

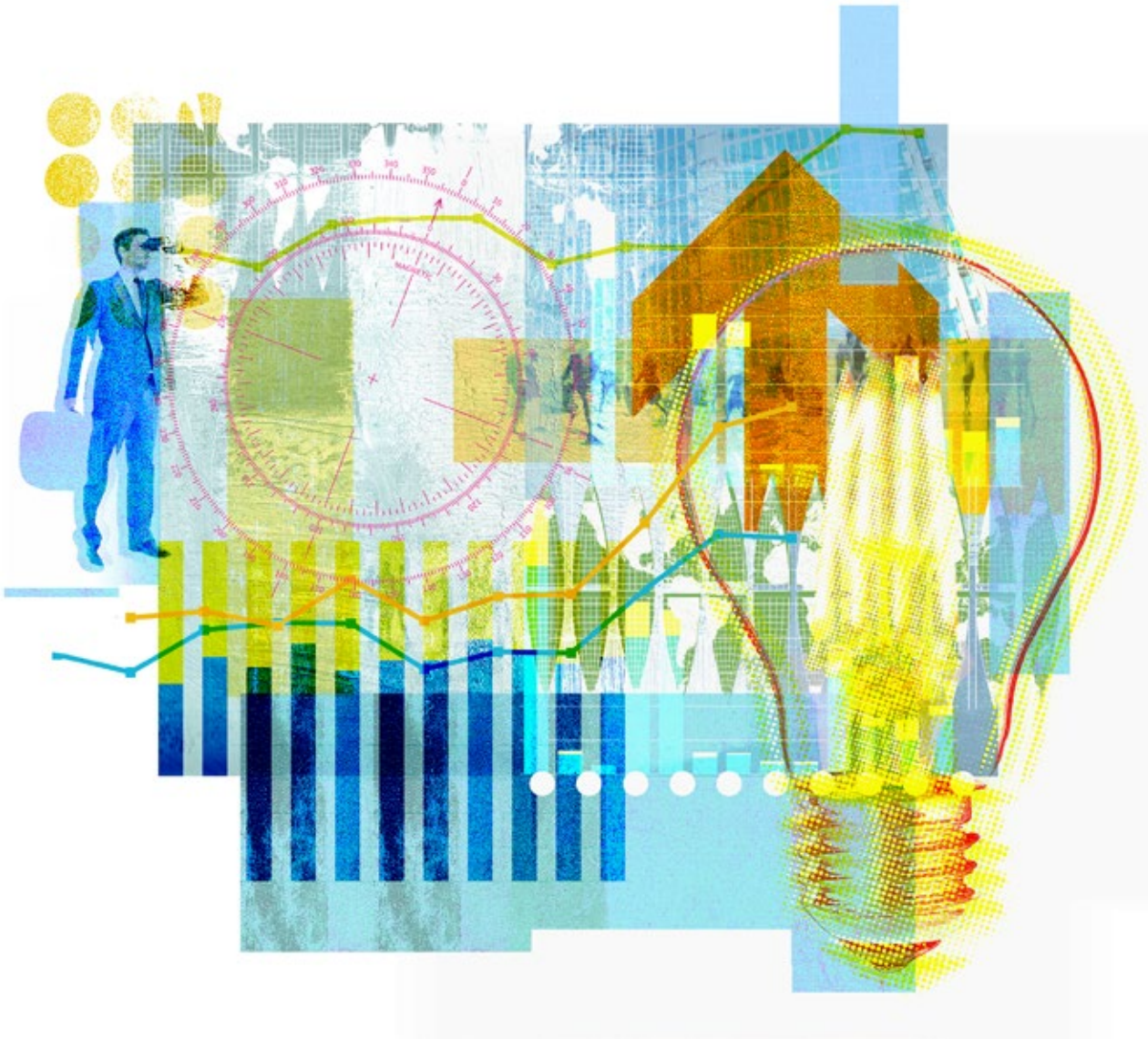
LONDON COMPANY MARKET

Statistics Report

SEPTEMBER 2023



INTERNATIONAL
UNDERWRITING ASSOCIATION



Executive summary

- Total premium income for the London company market in 2022 was £44.071bn. This comprises £37.626bn of premium written in London and a further £6.444bn written in other locations, but overseen and managed by London operations.
- In 2022 premium written in London was divided 78% direct and facultative contracts to 22% treaty contracts. For premium written elsewhere but controlled by London the split was 69% direct/facultative to 31% treaty.
- Property remains the largest class of business for premium written in London, accounting for 27% of the market total. Liability and professional lines business each account for a further 15%.
- Both property and marine premium grew significantly in 2022, the former by a quarter and the latter by a third. Other significant growth has been observed in professional lines and cyber.
- North America is an increasingly important source of business for London companies, generating overall premium of £9.454bn or 21% of the total market in 2022. This is up from £7.207 and 20% the previous year.
- The London company market's premium of £44.071bn in 2022 can be combined with a corresponding total of £46.705bn declared by Lloyd's of London to give an overall income for the wider London Market of £90.776bn.
- Premium growth has been largely driven by inflationary price increases, but new business acquisitions following investments in underwriting talent has also been important.
- The invasion of Ukraine has led to risk-adjusted price increases in certain lines of business such as political violence, but has also reduced income for other accounts due to a cessation of Russian-exposed business.

Contents

3	Introduction
5	Methodology
8	Results
9	Delegated Authorities
10	Analysis by Placement Type
12	Analysis by Class of Business
16	Analysis by Geography
20	Comparison with the Lloyd's Market
22	Results Tables
24	Conclusions

List of Illustrations

1a	<i>2022 premium written in London vs premium written elsewhere</i>
1b	<i>London company market premium income over time</i>
2a	<i>Premium written via delegated authorities</i>
3a	<i>London premium by placement type</i>
3b	<i>Controlled premium by placement type</i>
3c	<i>Overall split between direct and facultative premium</i>
4a	<i>2022 London premium by class of business</i>
4b	<i>London premium by class of business over time</i>
4c	<i>2022 London premium by class of business and placement type</i>
4d	<i>2022 liability premium breakdown</i>
4e	<i>2022 professional lines premium breakdown</i>
4f	<i>2022 marine premium breakdown</i>
5a	<i>2022 London premium by territory</i>
5b	<i>2022 controlled premium by territory</i>
5c	<i>2022 overall premium by territory (London + controlled)</i>
5d	<i>London premium by territory over time</i>
5e	<i>Controlled premium by territory over time</i>
6a	<i>2022 IUA and Lloyd's premium compared</i>
6b	<i>IUA and Lloyd's premium over time</i>

Introduction

This year's London Company Market Statistics Report once again provides concrete evidence of a thriving and unique community of insurers and reinsurers. IUA members continue to grow their operations across a range of business classes and geographies. The unrivalled concentration of industry expertise contained within our sector supports clients addressing both traditional and newly emerging risks.

This report shows the full extent of international specialty and wholesale coverage provided by companies in London. The income generated by such firms is significant and an important contributor to the UK economy.

Our industry, however, is internationally competitive with IUA members invariably part of large global groups operating in multiple territories across continents. In order to ensure that the London company market continues to flourish, the business environment must be optimal.

A flow of talent to match the many exciting career opportunities available in the sector is vital. The IUA has been supporting a long-term campaign to increase awareness of specialty insurance as a destination

career choice for young people. Partnerships have been established with schools and universities. A range of engaging online content has also been created in a manner that will appeal to those seeking their first full-time job.

Regulatory accountability must also be an essential facet of the London Market's make up. This is currently an important topic for debate as the Government's new Financial Services and Markets Bill is enacted. The legislation places new responsibilities on insurance supervisors to consider the impact of their actions on the competitiveness of the firms they regulate.

Insurers will be monitoring and measuring how this duty is performed and there are many metrics that regulatory authorities could publish – from the speed of authorisation decisions to the accuracy of cost-benefit analyses.

The outcome of such benchmarks will materially impact the future development of the London company market and the data published in future editions of this report.

Dave Matcham *Chief Executive*
International Underwriting Association



*New lines of business were added to
our data template for a more detailed
analysis of premium income*



Methodology

An enhanced methodology was adopted for this year's report to achieve a more detailed analysis of premium income in the London company market. New lines of business were added to our data template allowing firms the opportunity to provide greater breakdowns of their overall income figure.

Information from a total of 79 companies has been compiled for the 2023 edition. In addition to the classes of business included in previous reports, this year we have added the following categories:

- **Commercial crime**
- **Warranty and indemnity**
- **Specie or fine art**
- **Surety**

Professional indemnity and errors and omissions premiums have been combined into a single category. Previously these were reported separately.

For marine business, there is now a breakdown available into the following sub-categories:

- **Marine hull**
- **Marine cargo**
- **Marine energy**
- **Marine liability**

Renewable energy, meanwhile, remains a separately calculated category as in previous reports.

The full class of business breakdown can be seen on the on the following two pages in the accompanying guidance notes that were circulated to companies with our request for premium income earned during 2022.

The definition for premium to be included in our survey remained the same as in previous years and is as follows:

London Market slip business written through brokers or direct with clients and any other risks that could be categorised as large commercial/wholesale risks, eg global programme business or delegated authority business through coverholders or managing general agents.

In addition, companies are asked to identify any 'controlled premium'. This is recorded in order to provide a more complete pictures of London Market activity and is defined as follows:

Premium income written in overseas or regional UK offices, but subject to oversight and management by London company market operations.

Our data collection methodology also includes categorisations of premium by placement type and geographical origin. Returns are split between treaty and combined direct/facultative totals, in line with general London Market practice. The division between direct and facultative business is analysed by requesting a simple overall split of these two placement types across all business classes.

The guidance note to firms for allocation of premium by geography can be seen on page seven.

Companies are also asked to specify the amount of premium written under delegated authority arrangements.

The reporting currency for the London Company Market Statistics Report is pounds sterling. Where firms have provided figures in US dollars or Euros the following exchange rates, representing yearly averages throughout 2022, have been employed: US\$ 1.25 = £1 and Euro 1.18 = £1.

In a limited number of cases where data returns were unavailable for individual companies, we have used figures from business process for that company by the London Market's central processing service Xchanging Ins-sure, or data returns made in previous years.

The following guidance notes regarding class of business and geographical breakdowns were provided to companies to assist in completing data submissions.

Class of business breakdown

Please allocate your premium to the class of business category that you feel it is best described by. As you complete these fields the spreadsheet will automatically populate the relevant 'total' fields with aggregated figures.

Property

Includes engineering, but not construction.

Construction

Construction (or builder's risk insurance) is not included under property, but identified as a separate class.

Renewable Energy

Includes both onshore and offshore

Liability

Please enter a total figure for all liability business in this field (includes employers' and public liability, medical malpractice etc). In addition please, if possible, breakdown this total liability figure to identify the amount of business in the following sub categories:

- Employers' liability
- Public liability
- Environmental liability

NB. The total liability figure may be higher than the sum of the three sub categories if your company is also writing other liability business which does not fit into these sub categories.

Professional lines

Please enter a total figure for all professional lines business in this field. In addition, if possible, break down this total professional lines figure to identify the amount of business in the following sub categories:

- Directors and Officers (D&O)
- Professional Indemnity (PI) and Errors and Omissions (E&O)
- Financial Institutions (FI)
- Commercial Crime
- Construction Professional Indemnity

NB. The total liability figure may be higher than the sum of five sub categories if your company is also writing other professional lines business which does not fit into these sub categories.

Accident and Health

All accident and health business covering disease, accidental injury, accidental death, and related health expenses

Cyber

All standalone cyber business written as a dedicated policy outside traditional classes, covering both first party and third party risks.

Political Risk

All political risk business for losses caused by government actions and/or political perils, including, for example, political violence and terrorism, war and civil war, currency inconvertibility.

Trade Credit

Includes credit risk and contract frustration, non-payment and non-delivery, pre-shipment and post-shipment insurance.

Surety

Any surety bonds issued to guarantee completion of projects or the supply of goods or services

Warranty & Indemnity

All warranty and indemnity insurance written to provide cover against financial loss arising from a breach of warranty or tax indemnity in the context of a corporate merger and acquisition transaction

Marine

All marine business including hull, cargo, energy, liability, specie and war risks. In addition, if possible, breakdown of this total marine figure to identify the amount of business in the following sub categories:

- Hull
- Cargo
- Energy (includes both onshore and offshore)
- Liability

Specie or Fine Art

All business covering highly valuable assets on display, in storage or in transit, for example fine art, jewellery, cash and cryptocurrency

Aviation

All aviation business including hull, public liability, passenger liability, aerospace.

Motor

Includes fleet and large single risks.

Other

If none of the six named classes above match in any way then please allocate premium to the 'other' category.

Geographical breakdown

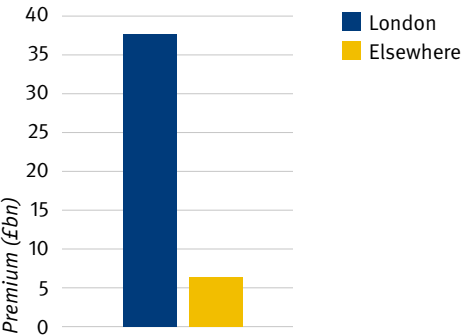
Please allocate your premium to the geographical region that you feel it is best described by. When making this allocation please use the appropriate identifier in accordance with your normal procedures, for example, address of the insured, location of the risk itself, location of the cedent and, for global programme business, location of the client's headquarters.

As you complete these fields the spreadsheet will automatically populate the relevant 'total' fields with aggregated figures.

Results



Figure 1a. **2022 premium written in London vs premium written elsewhere**



	London £bn	Elsewhere £bn	Total
2022	37.63	6.44	44.07

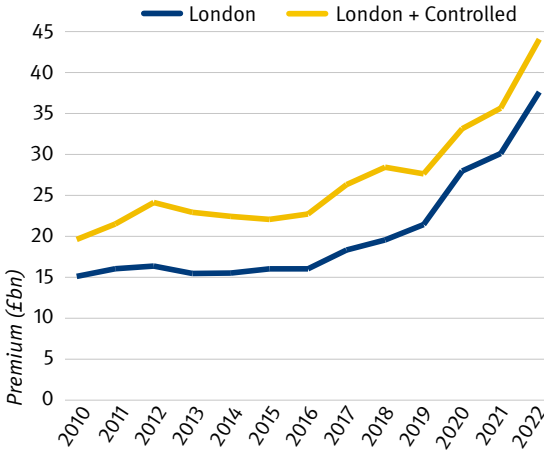
In 2022 gross premium income written in the London company market increased significantly to a total of £37.626bn. The figure for 2021 was £30.114bn and so aggregate growth over the last 12 months has been 25%.

Our latest survey of insurers also details a total of £6.444bn written in locations outside of London (both regionally across the UK and internationally) but overseen and managed by London operations. In 2021 such ‘controlled premium’ stood at £5.540bn and has therefore risen by 16%.

Combining income written in London with that written elsewhere, but controlled by London gives a sum of £44.071bn in 2022. This overall intellectual and economic premium total has jumped by 24% when compared to the corresponding figure of £35.654bn in 2021. It can also be seen to have roughly doubled over the past decade, having stood at £22.932bn in 2013.

Figure 1b tracks aggregate London company market income over time, since the IUA first began collating statistics in 2010. This graph shows how hardening market conditions have accelerated premium totals in recent years as the sector has continued to thrive in its support of international clients throughout the disruptions of Brexit and a global pandemic.

Figure 1b. London company market premium income over time

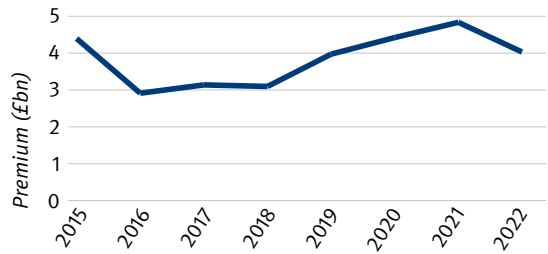


	London £bn	Controlled £bn	London+ Controlled £bn
2010	15.110	4.510	19.620
2011	16.044	5.462	21.506
2012	16.370	7.762	24.132
2013	15.467	7.464	22.932
2014	15.518	6.917	22.435
2015	16.031	6.038	22.068
2016	16.034	6.691	22.725
2017	18.331	7.984	26.314
2018	19.559	8.877	28.437
2019	21.436	6.197	27.633
2020	27.976	5.162	33.138
2021	30.114	5.540	35.654
2022	37.626	6.444	44.071

Delegated Authorities

Our survey of London company market premium income includes a request for firms to identify the amount of business that they write under delegated authority arrangements. For 2022 the aggregate figure here stands at £4.034bn.

Figure 2a. Premium written via delegated authorities



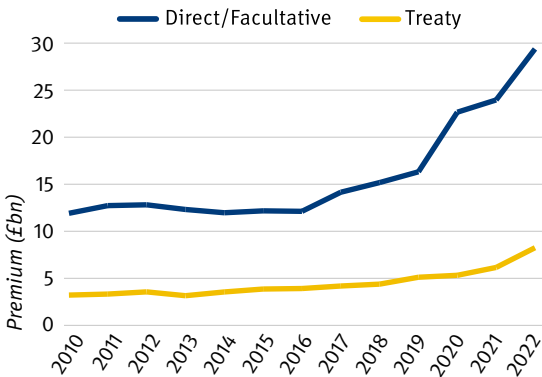
	£bn
2015	4.396
2016	2.913
2017	3.138
2018	3.096
2019	3.972
2020	4.422
2021	4.836
2022	4.034

Analysis by Placement Type

Premium underwritten in London has grown over the past year via both direct and facultative contracts and treaty arrangements. The former total £29.378bn for 2022. It is usual London Market practice to record direct and facultative placements together and our survey follows this convention. In 2021 the direct and facultative business in London stood at £23.959bn, so the year-on-year increase is £5.419bn or 23%.

Treaty contracts, meanwhile, grew at an even faster rate of 34%, rising by £2.094bn, from £6.154bn in 2021 to £8.248bn in 2022. Consequently, treaty business now represents 22% of premium written in London, compared to 78% for direct and facultative.

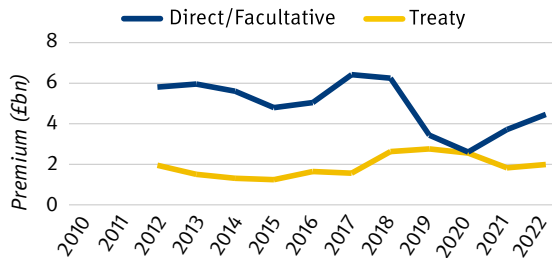
Figure 3a. London premium by placement type



London	Direct/ Facultative		Treaty		Total £bn
	£bn	%	£bn	%	
2010	11.911	79	3.216	21	15.127
2011	12.727	79	3.324	21	16.051
2012	12.812	78	3.557	22	16.370
2013	12.317	80	3.151	20	15.467
2014	11.969	77	3.549	23	15.518
2015	12.170	76	3.860	24	16.031
2016	12.120	76	3.914	24	16.034
2017	14.150	77	4.181	23	18.331
2018	15.178	78	4.381	22	19.559
2019	16.323	76	5.113	24	21.436
2020	22.657	81	5.320	19	27.976
2021	23.959	80	6.154	20	30.114
2022	29.378	78	8.248	22	37.626

A similar analysis of premium by placement type is also available for business written outside of London, but overseen and managed by London operations. Here, growth has been more concentrated across direct and facultative business which has risen to £4.455bn from £3.714bn and now represents 69% of the 'controlled' total compared to 67% in 2021. Treaty premium outside of London has also expanded, from £1.826bn to £1.990bn, but its share of the total has fallen slightly from 33% to 31%.

Figure 3b. Controlled premium by placement type

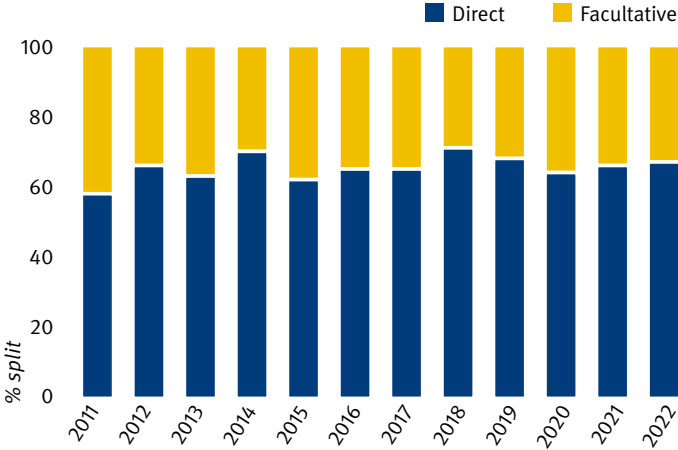


Controlled	Direct/ Facultative		Treaty		Total £bn
	£bn	%	£bn	%	
2012	5.809	75	1.952	25	7.762
2013	5.959	80	1.505	20	7.464
2014	5.606	81	1.310	19	6.917
2015	4.796	79	1.242	21	6.038
2016	5.046	75	1.644	25	6.691
2017	6.422	80	1.562	20	7.984
2018	6.249	70	2.628	30	8.877
2019	3.438	55	2.759	45	6.197
2020	2.607	50	2.555	50	5.162
2021	3.714	67	1.826	33	5.540
2022	4.455	69	1.990	31	6.444

In order to determine the relationship between direct and facultative business our survey requests companies to provide a simple percentage split between these two types of placement, which are usually grouped together. This split applies to all London Market premium – both that written in London and that written elsewhere, but

overseen and managed by London operations. For 2022 this breakdown declared two thirds of such placements to be direct business and the remaining third to be facultative. Figure 3c illustrates how the relationship is little changed from the previous year.

Figure 3c. Overall split between direct and facultative premium



	Direct %	Facultative %
2011	58	42
2012	66	34
2013	63	37
2014	70	30
2015	62	38
2016	65	35
2017	65	35
2018	71	29
2019	68	32
2020	64	36
2021	66	34
2022	67	33

Analysis by Class of Business

Companies completing our data template for this survey are asked to breakdown the premium that they write in London by class of business. The results in this section apply only to that London premium (£37.626bn in 2022); there is no class of business analysis for premium identified as ‘controlled’ by London but written elsewhere.

Figure 4a shows how property remains the largest class, accounting for more than a quarter of all income. It is followed by liability, professional lines and marine which are each responsible for very similar proportions of the total (around 15%). Next come aviation and motor, both recording identical shares of 6% each.

The development of different business classes over time can be seen in figure 4b. Both property and marine premium can be seen to have increased significantly in 2022. The former jumped by almost a quarter, from £8.055bn in 2021 to £10.008bn, whilst the latter increased by one third, from £3.832bn to £5.104bn.

The graph also shows how the professional lines sector has grown in importance over recent years. Indeed, for 2022 it is very close to becoming the second largest category across the whole company market in London with premium totalling £5.457bn, just a fraction behind liability on £5.656bn.

Another trend to note is the growth of cyber business. We began recording this as a separate class in 2019 when it represented premium of £0.253bn. Now, for 2022, standalone cyber income is at £1.078bn, a remarkable 72% jump on the 2021 total of £0.627bn.

This year our analysis has been expanded with the addition of three new separate business classes. These are surety (£0.122bn in 2022); warranty and indemnity (£0.157bn) and specie or fine art (£0.082bn).

Figure 4a. 2022 London premium by class of business

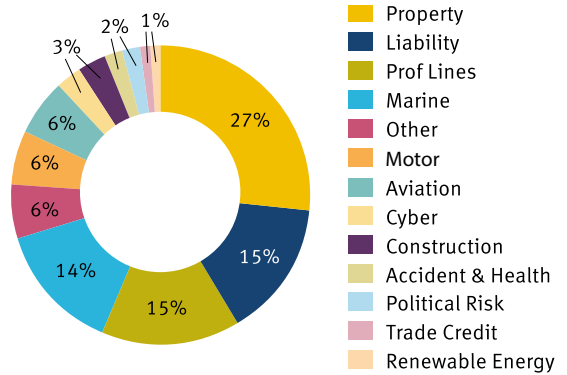


Figure 4b. London premium by class of business over time

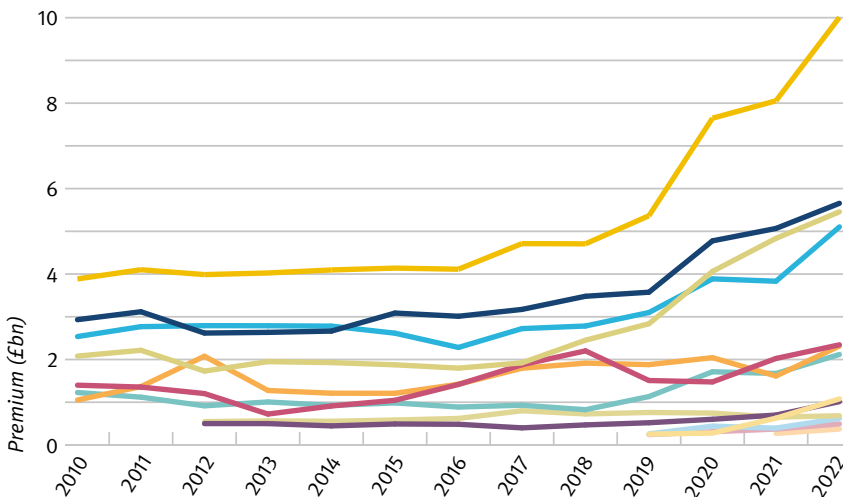


Figure 4c shows how different classes of business are split between direct/facultative premium and treaty premium. The new specialist classes that we have recently included in this report all show very small proportions of treaty premium. These are renewable energy, surety and warranty and indemnity. Construction, energy, surety and warranty and indemnity. Construction,

accident and health and cyber are also largely dominated by direct/facultative contracts.

Conversely motor business in the London company market is mostly treaty premium. Such contracts also account for around a quarter of all political risk and property income.

Figure 4c. 2022 London premium by class of business and placement type

Direct/ Facultative %	Treaty %	2022	Direct/ Facultative £bn	%	Treaty £bn	%	Total £bn	%
		Property	7.639	76	2.369	24	10.008	27
		Liability	4.417	78	1.238	22	5.656	15
		Prof Lines	4.363	80	1.094	20	5.457	15
		Marine	4.094	80	1.010	20	5.104	14
		Other	2.048	87	0.296	13	2.344	6
		Motor	1.105	48	1.211	52	2.316	6
		Aviation	1.740	82	0.378	18	2.117	6
		Cyber	0.927	86	0.150	14	1.078	3
		Construction	0.895	88	0.119	12	1.014	3
		Accident & Health	0.609	89	0.075	11	0.684	2
		Political Risk	0.449	72	0.175	28	0.623	2
		Trade Credit	0.382	78	0.110	22	0.492	1
		Renewable Energy	0.365	98	0.006	2	0.372	1
		Warranty & Indemnity	0.157	100	0.000	0	0.157	0
		Surety	0.120	98	0.002	2	0.122	0
		Specie or Fine Art	0.066	81	0.016	19	0.082	0
		Total	29.378	78	8.248	22	37.626	

	2010 £bn	2011 £bn	2012 £bn	2013 £bn	2014 £bn	2015 £bn	2016 £bn	2017 £bn	2018 £bn	2019 £bn	2020 £bn	2021 £bn	2022 £bn
Property	3.886	4.101	3.987	4.025	4.096	4.139	4.113	4.712	4.707	5.365	7.647	8.055	10.008
Liability	2.932	3.118	2.619	2.635	2.665	3.087	3.012	3.172	3.480	3.575	4.777	5.067	5.656
Prof Lines	2.079	2.216	1.729	1.950	1.927	1.876	1.798	1.922	2.451	2.837	4.062	4.835	5.457
Marine	2.537	2.769	2.792	2.790	2.781	2.616	2.282	2.723	2.784	3.100	3.887	3.832	5.104
Other	1.399	1.355	1.203	0.723	0.912	1.045	1.416	1.877	2.202	1.508	1.475	2.024	2.344
Motor	1.051	1.366	2.077	1.275	1.211	1.209	1.422	1.795	1.915	1.880	2.043	1.613	2.316
Aviation	1.227	1.119	0.916	1.006	0.926	0.984	0.887	0.930	0.825	1.133	1.713	1.673	2.117
Cyber										0.253	0.279	0.627	1.078
Construction			0.500	0.500	0.446	0.491	0.484	0.400	0.469	0.520	0.601	0.700	1.014
Accident & Health			0.547	0.563	0.554	0.584	0.620	0.800	0.726	0.760	0.746	0.651	0.684
Political Risk										0.261	0.440	0.395	0.623
Trade Credit										0.243	0.309	0.372	0.492
Renewable Energy												0.270	0.372
Warranty & Indemnity													0.157
Surety													0.122
Specie or Fine Art													0.082
Total	15.110	16.044	16.370	15.467	15.518	16.031	16.034	18.331	19.559	21.436	27.976	30.114	37.626

Three of the major business classes are examined in further detail by our survey. These are liability, professional lines and marine. For each of these categories companies are asked to allocate their premium totals for each category to a series of further sub-categories and the aggregate results are reported below. In each case, where companies were unable to provide a more detailed breakdown, their overall number is included as 'Other' and so the allocation of premium here is generally higher in each case than would otherwise be expected.

Liability Premium

Liability is the second largest class of business in the London company market after property, standing at £5.656bn in 2022. Of this total, the majority is made up of public liability contracts, comprising just over one half. Employers' liability is the next most significant sub-category at £0.753bn and is more than 90% made up of direct and facultative business.

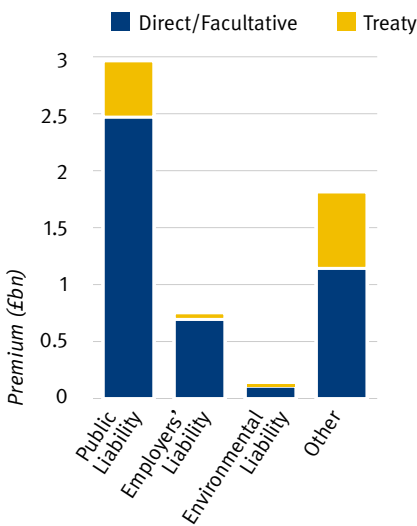
Professional Lines Premium

A more detailed breakdown of the £5.457bn total recorded for liability premium is shown in figure 4e. We have refined this analysis for this year by combing professional indemnity and errors and omissions into a single sub-category – in previous editions of this report they were examined separately. In addition, we have introduced commercial crime as a new sub-category, recording a figure of £0.328bn in 2022.

Marine Premium

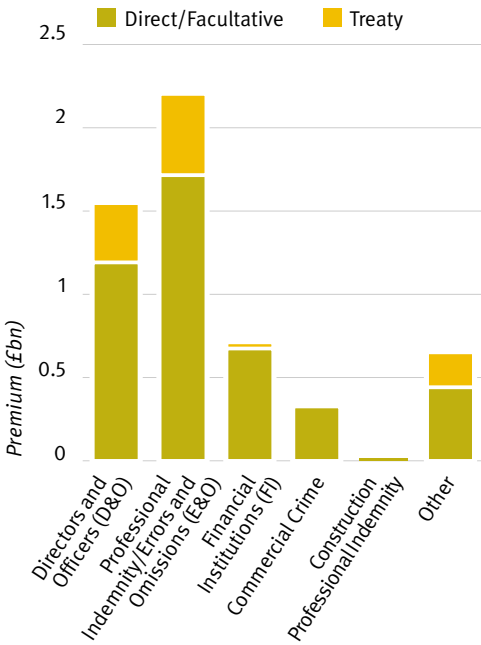
This year's London Company Market Statistics Report includes, for the first time, a breakdown of marine premium. This part of our market has grown significantly over the past year and now accounts for premium of over £5bn (£5.104bn in 2022, up from £3.832bn in 2021). We asked companies to allocate such business to either marine hull, cargo, energy or liability. The results revealed energy to be the largest sub-category, registering income of £1.888bn.

Figure 4d. 2022 liability premium breakdown



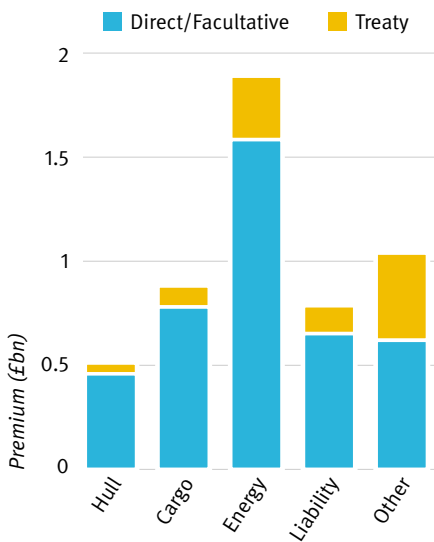
	Direct/ Facultative £bn	%	Treaty £bn	%	Total £bn
2022					
Public Liability	2.471	83	0.493	17	2.964
Employers' Liability	0.695	92	0.057	8	0.753
Environmental Liability	0.107	86	0.018	14	0.125
Other	1.143	63	0.670	37	1.814
Total	4.417	78	1.238	22	5.656

Figure 4e. 2022 professional lines premium breakdown



2022	Direct/ Facultative £bn	%	Treaty £bn	%	Total £bn
Directors and Officers (D&O)	1.191	77	0.356	23	1.547
Professional Indemnity/ Errors and Omissions (PI/ E&O)	1.715	78	0.488	22	2.202
Financial Institutions (FI)	0.674	95	0.037	5	0.711
Commercial Crime	0.326	99	0.002	1	0.328
Construction Professional Indemnity	0.018	94	0.001	6	0.019
Other	0.441	68	0.210	32	0.650
Total	4.363	80	1.094	20	5.457

Figure 4f. 2022 marine premium breakdown



2022	Direct/ Facultative £bn	%	Treaty £bn	%	Total £bn
Hull	0.459	90	0.052	10	0.512
Cargo	0.780	89	0.101	11	0.880
Energy	1.584	84	0.305	16	1.888
Liability	0.652	83	0.134	17	0.786
Other	0.620	60	0.419	40	1.038
Total	4.094	80	1.010	20	5.104

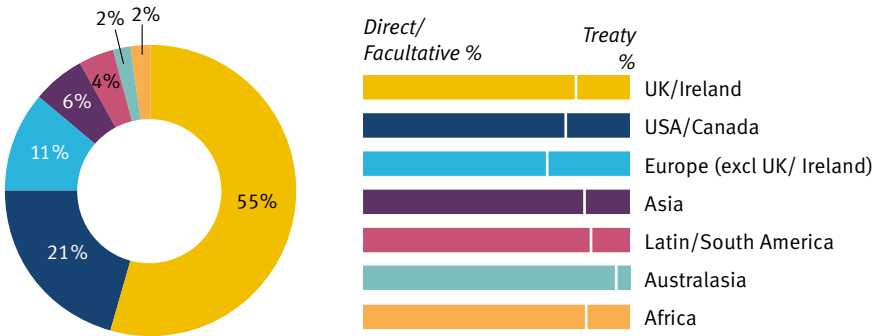
Analysis by Geography

In analysing premium income by geographical origin companies are asked to allocate the business according to the location of risk the risk or address of the insured. The data received here shows that the UK and Ireland continue to account for a large majority of both premium written in London and that written elsewhere but controlled by London operations.

More notable, however, is the increasing importance of business from the USA and Canada to the London company market. Premium written in London from this region grew by £1.785bn from £6.137bn in 2021 to £7.922bn in 2022, edging up its share of the total from 20% to 21%. Turning to ‘controlled’ premium the trend is even more significant as the USA and Canada increased to £1.532bn, a 43% rise from the previous year and has overtaken continental Europe which recorded a declining figure of £1.141bn in 2022.

The ‘controlled’ numbers also reveal an expansion of premium from Latin/South America which, at £0.289bn in 2022 overtook Asia on £0.281bn to become the fourth largest region.

Figure 5a. 2022 London premium by territory



	Direct/ Facultative £bn	%	Treaty £bn	%	Total £bn	%
2022						
UK/ Ireland	16.307	79	4.264	21	20.571	55
USA/ Canada	5.977	75	1.945	25	7.922	21
Europe (Excl UK/Ireland)	2.790	68	1.284	32	4.073	11
Asia	1.827	82	0.388	18	2.215	6
Latin/ South America	1.164	85	0.207	15	1.370	4
Australasia	0.740	94	0.044	6	0.784	2
Africa	0.574	83	0.117	17	0.691	2
Total	29.378	78	8.248	22	37.626	100

Figure 5b. 2022 controlled premium by territory

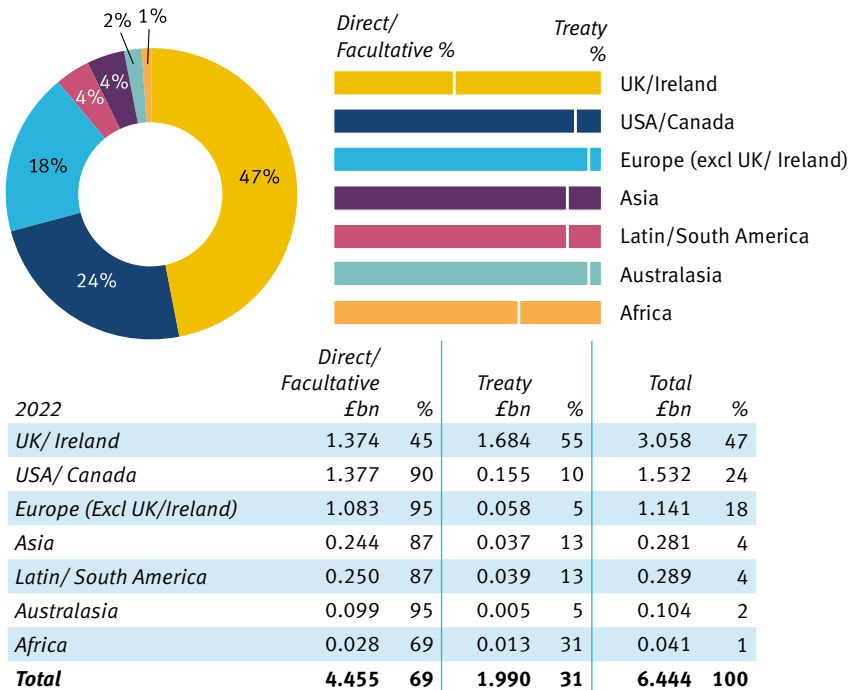
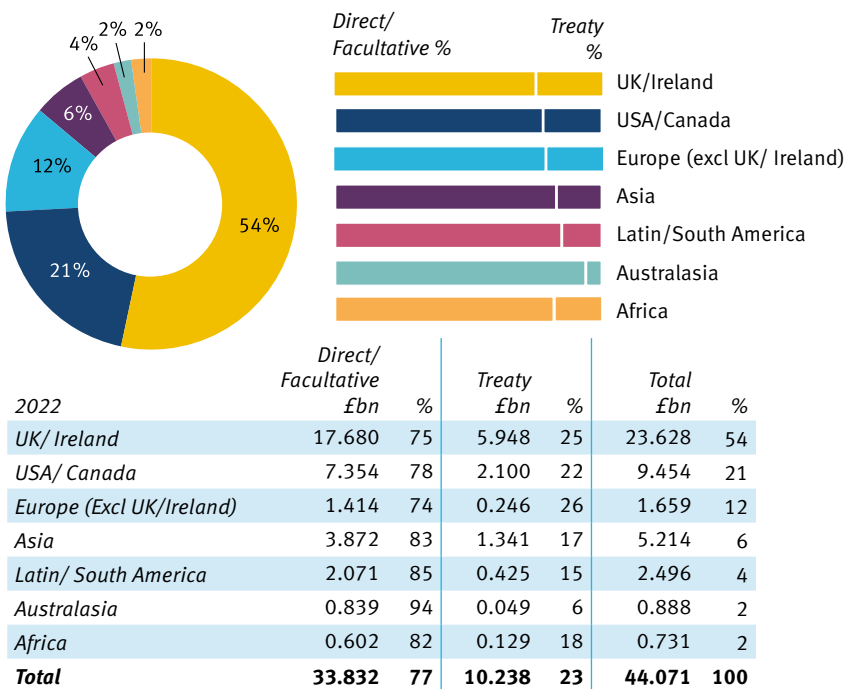


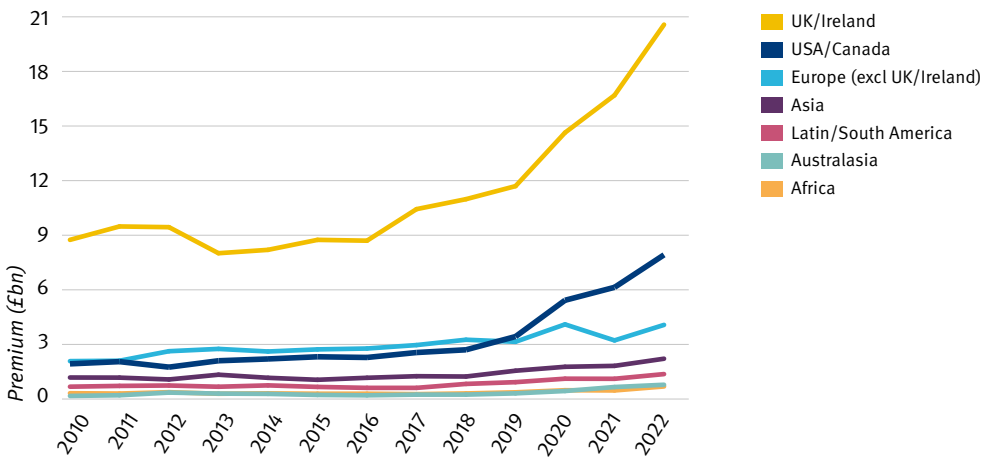
Figure 5c. 2022 overall premium by territory (London + controlled)



Our geographical breakdowns of premium also show how business from different regions is divided between direct/facultative contracts and treaty contracts. There are some significant variations here. For business written in London direct/facultative premium is generally around 80% for each individual region. For continental Europe, however, the proportion is lower with nearly one third being treaty contracts. Australasia, meanwhile, is 94% direct/facultative business.

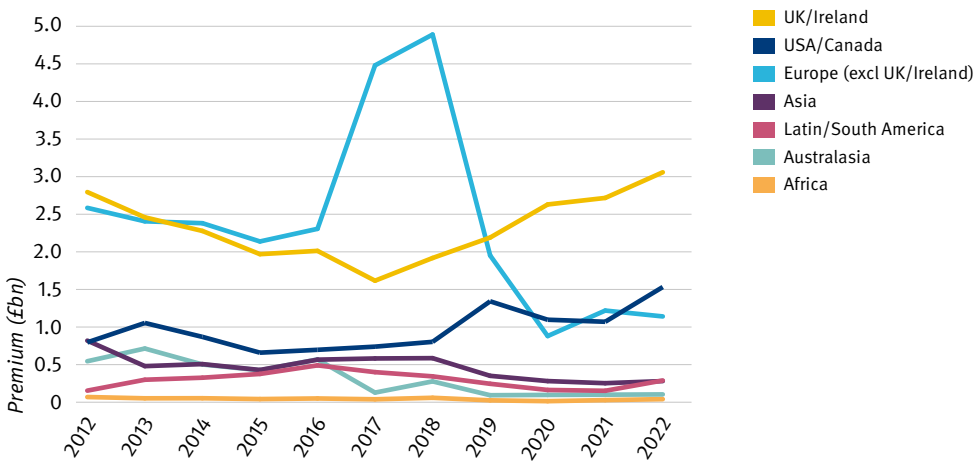
The placement type splits for premium written outside of London but controlled by the City show that more than half of business done in regional UK and Ireland offices is treaty. Elsewhere direct/facultative contracts dominate, except for Africa which is almost one third treaty.

Figure 5d. London premium by territory over time



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
London	<i>£bn</i>	<i>£bn</i>	<i>£bn</i>	<i>£bn</i>	<i>£bn</i>	<i>£bn</i>	<i>£bn</i>	<i>£bn</i>	<i>£bn</i>	<i>£bn</i>	<i>£bn</i>	<i>£bn</i>	<i>£bn</i>
UK/ Ireland	8.745	9.482	9.442	8.011	8.196	8.745	8.700	10.433	10.981	11.697	14.636	16.691	20.571
USA/ Canada	1.933	2.054	1.752	2.103	2.202	2.321	2.284	2.555	2.705	3.432	5.426	6.137	7.922
Europe (Excl UK/ Ireland)	2.082	2.104	2.627	2.754	2.611	2.727	2.775	2.964	3.258	3.145	4.102	3.221	4.073
Asia	1.182	1.176	1.075	1.336	1.166	1.057	1.167	1.254	1.236	1.555	1.771	1.822	2.215
Latin/ South America	0.678	0.721	0.743	0.675	0.750	0.665	0.613	0.613	0.830	0.927	1.117	1.112	1.370
Australasia	0.170	0.207	0.354	0.299	0.283	0.224	0.204	0.242	0.243	0.311	0.441	0.659	0.784
Africa	0.319	0.301	0.376	0.290	0.311	0.291	0.291	0.268	0.307	0.368	0.484	0.471	0.691
Total	15.110	16.044	16.370	15.467	15.518	16.031	16.034	18.331	19.559	21.436	27.976	30.114	37.626

Figure 5e. **Controlled gross premium by territory over time**



Controlled	2012 £bn	2013 £bn	2014 £bn	2015 £bn	2016 £bn	2017 £bn	2018 £bn	2019 £bn	2020 £bn	2021 £bn	2022 £bn
<i>UK/ Ireland</i>	2.795	2.459	2.278	1.969	2.013	1.616	1.918	2.190	2.630	2.717	3.058
<i>USA/ Canada</i>	0.796	1.054	0.869	0.659	0.697	0.739	0.803	1.342	1.097	1.070	1.532
<i>Europe (Excl UK/ Ireland)</i>	2.585	2.406	2.381	2.138	2.306	4.480	4.890	1.952	0.880	1.219	1.141
<i>Asia</i>	0.819	0.480	0.507	0.429	0.566	0.582	0.586	0.351	0.281	0.253	0.281
<i>Latin/ South America</i>	0.154	0.299	0.326	0.376	0.490	0.400	0.344	0.245	0.163	0.152	0.289
<i>Australasia</i>	0.545	0.714	0.502	0.425	0.569	0.128	0.277	0.093	0.097	0.100	0.104
<i>Africa</i>	0.069	0.052	0.053	0.042	0.050	0.039	0.059	0.025	0.014	0.028	0.041
Total	7.762	7.464	6.917	6.038	6.691	7.984	8.877	6.197	5.162	5.540	6.444

Comparison with the Lloyd's Market

Figure 6a. 2022 IUA and Lloyd's premium compared

2022	IUA Direct/ Facultative £bn	Lloyd's Direct £bn
IUA Property + Construction Lloyd's Property	8.535	12.045
IUA Liability + Professional Lines + Accident & Health Lloyd's Casualty	9.389	12.987
IUA Marine + Aviation + Renewable Energy + Specie Lloyd's Marine + Aviation + Transport + Energy	6.265	5.356
Motor	1.105	0.895

All Lloyd's figures exclude reinsurance business

All IUA figures exclude company market business controlled by London but written elsewhere

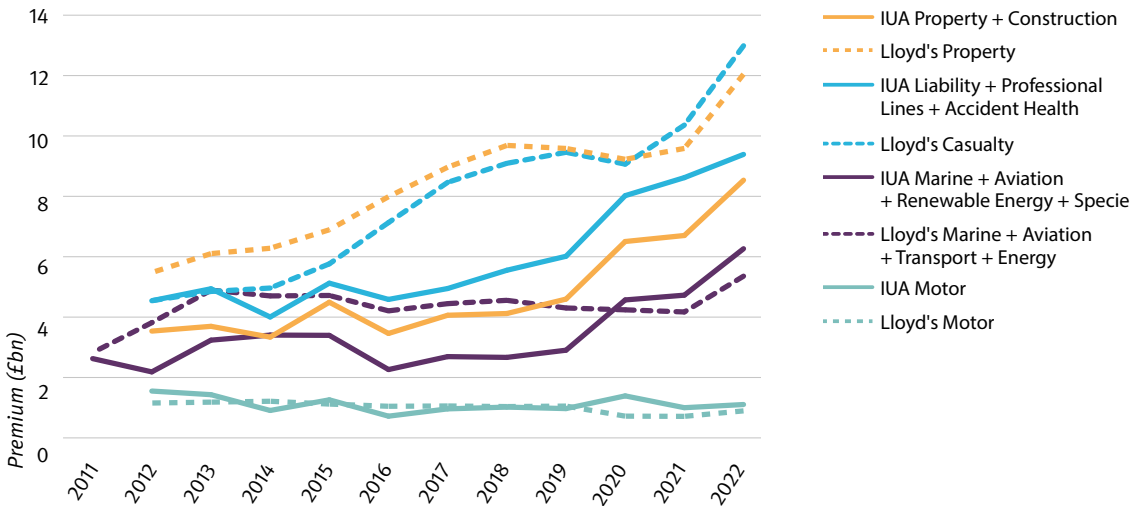
The premium income of the London company market, as reported in this publication, can be combined with that declared by Lloyd's of London to give a 2022 total figure for the London Market as a whole. Completing that calculation for 2022 yields a figure of £90.775bn. This is arrived at by adding the IUA total of £44.070bn with Lloyd's gross written premium of £46.705bn, as published in its annual report. It is notable that the numbers for the two different underwriting sectors of the London Market are now extremely similar, representing something very close to a 50/50 split in overall premium income between companies and Lloyd's.

Figure 6a above offers a more detailed comparison between the two segments. The class of business totals here are not directly comparable since Lloyd's figures only include direct business whilst those for the IUA cover both direct and facultative premium. Furthermore, the IUA numbers are only for business written in London and do not include any premium written in regional and overseas offices but overseen by London operations.

With these caveats in mind, it can be seen that for 2022 both Lloyd's and IUA members recorded growth in property premium and the former remains the larger market for such business. The same can be said for casualty which is calculated for the company market by combining our premium totals for liability, professional lines and accident and health business.

For Marine Aviation Transport (MAT) the order is reversed with the company market registering a total of £6.265bn in 2022, compared to Lloyd's £5.356bn. Similarly, companies continue to write slightly more motor premium than Lloyd's.

Figure 6b. IUA and Lloyd's premium over time



	2011 £bn	2012 £bn	2013 £bn	2014 £bn	2015 £bn	2016 £bn	2017 £bn	2018 £bn	2019 £bn	2020 £bn	2021 £bn	2022 £bn
IUA Property + Construction		3.537	3.695	3.338	4.493	3.459	4.062	4.119	4.597	6.504	6.703	8.535
Lloyd's Property		5.476	6.103	6.281	6.893	7.988	8.965	9.687	9.586	9.227	9.587	12.045
IUA Liability + Professional Lines + Accident & Health		4.543	4.939	4.004	5.124	4.586	4.947	5.552	6.015	8.023	8.620	9.389
Lloyd's Casualty		4.543	4.850	4.963	5.764	7.131	8.464	9.094	9.459	9.067	10.360	12.987
IUA Marine + Aviation + Renewable Energy + Specie	2.626	2.186	3.237	3.405	3.396	2.263	2.692	2.666	2.904	4.569	4.727	6.265
Lloyd's Marine + Aviation + Transport + Energy	2.825	3.817	4.891	4.702	4.717	4.207	4.446	4.556	4.302	4.241	4.171	5.356
IUA Motor	1.551	1.431	0.908	1.260	0.719	0.961	1.020	0.970	1.391	1.000	1.105	
Lloyd's Motor	1.155	1.184	1.213	1.120	1.047	1.057	1.037	1.053	0.720	0.713	0.895	

All Lloyd's figures exclude reinsurance business

All IUA figures exclude company market business controlled by London but written elsewhere

Results Tables

2021	Property		Construction		Renewable Energy		Liability		Prof Lines		Accident & Health		Cyber		Political Risk	
	£bn	%	£bn	%	£bn	%	£bn	%	£bn	%	£bn	%	£bn	%	£bn	%
UK/ Ireland	3.965	49	0.355	51	0.104	38	3.265	64	3.389	70	0.438	67	0.273	44	0.145	37
USA/ Canada	2.152	27	0.130	19	0.122	45	0.891	18	0.575	12	0.132	20	0.243	39	0.077	19
Latin/ South America	0.369	5	0.021	3	0.011	4	0.097	2	0.101	2	0.010	2	0.005	1	0.012	3
Europe (excl UK/ Ireland)	0.780	10	0.068	10	0.016	6	0.512	10	0.408	8	0.026	4	0.042	7	0.066	17
Asia	0.459	6	0.072	10	0.009	3	0.150	3	0.174	4	0.038	6	0.023	4	0.053	13
Africa	0.152	2	0.016	2	0.004	1	0.033	1	0.026	1	0.004	1	0.003	0	0.039	10
Australasia	0.177	2	0.038	5	0.004	1	0.118	2	0.162	3	0.001	0	0.038	6	0.002	1
Total	8.055	27	0.700	2	0.270	1	5.067	17	4.835	16	0.651	2	0.627	2	0.395	1

2022	Property		Construction		Renewable Energy		Liability		Prof Lines		Accident & Health		Cyber		Political Risk	
	£bn	%	£bn	%	£bn	%	£bn	%	£bn	%	£bn	%	£bn	%	£bn	%
UK/ Ireland	5.065	51	0.525	52	0.113	30	3.692	65	3.744	69	0.444	65	0.503	47	0.202	32
USA/ Canada	2.674	27	0.231	23	0.180	48	1.155	20	0.766	14	0.134	20	0.422	39	0.119	19
Latin/ South America	0.442	4	0.023	2	0.012	3	0.092	2	0.105	2	0.013	2	0.010	1	0.015	2
Europe (excl UK/ Ireland)	0.938	9	0.049	5	0.035	9	0.397	7	0.439	8	0.061	9	0.057	5	0.136	22
Asia	0.509	5	0.111	11	0.015	4	0.153	3	0.184	3	0.028	4	0.034	3	0.037	6
Africa	0.188	2	0.007	1	0.007	2	0.053	1	0.033	1	0.003	0	0.007	1	0.112	18
Australasia	0.192	2	0.068	7	0.011	3	0.114	2	0.186	3	0.002	0	0.044	4	0.003	0
Total	10.008	27	1.014	3	0.372	1	5.656	15	5.457	15	0.684	2	1.078	3	0.623	2

Trade Credit		Surety		Warranty & Indemnity		Marine		Specie or Fine Art		Aviation		Motor		Other		Total		2021
£bn	%	£bn	%	£bn	%	£bn	%	£bn	%	£bn	%	£bn	%	£bn	%	£bn	%	
0.223	60					1.484	39			0.576	34	1.331	83	1.142	56	16.691	55	UK/ Ireland
0.043	12					0.926	24			0.268	16	0.035	2	0.542	27	6.137	20	USA/ Canada
0.001	0					0.310	8			0.126	8	0.009	1	0.039	2	1.112	4	Latin/ South America
0.058	16					0.545	14			0.290	17	0.218	14	0.191	9	3.221	11	Europe (excl UK/ Ireland)
0.031	8					0.414	11			0.325	19	0.014	1	0.060	3	1.822	6	Asia
0.008	2					0.087	2			0.063	4	0.004	0	0.032	2	0.471	2	Africa
0.008	2					0.066	2			0.025	1	0.002	0	0.018	1	0.659	2	Australasia
0.372	1					3.832	13			1.673	6	1.613	5	2.024	7	30.114	100	Total

Trade Credit		Surety		Warranty & Indemnity		Marine		Specie or Fine Art		Aviation		Motor		Other		Total		2022
£bn	%	£bn	%	£bn	%	£bn	%	£bn	%	£bn	%	£bn	%	£bn	%	£bn	%	
0.253	52	0.111	91	0.091	58	2.153	42	0.035	42	0.688	32	1.654	71	1.298	55	20.571	55	UK/ Ireland
0.063	13	-0.003	-3	0.039	25	1.207	24	0.023	28	0.346	16	0.054	2	0.512	22	7.922	21	USA/ Canada
0.006	1	0.003	2	0.007	4	0.425	8	0.002	2	0.166	8	0.004	0	0.045	2	1.370	4	Latin/ South America
0.094	19	0.005	4	0.010	6	0.634	12	0.010	12	0.309	15	0.587	25	0.313	13	4.073	11	Europe (excl UK/ Ireland)
0.040	8	0.003	3	0.006	4	0.509	10	0.011	13	0.458	22	0.016	1	0.103	4	2.215	6	Asia
0.027	5	0.001	1	0.000	0	0.109	2	0.001	1	0.110	5	0.000	0	0.034	1	0.691	2	Africa
0.008	2	0.002	2	0.005	3	0.067	1	0.001	1	0.040	2	0.002	0	0.040	2	0.784	2	Australasia
0.492	1	0.122	0	0.157	0	5.104	14	0.082	0	2.117	6	2.316	6	2.344	6	37.626	100	Total

Conclusions

The results from this year's London Company Market Statistics Report illustrate remarkable levels of growth for our sector. Overall premium income has jumped by nearly a quarter compared to the total we published 12 months ago and has doubled in less than a decade.

Such growth has been widespread, experienced across different lines of business, geographical territories and by many different individual companies. As firms complete our data template for this survey, they are invited to submit an accompanying commentary alongside their premium figures. This explains any significant changes in their business profile and are used to identify aggregate market trends.

It is clear from this year's commentaries that the driving force behind the premium growth of the last 12 months has been rising prices for existing business. Inflationary pressures were reported frequently in relation to property business, the sector's largest class, but also for professional lines, political risks and a number of other specialty lines. Price rises are being driven both by previous market losses and withdrawals of capacity.

Rate increases are far from the entire story, however, as many companies have reported instances of new business being acquired by their London Market operations. Premium growth has been attributed to significant investments in underwriting talent in recent years with firms growing a number of market teams in anticipation of hardening market conditions.

The importance of underwriting talent was underlined by another report of one company doubling their Asian premiums because of a single senior employee transferring from the region to the London office.

Favourable underwriting conditions have not just been limited to pricing. Policy terms and conditions have also been subject to renegotiation with an unbundling of composite structures, for example in policies previously combining marine, energy and political violence cover. Now these risks are each being placed on a stand-alone basis with appropriate pricing. This is particularly true for political violence which has been influenced by the war in Ukraine.

Meanwhile, there continues to be a post-Covid bounce in certain areas, such as engineering and construction, where major projects previously delayed by lockdown restrictions are now underway.

Other classes of business that were highlighted by IUA members as having experienced a particularly good year for premium income were aviation, energy, bank trade finance and infrastructure finance, directors and officers and public liability.

Firms have sought to deploy their capital and underwriting resources into the lines of business that they deem most profitable. Some have withdrawn from areas that they deem uneconomic, for example, motor treaty.

It should also be noted that better data collection by the IUA has contributed to the rise in aggregate London company market premium reported this year. The association is constantly seeking to improve its engagement with members and as our understanding of their underwriting operations expands, we sometimes identify further business that falls within the definitions of London Market premium set out in this publication. There are five new companies whose premium has been included for the first time this year and the total business accounted for by this group is £0.972bn.

In recent years we have reported evidence of business shifting from the Lloyd's market into the company sector, including instances of dual platform insurers ceasing entirely to underwrite via a Lloyd's syndicate. This trend, however, appears now to have dropped in significance and was not referenced in any company commentaries this year. Indeed, one firm noted some business transferred from its company arm into Lloyd's.

Whilst the London company market as a whole has recorded a major increase in income in this report the trend is not, of course, uniform or universal across all contributing operations. A majority of businesses returned figures showing growth of 20% or more and many saw a rise in excess of 40%.

Companies are always evolving and, as part of large multinational groups, frequently restructuring their global operations in order to make the most efficient use of their capital. The UK's exit from the European Union, of course, had a major impact here, but post-Brexit there continue to be examples of business shifting around the globe. This year there were reports both of plans to establish a future UK branch office to write more business in London and elsewhere business transferred out of London to other international offices within a group.



In another case, a change in branch status for one company resulted in more treaty premium being submitted. This was not because of an actual increase in the volume of such contracts, but because existing business was reclassified under changed accounting procedures adopted to satisfy regulatory reporting requirements.

Finally, it should be noted that the war in Ukraine has had a widespread impact on London company market premiums over the past 12 months. As already mentioned, political violence business has been particularly affected, but risk-adjusted price increases have been seen in other classes also. At the same time the conflict has reduced income for other accounts due to a cessation of Russian-exposed business. Widespread trade sanctions implemented at the start of the conflict remain in place and are carefully observed by IUA members.

*Overall premium
income has doubled
in less than a decade*

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