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# Artemis Bermuda ILS Executive Roundtable 2026

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# FOREWORD

**Artemis held its seventh Bermuda insurance-linked securities (ILS) executive roundtable in Hamilton in April, bringing together leaders from across the expanding sector to discuss current market trends and future opportunities.**

Seven ILS market experts representing different parts of the ecosystem, from fund managers to legal, shared their perspectives on the state of the market following a record-breaking 2025 and a busy start to 2026.

Speakers highlighted the continued momentum in the catastrophe bond market, driven by strong demand from both repeat and first-time sponsors. Participants also noted the growing inclusion of new risks, supported by advances in catastrophe modelling and increasing confidence in the asset class among sponsors and investors alike.

The discussion also explored the extent to which catastrophe bonds have become a mainstream investment product. Participants considered whether developments such as rated bonds, pooled ILS offerings, and greater liquidity through secondary market trading could attract new sources of capital and further broaden the market's appeal.

Positive developments within the private ILS side of the market were also highlighted, including rising investor demand for fund-of-one structures and a broader acceptance of ILS solutions as part of the risk transfer landscape.

Casualty ILS was another key topic of discussion. The executives acknowledged the significant opportunity for growth in the segment but also emphasised the challenges compared with property catastrophe risks, including modelling complexities and lengthy transaction timelines.

Participants also shared their views on how firms can maintain a competitive edge in the current environment, highlighting the importance of transparency, data quality, analytics, and operational efficiency. Looking ahead, they discussed areas where the market should focus its efforts as it continues to evolve and expand.

**Steve Evans**  
*Owner and Editor in Chief,  
Artemis & Reinsurance News*



**TOP ROW (LEFT TO RIGHT)**

**Brad Adderley**, Appleby  
**Steve Evans**, Artemis.bm  
**Niraj Patel**, AXA XL ILS Capital Management Unit

**NOT PICTURED**

**Ben Adolph**, Leadenhall Capital Partners

**BOTTOM ROW (LEFT TO RIGHT)**

**Adam Champion**, Price Forbes Re  
**Adam Smith**, KPMG Islands Group  
**Laura Taylor**, Nephila Holdings  
**Christer Pehrson**, Moody's Analytics



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## PARTICIPANT INDEX

**Steve Evans**, Owner and Editor in Chief, Artemis

**Brad Adderley**, Managing Partner, Bermuda, Appleby

**Christer Pehrson**, Global Head ILS Client & Market Development, Moody's Analytics

**Adam Smith**, Partner & Insurance Sector Lead, KPMG Islands Group

**Niraj Patel**, Head of AXA XL Alternative Capital, ILS Capital Management Unit

**Laura Taylor**, President, Nephila Holdings

**Ben Adolph**, CUO – Non Life, Leadenhall Capital Partners

**Adam Champion**, CEO, Capital Markets, Price Forbes Re



STEVE  
EVANS

**To begin, let's discuss market forces. It's been very busy in the cat bond market and busier in the private ILS market this year, and then we have the rise of casualty ILS which is generating lots of interest as well. Sponsors are one of the drivers of this activity, there does seem to be more acceptance of the structures and more demand. Brad, if you could kick things off?**

BRAD  
ADDERLEY

It's obviously been a great year last year in the market. If I think about what we're seeing this year already, I feel like, as a law firm, we're sending out a cat bond quote once a week. When we talk about new issuances, I would say as many repeat people are coming back as new people. I think those repeat people seem to have liked their experience on that side of the trade, and new people are coming.

We're also seeing new lines of risk being included in the cat bonds. More than once, we've gone to the BMA to ask whether we can add X or Y. It means people are thinking differently, and I'm guessing investors are happy to take on new risk as part of a group of risks. I've found the BMA extremely receptive. Personally, I've had no issues. We've solved everything we wanted to solve with the BMA, and it's been a great relationship.

We are also seeing growth in private deals. These are interesting because you wonder whether that's how clients are getting their feet wet. Are they doing a smaller trade instead of a big cat bond, maybe \$20 million, just to see what it's like? It's cheaper, easier, quicker.

**Brad Adderley –  
I don't see any  
slowdown in all of  
the interest**



On casualty, we're seeing no downturn. The interest in casualty is as big as it was this time last year. But it's also interesting, if you believe the rumours, at some point last year, people were talking about \$5 billion of casualty deals. How many got done? Not many, three or four. Considering two were done in the first half of the year, that shows how difficult these deals are to get done. People talk about them, but not necessarily following through, or maybe it's harder than people expect to get them done. Personally, I don't see any slowdown in all of the interest.

ADAM SMITH

In terms of what we're seeing at KPMG in Bermuda, absolutely, we're seeing existing sponsors return to the cat bond market, and we're also getting requests for proposals to serve new transactions. For cat bonds in particular, we serve as both loss reserve specialists and as claims reviewer, and it just seems like there's a steady pipeline of deals. We have observed that when these transactions are triggered by a loss event, they're working exactly as designed, which is really reinforcing confidence in these structures.

To pick up on Brad's point on casualty ILS, yes, for sure, you see a lot of interest. But we find that there's a lot of lag time, and absolutely, there are deals that just get held up with structuring, which is a lot more complex than traditional property cat risks.

We're also seeing a growing trend with ILS investment managers; there's more demand from investors for fund-of-one structures with dedicated portfolios. At the same time, there's more innovation around how deals are financed; investors are increasingly bringing their own financing relationships and capital solutions into the structure. That's leading to more negotiation with fronting partners, and overall, greater acceptance of capital being sourced external to the vehicle itself.

NIRAJ PATEL

As a sponsor, my role differs somewhat from that of a manager. In the context of cat bonds, while the absolute level of spread is undeniably important, it is equally crucial to consider how the spread relates to the cost of traditional reinsurance. Additionally, we evaluate how cat bonds fit into our overall risk management framework, including the coverage they provide compared to traditional reinsurance protection.

On the underwriting side, we assess the margin we are earning and determine how much of that margin is being utilized to purchase excess-of-loss protection through the issuance of a cat bond.

Taking a holistic view of these factors is essential for making informed decisions about which approach aligns best with our risk management objectives.

Prevailing cat bond spreads are indeed an important consideration. One sometimes hears that since the spreads are attractive, a ceding company should buy more protection or issue a larger cat bond. However, if not needed for managing net risk appetite, it may not make sense to buy more protection

solely based on relative cost. There are other considerations that one should take into account.

Our firm has been active in the cat bond market as a sponsor for more than 20 years, viewing this as a strategic tool for managing our net risk exposure. While we maintain a continuous presence in the ILS market, our participation is guided by a comprehensive assessment of all the relevant factors previously mentioned.

On the casualty side, I am very optimistic about expanding the market beyond property catastrophe ILS. The property cat ILS market has experienced significant growth over the past 20 years. While we are still in the early stages of developing the ILS market for lines outside of property cat, I believe the potential for further expansion is substantial.

These transactions are inherently more complex, involving multi-year commitments from investors and requiring careful consideration of exit strategies, collateral negotiations, and loss ratio caps. Due to this complexity, each deal involves extensive negotiations, and there are no standardized templates, every aspect is tailored to the specific agreement.

## When spreads tighten, the difference is what you can explain

Property-level data for treaty decisions that demand precision.

As ILS markets become more competitive, attention moves beyond price to what sits beneath it. Moody's supports sponsors, brokers, and investors with consistent, robust modeling and issuance analytics that keep decisions moving with confidence. Replace guesswork with next-gen property intelligence.

Explore our ILS solutions at [moody.com/ils](https://moody.com/ils)



**MOODY'S**

From a sponsor's perspective, each company has unique requirements and objectives. The key is to find common ground with investors that aligns with both parties' goals. Overall, I am confident that this market will continue to grow over time.

LAURA TAYLOR

As an industry, we're seeing more demand for bonds, which is an indication of investors looking for attractive returns in diversifying assets. We've been both an issuer and a buyer of cat bonds, but right now we're weighted more to the private side of the market given the returns that are being offered. Prices are still generally sufficient in the bond market, and the increase in supply is meeting demand, which means the market is functioning efficiently.

BEN ADOLPH

From Leadenhall's point of view, we have cat bond funds and private placement funds. From a cat bond fund stance, having a greater number of sponsors is a good thing, it adds more diversification in terms of both sponsors and risk profile. We've observed spread compression and are starting to see a slow creep in terms and conditions requested, however, the market has been relatively good at keeping discipline and pushing back on that. Terms and conditions are important to investors, and we'll continue to see that as it brings clarity around the risks taken.

STEVE EVANS

**Do you think that's been communicated well to end investors? I hear from some that they don't really understand what terms and conditions are and how to value them, in the context of return potential.**

BEN ADOLPH

It's certainly something that we discuss with them. There are different levels of engagement with different investors. Certainly, some of them are more interested in the finer details and will understand or want to know about it, whereas others are leaving us as their manager to do that for them, and bring value that way.

ADAM CHAMPION

During conversations between ILS managers and investors, the topic of terms and conditions vs rate is a common one. One manager did a nice job by emphasizing attachment points as the most important driver of the overall health of the market. As long as the attachment points are being maintained at adequate levels, the overall quality of the portfolio remains strong. This is particularly true in the face of declining rates.

STEVE EVANS

**Laura, you mentioned that there has been increased demand for bonds, but does this rising demand include appetite for a broader spread of risk as well?**

LAURA TAYLOR

Beyond property, there is demand for more diversifying risks. The more the industry can leverage technology and AI to improve the ability to assess risk and increase transparency, the greater the opportunity is to close the protection gap on existing and new risks.

CHRISTER PEHRSSON

On additional perils and diversification, we have seen a clear increase in cat bonds, including wildfire, over recent months. A recent Artemis article also highlighted this growing trend for the peril of wildfire being included in cat bonds, with an increase from \$200 million to \$4.8 billion in 2025!

BRAD ADDERLEY

At Moody's Analytics, we have released an HD wildfire model designed to capture complex dynamics such as conflagration and ember-driven spread, as seen in events like the Palisades. More advanced modeling helps reduce uncertainty, giving investors greater confidence to take on emerging cat bond perils such as wildfire and severe convective storm, and ultimately supporting market growth.

CHRISTER PEHRSSON

If we want to grow the market and look at a new peril, is it the modelling of the peril that comes first? Is it the sponsor saying I want to write a new line? Or, is it the investors saying I've got too much money, can I put it to work?

We often say that models make markets. For cat bonds, investors use cat models to understand risk, uncertainty, and expected loss, and Moody's Analytics' models have opened up cat bonds for cyber, terrorism and now increasingly for wildfire and severe convective storm. For sidecars, risk is assessed differently, actuarial methods are used for casualty, but models still play a role and will likely do more in the future as exposure data and models improve. For example, Moody's Analytics acquired Praedicat a few years ago and has further developed these best-in-class casualty models.

.....  
**Laura Taylor –  
 There is demand for  
 more diversifying  
 risks**  
 .....



STEVE  
EVANS

**It does feel like we've reached somewhat of an inflection point, in terms of having had such strong performance, which has expanded awareness of the asset class at a time when the models are making fairly decent advances, and you also have other technology coming in to deliver the transparency. Do you think these factors have built up investor demand at the moment, or is it just the three really good years?**

LAURA  
TAYLOR

It's probably a combination of many factors. Capital, both ILS investors and balance sheets, left the property cat space for different reasons. For some, it was concerns around sufficient pricing for climate change and social inflation, for others, it was appetite for volatility. The industry also had some structural issues with trapped collateral and liquidity.

This, of course, created a market dislocation and an increase in prices to compensate investors for these uncertainties. The structural concerns have been addressed by most managers, and we have seen a positive impact on social inflation from recent legislation. The past few years of performance have addressed some of the climate change concerns as well as increased tolerance for volatility risk. This is causing prices to shift again, eroding this excess premium that was compensating for the uncertainty, but the key to continued growth will be how the industry demonstrates price sufficiency over time, with and without events occurring, while competing against other asset classes.

CHRISTER  
PEHRSON

The cat bond market is still not mainstream. Many allocators are not yet prepared to invest in cat bonds. Robust cat models are key, and from Moody's Analytics clients, we hear that there could be value in ratings for individual cat bonds, or pools of cat bonds such as a CLO structure, as there are investors who are sensitive to ratings and want to compare them to traditional fixed income. So, I'd be interested to hear your take on what you see.

BEN  
ADOLPH

I think cat bonds are becoming mainstream already. It doesn't seem to be an issue at the moment of raising money for cat bonds, so I'm not sure we need that development right now.

NIRAJ  
PATEL

This has happened before, with Bay Haven Ltd. coming to mind, where tranching was involved. The challenge is that it's not easily scalable, as it requires aligning maturities and underlying risks. If a single sponsor is seeking exposure to all those risks, it can work. However, scaling such an approach to broader applications is difficult, making it essentially a one-off transaction.

That said, if anyone has an innovative idea on how to implement this effectively, it would certainly be worth exploring.

BEN  
ADOLPH

Where we are starting to see more developments is on the private placement side and the convergence play coming through between ILS capital and the traditional balance sheet market. Whether it's rated balance sheets, some form of hybrid private placement, or efforts to make private placements more liquid,

CHRISTER  
PEHRSON

more tradable, there has been a focus on ratings in many cases to help facilitate some of these developments (in private placement). So, I'd say that's where I'd see more development in terms of rating transforming vehicles, rather than on 144A, which already is tradable and seems to be widely accepted.

LAURA  
TAYLOR

Moody's Analytics recently met with several ILS funds, many of whom see the pooling of ILS as an opportunity to attract additional capital. Some may look to retain the equity tranche while bringing in new investors through the more senior tranches.

CHRISTER  
PEHRSON

It's an interesting concept. To your point, cat bonds are somewhat commoditized, with more than half of the expected return coming from the risk-free return. We have seen the impact of this commoditization in fee compression. Rating a pooled portfolio of bonds or other instruments might attract different capital to the market and allow for more differentiation.

NIRAJ  
PATEL

It seems to be a logical development for funds to offer tranches with different risk profiles to match investor risk appetite. We see this in structured finance and in traditional retro placements, so there is no reason it cannot be done for cat bonds. One of the key strengths of nat cat bonds is that risk quantification is robust and well established.

Many years ago, most cat bonds were rated, which was particularly appealing to investors at the time. Essentially, back then, a rating was mandatory; without which it was difficult to place cat bonds. This hasn't been the case over the last few years, given that the market has shifted now to specialized managers and investors.



CHRISTER PEHRSON

Moody's RMS cat models are market leading and give a robust way to quantify risk, and we're seeing investors become more comfortable taking that risk. We expect the cat bond market to become more mainstream within fixed income, which should attract new capital, support growth, and help close the protection gap.

BRAD ADDERLEY

On the topic of liquidity, we often hear about secondary trading of cat bonds. But if it ever did happen, whether through the BSX or a new platform, would that grow that market more than anything else? How important is it that the secondary trading platforms which people talk about ever take off? Because, as long as I've been doing this, I've heard about it every year. I've had clients who started it and did not finish it for various reasons. We've heard today that the market isn't mainstream, but would it become mainstream if it were more liquid?

STEVE EVANS

### Moving on, let's talk a bit about investor appetite and how they're thinking about the asset class today?

CHRISTER PEHRSON

I think there is an enormous amount of interest in investing in ILS, as it is typically not correlated to other asset classes. We have seen in recent weeks how other asset classes have moved due to geopolitical uncertainty. What we're hearing from our Moody's Analytics clients is that more conservative investors, or those limited to rated instruments, would be keen on rated cat bonds because of the diversification they provide.

.....  
**Christer Pehrson—  
 There is an  
 enormous amount  
 of interest in  
 investing in ILS**  
 .....



ADAM SMITH

To what extent do you think competition from other asset classes is influencing the current trajectory of ILS growth? With increasing competition from areas like asset intensive strategies, how are investors today weighing ILS relative to other opportunities? And in that context, how are you seeing investor risk appetite evolve? Are allocators becoming more selective or cautious post losses, or leaning back into ILS given its non correlation? What's ultimately driving the 'why ILS versus other asset classes' decision in the current environment?

NIRAJ PATEL

Currently, average cat bond spreads are approximately 5.5%, with an average expected loss of around 2.6%, indicating a favourable margin. Further, high-yield bond spreads are approximately 3%. This suggests a relative value or spread pickup in cat bonds versus high-yield bonds. Although this spread differential has varied over time, I am not convinced that credit ratings alone would significantly narrow this gap.

STEVE EVANS

### Or maybe the fact that everything else, in asset class terms, seems to be correlating together at the same time as the pickup that's available?

NIRAJ PATEL

Low correlation is a strong argument for allocating to cat bonds within a broadly diversified portfolio. This was evident during past market sell-offs when cat bonds performed well. Large institutions typically invest about 2% – 3% of assets in ILS, so the impact on the overall portfolio is modest. Nevertheless, combining multiple small allocations across diverse return streams, including ILS, can enhance the portfolio's overall risk-adjusted return.

ADAM CHAMPION

ILS is rarely an investor's core investment. It is typically a 2% to 4% allocation that grows as their AUM grows. Lately, many of these institutional investor's funds are growing at record pace, and so their allocations are growing substantially. In some cases, these allocations are outpacing the growth of their cedants' portfolios. Subsequently, the minimum cheque sizes are getting bigger, while at times the available premium is not. There is also an interesting dynamic between independent ILS and aligned ILS, where the former is inherently more scalable while the latter is a balancing act between retentions and ceded premium.

As the industry matures, the overall investor experience is simply better, and that's largely a natural evolution of models, data quality, reporting systems, fund operations, and investor education. This has been happening consistently for over 30 years and is being further driven by capital markets teams growing their headcount and toolsets. What I am seeing, over the last two or three years, is scenarios where investors want to allocate more capital and can't, because cedants are trying to balance their retentions and service their shareholders. I still think we are in a very healthy market.

Another point I would make on the 2% to 4% allocation is that institutional investors, who have historically invested only in property cat, are now starting to look at non-cat investments such as casualty and other lines of business. And these investments are not contemplated within their existing allocation, so they're opening up additional capacity for these other lines of business, which is an excellent sign for the industry, as it represents potentially another 4% that they can allocate in the space. Minimum cheque sizes on casualty sidecars, in my experience, is approximately \$50 million of capital. This equates to roughly \$150 to \$200 million in premium. It's not easy to find that level of available premium, and once found, there are still many aspects of each transaction that require negotiation. Unfortunately, with casualty, there are no standard terms. There are very few investable opportunities off the shelf, and many times, both parties are doing these deals for the first time. This naturally slows down the timeline for execution.

Casualty ILS is completely non-commoditized at the moment. Very soon, we will start seeing more casualty sidecars that get renewed annually, and once this happens, we'll start to see some standardization of terms, and then transactions will happen more quickly.

From the sponsor's perspective, we take a holistic view of how we manage our business and strategy. ILS vehicles are a core element of our outward strategy, helping us diversify our reinsurance panel, optimize capital allocation, and control exposure within our net risk appetite. We target investors who are true partners, collaborative, long-term stakeholders who share a win-win mindset and contribute to value creation for both sides.

Investors optimize to different outcomes and have different costs of capital, but price sufficiency is the foundation for any allocation decision. Opportunistic investors with high required rates of return will allocate when there is a market dislocation. Allocators who value the diversification of the asset class will allocate throughout market cycles. All decisions start with sufficient pricing, so it remains important that managers can provide sufficient transparency on this. Right now, we're seeing some opportunistic capital rotate out as the market has started to shift.

Investor needs and appetite vary, driven by portfolio fit, target risk-return, and strategic allocation considerations. These dynamics aren't unique to ILS; investor participation mirrors patterns seen in other markets, such as high-yield bonds. Some investors stay engaged and adjust exposure across market cycles, while others deploy capital primarily when spreads are wide.

That's where models come in; they help quantify risk and build confidence in that quantification. Much of the focus today is on understanding the impact of terms and conditions, litigation, social inflation, climate change, and other important casualty trends.

NIRAJ  
PATELLAURA  
TAYLORNIRAJ  
PATELCHRISTER  
PEHRSONADAM  
CHAMPIONSTEVE  
EVANSADAM  
CHAMPIONCHRISTER  
PEHRSONADAM  
CHAMPIONLAURA  
TAYLORNIRAJ  
PATELSTEVE  
EVANSBRAD  
ADDERLEY

The longer duration of casualty ILS by its very nature will require more patient and less opportunistic investors. This will provide an even more committed and longer-duration pool of capital for the industry.

**The blue-chip asset managers are going to stick around because they're looking for the partnership. So, then the question is, is the cedant actually going to be there in seven years' time?**

When you start executing commutations and experiencing reserve development, it's going to be the first true test of these casualty ILS relationships. How that communication and transparency evolves will dictate the overall health of this market.

How do you see the challenge of understanding and measuring risk in casualty sidecars? There are new AI tools that can help organize unstructured data, like claims files. How useful do you think those are? And as an investor, how do you assess the real risk in casualty and decide whether to invest, given that it is more complex than short tail nat cat?

In many cases, investors are not doing these deals without hiring a third-party actuarial firm first. This ensures that the deal analysis is comprehensive, and it's not just the loss picks, it's the total cash flow model. In the casualty space, the results of these analyses often dictate the ultimate go-or-no-go decision.

A lot of companies are running this business at over 100% combined ratios which means that returns for the sidecar structures are relying on asset yield while also betting that the casualty books perform in line with forecasted loss ratios. This model of relying on asset performance to outweigh underwriting losses has historically struggled in both traditional companies and alternative structures so it is important that allocators clearly understand the economic model they're investing in.

Transaction receptivity and features you describe depend on the sponsor. As a large global insurer, AXA is well known, and investors are more receptive when they see our proven track record and robust infrastructure, including reserving and claims management, which brings certain credibility in the eyes of investors.

**Brad, you mentioned earlier that some of these casualty deals aren't getting over the line. Do you think that's perhaps where sponsors are less mature?**

The sponsors are a bit less mature, and negotiations over investment policies can stall. People come together but don't always find a middle ground. I also think we've seen one or two where advisors didn't have the experience either.

At the end of the day, casualty programmes are harder. They take longer, they're usually larger tickets, and they involve more flexible investment policies, which take time to negotiate. I wonder whether people lose interest as things drag on.

STEVE  
EVANS

**Let's move on to talk about how companies involved in the market can maintain or gain an edge in the current landscape?**

BEN  
ADOLPH

There are two main ways in the nat cat space. One, you can demonstrate competency and outcompete your rivals by originating the best risk, and that's by showing relevance to the original cedents and long-term relationships that you can nurture, and getting the best quality business.

Then the other side is demonstrating excellence in analytics, operations, plus financial structures, at the portfolio level. As the market has been developing, we as an industry are obviously seeking ways to improve the risk and return relationship for investors, and that's originating the best risk, identifying where we feel some of the market is undervaluing the risk, or some of it is overvaluing risk. Finding out those pockets where we think there's real value for investors and packaging it up in an attractive way, which might involve gearing and other financial levers that you can create on the back end, at the portfolio level, to investors.

If you go back 15 - 20 years, private placement portfolios were essentially fully collateralised reinsurance portfolios, with investors taking a proportional share of the portfolio. The market has evolved meaningfully since then, in terms of financial structures plus developments for exiting through more efficient run-off options that were not as readily available or regularly utilised by the non-life ILS industry in the past.

LAURA  
TAYLOR

Transparency on price sufficiency is critical to remaining competitive. Capital should have access to transparency on price sufficiency over time to be better equipped to quantify the best opportunities in the market. Then structuring solutions for capital efficiency and liquidity to maximize IRR. Lastly, is accountability on performance. Building portfolios that meet investors' risk/return appetites and then providing transparency in a way that is easy to understand.

ADAM  
CHAMPION

I still believe the biggest differentiator between ILS managers is their structural and operational flexibility. How commercial you are at structuring and setting up different strategies on behalf of the investor is often mentioned as a key reason an allocator chooses one manager over another.

CHRISTER  
PEHRSON

On the operational side, I think AI will make a big difference for ILS funds. If you look at reinsurers, they have large teams and deep expertise in areas that impact risk, such as claims management and cedents' terms and conditions. Smaller ILS funds are much leaner, so there is a real opportunity for them to use AI and analytics to close that gap with reinsurers.

The smaller ILS funds can move faster and use new tools more quickly. This is a big opportunity over the next few years, but they need to act fast and keep innovating. To stay ahead and remain relevant, they should leverage a wide range of data, not just detailed exposure data, and use SaaS platforms, like Moody's Analytics Intelligent Risk Platform, with AI agents helping run tasks that used to need large teams. This will lay the foundation to enable funds to offer a broader set of coverages and offer innovative financial structures to cedents and to investors.

STEVE  
EVANS

**How about on the Bermuda side? Obviously, a lot of the structure of ILS has been put together here. But do you think there's more to come? Are you hopeful that the market will keep innovating to support manager and investor needs?**

BRAD  
ADDERLEY

I think there's more to come. Several years ago, you heard more about managers growing and new managers entering the market. You haven't seen as much of that in the last two years. Fund-of-one was mentioned earlier, and we are seeing that. So, we are definitely seeing, let's call it quiet growth, people are coming into the market. Thankfully, it's still in Bermuda, but we have to stay relevant as a jurisdiction. I always say it's like walking down a street full of shops, people can choose where they go. We have to stay relevant. We all have a role to play. But having the investors here, the regulator, and the flexibility to approach new classifications, mixing casualty and cat risk in an SPI, and so on, these things help us.

The BMA has been proactive, going to conferences, meeting people, and being available to answer questions. There's a lot of misinformation about jurisdictions, unfortunately.

But overall, I think we are growing. Bermuda is being innovative, and we're going to see managers and firms grow together. I think that all of it is going to rise together. I don't think there will be one massive growth area, whether it's cat bonds, sidecars, it's going to be a bit of everything.

STEVE  
EVANS

**It's also interesting that AUM growth has slowed at some dedicated managers, but actually many are writing a lot more in premiums than they were three or four years ago, because of the structural changes mentioned.**

BRAD  
ADDERLEY

It's also interesting, if you compare the manager landscape from 10 years ago to today, some managers have changed, but the market has still grown. There has been a lot of movement in who were and are now the top managers. Not all advisors are the same, and it's all growing still at the same time.

I'm very bullish that we're just going to keep growing. I'm not sure if we hit a home run, but it's going to be the singles and doubles.

STEVE  
EVANS

### To end, what would those in the room like to see the ILS market turn its focus to?

CHRISTER  
PEHRSON

One thing we hear from fund managers is the request for better exposure data for improved modeling. And if that data is shared with investors, it helps them make better decisions. If you compare what a cat bond investor sees versus what a reinsurer receives, there is a quality difference. There is an opportunity to provide more detailed exposure data for cat bond placements. That would reduce uncertainty in risk modeling and help investors make decisions based on information that is closer to the detailed information used in traditional reinsurance.

NIRAJ  
PATEL

I would like to highlight an opportunity to broaden our scope. The property cat ILS market has demonstrated substantial growth in recent years, and liquidity enhancements we have discussed could propel further expansion. There is clear potential to grow property cat ILS to address the protection gap, as well as to extend opportunities to other lines of insurance. We can broaden our scope to achieve larger, more impactful outcomes.

.....  
**Niraj Patel –  
 We can broaden  
 our scope to  
 achieve larger,  
 more impactful  
 outcomes**  
 .....

ADAM  
CHAMPION

Once we start to standardize terms for casualty ILS sidecars, we can cut the current deal time in half. Then we would avoid losing a lot of these deals that are dying simply because of time. I've seen too many examples of willing parties on both sides of a transaction that doesn't get done, because time kills deals. Once we are able to put standardized terms around these deals, like we can with property cat, we will see a significant increase in transactions and capital flow.

BEN  
ADOLPH

The market momentum that we've managed to build over the past few years has taken a lot of blood, sweat and tears, and can quite quickly be eroded. It was only three, four years ago that the market was in a very different place, so we should not be complacent. All parties; brokers, cedents and managers need to be careful we don't lose too much of that momentum, because once it has gone, it's quite hard to rebuild it again.

BRAD  
ADDERLEY

I mentioned this earlier, but secondary trading and liquidity. It's been talked about for years as being the panacea. We always used to highlight secondary trading and adding new lines. I wonder where we would be if we just had that? So, no new sponsors, no new investors, but liquidity, would that make us more mainstream and accepted?





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**We look forward to working with you in 2026/27.**

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