Gallagher Specialty

Structured Credit and Political Risk Insurance Market Update

FEBRUARY 2022

Gallagher

Insurance | Risk Management | Consulting

About Gallagher

Founded by Arthur Gallagher in Chicago in 1927, Gallagher has grown to become one of the largest insurance brokerage, risk management, and human capital consultant companies in the world. With significant reach internationally, the group employs over 33,000 people and its global network provides services in more than 150 countries.

Gallagher's London divisions offer specialist insurance and risk management services. We provide bespoke policy wordings, programme design and risk placement solutions, and consulting support across a range of specialisms. We manage complex, large, global risks on a direct and wholesale basis and serve as a primary access point to Lloyd's of London, London company markets, and international insurance markets.

WE HELP BUSINESSES GO BEYOND THEIR GOALS. IT'S THE GALLAGHER WAY.

Contents

Introduction

Welcome to the most recent edition of our report on the Structured Credit and Political Risk (SCPR) insurance market. The intention of this publication is to summarise the latest news, highlight any changes in the market's capabilities and provide some high-level thoughts on a few of the macroeconomic topics at the forefront of both our clients' and underwriters' minds when considering opportunities in 2022.

At the time of writing this report, the international fight against COVID-19 continues despite the global vaccination effort. In spite of current research which suggests that the Omicron variant may be less severe than its predecessors, infection rates have soared with many countries reporting their highest number of daily new cases since the pandemic began. It is predicted that the disruption to global supply chains will continue given on-going issues such as further lockdowns, an international worker shortage and the increase in commodity prices. Aside from coronavirus, uncertainty over the global economy grows as critics anticipate interest rate hikes in response to rising inflation partly driven by such supply chain challenges. Further, at the forefront of international concern is the looming crisis with Russia and Ukraine, as international powers scramble together to avert an invasion and the potential for a European refugee crisis.

Increased public scrutiny has become a natural by-product of the pandemic. With many calling for political change, fuelled by growing frustration related to social restrictions, there is uncertainty as to whether incumbent parties can maintain their positions in the upcoming elections. Despite a year in office, Joe Biden has failed to close the ideological divide within the world's most powerful country. With the 2022 United States elections scheduled for November, time will tell as to whether the Democrats can defend the House of Representatives from a Republican revolt.

Another consequence of COVID-19 has been an acceleration in the adoption of digital technologies within business practice. Rapid digitalisation has given companies the capability to innovate and grow regardless of international lockdowns. As companies integrate such technology into the core of their business models, their vulnerability to cyber threats is greater than ever. Investors will have to place cyber security at the forefront of their focus as we continue into the digital age.

Climate change will become even more contentious throughout 2022 as calls for global reform get louder. In light of this, investors will continue their approach of prioritising opportunities with strong Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) standards. In support of this sentiment, we recently welcomed new entrant Tierra Underwriting to the SCPR insurance market, the first Managing General Agent (MGA) with a mandate to solely support green project finance transactions. Our market's incumbent insurers are also developing new ESG-focused initiatives, such as Aspen's Project Leaf, in order to support both existing and new clients with their ESG transactions.

In quick summary, 2022 will continue to provide for uncertainty despite the global appeal of a return to normality. Whilst the world begins to reopen, there are numerous other macroeconomic and sociopolitical factors which investors must evaluate and effectively mitigate in order to protect their interests. Despite this increased risk environment, the SCPR market has continued to demonstrate its robustness by supporting both existing and new clients throughout 2021. The release of new initiatives from our insurers only validates the dynamic nature of the market as it continues to remain relevant moving into the digital era.

Product Glossary

On behalf of our clients, Gallagher's Structured Credit and Political Risk team arrange insurance products to mitigate the risks arising out of trading, financing and investing - often with a focus on developing markets.

Interpreting the Numbers

The Lloyd's market uses risk codes to track cover being provided. The applicable risk code is determined by the characteristics of the underlying loan, trade, contract or investment being made. These risk codes are also recognised by non-Lloyd's insurers. Later in this report, we provide market capacity data by risk code for each insurer. To assist with interpretation of this data, below we summarise the primary risk codes, as well as the main types of insurance which relate to these risk codes.

As advised previously, the Financial Guarantee ('FG') risk code is no longer used for the insuring of unsecured non-trade finance. However, as many insurers still have different underwriting capabilities depending on whether the financing is for 'trade' or 'non-trade', we use the letters 'NT' to show the capacity for underwriting the latter (please note: NT is not a formal risk code).

Risk Codes

Credit Risk (Risk Code CR)

Applicable where the counterparty risk insured is a commercial entity with a majority private ownership.

Contract Frustration (Risk Code CF)

Applicable where the counterparty risk insured is a government entity or a commercial entity controlled and/or majority-owned by a government entity(ies). Alternatively, this risk code is applicable where the counterparty risk is a privately-owned commercial entity but the perils insured are limited to political risks.

Political Risk (Risk Code PR)

Applicable where the cause of loss is limited to government frustration and/or political perils.

Non-Payment (CR, CF or NT)

- Indemnifies the policyholder for loss caused by the failure and/or refusal of an obligor to honour its contractual debt obligation.

Non-Delivery / Pre-Finance (CR or CF)

- Indemnifies the policyholder for loss caused by the failure and/or refusal of a supplier to honour its obligations under a pre-financed supply contract or return pre-financed sums.

Pre-Shipment Insurance (CR or CF)

- Indemnifies the policyholder in circumstances where, prior to the establishment of an amount owing under an export contract, the buyer terminates the contract (in circumstances where they have no right to do so), or where there is an occurrence of certain pre-defined political perils which prevent the fulfilment of the contract.
- Can be combined with Post-Shipment Insurance to form 'Pre and Post Shipment Cover'.

Post-Shipment Insurance (CR or CF)

- Indemnifies the policyholder in circumstances where, after the establishment of an amount owing under an export contract, the buyer fails to pay sums due, or is unable to, as a consequence of the occurrence of Currency Inconvertibility and/or Exchange Transfer.
- Can be combined with Pre-Shipment Insurance to form 'Pre and Post Shipment Cover'.

Political Risk Insurance (PR)

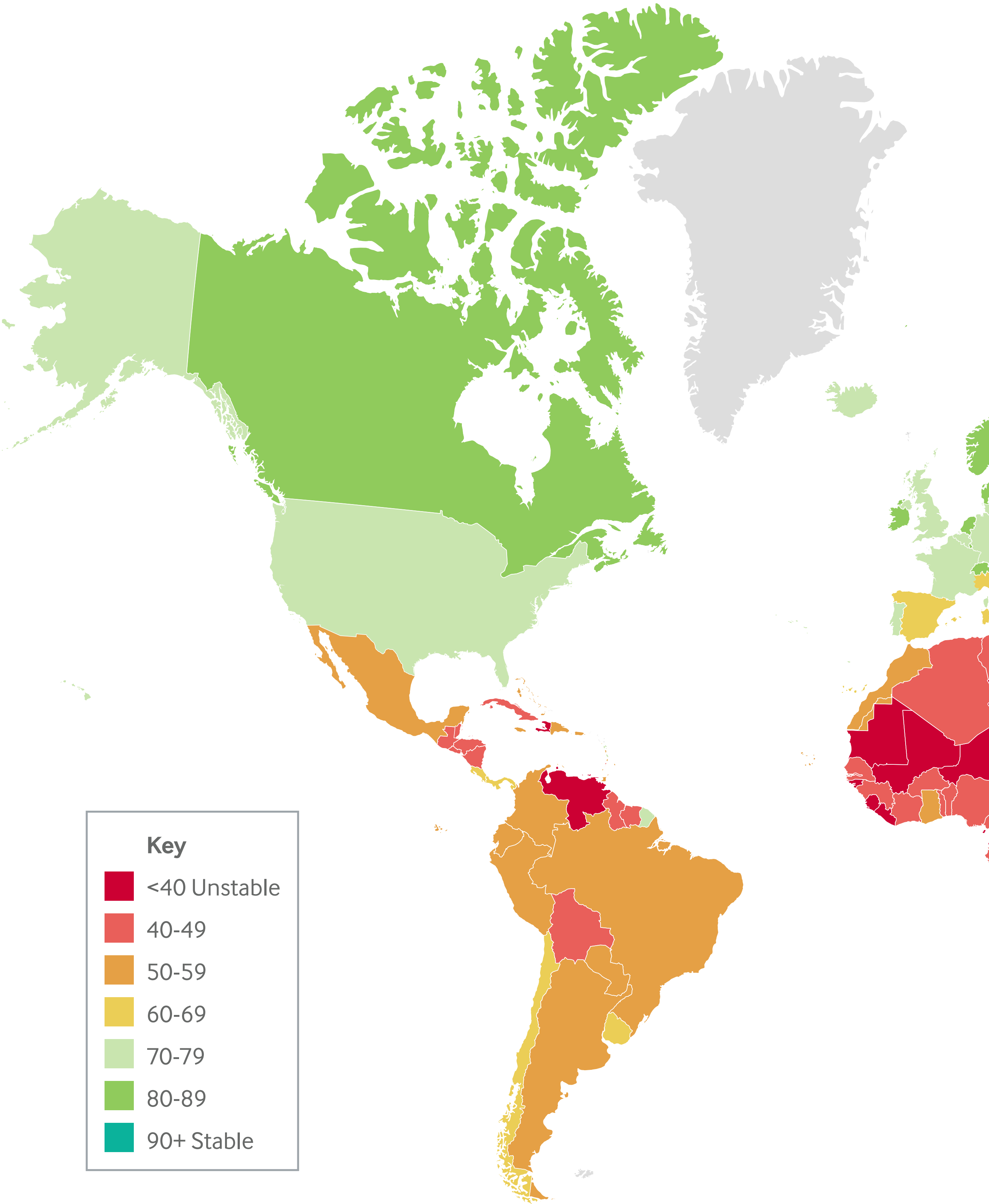
- Indemnifies the policyholder for loss caused by government frustration and/or political perils, including but not limited to:
  - Confiscation, Expropriation, Nationalisation, Deprivation (CEND)
  - Forced Abandonment or Divestiture
  - Selective Discrimination
  - Licence Cancellation
  - Political Violence and Terrorism (including strikes, riots, civil commotion, malicious damage, sabotage)
  - War and Civil War
  - Currency Inconvertibility and/or Exchange Transfer
- Cover can be placed in respect of assets or the repayment of debt.

Emerging Market Review

The following pages monitor changes in Country Risk Ratings, compiled by Fitch Solutions, and provide an outlook for various emerging markets. We compare selected countries' Country Risk Ratings as at January 2021 to those just prior to the publication of this Market Report, as at January 2022.

Emerging Market Review

This section and the commentary on specific countries which follows have been compiled in association with Fitch Solutions.



About Fitch Solutions

Fitch Solutions help clients to excel at managing their counterparty risk, gain deeper insights into the debt and fixed income markets, and get comprehensive intelligence about the macroeconomic environment. For more than 30 years Fitch's Country Risk and Industry Research service have provided business intelligence that helps their clients better understand the risks and opportunities they face in emerging markets. Their global team of economists, political risk experts and industry analysts deliver frequent, forward-looking insights, data and forecasts to improve their customers' decision-making.

In association with

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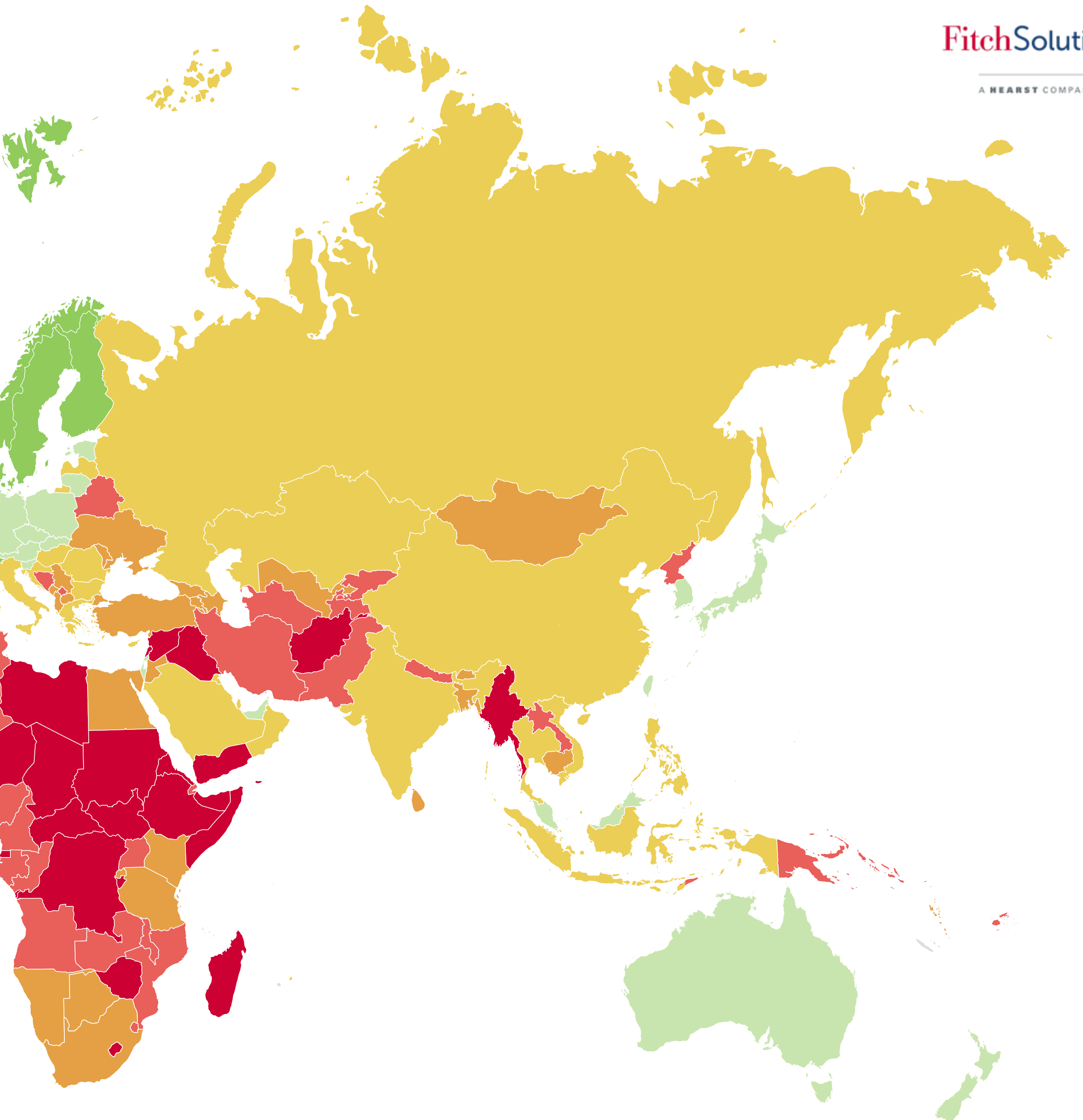
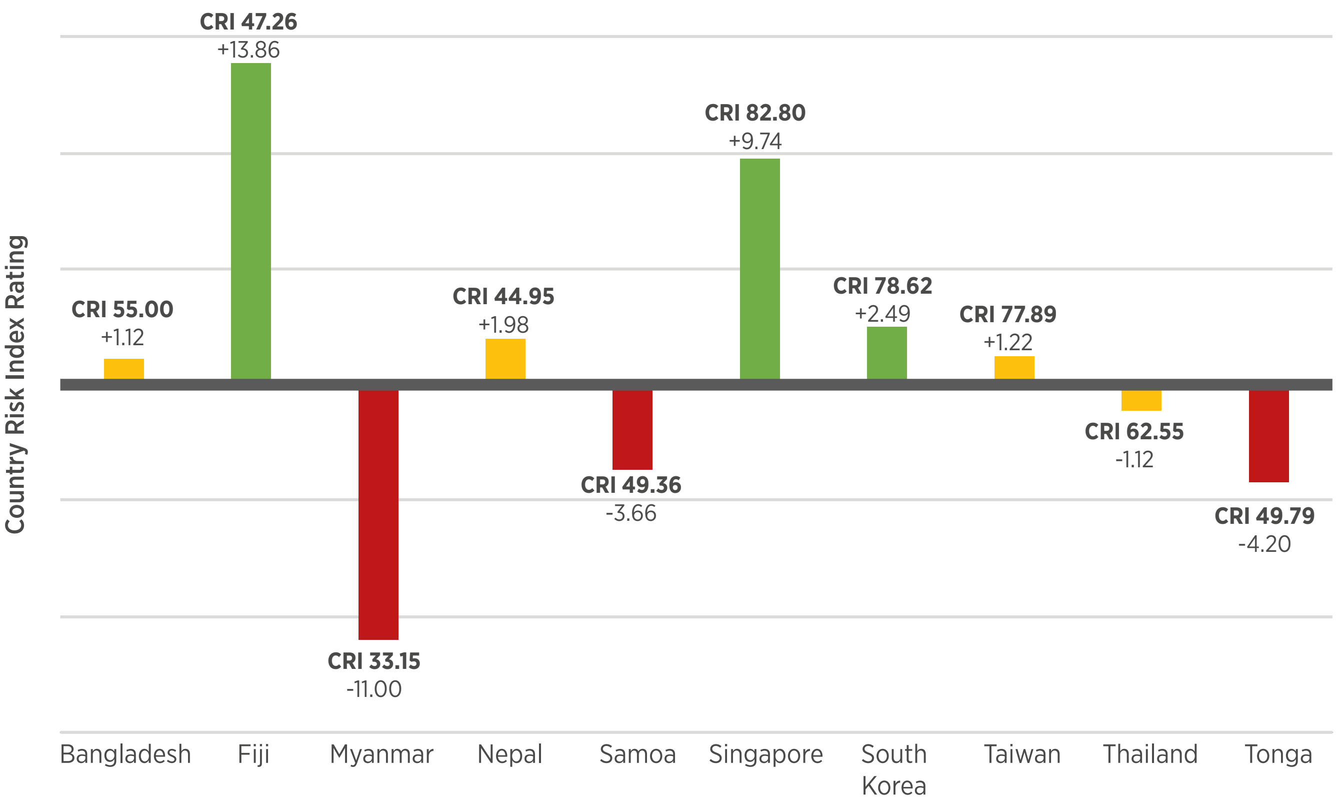
A HEARST COMPANY



Asia Pacific

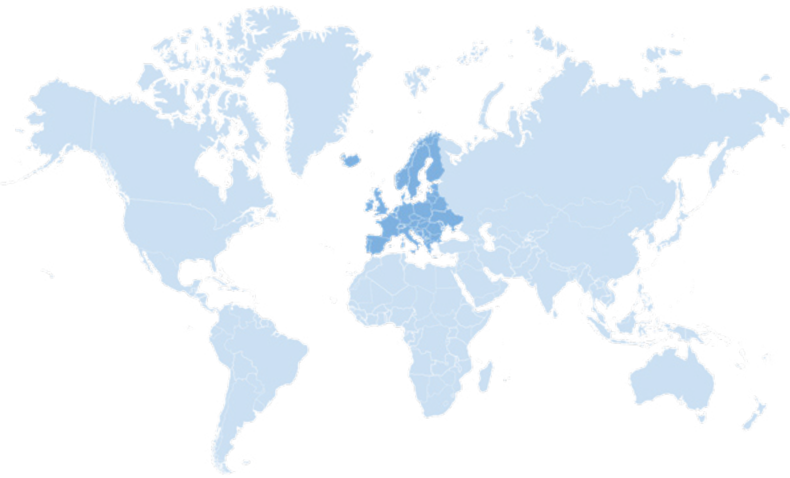


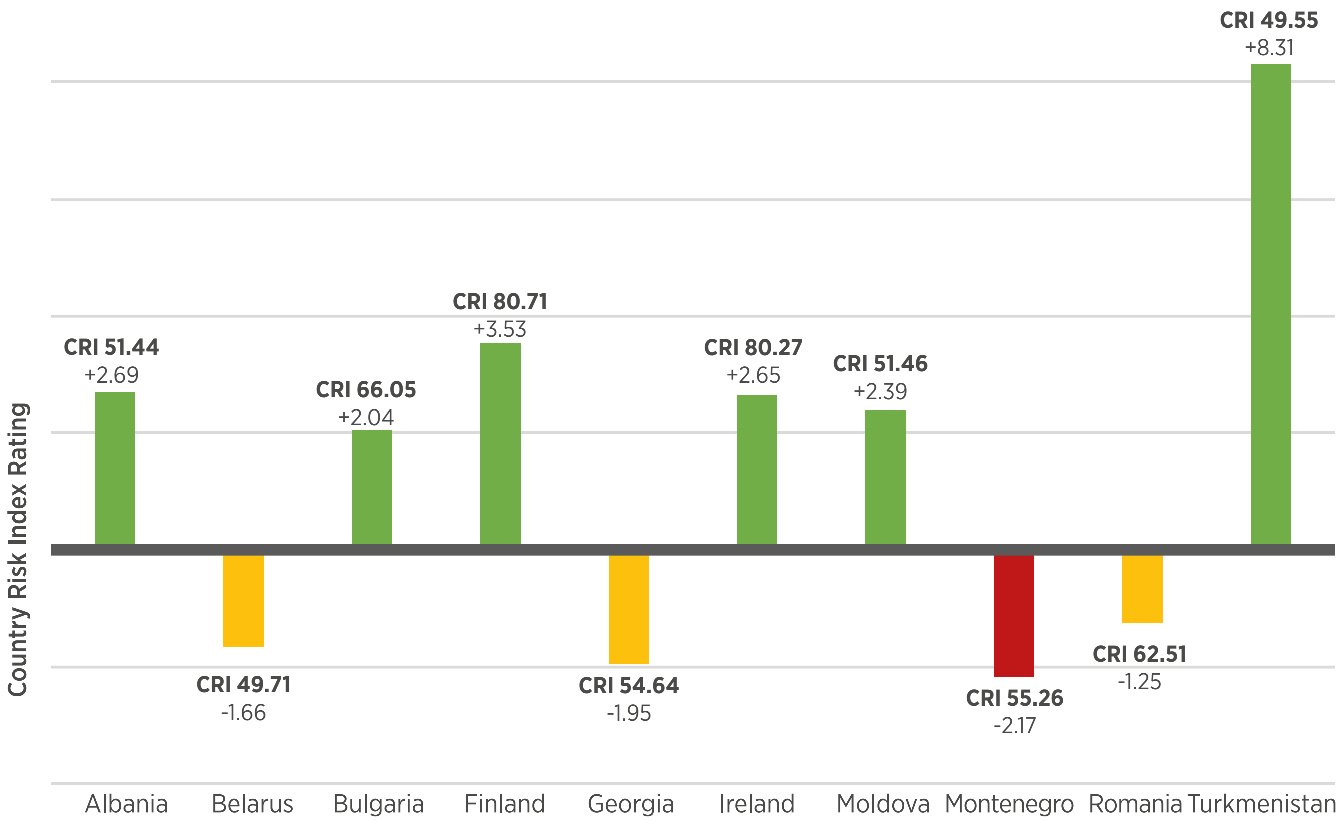
The ongoing civil conflict in **Myanmar** will continue to hamper the economy, having already led to the destruction of infrastructure, an outflow of capital and major disruptions to output. Since the military coup in February 2021, the country has been mired in conflict and we do not expect a resolution in 2022. Indeed, an increasingly organised rival National Unity Government (NUG) and greater international pressure from ASEAN and the West will make victory less attainable for the junta (SAC). Threats from the NUG towards foreign businesses engaging with SAC also weigh on the economy and thus the growth outlook remains bleak.

The **Fijian** economy has been badly hit by the COVID-19 pandemic and with over 30.0% of the pre-pandemic economy dependent on tourism, the road to recovery is long. However, the decision to reopen the country's borders to vaccinated travellers since 1st December, 2021 will provide an important boost to the local economy, which remains heavily dependent on tourism for jobs and income. While the Omicron variant poses downside risks to economic recovery in Fiji, we believe authorities will be reluctant to re-impose travel restrictions.

- Improvement in Fitch's Country Risk Index rating of >2
- Improvement/deterioration in Fitch's Country Risk Index rating of <2
- Deterioration in Fitch's Country Risk Index rating of >2

Europe & CIS





In **Belarus**, considerable political uncertainty will add to headwinds on investment and remains a major factor in our forecast for growth of just 1.2% in 2022 (following an estimated 2.0% in 2021). President Alexander Lukashenko has implemented extensive measures to suppress anti-government and opposition forces. Together with other flashpoints over migration and the interception of a passenger flight in May 2021, this led to fresh rounds of EU sanctions, making the regime's dependence on Russia irrevocable for the foreseeable future.

The **Turkmen** government will remain stable through a long-anticipated succession from President Gurbanguly Berdimuhamedow to his son, expected to take place in the coming quarters. Government spending will grow in 2022 on the back of higher revenue from gas exports and completed repayments of Chinese loans in 2021, which will allow the government to raise expenditure in real terms in 2022. This will help ensure continuity of Turkmenistan's tightly controlled political regime and that of a gradual, state-controlled diversification away from gas exports over the coming years.

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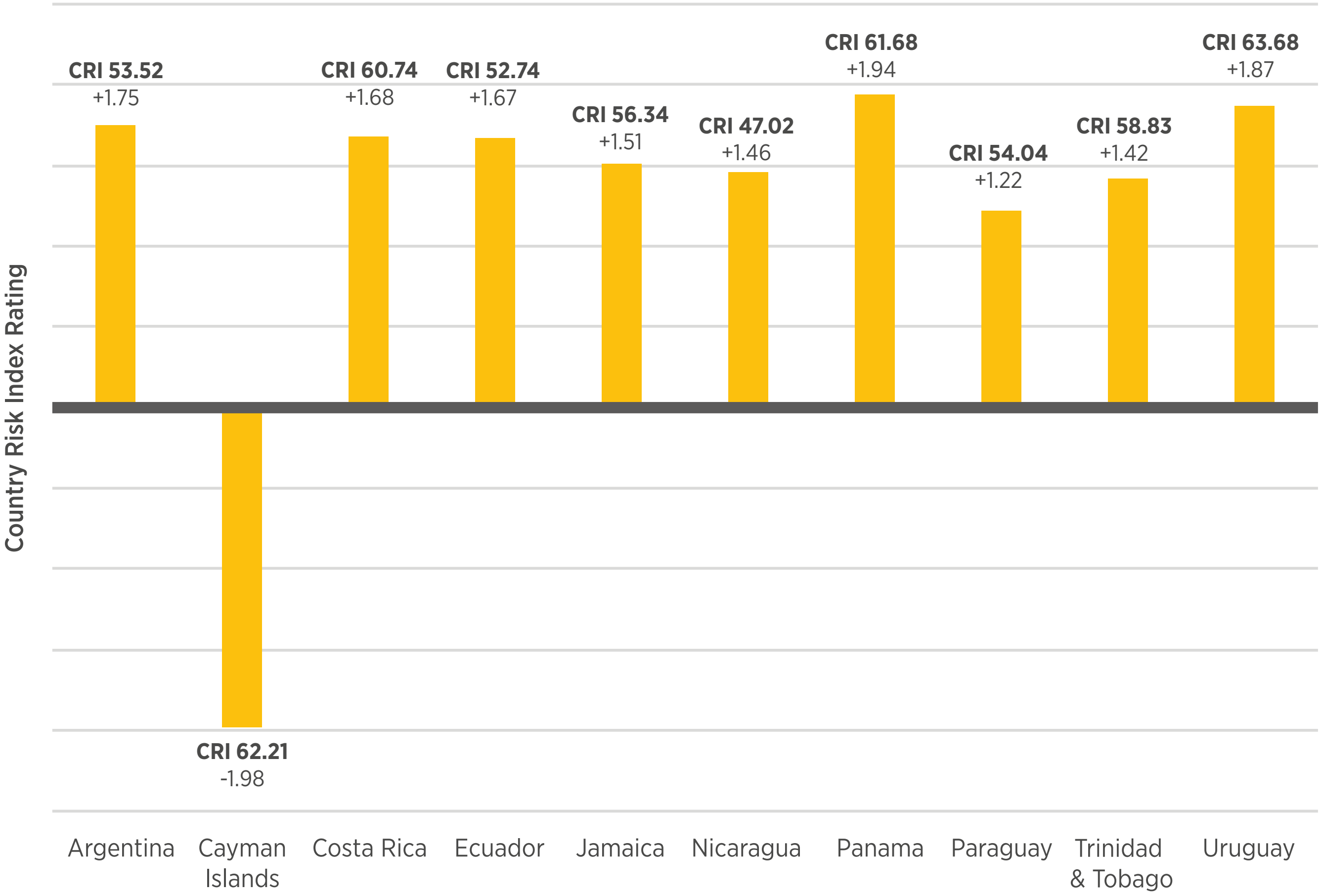
- Improvement/deterioration in Fitch's Country Risk Index rating of <2
- Deterioration in Fitch's Country Risk Index rating of >2

Latam and Caribbean

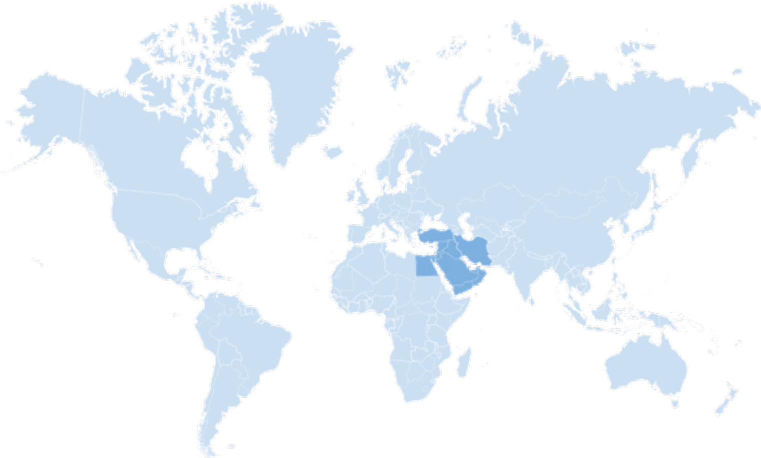


The economic recovery in **Uruguay** will strengthen in 2022 due to high vaccination rates and falling unemployment, though rising interest rates and softening exports demand will likely limit the pace of growth, with noteworthy downside risks if growth slows drastically in neighbouring Brazil or Argentina. President Luis Lacalle Pou remains popular thanks to his administration's handling of the COVID-19 pandemic. Nonetheless, a 27th March, 2022 public referendum on Lacalle Pou's sweeping Ley de Urgencia Consideracion (LUC) reform package poses moderate risks that several reforms to liberalise labour laws and enact fiscal consolidation will be overturned, thus threatening investment.

In **Argentina**, pent-up demand, stimulus spending and windfall export earnings saw Argentina's growth accelerate in 2021, with estimated growth of 9.4%. Heading into 2022, growth is forecast to slow to 2.1% as less favourable base effects, a pullback in government spending and modestly lower commodity prices temper real GDP. However, inflation should continue to gradually cool from a September 2021 high of 52.7% y-o-y, offering some relief to Argentine households. Policymaking will remain sluggish in the months ahead, as President Alberto Fernandez's limited political capital and intra-coalition pressures reduce the ability of the administration to enact significant changes to its interventionist economic policies.

- Improvement in Fitch's Country Risk Index rating of >2
- Improvement/deterioration in Fitch's Country Risk Index rating of <2
- Deterioration in Fitch's Country Risk Index rating of >2

MENA

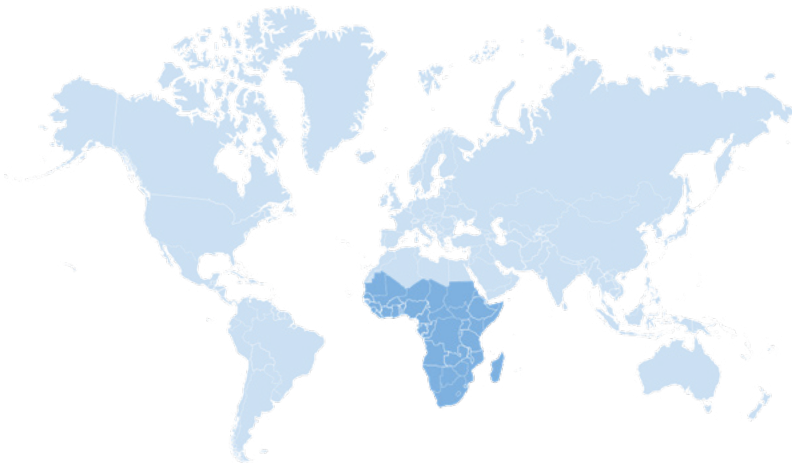


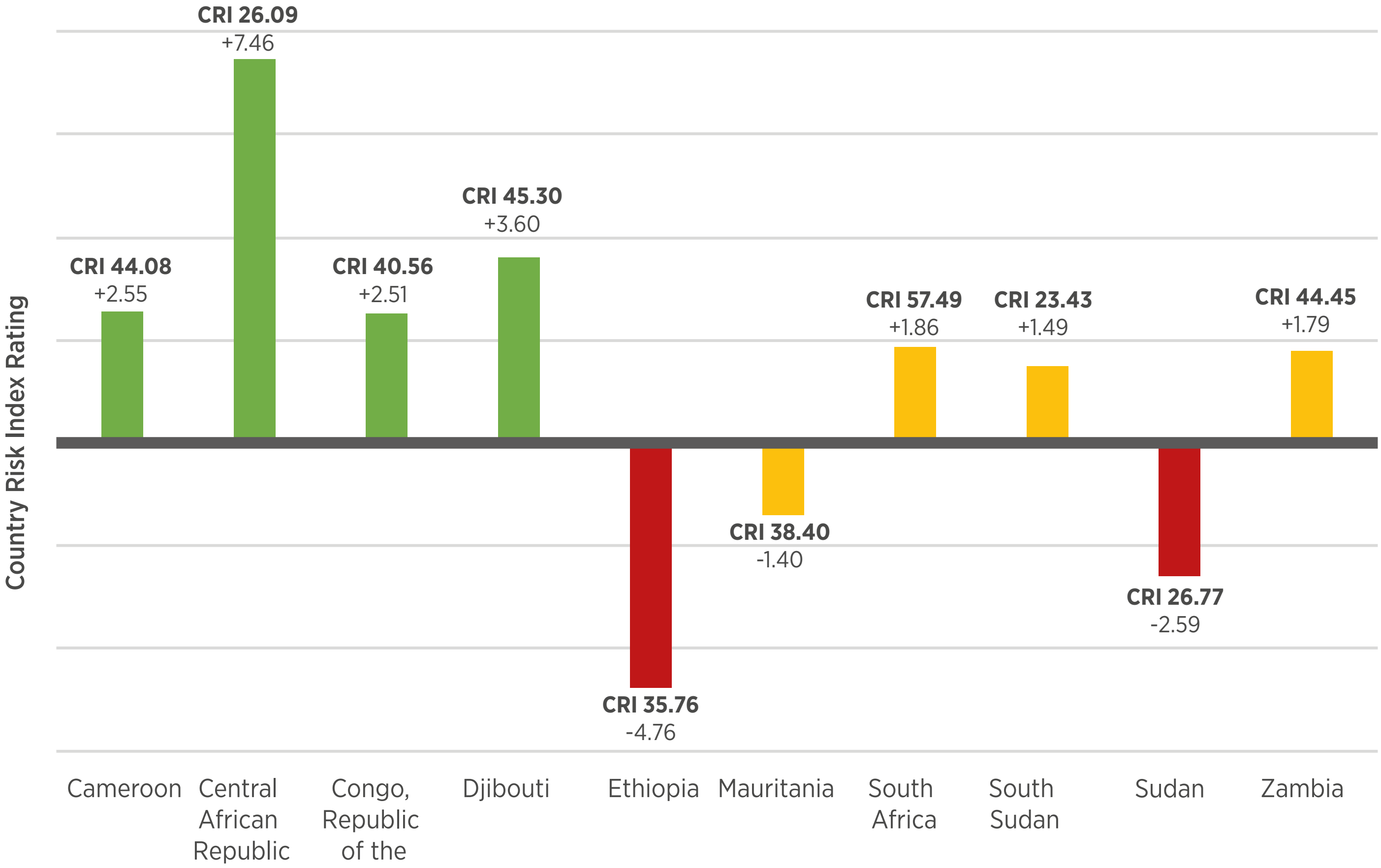
Jordan's economy is set to post strong growth in 2022, which we forecast at 3.8%, exceeding the pre-COVID growth trend of 2.4%. While the Omicron variant will cause some headwinds to growth in Q122, we believe that this will be short-lived. A recovering tourism sector and strong demand from key trade partners will support exports of goods and services, which reduces the risks of another bout of destabilising social unrest in Jordan.

Lebanon will continue to face a wide range of challenges in 2022, including shortages of US dollars, a challenging operating environment for businesses, and policy inaction, which will sustain a triple-digit inflation rate. An agreement with the IMF over a rescue package is unlikely in H122 due to political bickering, and while a deal could be reached in H222, by this time the Banque du Liban's usable foreign currency reserves will have reached alarmingly low levels. Meanwhile, public unrest will continue to pose downside risks amid worsening economic and social conditions, while tensions are likely to increase ahead of the parliamentary elections in May 2022 and presidential elections in October 2022.

- Improvement in Fitch's Country Risk Index rating of >2
- Improvement/deterioration in Fitch's Country Risk Index rating of <2
- Deterioration in Fitch's Country Risk Index rating of >2

Sub-Saharan Africa





In **Cameroon**, We forecast growth of 4.0% in 2022, up from an estimated 3.4% in 2021, due to easing COVID-19, an improvement in consumer confidence, and a continued normalisation of retail activities. Growth in public spending on transport and energy infrastructure - as part of the government's National Development Strategy - will spur both foreign and domestic investment in the construction sector. However, rising tensions within the Anglophone regions will exacerbate social tensions arising from continued social-distancing requirements, while an uptick in jihadist insurgency on the country's northern border will continue to threaten domestic security.

The situation in **Ethiopia** remains highly fluid, despite a growing possibility of an external mediation process and ceasefire by the end of 2022 following government advances against Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) rebel forces in Q421. This means that the conflict will cause fewer disruptions to households and business activity in other regions, and we will thus be revising up our 2022 real GDP growth forecast of 3.6%. However, disputes over territory and resources (both in and outside Tigray) will persist over the short to medium term. As a result, growth is likely to remain well below the country's 2011-20 average of 9.1%.

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- Improvement/deterioration in Fitch's Country Risk Index rating of <2
- Deterioration in Fitch's Country Risk Index rating of >2

Market News

AIG

Melanie Richard and Vivek Sinha have joined AIG as Senior Underwriters from MUFG and Standard Chartered Bank respectively.

Ascot

Matt Proudman has joined Ascot as an Underwriter from Aegis.

Aspen

Debra Clinton has joined the team as a Credit Analyst from Mizuho (and prior to that SMBC).

Axis CRS

Previously at Euler Hermes, Shuohan Dai has joined the Singapore office as a Senior Underwriter.

Chaucer

Ben Windsor has joined from BB Energy as Deputy Class Underwriter whilst Alvaro Conesa has joined as an Analyst.

Fidelis

Chris Blair has joined Fidelis as a Senior Underwriter from BPL.

Hamilton

Caroline Pipe has joined the team as Underwriter from Liberty Specialty Markets.

HDI

Tom Bailey has joined HDI as an Underwriter from Liberty Specialty Markets.

Lancashire

Jessica Burton joined as an Underwriter in October from Ascot.

Mosaic

Natalya Tyson has joined from Hamilton as a VP, Underwriter.

The Hartford

Previously at Willis Towers Watson, Wes Masters has joined The Hartford as an Underwriter.

Zurich

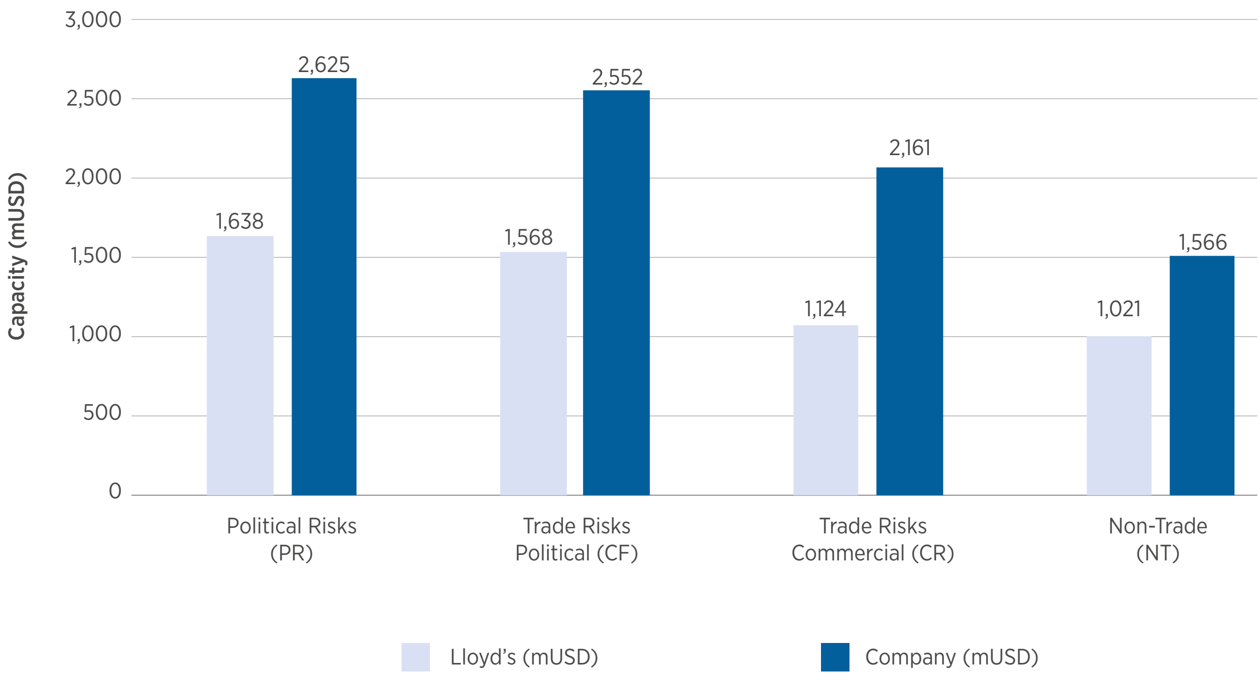
With effect from October 2020, Zurich no longer writes Credit and Political Risks Insurance. This decision does not change their offering of Trade Credit Insurance, primarily cancellable policies, to customers of Zurich, Germany and Switzerland. They will continue to offer their market version of Trade Credit Insurance to their domestic markets, selected UK customers (via Germany) as well as to customers in other EU countries. This decision also has no impact on their Surety business or risk appetite.

Market Capacity

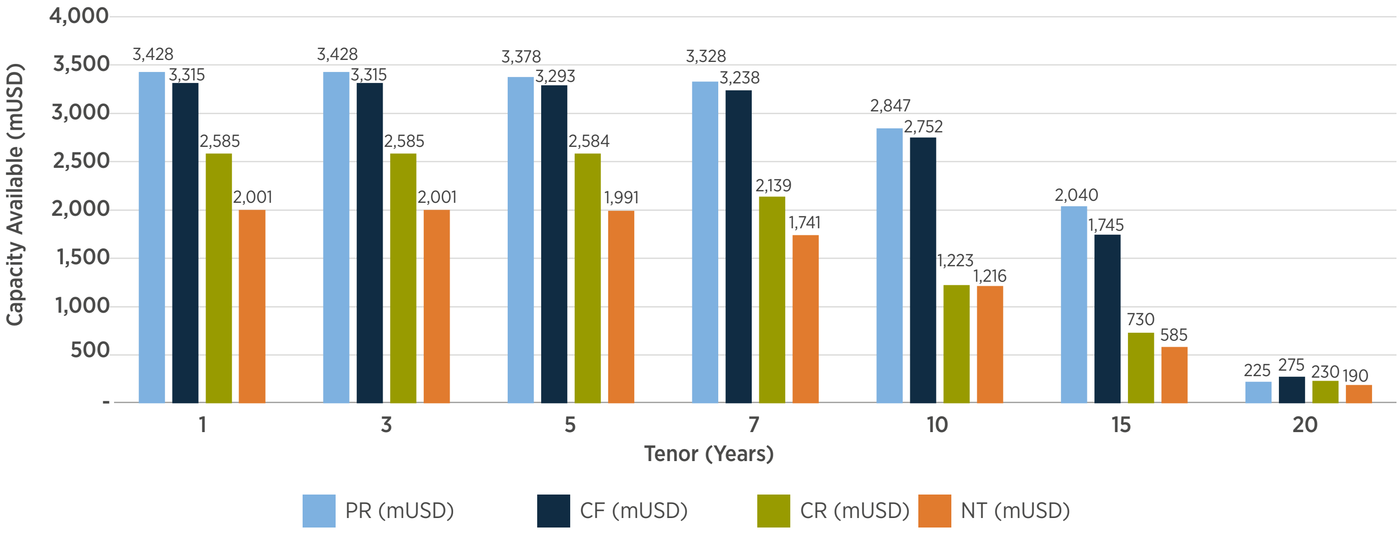
The following market capacity data has been compiled by Gallagher from information provided by each insurer to summarise the recent changes in the Structured Credit and Political Risk insurance market. Capacity is broken down between each insurer (whether Lloyd's syndicate or insurance company), showing their maximum line size and policy tenor, as well as the category of insurance (see Product Glossary). All data is correct as of January 2022, and where an insurer has a Lloyd's and company market platform, their data is not double-counted in the calculation of total capacity.

Total market capacity

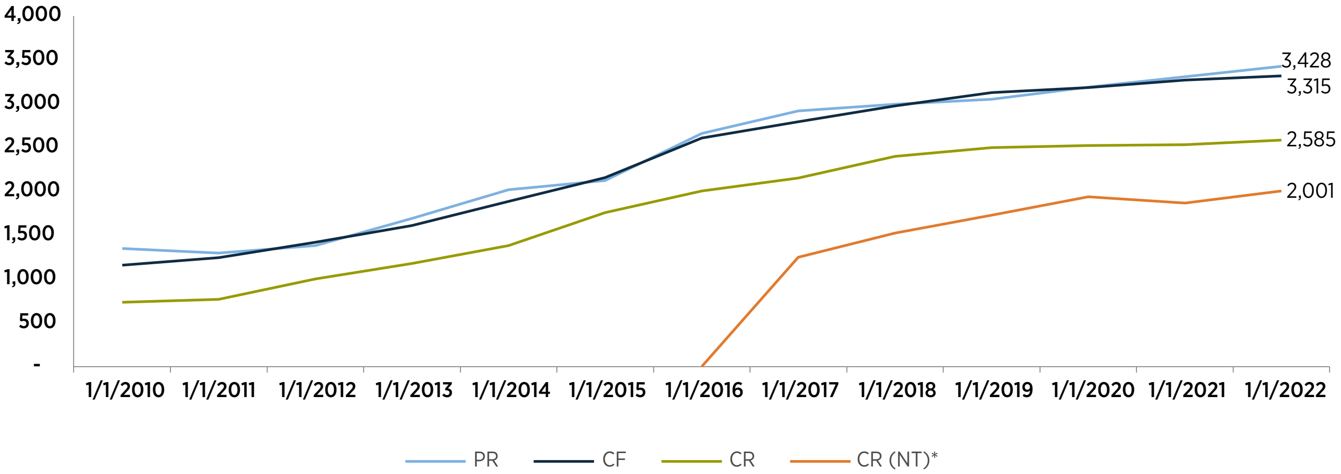
	Political Risks (PR)	Trade Risks Political (CF)	Trade Risks Commercial (CR)	Non-Trade (NT)
Lloyd's (mUSD)	1,638	1,568	1,124	1,021
Company (mUSD)	2,625	2,552	2,161	1,566
Total January 2022	3,428	3,315	2,585	2,001
Total July 2021	3,405	3,283	2,472	1,906



Total capacity available by tenor



Market growth by capacity



* Non-trade data includes that previously referred to as ‘Financial Guarantee’, data for which has only been recorded since July 2016.

Lloyd's Market Capacity

The following data has been compiled by Gallagher using information provided by each insurer. Data is correct as at 1st January 2022.

Please note that the following data refers to UK syndicate numbers, however the same capacity is available via Brussels stamps for EEA clients.

Entity	Political Risk (PR) Line	Political Risk (PR) Tenor	Contract Frustration (CF) Line	Contract Frustration (CF) Tenor	Credit (CR) Line	Credit (CR) Tenor	Non-trade (NT) Line	Non-trade (NT) Tenor	Rating(S)
AEGIS Synd 1225[1]	30	10	30	10	15	7	15	7	Lloyd's: A+ [S&P]
Antares Synd 1274[2]	30	10	30	10	20	7	20	7	Lloyd's: A+ [S&P]
Apollo Synd 1969[3]	15	7	15	15	5	7	15	7	Lloyd's: A+ [S&P]
Arch Synd 2012[4]	25	15	25	10	5	5	25	5	Lloyd's: A+ [S&P]
Argenta Synd 2121	20	7	20	7	20	5	0	0	Lloyd's: A+ [S&P]
Argo Synd 1200	50	15	50	15	35	15	35	7	Lloyd's: A+ [S&P]
Ark Synd 4020[5]	20	7	20	7	0	0	20	7	Lloyd's: A+ [S&P]
Ascot Synd 1414[6]	50	10	50	10	15	7.5	15	7.5	Lloyd's: A+ [S&P]
Aspen Synd 4711[7]	60	15	60	10	60	8	60	8	Lloyd's: A+ [S&P]
AXA XL Synd 2003	150	20	150	20	150	20	150	20	Lloyd's: A+ [S&P]
Axis Synd 1686[8]	50	12	50	12	30	10	50	7	Lloyd's: A+ [S&P]
Beazley Synd 623 / 2623	50	15	50	15	30	15	0	0	Lloyd's: A+ [S&P]
Blenheim Political Risk Consortium 7702[9]	15	7	15	5	1	3	15	7	Lloyd's: A+ [S&P]
BRIT Synd 2987[10]	33	10	33	10	33	10	33	10	Lloyd's: A+ [S&P]
Canopius CPR Synd 4444	100	15	100	15	100	15	100	15	Lloyd's: A+ [S&P]
Canopius TPR Synd 4444	50	7	50	7	10	7	10	7	Lloyd's: A+ [S&P]
Channel Synd 2015[11]	70	15	70	15	70	10	70	7	Lloyd's: A+ [S&P]
Chaucer Synd 1084[12]	50	12	50	12	20	7	20	7	Lloyd's: A+ [S&P]
Chubb Synd 2488[13]	150	15	100	15	25	8	25	7	Lloyd's: A+ [S&P]
Cincinnati Synd 318	15	10	15	10	7.5	5	15	10	Lloyd's: A+ [S&P]
Hamilton Synd 4000[14]	15	7	15	7	7.5	5	7.5	5	Lloyd's: A+ [S&P]
Hartford Synd 1221[15]	40	15	40	15	40	7	25	7	Lloyd's: A+ [S&P]
Hiscox Synd 0033[16]	20	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	Lloyd's: A+ [S&P]
Lancashire Synd 3010[17]	50	10	50	10	0	0	0	0	Lloyd's: A+ [S&P]
Liberty Synd 4472[18]	100	15	100	15	100	15	100	10	Lloyd's: A+ [S&P]
MAP Synd 2791	20	3	20	3	0	0	0	0	Lloyd's: A+ [S&P]
Markel International Synd 3000[19]	30	10	50	10	100	7	20	5	Lloyd's: A+ [S&P]
Mosaic Synd 1609[20]	15	10	15	10	5	5	15	10	Lloyd's: A+ [S&P]
MS Amlin Synd 2001[21]	40	12	40	12	10	5	40	12	Lloyd's: A+ [S&P]
Munich Re Syndicate 457[22]	35	15	35	15	35	7	35	7	Lloyd's: A+ [S&P]
NOA Synd 3902	20	10	20	10	0	0	0	0	Lloyd's: A+ [S&P]
QBE Synd 1886[23]	20	5	20	7	100	5	25	5	Lloyd's: A+ [S&P]
Starr Synd 1919[24]	50	10	50	10	0	0	50	10	Lloyd's: A+ [S&P]
Talbot Synd 1183[25]	50	7	50	7	10	7	10	7	Lloyd's: A+ [S&P]

Entity	Political Risk (PR) Line	Political Risk (PR) Tenor	Contract Frustration (CF) Line	Contract Frustration (CF) Tenor	Credit (CR) Line	Credit (CR) Tenor	Non-trade (NT) Line	Non-trade (NT) Tenor	Rating(S)
Tokio Marine HCC Synd 4141	25	5	25	5	25	5	0	0	Lloyd's: A+ [S&P]
Tokio Marine Kiln Synd 510	60	7	40	7	40	5	0	0	Lloyd's: A+ [S&P]
WR Berkley Synd 1967[26]	15	10	15	10	0	0	0	0	Lloyd's: A+ [S&P]

Notes

1. Aegis' NT figures relate to public obligors. For private obligors, they can write up to five years. For PR/CF, they can write to 15 years for specified multilaterals.
2. For non-payment (CR & CF), Antares can write to 12 years on aircraft finance business. For CF & PR, they can write to 15 years if reinsuring a multilateral.
3. Their figures for NT relate to CF non-trade only.
4. Arch's NT figures relate to CF non-trade. They can only write USD 5m for 5 years on non-trade CR business.
5. For CF, Ark can write to 10 years for specified multilaterals. Their figures for NT relate to CF non-trade only.
6. For PR/CF, Ascot can write to 15 years for ECAs/multilaterals.
7. Aspen can write up to 15 years for Project Finance and for CF / PR behind ECAs, DFIs and Multilaterals. As part of their new 'Project Leaf', for CF/CR they can write up to 20 years for ESG related Project Finance. For CF/CR policies defined as counter party risk the max tenor is 6 years
8. Axis can only write USD 30m for non-trade CR business.
9. Blenheims's NT figures relate to CF non-trade. As part of the Blenheim Political Risk Consortium 7702, 33.334% of capacity in Lloyd's is from Syndicate 1458 (RenRe) with the remaining 66.666% provided by syndicate 5886 (Blenheim).
10. For PR/CF, Brit can write to 15 years behind an ECA/ Multilateral.
11. USD 70m max line on either Company or Syndicate paper. They can also write to 12 years for aircraft finance business. No longer have Consortium 9820
12. Chaucer can write CF bonds up to USD 40m to 12 years and swaps up to $30m. CR limit for swaps and bonds is $20m.
13. Chubb can write USD 25m for 10 years on project finance business.
14. For PR/CF, Hamilton can write to 15 years behind an ECA/ Multilateral.
15. For CR, Hartford can write to 12 years for project finance and asset-backed finance business on private names
16. Line in USD or Euros
17. Up to 15 years available to Multilateral and ECA (Re)Insured's
18. For PR/CF, Liberty can write to 20 years for public agencies (ECAs, multilaterals etc.). They can also write to 20 years for project finance business and up to 12 years on asset finance transactions.
19. For CF & CR, Markel can write to 15 & 10 years respectively for ECAs/Multilateral Insureds.
20. Mosaic's 15m non-trade line is in respect of CF risks only. Their non-trade capability for CR is USD5m for 5 years.
21. MS Amlin's NT figures relate to non-trade CF business only.
22. Line in USD or Euros
23. QBE's PR figures relate to PR excluding PV. The maximum tenor including PV is 3 years.
24. Starr's NT figures relate to non-trade CF business only.
25. For PR/CF, Talbot can write to 10 years for ECAs.
26. WRB can write to 12 years for ECAs/multilaterals; 15 years for MIGA.

Company Market Capacity

The following data has been compiled by Gallagher using the information provided by each insurer. Data is correct as of 1 January 2022.

Please note that the following data refers to UK syndicate numbers, however the same capacity is available via Brussels stamps for EEA Insureds.

Entity	Political Risk (PR) Line	Political Risk (PR) Tenor	Contract Frustration (CF) Line	Contract Frustration (CF) Tenor	Credit (CR) Line	Credit (CR) Tenor	Non-trade (NT) Line	Non-trade (NT) Tenor	Rating(S)
AIG[27]	150	15	150	15	100	10	150	10	A+ [S&P]
Arch Insurance Company (Europe) Ltd[28]	40	15	40	15	5	5	40	15	A+ [S&P/Fitch], A+ [A.M. Best], A2 Moody's
Ascent Underwriting[29]	10	3	3	3	0	0	0	0	A+ [S&P], via Lloyd's
Aspen Insurance UK Ltd[30]	75	15	75	10	75	8	75	8	A- [S&P] A2 [Moody's]
Atradius[31]	0	0	150	7	150	7	50	5	A [A.M. Best] A2 Stable [Moody's]
AXA XL	150	20	150	20	150	20	150	20	AA- [S&P/Fitch]
Axis CRS[32]	50	15	50	15	50	15	50	15	A+ [S&P]
Chaucer Dublin[33]	50	12	50	12	20	7	20	7	A [S&P]
Chubb[34]	150	15	100	15	25	8	25	7	AA [S&P]
Coface[35]	91	10	91	10	91	8	11	5	AA- [Fitch] A2 [Moody's]
Convex UK[36]	70	15	60	10	25	10	25	10	A - [S&P]
Credendo ECA[37]	75	15	50	15	50	10	10	5	AA [S&P]
Credendo Guarantees and Specialty Risk[38]	25	7	25	7	25	7	20	5	A- [Fitch and AM Best] and A- [S&P]
USA/certain other territories: *US Fire Insurance Company/Crum and Forster Specialty Insurance Company. European insureds: Hamilton Insurance DAC (written by Nexus as an MGA for Hamilton)*[39]	15	10	15	10	15	10	15	10	A- Positive [S&P] A [AM Best] / Hamilton Insurance DAC A- [AM Best]
Euler Hermes[40]	170	8	170	10	170	10	57	5	AA [S&P]
Everest Insurance[41]	150	15	150	15	50	7	50	5	A+ [S&P]
FCIA[42]	25	7	80	7	80	7	0	0	A+ [S&P]
Fidelis[43]	300	15	250	15	125	15	125	15	A- [S&P], A [AM Best]
Groupama	0	0	30	5	30	5	0	0	A [Fitch]
HDI Global Specialty SE	50	15	50	20	40	20	40	10	A+ [S&P]; A [A.M. Best]
Lancashire[44]	200	10	75	10	0	0	75	10	A-[S&P]
Liberty Mutual Insurance Europe SE[45]	100	15	100	15	100	15	100	10	A [S&P]
Markel	30	10	50	10	150	7	20	5	A/A+ [S&P/Fitch]
Mosaic Syndicate Services Limited[46]	28	10	28	10	5	5	28	10	A-[S&P]
QBE[47]	20	5	20	7	100	5	25	5	A+ [S&P]

Entity	Political Risk (PR) Line	Political Risk (PR) Tenor	Contract Frustration (CF) Line	Contract Frustration (CF) Tenor	Credit (CR) Line	Credit (CR) Tenor	Non-trade (NT) Line	Non-trade (NT) Tenor	Rating(S)
SCOR UK Company Ltd[48]	70	15	70	15	70	10	70	7	AA - [S&P]
Sompo Int. Insurance Europe SA / Endurance Worldwide Insurance Limited[49]	60	15	60	15	60	15	60	10	A+ [S&P]
Sovereign[50]	80	15	80	15	0	0	80	15	AA [S&P/Fitch]
Starr International (Europe) Ltd. (SIEL) / Starr Europe Insurance Ltd. (Starr Malta)[51]	50	10	50	10	0	0	50	10	A [A.M. Best]
Swiss Re	75	20	75	20	200	5	0	0	AA-[S&P] Aa3 [Moody's]
The Hartford[52]	100	15	60	15	40	7	25	7	A+ [S&P] A1 [Moody's] A+ [AM Best]
Tierra Underwriting Limited[57]	0	0	0	0	40	20	40	20	Lloyd's: A+ [S&P]
Tokio Marine HCC[53]	60	10	60	10	60	7	30	7	A+ [S&P/] AA- [Fitch] A++ [A.M. Best]
Allied World[54]	30	5	10	5	10	5	10	3	A- [S&P] A2 [Moody's]
Africa Specialty Risks[55]	16	7	16	7	10	5	0	0	BBB+ [A.M. Best] A3 [Moody's]
Vantage Risk[56]	60	15	60	15	40	7	40	7	A - [A.M. Best]

Notes

27. AIG's NT figures relate to non-trade CF. Their non-trade CR line is USD 100m. AIG can write project finance lines of USD 100m, up to 10 years.
28. Arch's NT figures relate to CF non-trade. They can only write USD 5m for 5 years on non-trade CF business.
29. Ascent is an MGA writing on behalf of Lloyd's syndicate(s), hence their lines carries the Lloyd's security rating. Exclusively corporate clients, no banks or multilaterals.
30. Aspen can write up to 15 years for Project Finance and for CF / PR behind ECAs, DFIs and Multilaterals. As part of their new 'Project Leaf', for CF/CR they can write up to 20 years for ESG related Project Finance. For CF/CR policies defined as counter party risk the max tenor is 6 years
31. Atradius can write up to 12 years for aircraft finance business.
32. Axis CRS can write USD 75m for 20 years on project finance business. They also only write PR behind ECAs/multilaterals. Max line for secured aircraft financing is $50m per aircraft.
33. Chaucer can write CF bonds up to $40m to 12 years and swaps up to USD 30m. CR limit for swaps and bonds is $20m.
34. Chubb can write USD 25m for 10 years on project finance business.
35. Coface's maximum lines are denominated in EUR. For the sake of this report, a EUR/USD exchange rate of 1.13423 has been used. For projects that benefit from DFI/multilateral financing, they can write up to 15 years.
36. Convex can write longer tenors and larger line sizes on an exceptional basis.
37. Credendo ECA can write to 20 years for project finance business. Their max. tenor for bank-to-bank CR exposure is limited to 3 years
38. Credendo G& SR's maximum lines are denominated in EUR. For the sake of this report, a EUR/USD exchange rate of 1.13423 has been used.
39. Crum and Forster can use US Fire Insurance Company paper A- Positive (S&P) A (AM Best). Moreover, for European Insured's Crum and Forster use Hamilton Insurance DAC (HIDAC) paper (AM Best A-)
40. Euler Hermes' maximum lines are denominated in EUR. For the sake of this report, a EUR/USD exchange rate of 1.13423 has been used. They can write beyond 12 & 15 years for aircraft finance & project finance respectively subject to special approval. They can also write to 15 years for ECAs/multilaterals.
41. Everest can write to 18 and 12 years for project finance and aircraft finance business, respectively.
42. FCIA can write to 10 years for ECAs/multilaterals.
43. Fidelis' USD 300m PR line applies to Confiscation (CEND) & Mortgagee's Rights Insurance (MRI). Furthermore, they can write up to 20 years on a case-by-case basis.
44. Up to 15 years available to Multilateral and ECA (Re)Insured's, Lancashire's NT figures relate to non-trade CF business only.
45. For PR/CF, Liberty can write to 20 years for public agencies (ECAs, multilaterals etc.). They can also write to 20 years for project finance business and up to 12 years on asset finance transactions.
46. Mosaic's 28m non-trade line is in respect of CF risks only. Their non-trade capability for CR is USD5m for 5 years
47. QBE's PR figures relate to PR excluding PV. The maximum tenor including PV is three years.
48. USD 70m max line on either Company or Syndicate paper. They can also write to 12 years for aircraft finance business. No longer have Consortium 9820.
49. 15 years CF and CR saved for high grade project finance risks
50. Sovereign's NT figures relate to non-trade CF business only.
51. Starr's NT figures relate to non-trade CF business only.
52. Hartford can write to 12 years for project finance and asset-backed finance business on private names
53. For PR, TMHCC can write to 15 years for ECAs/multilaterals, and can exceed the advised tenors on a set number of PF deals annually.
54. Non trade capacity is very limited, obligors must be rated BB+ or better
55. Deployment of capacity can be separate or combined (i.e. GIC only or where combined 60/40 (GIC/ Peak). MGA with lines from GIC Re (India) and Peak Re (HK).
56. Vantage have available S&P "A" rated fronting partners in the US and London.
57. Appetite limited to green, clean and energy efficient technologies as well as carbon reducing technologies.

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