016-2019 average). Yet, we expect the fiscal stimulus to gradually provide some relief and support a moderate decrease in insolvencies in 2027 (-4% to 23,500 cases).

In **France**, a new record of business insolvencies is in sight for 2025. Despite signs of softening in the most recent period, the upside trend is likely to continue till the end of the year, and for the fourth time in a row (+2% y/y, following +49%, +35% and +17% in 2022, 2023 and 2024, respectively). The annual count would reach 67,500 cases, i.e. well above pre-pandemic levels (+23% above the 2016-2019 average), with most sectors contributing to the annual rise, in particular hospitality and B2B services, or roughly stable at a high level, notably construction and retail that together account for almost two out of five insolvencies. We expect a prolonged high number of cases for 2026, based on the continuous weakness of economic growth, only mildly accelerating, and limited relief from monetary policy. This would translate to a limited decrease to 65,500 cases (-3%), with fiscal policy and political instability remaining important risks on the upside to this outlook, before another limited improvement in 2027 (-3% to 63,700 cases).

In the **UK**, we expect business insolvencies to plateau around 25/30% above pre-pandemic levels by 2026, before a slightly larger decrease in 2027. Despite the better-than- expected economic growth and looser monetary conditions, a stable high is on track for the full year 2025 with more-or-less 27,650 insolvencies (+0%), which remains close to the 12-year record posted in 2024 (28,100 cases), evidence of firms' difficulties to overcome the succession of shocks and challenges since Brexit. However, this also masks opposite dynamics across sectors, with prolonged increases notably for manufacturing, wholesale and agriculture, and prolonged high levels despite decreases in particular for hospitality, transport, real estate, information/communication and construction. As the UK's growth momentum is likely to go through a soft patch, we expect the various challenges on the business front, notably regarding costs, wages and taxes, to maintain insolvencies high in 2026, with a limited decrease (-3%), before a slightly larger relief for firms in 2027 (-5%), that would translate to around 25,900 and 24,500 cases in 2026 and 2027, respectively.

In **Italy**, the upside trend in business insolvencies that started from the 15-year low reached in mid-2023 gained traction in 2025, leading Italy to catch up with most European countries in reaching and even exceeding its pre-pandemic number of cases. All sectors are to contribute significantly to the rise, with double-digit increases across most of them, notably for the top four sectors in the national count, namely trade (21% of the year-to-date outcome as of August 2025), construction (19%), manufacturing (16%) and hospitality (9%). We project a rise of +35% y/y (13,000 cases) for the full year 2025 based on the revised final figure for 2024 (9,612 cases[16]), following +17% and +9% in 2024 and 2023, respectively, and a prolonged high level of cases in 2026 as the speeding up of economic growth will remain insufficient to stop the trend at this horizon, pushing our expectations to 13,400 cases for 2026 (+3%), before a limited decrease in 2027 to 12,700 (-5%) that would be driven by a slightly better macro and financial context.

In **Spain**, looming clouds on the horizon are increasing the risk of a rebound in insolvencies. The number of cases is to remain broadly stable at a high level in 2025 despite the prolonged and broad-based economic growth. The bulk of insolvencies continues to come from trade (~25%), construction (~16%), manufacturing (~14%) and hospitality (~10%), which together account for two-thirds of total cases, but most sectors are displaying a high number of insolvencies compared to the past 10 years. We expect the gradual softening ahead to support a prolonged high level of cases in 2026 (+2% to 6,050 cases) and 2027 (+4% to 6,300 cases).

In **Portugal**, we expect insolvencies to stabilize at a low level by 2027. 2025 is set to end with a noticeable decrease to less than 2,200 cases (-8% y/y), i.e. less than averaged in 2018-2020 (2,600), with notably the top four largest contributors to the national count posting a decrease (services, construction, retail and textiles), evidence of the prolonged resilience of the domestic demand. Yet, disparities across sectors remains, with agrifood, transportation and household equipment still on the upside at the end of the summer 2025. Importantly, this national trend mainly relies on the decrease of insolvencies of micro firms, the latter representing two out of three cases, while insolvencies continued to rise in small and medium firms. We anticipate the softer economic momentum to gradually weigh on more firms and lead the number of insolvencies to more or less stabilize in 2026 (-1%) and 2027 (+0%)

In **Benelux**, the great divide continues between **Belgium** and the Netherlands. In Belgium, where the catch-up in business insolvencies started sooner (2022) and proved to be major (+20% per annum from 2021 to 2024), the number of insolvencies is to reach a 12-year record in 2025, with 11,700 cases (+6%) and a noticeable contribution from construction, trade and hospitality, and most sectors posting a rise, notably B2C services and transport/storage. We expect the prolonged but subdued economic momentum to remain too moderate to support a significant reduction in business insolvencies before 2027. We foresee a gradual return to the 2016-19 average by end of 2027, after 10,950 cases in 2026 and 9,900 cases in 2026.

In the **Netherlands**, the post-pandemic normalization appeared to be stronger (+33% in average annual from 2021 to 2024) but faster to ending. 2025 is already on track for a noticeable downside trend reversal, with most sectors to contribute to the decrease, except notably professional services and information/communication. Less than 3,700 cases (-15% y/y) are expected for the full year, i.e. slightly less than observed prior to the pandemic in 2016-2019. However, we expect a limited decrease from there, as the delayed effects of trade challenges, due to Dutch integration in global supply chains, and fiscal uncertainties, due the continued political fragmentation, should weigh on the economy. At this stage, we anticipate the decrease in insolvencies to soften in 2026 (-2% to 3,560 cases) before regaining traction in 2027 (-4% to 3,420).

Austria is on track for a fourth consecutive rise in annual insolvencies to 6,950 cases in 2025 (+6% from 2024), with another high number of cases in retail, construction and hospitality, and an increasing share of smaller firms. This would represent a second all-time high – close to the record of 2005 (7,050 cases). We expect structural weaknesses and the slow recovering from the recession, in sync with the weakness of the German economy – Austria's most important trading partner – to maintain a high number of insolvencies with a limited decrease in 2026 (-5% to 6,600 cases) before a larger improvement in 2026 (-4% to 6,000 cases).

[16] The revision relies to the changes done by Camera di Commercio delle Marche in its dataset which is monitoring the "Iscrizioni di Strumenti di Regolazione della Crisi e dell'Insolvenza" by combining the proceedings described in the "decreto legislativo 12 gennaio 2019, n. 14 (Codice della Crisi d'Impresa e dell'insolvenza). This revision lead to lower significantly the number of cases, with 2024 ending with 9,612 cases (+17% y/y) instead of 11,926 cases (+45% y/y).

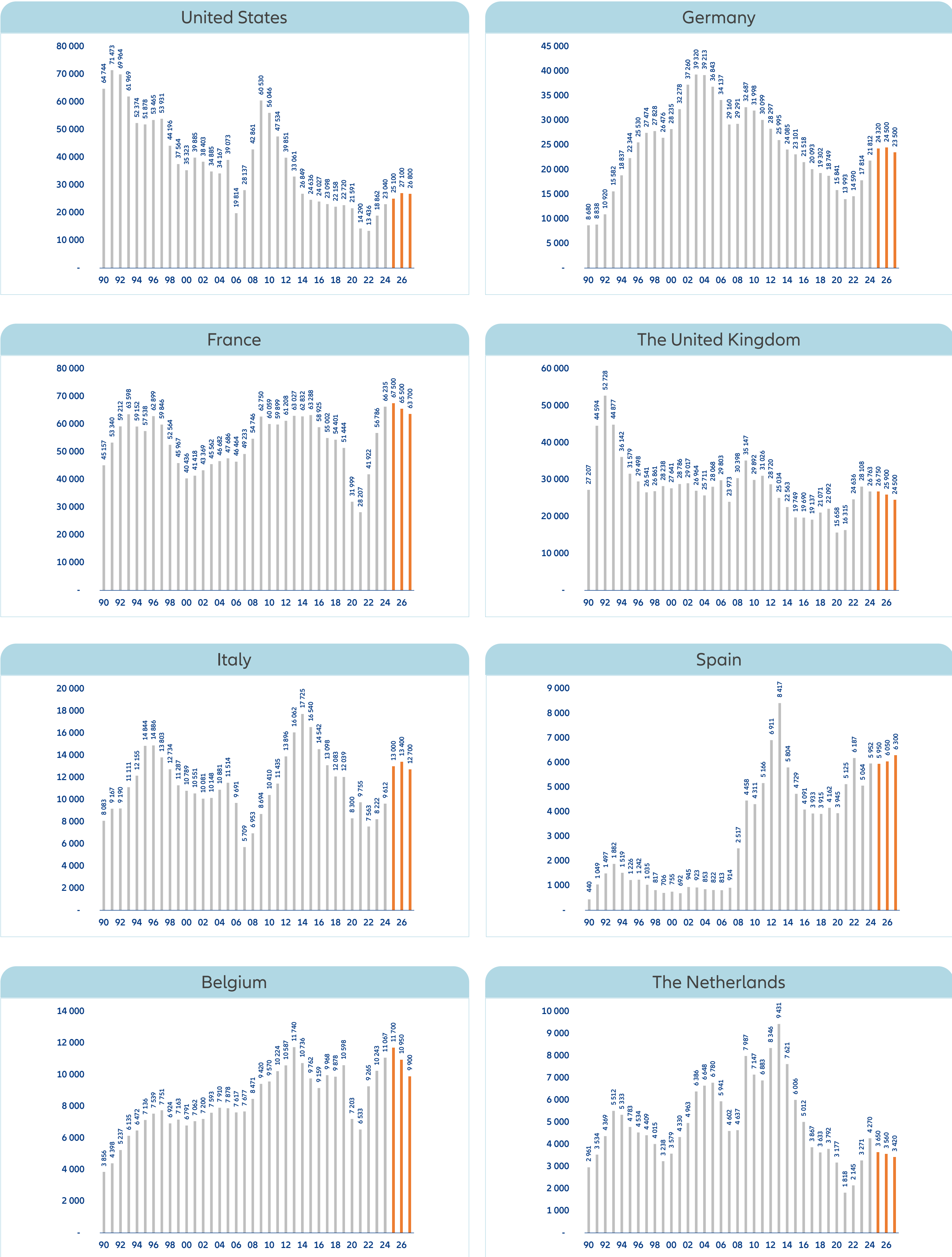
In **Switzerland**[17] , a new record in business insolvencies is in sight for 2025 with a fifth consecutive year of increase to 10,900 cases (+26% y/y), excluding the specific cases of dissolutions due to organizational deficiencies that refer to the article 731b CO. 2026 would see a downside trend reversal, but the latter would be moderate (-7%), indicating a prolonged high number of insolvencies, with more than 10,000 cases. Two factors would play simultaneously to support this view. First, the economic and financial fundamentals, with growth forecasts below-average while US tariffs have worsened the outlook. Second, and more importantly, the change in the insolvency framework in place since 1 January, as the latter is mechanically pushing up the number of firms pursued through bankruptcy proceedings.

Central and Eastern Europe: divergent trends. Our regional index displays another gradual softening by 2026, from +12% and +7% in 2024 and 2025, respectively, to +5% in 2026, before a downside reversal in 2027 (-2%) – in a context where the regions' economic growth is projected to strengthen gradually, but with limited scope for noticeable monetary easing. This regional picture, however, results from largely uneven dynamics by country. On one hand, several countries are seeing prolonged downside or stable trends in insolvencies, confirming low levels of cases compared to pre-Covid and pre-Ukraine war periods. These include **Bulgaria** (-5% y/y expected in 2025 and -11% in 2026), **Romania** (-1% and 0% respectively), **Lithuania** (-1% and 0%, respectively), **Latvia** (-2% and -10%, respectively) and **Hungary** (-9% and -22%), which is gradually receding from the record level reached in 2023 with the proceedings related to firms with nil/limited turnover and dormant companies and the force cancellation.

On the other hand, countries like Turkey, Poland, and Slovakia continue to see rising insolvencies, with Poland and **Slovakia** reaching new record highs from a historical perspective. For Slovakia (+12% and +3%, respectively), this outcome comes largely from the prolonged rise of insolvencies of individuals that is offsetting the dynamic of corporate insolvencies. For **Türkiye** (+26% and +5%, respectively), where composition agreements remain so far twice more numerous than bankruptcies, this would be driven by the low-speed economic growth amid a sensitive risk outlook for business, with prolonged challenges for exporting sectors (due to the lower demand) and for leveraged companies (due to the high financing costs).

In **Poland** (+26% and +5%, respectively), the latest figures are pointing to broad-based rise across sectors, with construction leading the dynamic and services leading the absolute number of cases. Economic fundamentals are better oriented, notably due to investments and robust NGEU fund inflows, but firms should keep on suffering from structural weakness, notably SMEs, in a context of high labor costs and tax tightening). In **Russia**, official figures for the first half of 2025 show an unexpected drop in the number of insolvencies (-25% y/y, following +19% in 2024). We still anticipate a widespread private sector fragility in the SME sector due to taxes, import bans and credit and financing constraints to push up insolvencies, but our expectations may be impacted by the outcome of the bankruptcy law reforms currently undergoing final approvals before submission to the Duma by the end of the year 2025.

Figure 22: 2025-27 expected number of insolvencies, selected advanced economies



Source: Allianz Research

Statistical appendix

	% of Global Index	Business insolvencies level					Business insolvencies growth					Comparison with 2016-2019 average				
		2023	2024	2025f	2026f	2027f	2023	2024	2025f	2026f	2027f	2023	2024	2025f	2026f	2027f
GLOBAL INDEX *	100	129	142	150	157	156	7%	10%	6%	5%	-1%	2%	12%	19%	24%	23%
North America Index *	30.5	80	99	103	110	108	41%	23%	5%	7%	-2%	-14%	6%	11%	18%	16%
U.S.	27.8	18 862	23 040	25 100	27 100	26 800	40%	22%	9%	8%	-1%	-18%	0%	9%	18%	17%
Canada	2.3	3 702	4 771	3 700	3 450	2 880	41%	29%	-22%	-7%	-17%	35%	73%	34%	25%	5%
Latin America Index *	3.0	149	173	195	204	189	26%	16%	13%	4%	-7%	0%	16%	31%	37%	27%
Brazil	2.6	2 588	3 541	4 150	4 440	4 100	39%	37%	17%	7%	-8%	-7%	28%	50%	60%	48%
Chile	0.4	1 148	723	780	750	720	6%	-37%	8%	-4%	-4%	-6%	-41%	-36%	-39%	-41%
Colombia	0.5	1 411	1 690	1 640	1 580	1 490	16%	20%	-3%	-4%	-6%	37%	64%	59%	54%	45%
Europe Index *	26.9	89	102	110	110	106	18%	14%	8%	0%	-3%	12%	27%	37%	38%	33%
EU27+UK+Norway Index *	22.7	115	126	134	133	128	25%	10%	6%	-1%	-4%	27%	39%	48%	47%	41%
EU27 Index *	18.3	110	125	134	134	130	28%	14%	8%	0%	-3%	25%	42%	53%	53%	48%
Euro zone Index *	15.3	82	96	103	102	99	16%	17%	7%	-1%	-3%	-4%	13%	21%	20%	16%
Western Europe Index *	21.5	98	109	116	113	108	16%	11%	6%	-2%	-5%	9%	21%	28%	25%	20%
Germany	5.4	17 814	21 812	24 320	24 500	23 500	22%	22%	11%	1%	-4%	-11%	10%	22%	23%	18%
United Kingdom	3.9	28 108	26 763	26 750	25 900	24 500	14%	-5%	0%	-3%	-5%	37%	31%	31%	26%	20%
France	3.8	56 786	66 235	67 500	65 500	63 700	35%	17%	2%	-3%	-3%	3%	21%	23%	19%	16%
Italy	2.8	8 222	9 612	13 000	13 400	12 700	9%	17%	35%	3%	-5%	-36%	-26%	0%	4%	-2%
Spain	1.9	5 064	5 952	5 950	6 050	6 300	-18%	18%	0%	2%	4%	26%	48%	48%	50%	57%
Netherlands	1.2	3 271	4 270	3 650	3 560	3 420	52%	31%	-15%	-2%	-4%	-20%	5%	-10%	-13%	-16%
Switzerland	1.0	7 322	8 618	10 900	10 100	9 100	8%	18%	26%	-7%	-10%	35%	59%	102%	87%	68%
Sweden	0.7	8 842	10 748	10 600	9 680	8 750	30%	22%	-1%	-9%	-10%	32%	60%	58%	44%	30%
Belgium	0.7	10 243	11 067	11 700	10 950	9 900	11%	8%	6%	-6%	-10%	3%	12%	18%	11%	0%
Ireland	0.5	663	875	880	850	800	25%	32%	1%	-3%	-6%	-18%	8%	9%	5%	-1%
Norway	0.6	4 490	4 501	4 400	4 340	4 270	22%	0%	-2%	-1%	-2%	-6%	-6%	-8%	-9%	-11%
Austria	0.6	5 380	6 587	6 950	6 600	6 000	13%	22%	6%	-5%	-9%	6%	30%	37%	30%	18%
Denmark	0.5	3 076	2 491	2 310	2 250	2 150	9%	-19%	-7%	-3%	-4%	27%	3%	-4%	-7%	-11%
Finland	0.4	3 315	3 482	3 900	3 560	3 250	25%	5%	12%	-9%	-9%	36%	43%	60%	46%	33%
Portugal	0.3	2 248	2 371	2 180	2 150	2 150	15%	5%	-8%	-1%	0%	-26%	-22%	-28%	-29%	-29%
Greece	0.3	228	200	235	245	250	113%	-12%	18%	4%	2%	146%	116%	154%	165%	170%
Luxembourg	0.1	919	1 161	1 220	1 160	1 060	-9%	26%	5%	-5%	-9%	-17%	5%	10%	5%	-4%
Central & Eastern Europe Index *	5.4	153	170	182	192	189	24%	12%	7%	5%	-2%	39%	55%	66%	75%	73%
Russia	2.2	7 396	8 477	6 300	7 500	8 500	-18%	15%	-26%	19%	13%	-43%	-34%	-51%	-42%	-34%
Türkiye	1.1	932	1 357	1 700	1 800	1 600	-41%	46%	25%	6%	-11%	-55%	-35%	-18%	-13%	-23%
Poland	0.8	4 467	4 839	5 500	5 800	5 700	70%	8%	14%	5%	-2%	387%	427%	499%	532%	521%
Romania	0.3	6 650	7 274	7 200	7 200	6 900	0%	9%	-1%	0%	-4%	-18%	-10%	-11%	-11%	-15%
Czechia	0.3	5 639	5 921	6 660	6 550	6 050	-4%	5%	12%	-2%	-8%	-25%	-21%	-11%	-13%	-19%
Hungary	0.2	20 751	15 485	14 100	11 000	9 500	146%	-25%	-9%	-22%	-14%	225%	143%	121%	72%	49%
Slovakia	0.1	2 023	1 880	2 104	2 160	2 100	12%	-7%	12%	3%	-3%	40%	30%	46%	50%	45%
Bulgaria	0.1	507	484	430	410	410	-7%	-5%	-11%	-5%	0%	9%	4%	-7%	-12%	-12%
Lithuania	0.1	1 037	1 089	1 080	1 080	1 050	0%	5%	-1%	0%	-3%	-56%	-54%	-54%	-54%	-55%
Latvia	0.0	252	297	290	260	260	-18%	18%	-2%	-10%	0%	-59%	-52%	-53%	-58%	-58%
Estonia	0.0	141	160	175	165	165	41%	13%	9%	-6%	0%	-1%	13%	23%	16%	16%
Africa Index *	0.6	125	129	134	131	128	0%	3%	4%	-2%	-2%	17%	20%	25%	22%	20%
South Africa	0.5	1 657	1 551	1 550	1 500	1 550	-13%	-6%	0%	-3%	3%	-14%	-19%	-19%	-22%	-19%
Morocco	0.2	14 245	15 658	16 800	16 600	15 600	15%	10%	7%	-1%	-6%	77%	95%	109%	107%	94%
Asia-Pacific Index *	38.9	181	187	198	210	213	-6%	3%	6%	6%	2%	1%	4%	10%	17%	18%
China	18.7	6 481	6 653	7 280	8 010	8 350	-14%	3%	9%	10%	4%	-14%	-12%	-4%	6%	10%
Japan	6.8	8 690	10 006	10 200	10 200	9 600	35%	15%	2%	0%	-6%	4%	20%	22%	22%	15%
India	3.7	1 095	854	620	650	690	-12%	-22%	-27%	5%	6%	-5%	-26%	-46%	-43%	-40%
South Korea	2.3	1 657	1 940	2 220	2 060	1 880	65%	17%	14%	-7%	-9%	109%	144%	180%	159%	137%
Australia	1.9	7 008	10 729	12 200	10 400	8 900	42%	53%	14%	-15%	-14%	10%	69%	92%	64%	40%
Taiwan	0.8	174	139	105	110	105	-18%	-20%	-24%	5%	-5%	-18%	-35%	-51%	-48%	-51%
Singapore	0.5	201	304	370	370	320	-7%	51%	22%	0%	-14%	-5%	43%	74%	74%	51%
Hong Kong	0.5	354	443	590	550	470	17%	25%	33%	-7%	-15%	26%	58%	111%	96%	68%
New Zealand	0.3	1 971	2 764	2 910	2 500	2 000	20%	40%	5%	-14%	-20%	-6%	32%	39%	20%	-4%

(*) Index 100: 2015, GDP 2024 weighing at current exchange rates

Sources: national figures, Allianz Research (f:forecasts)

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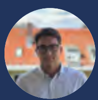

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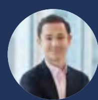

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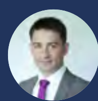

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