

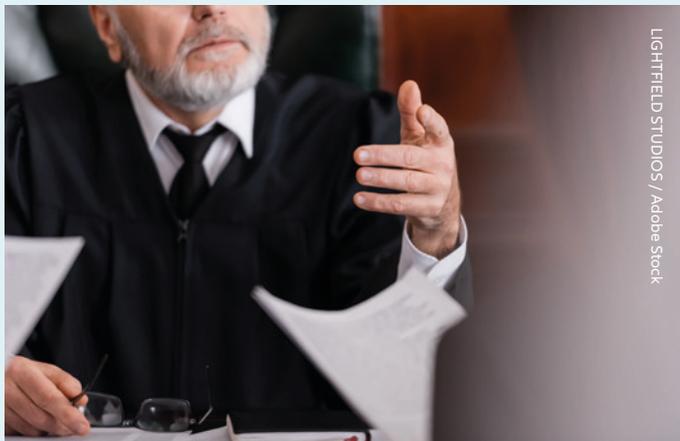
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Five liability loss trends to watch

Nuclear verdicts | Pharma litigation
PFAS | Collective actions | “Robo law”

Overview

The range of exposures facing corporates, as well as subsequent loss and claims scenarios, have increased significantly in recent years with rising court costs and litigation, disruptive recalls, political violence and environmental issues among just some of the many challenges. In this report, **Allianz Commercial** liability claims experts highlight five loss trends to watch in future, given their potential impact for risk managers and their organizations, broker partners and insurers.



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The rise in nuclear verdicts – US juries have ordered a record number of supersized verdicts against companies in recent years. The number of nuclear verdicts against companies has almost tripled since 2020, while the median verdict value has more than doubled.

Growth in the number and size of these verdicts is down to multiple drivers, including growing mistrust of corporates, the erosion of tort reform, changes in jury pool demographics, and the normalization of such verdicts. Plaintiff attorneys use of psychological tactics is also contributing to the outsized value of verdicts, including the use of ‘reptile theory’ – where they incite fear and anger to influence juries – and ‘anchoring’ – where they fix an unreasonably large award in the minds of jury members. Nuclear verdicts are not just a problem for US companies. They also impact those international companies doing business in the US.



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Pharma class actions grow more complex and volatile – Litigation in the pharmaceutical, chemical and food product sectors continues to grow, with increasing size and volatility of awards and settlements.

Product liability claims in the pharmaceutical sector are typically costly and complex, with multiple parties, higher defense costs and higher awards. Due to the nature of this industry, a harmful product or ingredient can spark multiple actions spanning many producers, resulting in a large accumulation of losses from multiple insureds from one event.



PFAS litigation mounts – A class of synthetic chemical used widely in industrial and consumer products such as food packaging, cosmetics and household goods and even firefighting foams since the 1940s, PFAS, also known as forever chemicals because of their resistance to degradation, have been the subject of mounting litigation in recent years. This has largely been focused on three main areas: environmental pollution; water and waste treatment/contamination; and personal injury, such as people working directly with PFAS products like firefighters.

While litigation has so far concentrated on the US – environmental contamination-related PFAS settlements are already in the double-digit billions of dollars – there have also been cases elsewhere, for example in Europe. The extent of future litigation is uncertain, although further regulatory measures may play a part in shaping this.



European collective actions set to rise – Social inflation is predominantly a US phenomenon but moves to increase access to justice in Europe could result in a rise in collective actions in future.

Collective actions are already becoming more prevalent in some European countries, as consumer groups start making use of collective redress frameworks and legislative change to chastise companies and fund remedial work, while consumer protection agencies have already brought claims in areas like water quality and pharma.



The “Wild West” of “robo law” – The fact that almost every industry is now using artificial intelligence (AI) will likely have a significant impact on the liability risk landscape. One interesting sector is legal, where AI is increasingly being used to aid litigation, despite a lack of consistent regulation or clear guidance. Court clerks have used AI to research court decisions, and there are instances where some lawyers have used AI to write complaints of law. However, AI is not perfected yet and there have been instances where allegations in the complaint, or case law cited, are incorrect.

AI could also influence the volume of future class action litigation, as plaintiff lawyers and litigation funders use it to help identify potential avenues for litigation, market class actions, and litigate cases more efficiently and cheaply.

Ultimately, there will always be new challenges facing insurers and their clients as technology advances and the world evolves. Finding solutions to mitigate the risks of these new threats is a key role that liability insurers and their broker partners play moving the industry forward.

Collaboration between all stakeholders is needed to manage the environmental, technological, and social advances that lie ahead. For example, greater cooperation, robust claims capabilities, and a tough stance to settlements are needed to mitigate the spiralling cost of liability claims and counter the upwards trend in social inflation.

Businesses can play their part by responsibly managing emerging risk trends. Governments could take responsibility with tort reform – accelerating legal changes that align plaintiff compensation with the needs of injured parties.

Insurers are leveraging new technology to improve corporate liability underwriting and claims handling, resulting in improved data precision, interpretation and application to an ever-evolving world.

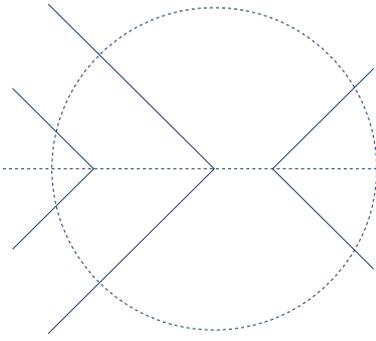
1. Cooperation is key to tackling the rise in nuclear verdicts

Greater cooperation, robust claims capabilities, and a tough stance to settlements are needed to mitigate the spiraling cost of liability claims and counter the upwards trend in social inflation.

In 2023, US juries ordered a record number of supersized verdicts against companies: The number of corporate nuclear verdicts (those that surpass US\$10mn) grew more than 27%, while the number of thermonuclear verdicts (those above \$100mn) increased by 35%, according to research by Marathon Strategies¹. The number of nuclear verdicts against companies has almost tripled since 2020, while the median verdict value has more than doubled.

Growth in the number and size of nuclear verdicts is down to multiple drivers, including growing mistrust of corporates, the erosion of tort reform, changes in jury pool demographics, and the normalization of large verdicts. Plaintiff attorneys use of psychological tactics is also contributing to the outsized value of verdicts, including the use of 'reptile theory' – where plaintiff lawyers incite fear and anger to influence juries – and 'anchoring' – where they fix an unreasonably large award in the minds of jury members.





Ever larger jury awards and settlements fuel expectations of big payouts for other plaintiffs, creating a vicious circle, according to **Arne Holzheuer, a Global Practice Group Head for Liability in the Chief Claims Office at Allianz Commercial.**

“The only way is up when it comes to awards in the US. Attorneys continue to find new ways to bring cases in front of plaintiff friendly juries in so-called ‘judicial hell holes’, where most insureds are minded to settle, rather than risk a nuclear verdict from a jury trial. But this then sets a high benchmark for all the other plaintiffs that are in waiting.”

“Nuclear verdicts are not just a problem for US companies. They also impact international companies doing business in the US, one of the world’s biggest economies and consumer markets,” adds **Mirjam Huy, a Global Practice Group Head for Liability in the Chief Claims Office at Allianz Commercial.**

The number of corporate nuclear verdicts (those that surpass \$10mn) grew

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The number of corporate thermonuclear verdicts (those that surpass \$100mn) increased by

35%



Nuclear verdicts are not just a problem for US companies. They also impact international companies doing business in the US

Upwards trend in social inflation

Social inflation is the biggest driver in the growth of US liability claims: Large verdicts have increased liability claims in the US by 57% in the past decade, according to Swiss Re². US commercial casualty insurance losses totaled \$143bn in 2023, considerably higher than the \$108bn cost of global natural catastrophes in the same year.

Tort exposed insurance lines, like commercial general liability, auto, and product liability, are most impacted by social inflation. Loss severity for these lines has exceeded the rate of economic inflation, in most cases by double or more, according to AM Best³. For example, the average loss severity increase for product liability over the 10-year period up to 2023 was 20.4%, compared with average annual economic inflation of 2.7%. Notably, there has been a significant increase in the cost of large bodily injury claims from auto accidents, especially in the trucking and logistics sectors: The average cost of new litigated auto bodily injury claims has grown by 64% since 2019, according to Sedgwick⁴.

“When you look at the 10 biggest awards in the US each year, around five or six are personal injury. You would expect such large verdicts – often in excess of \$1bn – for corporate litigation, but not for personal injury or wrongful death actions. When those verdicts come in, they are often reduced eventually via settlement, by the trial judge, or on appeal, but no-one hears about that, and it unfairly inflates the average person’s belief in the value of personal injury awards,” says **Larry Crotser, Head of Key Case Management, North America, Allianz Commercial.**

The increase in large personal injury claims also drives up costs for businesses and consumers, according to **Peter Dowling, Global Practice Group Head – Personal Injury and Class Actions, Allianz Commercial:** *“As a liability insurer, the big worry was always mass tort claims. Now we also have to watch bodily injury cases. For clients these drive up their costs, and the need for additional coverage, while also increasing insurers’ claims costs from a staffing point.”*

Nuclear jury verdicts are now happening in courts across the country, although some states are more prone to handing out such verdicts than others. Between 2013 and 2022, four states – California, Florida, New York, and Texas – accounted for almost half of all nuclear verdicts, despite accounting for approximately one third of the U.S. population, according to a study from the US Chamber of Commerce Institute for Legal Reform⁵.



“We continue to see lots of nuclear verdicts in the US, and not necessarily restricted to the areas you commonly think of where large verdicts come in. For example, a jury recently returned a huge verdict for a death and injury case in a small county in upstate New York – this was surprising because it is a jurisdiction that is conservative by nature, and is a good example of how widespread social inflation has become,” explains **Dowling.**

According to **Crotser**, there has been a sea-change in how juries perceive the value of personal claims. *“There is antipathy towards large corporations, especially foreign corporations, as well as demographic changes affecting juries. Plaintiff attorneys play to this and will manipulate the psychologies of jury members to drive up awards,”* says **Crotser.**

Awards are driven by a combination of punitive damages, compensatory damages and non-economic damages, such as pain and suffering. All of which are increasing.

“A million dollars does not buy what it used to. Five years ago, we might see a life care plan for a serious personal injury case of \$8mn to \$10mn. We recently settled a case where the plaintiff expert estimated the life care plan at more than \$25m,” says **Crotser.**



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When you look at the 10 biggest awards in the US each year, around five or six are personal injury

“Medical costs have increased, but it’s a fraction of how much economic damages have risen over the past five years. If someone hears of a \$2bn jury award for a car accident claim, even though it was later reduced, it seeps into the collective consciousness of society, and will be in the back of the mind of jury members,” says Dowling.

Fear of a nuclear verdict encourages companies to settle, which ultimately drives up awards in the long run, adds **Dowling**: *“We are all trying to ensure a fair outcome, but this can result in insureds settling with little regard to the ultimate amount, as long it is within the limits of the insurance tower. But the end affect is a higher settlement, which increases the value on future cases.”*

Combatting social inflation requires an alignment between insurers and policyholders, according to **Dowling**: *“If everyone on the defense side would take a longer-range view, rather than just focus on minimizing exposure in the case currently before them, it could help drive values down and go some way to curbing social inflation.”*

The number of nuclear verdicts against companies has

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since 2020, while the average verdict value has

more than doubled

US commercial casualty insurance losses 2023

\$143bn

Global natural catastrophe losses 2023

\$108bn

Mounting a robust defense

Trends in social inflation are not sustainable for the long term, as increasing costs from nuclear verdicts ultimately fall back on businesses and consumers. The cost of US auto insurance increased 16.5% in August, according to the US Consumer Price Index⁶, while US umbrella/excess liability risk-adjusted rates increased 10% in the second quarter of 2024, according to Marsh⁷.

“For some classes of business, companies are finding it very difficult to obtain insurance, while insurers have been lowering attachment points and participation on large casualty programs, and the size of the towers has been shrinking. Where an insurer may have taken a \$20mn share of an insurance tower a few years ago, most insurers are more inclined to now take \$5mn or \$10mn,” says **Crotser**.

“This cannot continue indefinitely. The US is one of the most important economies in the world, and the biggest market for insurance. Something will have to change.”

Some US states have made attempts to reign in excessive punitive damages. At least seven took up measures last year to limit the size and scope of verdicts – including Florida, Iowa, Indiana, and Montana. However, at least five states enacted measures to expand liability in wrongful death cases: Maine, Delaware, Illinois, Minnesota, and Rhode Island. Tort reform in Florida, which is historically the number two state for nuclear verdicts, saw the sum of nuclear verdicts fall to \$492mn in 2023, ranking seventh overall (Missouri was ranked highest with \$4bn), according to Marathon Strategies⁸.

Attempts at tort reform, such as caps on non-economic damages, have met with varying levels of success, according to **Dowling**. *“Many states have had tort reform enacted, but that is not to say reform has been far reaching, or is having a significant impact on reducing overall tort liability awards. The plaintiff lawyers’ bar has enormous lobbying power in the US. Insurers try to counter that, but it is an ongoing battle,”* says **Crotser**.

In the absence of more effective tort reform, insurers and insureds must work closely together to put up a robust defense in personal injury and wrongful death cases, says **Crotser**, ensuring the insured is able to effectively communicate its side of the story, as well as its impact on the company and its employees.



In August 2024, the cost of US auto insurance increased

16.5%

year-on-year

“We have some outstanding insureds that are sophisticated, take litigation seriously, and co-operate with us. But everyone needs to understand that they need to put the resources into this, particularly if they are in a litigious industry. If you can craft a robust defense early on – and show the plaintiff that it will not be easy – it might have an effect on the number of cases filed and the ultimate value,” explains **Crotser**.

Organizing a proper defense is key to mitigating the effects of social inflation, says **Holzheuer**: *“It’s important to use specialist law firms and have the right people and expertise at both a local and global level. As the plaintiff industry continues to grow, insurers and customers must ensure they have good connections and communication, and a sense of ownership of these claims on both sides.”*

Mitigating the effects of social inflation may also require insurers to invest more in their claims capabilities, from talent to data analytics, to put up the most effective and consistent defense possible.

Good communication is also vital for multinational insurance programs with US liability exposures. *“As values rise, we are seeing more multinational liability claims. They often involve the local as well as the master policy, so there needs to be good communication and cooperation within an international insurance program. These claims can be very costly and the outcome hard to predict, so we need good cooperation,”* concludes **Holzheuer**.

2. Pharma class actions grow more complex and volatile

Litigation in the pharmaceutical, chemical and food products sectors continues to grow, with increasing size and volatility of awards and settlements.

Recent years have seen a growing list of pharma, food and chemical products become the target of billion-dollar class action litigation, including opioids, talcum powder, indigestion remedies, and herbicide. For example, Johnson & Johnson announced it was close to completing a US\$6.5bn⁹ proposed settlement for more than 50,000 cases alleging that its talc products caused ovarian cancer. As of September 2024, it was reported that Monsanto has reached settlement agreements in nearly 100,000 weedkiller-related lawsuits valued at approximately \$11bn¹⁰.

Product liability claims in the pharmaceutical sector are typically costly and complex, with multiple parties, higher defense costs and higher awards, according to **Arne Holzheuer, a Global Practice Group Head for Liability in the Chief Claims Office at Allianz Commercial**. Due to the nature of the pharmaceutical industry, a harmful product or ingredient can spark multiple actions spanning many producers, resulting in a large accumulation of losses from multiple insureds from one event. For example, at least four major manufacturers of ranitidine-based heartburn products face tens of thousands of cases in the US over allegations that the drug caused cancer.





When a drug becomes a top seller, generic manufacturers market it alongside the brand manufacturer and if there is a problem, they all get pulled into class action litigation



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“More often than not, litigation now concerns a multitude of players, especially in pharma, where brands and marketing rights are sold on from one company to another, or where different manufacturers produce the same drug in parallel. It’s just the commercial reality of the pharmaceuticals sector – when a drug becomes a top seller, generic manufacturers market it alongside the brand manufacturer and if there is a problem, they all get pulled into class action litigation,” says Holzheuer. “The scope of litigation also widens when a drug that was originally intended for one indication is repackaged and marketed for a different indication under a new brand name.”

Whether it is talc, heartburn drugs or herbicide, cancer is increasingly a feature of such litigation. Scientific research, regulatory orders or voluntary withdrawal of products that may be carcinogenic can trigger litigation. Such claims create volatility for liability insurance due to the long latency of cancer symptoms, with risks only understood many years after a product was sold, and the insurance underwritten.

Cancers are more in scope than in the past, **Holzheuer** explains: *“Research is more advanced, and regulation much stricter. Law firms will use scientific research that links a product with a type of cancer to build a class action litigation, and other plaintiff law firms are quick to jump on the bandwagon.”*

Litigation often targets emotive areas such as families and children, where plaintiffs can more easily appeal to jury’s sympathies. There are currently over a thousand pending lawsuits¹¹ in the US over claims that infant formula based on cow’s milk causes a potentially fatal intestinal illness in premature babies called necrotizing enterocolitis. Separately, food manufacturers face a swathe of litigation after a US House of Representatives’ subcommittee report in 2021 found traces of heavy metals in baby food¹².

“Plaintiff attorneys are bringing speculative litigation in emotive areas like infant formula, where credible plaintiffs can move sympathetic juries to make higher awards. As a result, defendants tend to prefer a settlement over a jury award that is hard to predict,” says Holzheuer.

3. Rise in PFAS litigation triggers coverage clarification

Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), a class of synthetic chemical used widely in industrial and consumer products since the 1940s, threaten to become the next asbestos, with some estimates claiming litigation is predicted to exceed \$100bn.

Also known as forever chemicals, there are thousands of PFAS chemicals used historically in products ranging from food packaging, cosmetics and household goods, to firefighting foams and fabric treatments. According to the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)¹³, scientific studies have shown that exposure to some PFAS are linked to harmful health effects, including an increased risk of some cancers, developmental and reproductive effects, and damage to the body's immune system.

As awareness of these ill effects grew, countries began to ban or phase out certain types of PFAS, although some remain in use, such as in water resistant clothing and cookware. The European Chemicals Agency (ECHA) is currently evaluating a proposal to restrict PFAS in Europe¹⁴.

Because of their widespread use, and resistance to degradation (PFAS take hundreds of years to break down naturally), they are now persistent in the environment, and are found in water, soil, animal and human blood: A study¹⁵ by the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention found PFAS in the blood of 97% of Americans. Some countries, including the US, have regulations governing acceptable levels of PFAS in drinking water.



Recent years has seen mounting litigation in the US in particular focused on three main areas: environmental pollution; water and waste treatment/contamination; and personal injury actions, which are currently focused on people working directly with PFAS products, such as firefighters. In 2023, several major historical producers of PFAS reached significant settlements with PFAS plaintiffs, including a US\$10.3bn settlement¹⁶ with public utilities, while other producers agreed to a settlement worth \$1.19 billion¹⁷.

Environmental contamination related PFAS settlements in the US have reached \$18bn, according to Verisk¹⁸, and could eventually range from between \$120bn to \$165bn, depending on how regulatory and litigation trends evolve.

“PFAS litigation has so far been focused on the big producers of forever chemicals in the US, but they were used in a wide range of industrial and consumer products. The big concern is that litigation could now move through the product chain,” says **Arne Holzheuer, a Global Practice Group Head for Liability in the Chief Claims Office at Allianz Commercial.**

While litigation has so far concentrated on the US, there have been cases in Europe. In 2023, a class action lawsuit was filed in the Netherlands¹⁹ against a US chemicals company on behalf of 2,700 claimants. The lawsuit alleges PFAS contamination of soil, air and surface water. In May 2023, the Australian Federal Government agreed a A\$132.7mn settlement²⁰ for a class action bought by 30,000 property owners that alleged PFAS in firefighting foam had contaminated their land.

The extent of future PFAS litigation, however, is uncertain, according to **Larry Crotser, Head of Key Case Management, North America, Allianz Commercial:** *“Personal injury litigation is ongoing for those plaintiffs, often firefighters, who allege that certain cancers are caused by long term exposure to firefighting foam containing PFAS, but it’s too early to say with total confidence if PFAS bodily injury litigation will spill over significantly into the wider population.*

“Personal injury litigation may prove challenging as it would require plaintiff attorneys to show specific causation, and which product or manufacturer is responsible. Yet almost everyone has PFAS in their blood²¹, and it is hard to prove where they got it from. The plaintiffs’ bar can be very inventive, however.”



“

The big concern is that litigation could now move through the product chain

Regulatory measures, however, may yet shape litigation, **Crotser** adds. Changes to US EPA rules setting maximum levels of PFAS allowed in the environment – which would require costly treatment of drinking water – could drive future litigation. The listing of further PFAS products on the EPA’s list of ‘hazardous substances’ – under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) could also open the door to wider litigation.

With increased litigation, some insurers have moved to implement broad PFAS exclusions beyond chemical manufacturers to a wider range of industries, including textiles, food products and household goods manufacturers.

“Much of the insurance industry has taken the position that pollution exclusions in commercial general liability (CGL) prevents policies from responding to PFAS lawsuits, as evidenced in the coverage litigation arising out of the PFAS Multi District Litigation, seeking court declarations on the scope and conditions of coverage,” **Crotser** explains. *“The resolution of PFAS coverage defenses in the courts have, however, been mixed, which has led to the clarification of coverage through the increased application of absolute PFAS exclusions in some CGL policies. Most of these lawsuits have been resolved via negotiation between the parties.”*

4. European collective actions set to rise

Social inflation is predominantly a US phenomenon but moves to increase access to justice in Europe could result in a rise in collective actions in coming years.

A record number of class actions were filed in Europe in 2023, according to the CMS European Class Action Report 2024²². There were 133 claims filed in 2023, a 10% rise on 2022, with the UK, Netherlands, Germany and Portugal accounting for 78% of all European class actions (the total claimed value of class actions in the UK – the biggest market in Europe for class actions – increased 18% to €145bn in 2023). Product liability, consumer, and personal injury were the largest source of litigation, accounting for almost a third (32%) of all class actions in the region.

Europe has largely avoided the adverse litigation trends seen in the US. Unlike the US, consumer protection in Europe relies on prescriptive regulation, rather than litigation, while tort law is largely governed by civil codes, and verdicts are delivered by judges rather than juries. However, collective actions may be set to take off in the EU following recent legislative changes in product liability and representative actions directives.

Significantly, the EU's Representative Actions Directive, which came into force on December 24, 2020, requires member states to ensure that qualified entities (such as consumer organizations or public authorities) can bring collective actions on behalf of consumers, and in some countries, small businesses. An overhaul of the EU Product Liability Directive, which is due to be implemented by member states over the next two years, significantly extends the scope of liability and makes it easier for consumers to bring legal action.

Collective actions are already becoming more prevalent in some European countries, as consumer groups start making use of collective redress frameworks.

"We are seeing more collective actions in Europe where recent legislative changes make it easier for consumer protection agencies to bring claims in areas like water quality and pharma," says Arne Holzheuer, a Global Practice Group Head for Liability in the Chief Claims Office at Allianz Commercial. "Consumer protection or environmental agencies are bringing cases to chastise companies and fund remedial work, and we see this in countries such as France, where a consumer group recently successfully claimed damages for poor quality drinking water on behalf of consumers."

10%

Rise in number of class actions filed in Europe in 2023



5. The “Wild West” of “robo law”

Lawyers, court clerks and judges are increasingly using artificial intelligence (AI) to aid litigation, despite a lack of consistent regulation and clear guidance.

In 2024, a US federal appeals court judge²³ suggested in a legal opinion that courts consider using AI software to help interpret words and phrases in legal texts, such as insurance contracts. The judge admitted he had used ChatGPT to help better understand the context of a disputed insurance claim and the interpretation of the insurance contract.

AI tools are increasingly being used to automate legal processes, such as drafting contracts or judgements, or to carry out legal research and analytics. 70% of legal professionals believe AI and Gen AI will have a transformational or high impact on the legal profession within the next five years, according to a survey by Thomson Reuters²⁴. In 2023, law firm Allen & Overy (A&O)²⁵ launched an AI-powered platform to aid its lawyers in their day-to-day legal work, such as contract analysis, due diligence, litigation and regulatory compliance.

The application of AI in the legal profession is inevitable, but it is currently a little like the “Wild West”, says **Larry Crotser, Head of Key Case Management, North America, Allianz Commercial.**

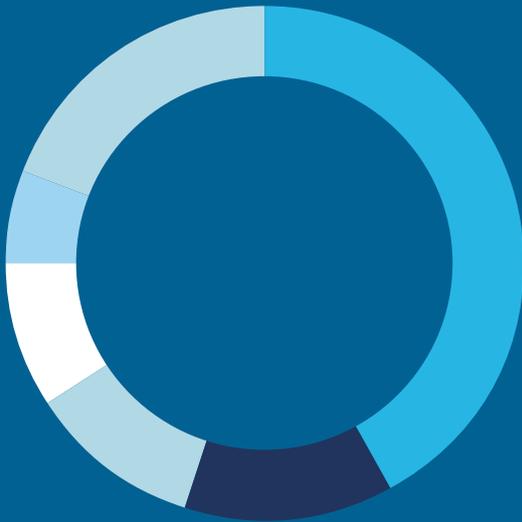
“The use of AI in the legal profession and in courts is largely unregulated, while there are legitimate concerns about the accuracy and ethics of using AI.”

“Court clerks have used AI to research court decisions, and there are instances where some lawyers have used AI to write complaints of law. But AI is not perfected yet, and there are instances where allegations in the complaint, or case law cited, are just not correct.”

AI could also influence the volume of future class action litigation, as plaintiff lawyers use it to help identify potential avenues for litigation, market class actions, and litigate cases more efficiently.

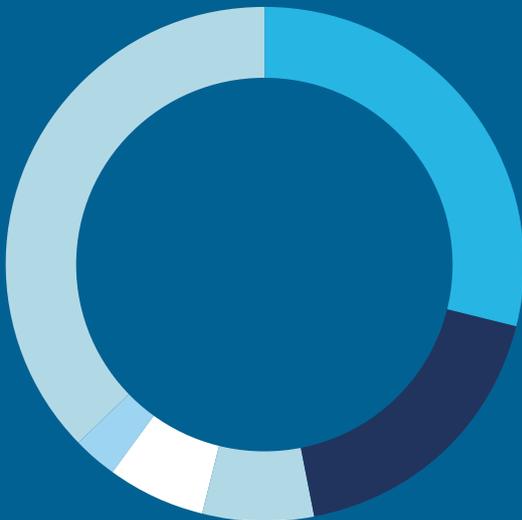
“AI could be used by the plaintiff’s bar and litigation funders, for example, to find emerging trends – such as trawling regulatory and scientific papers to find a new chemical classified as carcinogenic – as well make it faster and cheaper to administer class action litigation,” adds **Peter Dowling, Group Head – Personal Injury and Class Actions at Allianz Commercial.**

Top causes of loss: liability claims



By value of claims:

● Defective products	42%
● Collision/crash	13%
● Faulty workmanship/maintenance	11%
● Bodily injury	9%
● Damaged goods	6%
● Other	19%



By number of claims:

● Defective products	29%
● Faulty workmanship/maintenance	18%
● Bodily injury	7%
● Collision/crash	6%
● Damaged goods	3%
● Other	37%

Defective product incidents account for more than 40% of the value of all claims, with the other most expensive causes of claims including collision/crash incidents, faulty workmanship/maintenance, and bodily injury.

Source: Allianz Commercial. Based on analysis of 40,742 insurance industry liability claims between January 2019 and December 2023. These claims have an approximate value of €5.02bn and include the share of other insurers involved in these claims.

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Powered by the employees, financial strength, and network of the world's #1 insurance brand, as ranked by Interbrand, we work together to help our customers prepare for what's ahead: They trust us to provide a wide range of traditional and alternative risk transfer solutions, outstanding risk consulting and multinational services as well as seamless claims handling.

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