



Natural Catastrophe Review Webinar

First Half of 2015

July 14, 2015

Introduction

Sharon Cooper

Press Spokesperson, Munich Re America

US Natural Catastrophe Update

Carl Hedde

Head of Risk Accumulation, Munich Re America

Update on El Niño & Global Natural Catastrophes

Dr. Peter Höppe

Head of Geo Risks Research, Munich Re

Economic Implications of Natural Catastrophe Losses

Dr. Robert Hartwig

President & Economist, Insurance Information Institute

Questions and Answers

You will have an opportunity to ask questions at the conclusion of the presentation.

An operator will facilitate your participation.

Live Tweeting

@Munichre_US @lworters @iii

#NATCAT2015

US Natural Catastrophes - First Half of 2015

Carl Hedde, Head of Risk Accumulation
Munich Reinsurance America, Inc.



- Insured losses in US totaled \$8.2 billion – far below 2000 - 2014 average loss of \$11.2 billion (Jan-June)
- Drought conditions in California continue to worsen, creating increased risk of wildfires. El Niño conditions may bring much needed rains this winter
- Record rainfall in Texas and Oklahoma alleviate drought, but cause severe flash flooding in Houston and Texas Hill Country
- Eastern U.S. experienced second winter of brutal cold/snow; damage estimated to exceed \$2.9 billion, a new record (in terms of original loss dollars)
- Severe thunderstorm events caused estimated \$5.1 billion in insured loss, lowest half-year total since 2006

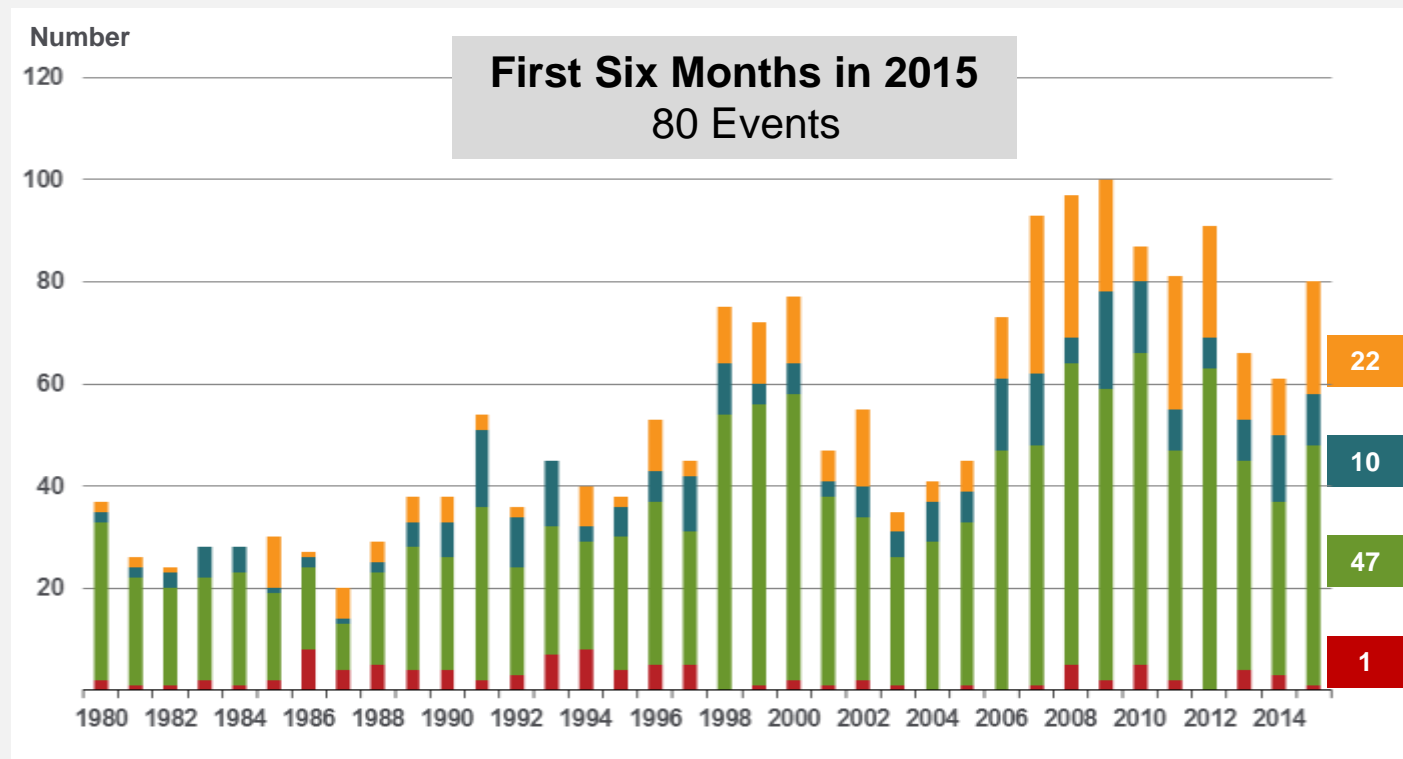
Natural disaster losses in the U.S. 2015

Based on perils (January – June only)

As of July 1, 2015	Number of Events	Fatalities	Estimated Overall Losses (US \$m)	Estimated Insured Losses (US \$m)*
Severe Thunderstorm	38	66	7,000	5,100
Winter Storms & Cold Waves	11	80	3,800	2,900
Flood, Flash Flood	10	4	500	150
Earthquake & Geophysical	1	-	-	-
Tropical Cyclone	2	4	100	60
Wildfire, Heat Waves, & Drought	18	-	1,300	Minor market loss
Totals	80	154	12,600	8,200

Loss events in the U.S. 1980 – 2015

Number of events (January – June only)



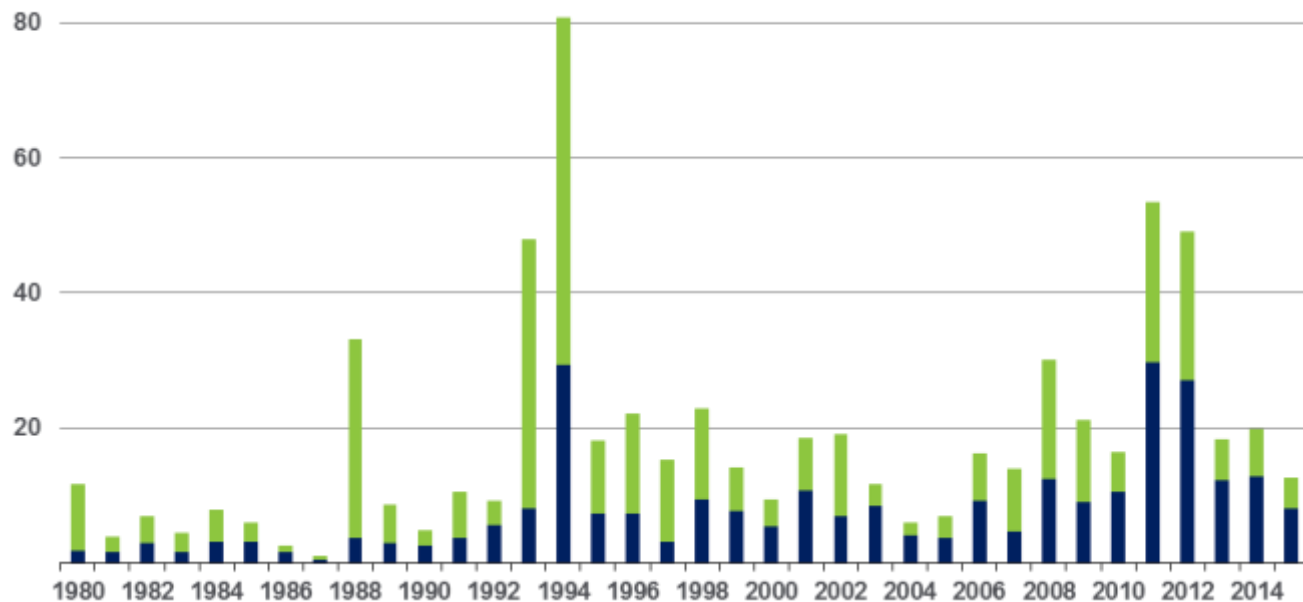
- **Geophysical events**
(Earthquake, tsunami, volcanic activity)
- **Meteorological events**
(Tropical storm, extratropical storm, convective storm, local storm)
- **Hydrological events**
(Flood, mass movement)
- **Climatological events**
(Extreme temperature, drought, forest fire)

Loss events in the U.S. 1980 – 2015

Overall and insured losses (January – June only)

Overall losses totaled US\$ 12.6bn; Insured losses totaled US\$ 8.2bn

bn US\$



-  Overall losses (in 2015 values)*
-  Insured losses (in 2015 values)*

*Losses adjusted to inflation based on country CPI

March 2010

March 2015

Notable U.S. Events
First Half of 2015



Drought Conditions as of 30 June 2015



<http://droughtmonitor.unl.edu/>

Drought Conditions (Percent Area)

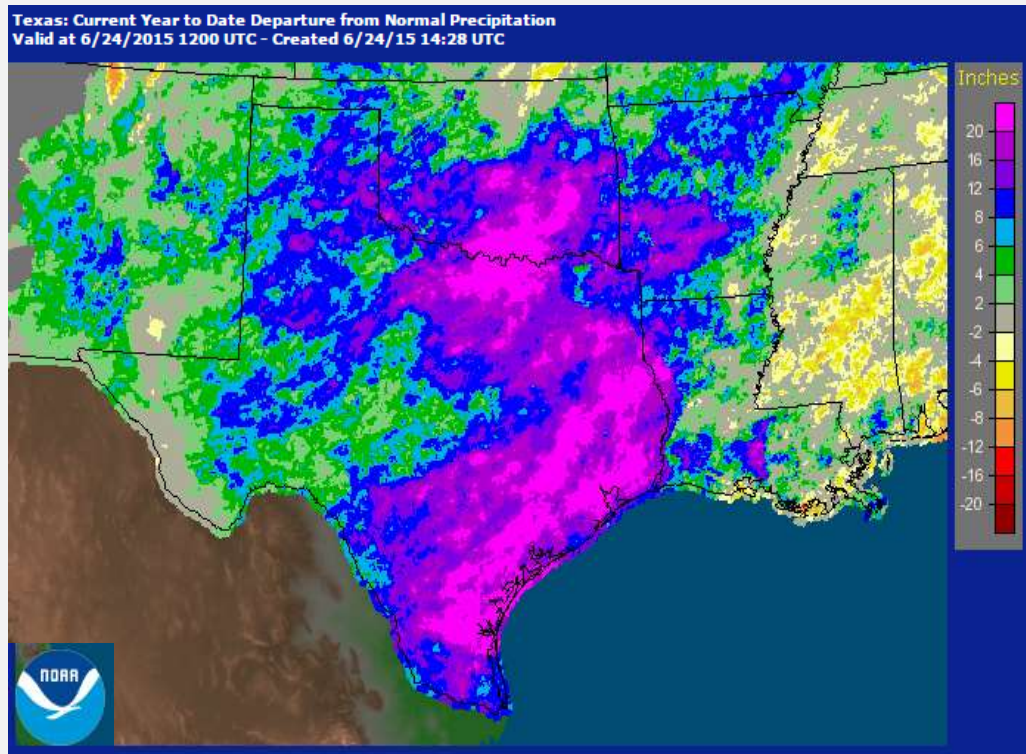
	None	D0-D4	D1-D4	D2-D4	D3-D4	D4
Current	61.47	38.53	25.88	15.54	6.76	2.86
Last Week 6/23/2015	59.88	40.12	25.13	14.31	6.76	2.86
3 Months Ago 3/31/2015	41.43	58.57	36.84	18.60	8.97	3.34
Start of Calendar Year 12/31/2014	53.20	46.80	28.68	16.93	8.96	2.54
Start of Water Year 9/30/2014	52.22	47.78	30.57	18.66	9.41	3.85
One Year Ago 7/1/2014	55.57	44.43	34.01	25.00	11.98	2.98

Intensity:

The Drought Monitor focuses on broad-scale conditions. Local conditions may vary. See accompanying text summary for forecast statements.

Extreme Precipitation in Texas & Oklahoma

- The United States saw its wettest month of May on record.
- May 2015 was also the wettest month in the history of Oklahoma and Texas, in terms of statewide average rainfall.
- OK: 14.18" (Previous 10.75", October 1941)
- TX: 7.54" (Previous 6.66", June 2004)



Winter storms

First Half 2015

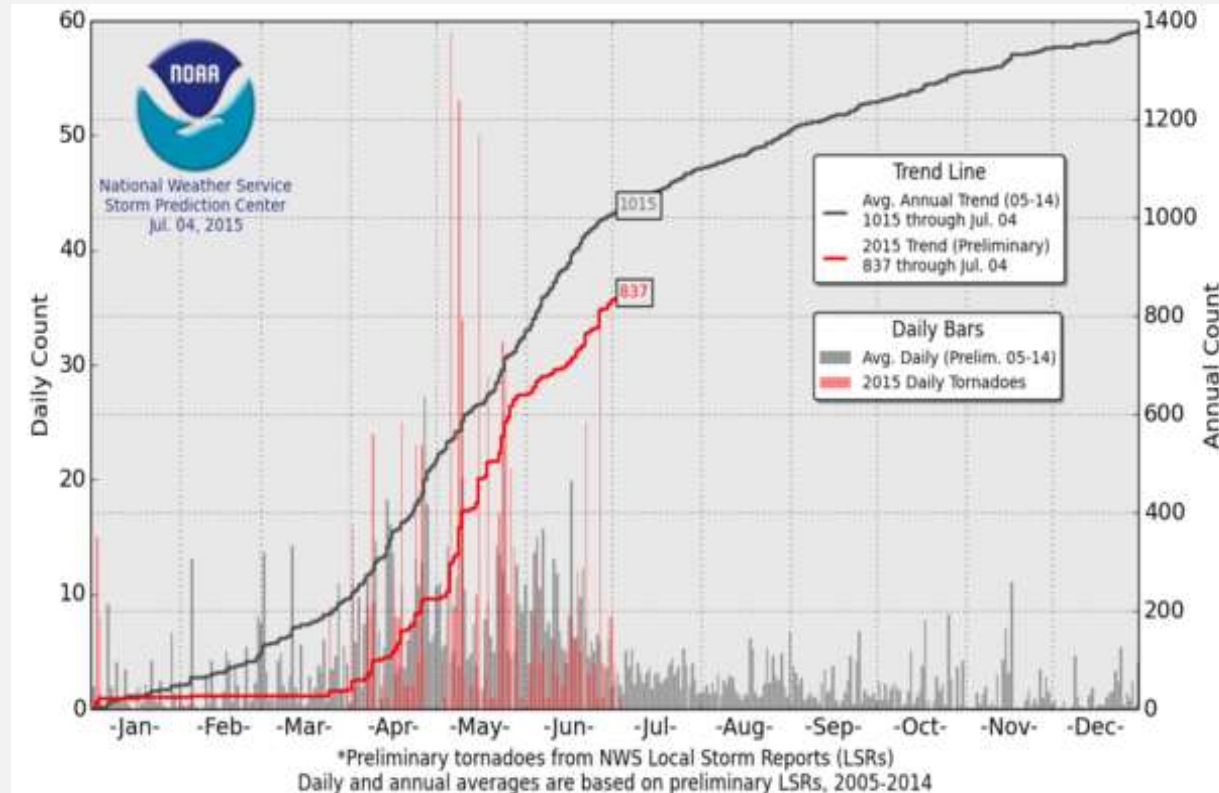
- For second straight year, persistent ridge over western North America caused frigid air to stream southward into eastern US
- Record snowfalls across New England, caused numerous roof collapses, while frigid temperatures burst pipes
- Aggregate insured losses estimated at \$2.9 billion, largest total in terms of original loss dollars



Source: FEMA

Thunderstorms

Tornado Count for First Half 2015

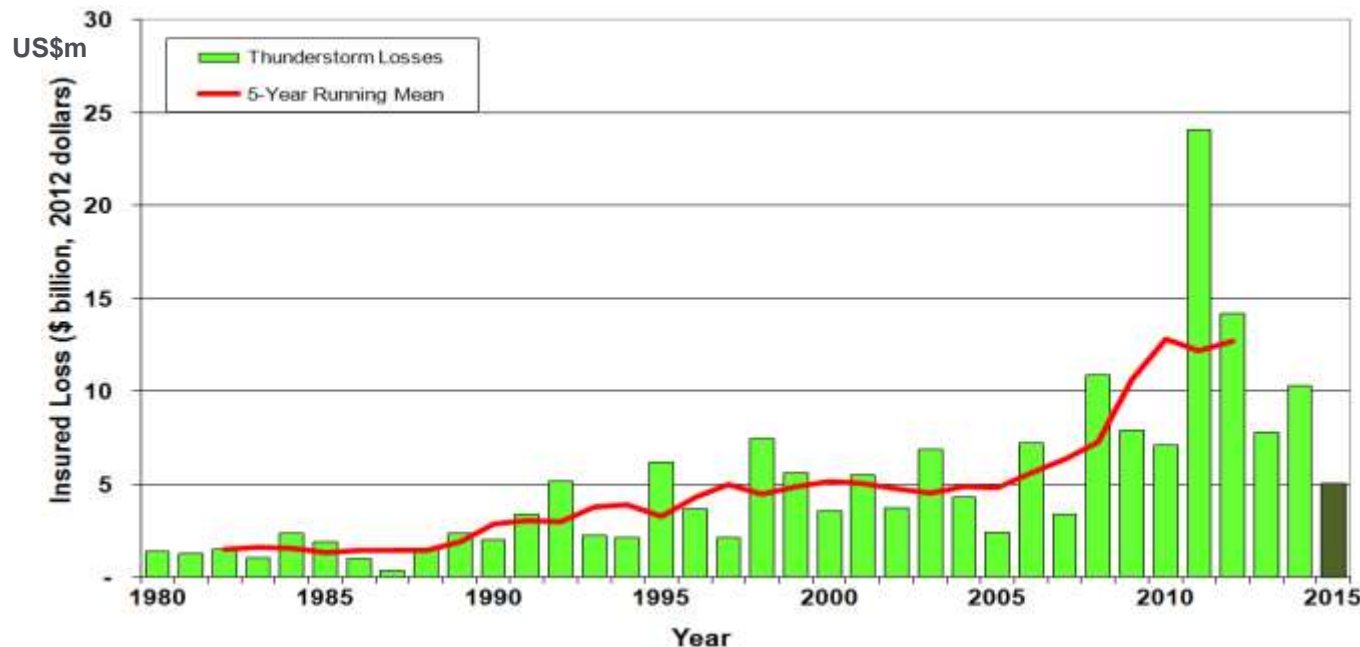


- Preliminary tornado counts for first half of 2015 about 200 below the 2005-2014 average.
- Tornado counts in April (185) and May 2015 (414) were much higher than in 2014.

Insured Losses Due to Convective Storms*

January – June Only, 1980 - 2015

Overall losses totaled US\$ 7.0bn; Insured losses totaled US\$ 5.1bn



 Insured losses
(in 2014 values)**

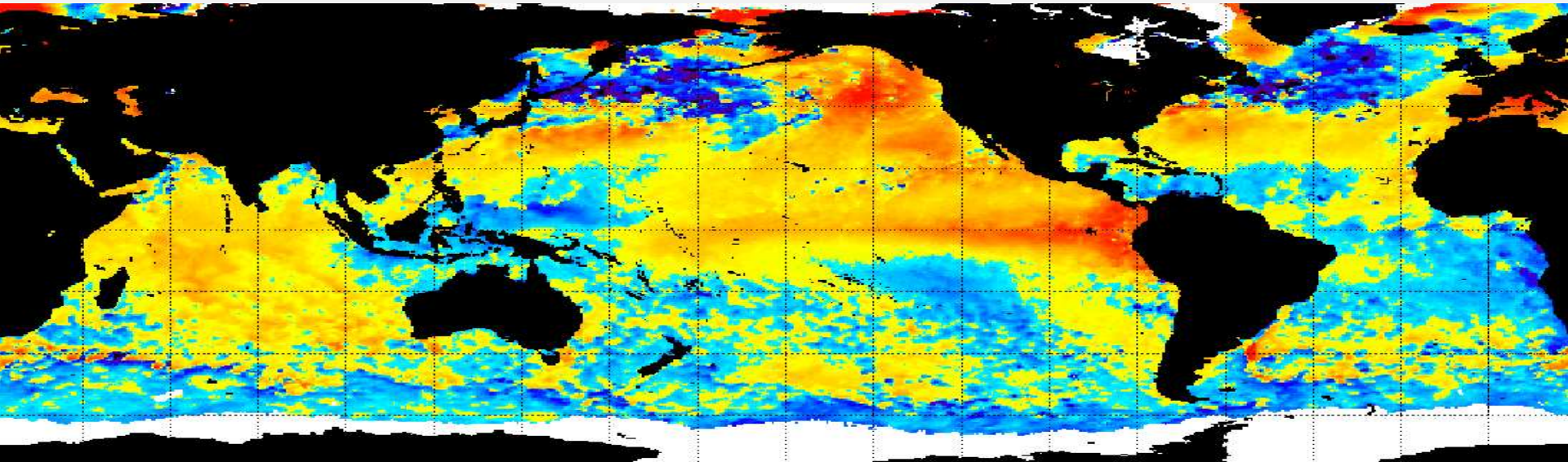
 5 year Mean

*Convective storms
include tornadoes, hail,
and straight-line winds

**Losses adjusted to
inflation based on
country CPI

Update on El Niño

Dr. Peter Höppe, Head of Geo Risks Research
Munich Re



ENSO (El Niño/Southern Oscillation) Definitions

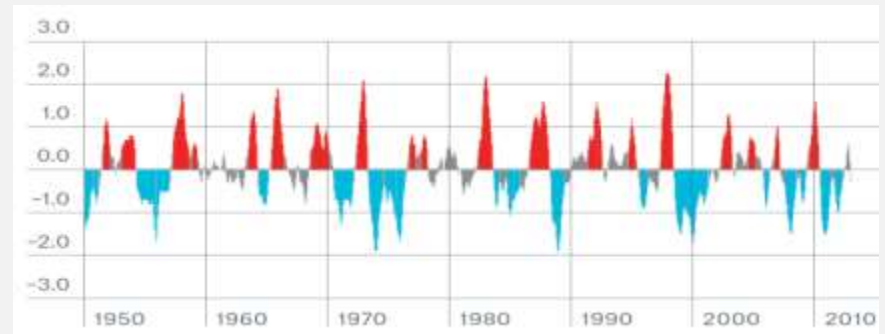
- ENSO (El Niño/Southern Oscillation): natural climate oscillation in tropical Pacific Ocean, which affects both ocean and atmosphere.
- Anomaly of sea surface temperature in so called Niño3.4-Region (= Niño3.4-Index) is used to define ENSO-Phases:

- El Niño (Niño3.4-Index $>0,5$)
- Neutral Phase (Niño3.4-Index $<0,5$ und $>-0,5$)
- La Niña (Niño3.4-Index $<-0,5$)

Location of Niño 3.4-region

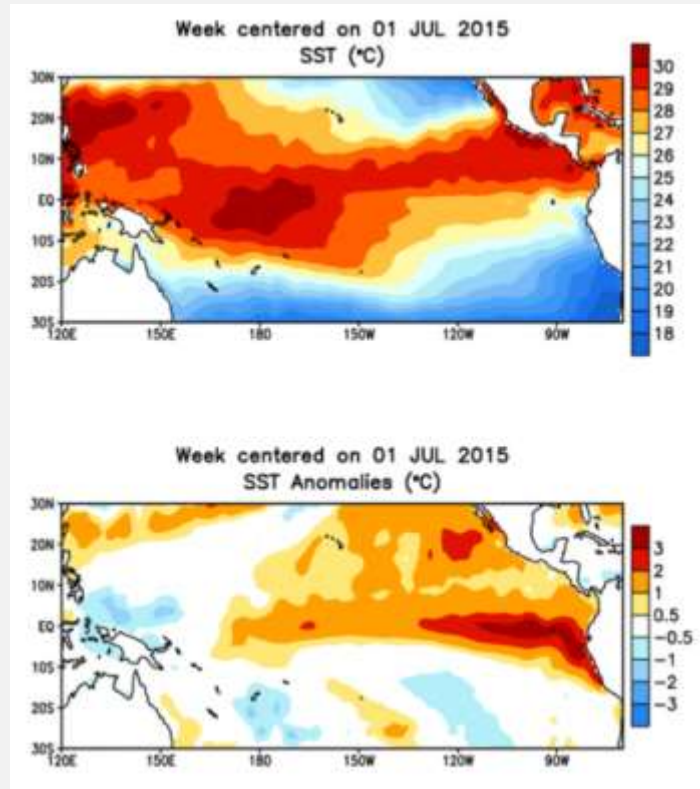


Anomalies of sea surface temperatures in Niño3.4-region since 1950



The 2015-2016 El Niño

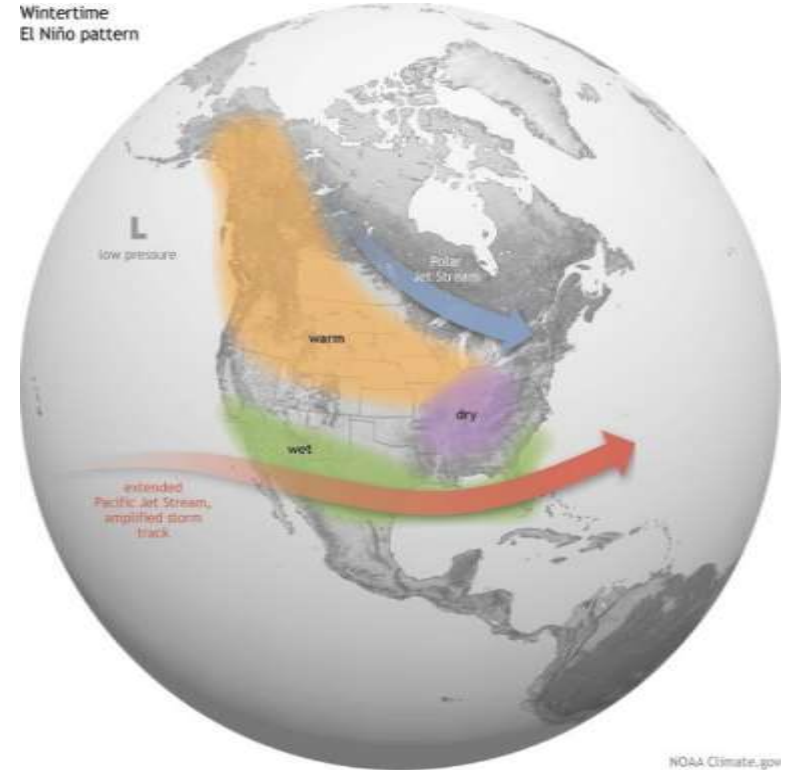
- Moderate El Niño conditions have developed over past 6 months over eastern equatorial Pacific
- Forecasts indicate this will likely be strongest El Niño event since 1997-1998
- If strong El Niño develops, there is high probability for a La Niña next year
- Current Impacts:
 - Record amount of Accumulated Cyclone Energy (ACE) released by northern hemisphere tropical cyclones so far this year (166 vs. normal of 54 through 30 June)
 - Disruption of monsoons in South Asia; has contributed to the record heat wave there.



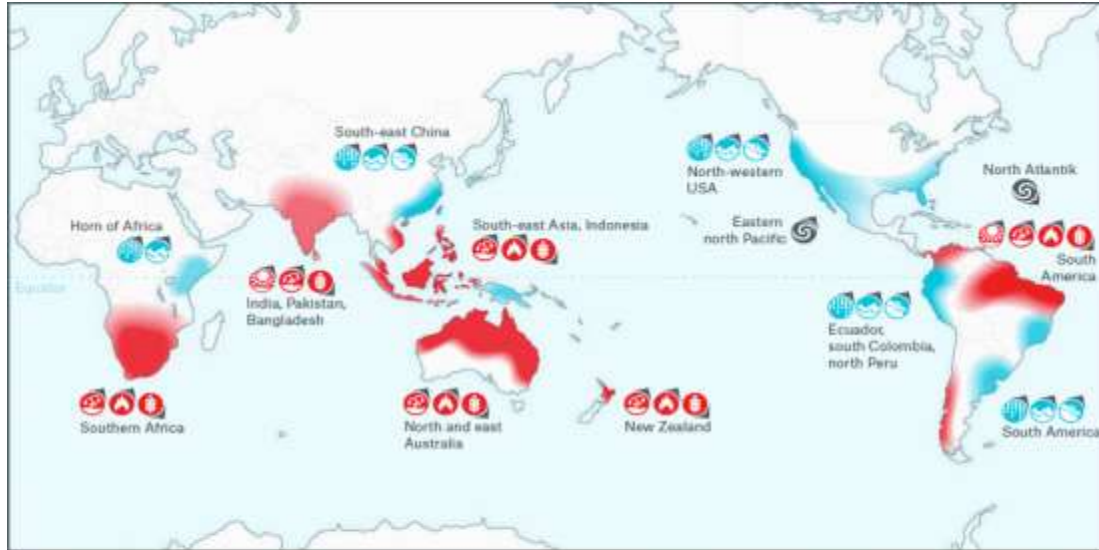
Expected U.S. Impacts:

- Cooler and wetter than normal along southern third of nation
- Drier than normal in Pacific Northwest and Ohio River valley; warmer than normal from Alaska to Northern Plains
- Reduced tropical cyclone risk in Atlantic; increased risk in Eastern Pacific and Hawaii.
- Potential for heavy rains, mudslides in California
- Potential for reduced winter tornado outbreaks over south-central U.S. ; increased risk of winter tornadoes over Florida peninsula

Wintertime
El Niño pattern



Global characteristic changes in El Niño phases



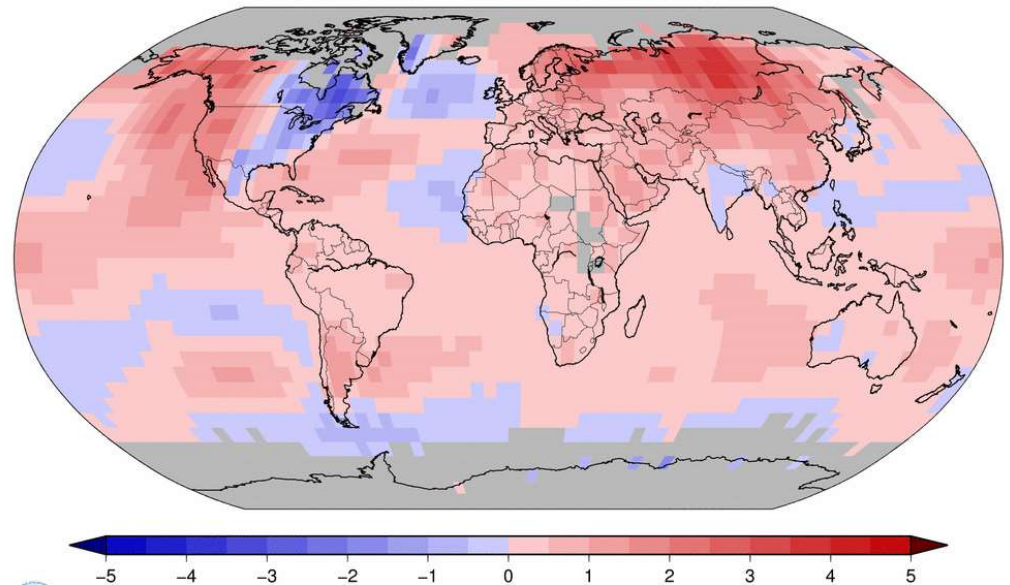
- Lower TS activity in Atlantic ocean; higher in East-Pacific
- Increased flood risks in South America; Southeast China
- Increased drought risk in East and North Australia; Southeast and South Asia; Southern Africa; North/Northeast Brazil

State of Climate (NOAA): 2014 warmest year on record! 2015 starts with new record!

- 2014 was the warmest year across global land and ocean surfaces since records began in 1880
- 9 of 10 warmest years in 135-year period of record have occurred in 21st century
- 1998 currently ranks as fourth warmest year on record.
- January to May 2015 warmest first five months on record!

Land & Ocean Temperature Departure from Average Jan–May 2015
(with respect to a 1981–2010 base period)

Data Source: GHCN–M version 3.3.0 & ERSST version 4.0.0



National Centers for Environmental Information
Sun Jun 14 19:50:41 EDT 2015

Degrees Celsius

Please Note: Gray areas represent missing data
Map Projection: Robinson

G7 Climate Risk Insurance Initiative

- G7 decided to support people in developing countries to protect themselves against economic consequences of more intense and frequent extreme weather events
- Target: extra 400 million people earning less than US\$ 2 per day get access to direct (100 m) or indirect (300 m) insurance of losses caused by weather extremes
- German Government already pledged € 150 million for first two project years with option of more to follow later
- Munich Re has been involved w/German government in preparation of G7 initiative: directly with in house geo risks research expertise and indirectly by Munich Climate Insurance Initiative (MCII)
- CRII has high potential to become milestone on climate change adaptation and resilience for poor countries.

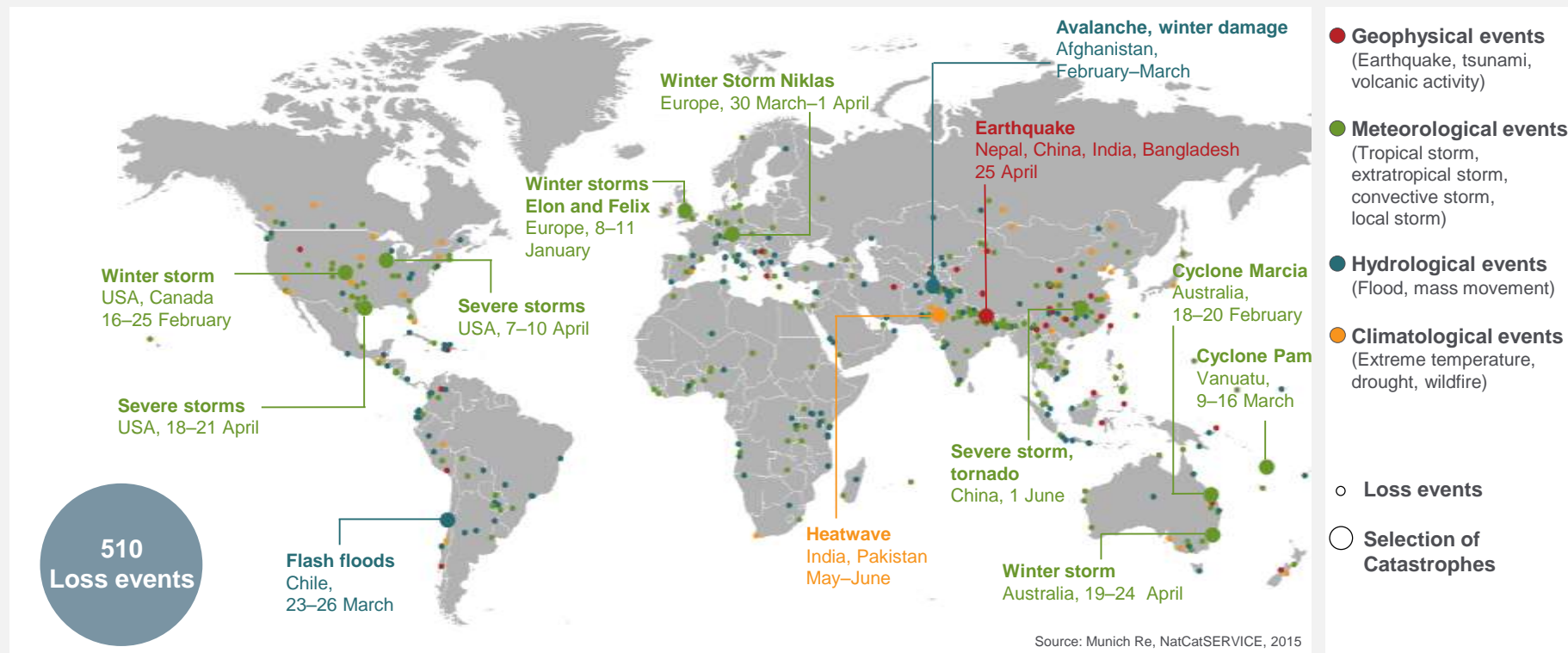


Global Natural Catastrophes - First Half of 2015



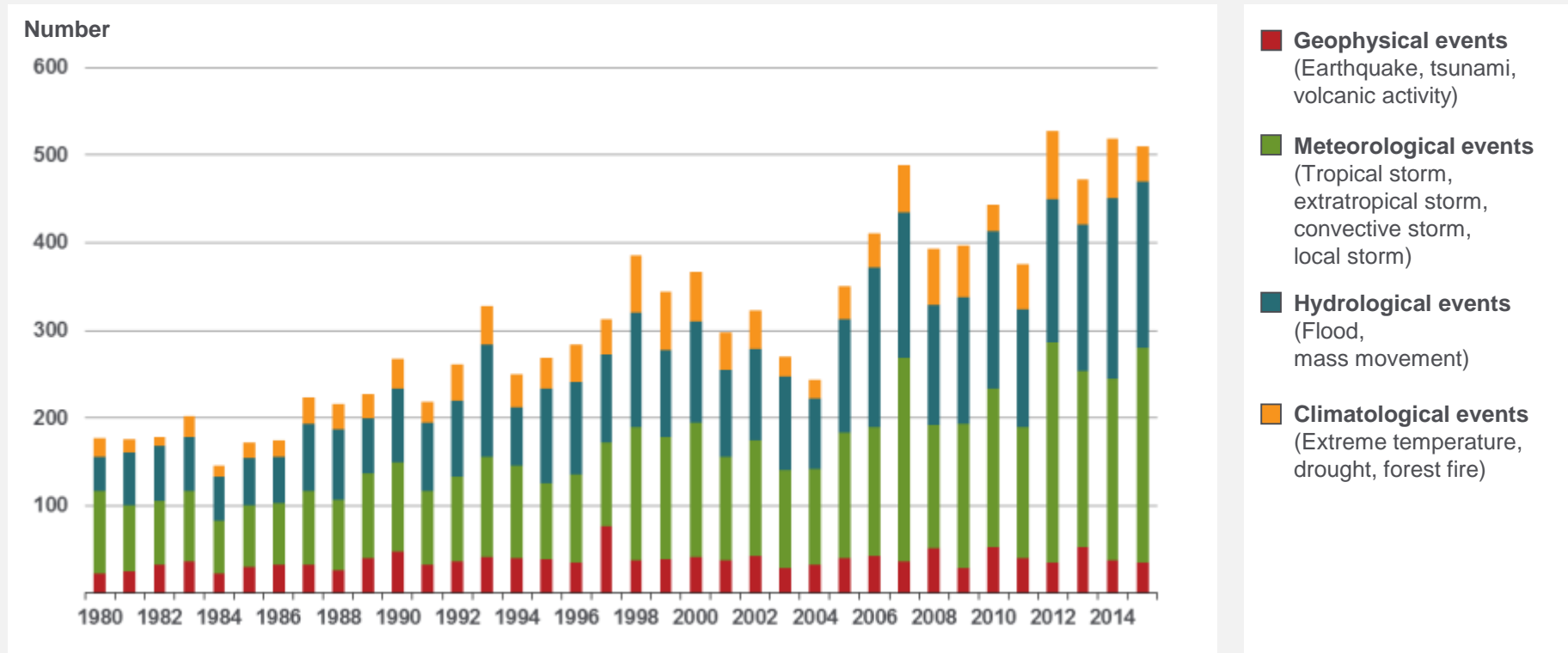
Loss events worldwide Jan – June 2015

Geographical overview



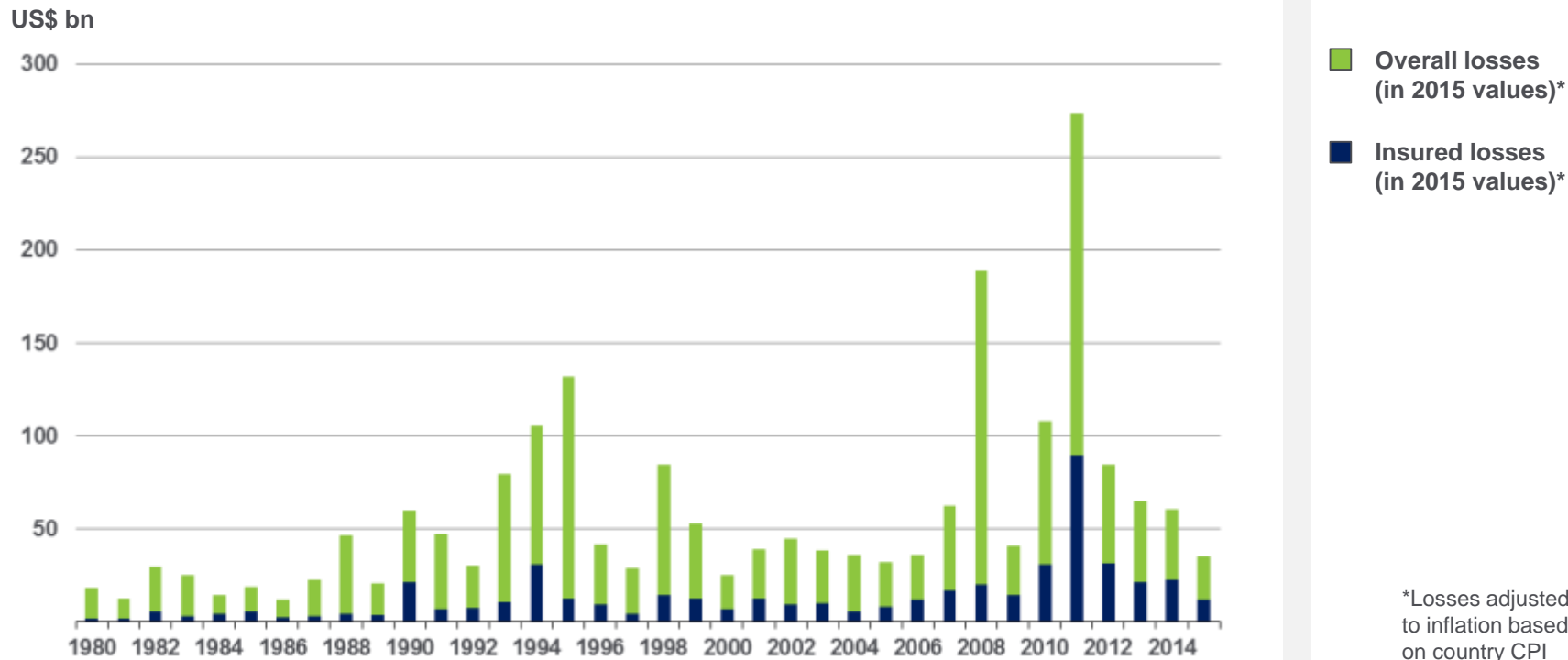
Loss events worldwide 1980 – 2015

Number of events (January – June only)



Loss events worldwide 1980 – 2015

Overall and insured losses (January – June only)



Loss events worldwide 2015

Overview and comparison with previous years

	2015 (Jan – June)	2014 (Jan – June)	Average of the last 10 years 2005-2014 (Jan – June)	Average of the last 30 years 1985-2014 (Jan – June)	Top Year 1985 -2014 (Jan – June)
Number of events	510	520	440	330	620 (2012)
Overall losses in US\$ m (original values)	35,000	60,000	95,000	64,000	302,000 (2011, EQ Japan)
Insured losses in US\$ m (original values)	12,000	23,000	27,000	15,000	82,000 (2011, EQ Japan)
Fatalities	16,200	2,800	46,000	27,000	230,000 (2010, EQ Haiti)

Loss events worldwide 2015

The five costliest natural catastrophes for the insurance industry

Date	Region	Event	Fatalities	Overall losses US\$ m	Insured losses US\$ m
16-25.2.2015	United States, Canada	Winter storm	39	2,400	1,800*
30.3-1.4.2015	Europe	Winter Storm Niklas	11	1,400	1,000
7-10.4.2015	United States	Severe storms	3	1,400	990*
18-21.4.2015	United States	Severe storms	-	1,100	780*
23-28.5.2015	United States	Severe storms	32	1,300	750*

Costliest natural catastrophes since 1980

Ranked by insured losses

Year	Event	Region	Insured loss US\$m (in original values)
2005	Hurricane Katrina	USA	60,500
2011	EQ, tsunami	Japan	40,000
2012	Hurricane Sandy	USA, Caribbean	29,500
2008	Hurricane Ike	USA, Caribbean	18,500
1992	Hurricane Andrew	USA	17,000
2011	EQ Christchurch	New Zealand	16,500
2011	Floods	Thailand	16,000
1994	EQ Northridge	USA	15,300
2005	Hurricane Wilma	USA, Caribbean	12,500
2012	Drought	USA	12,000



Market & Financial Impact of Catastrophe Losses: *First Half 2015 Summary*

**Insurance Information Institute
July 14, 2015**

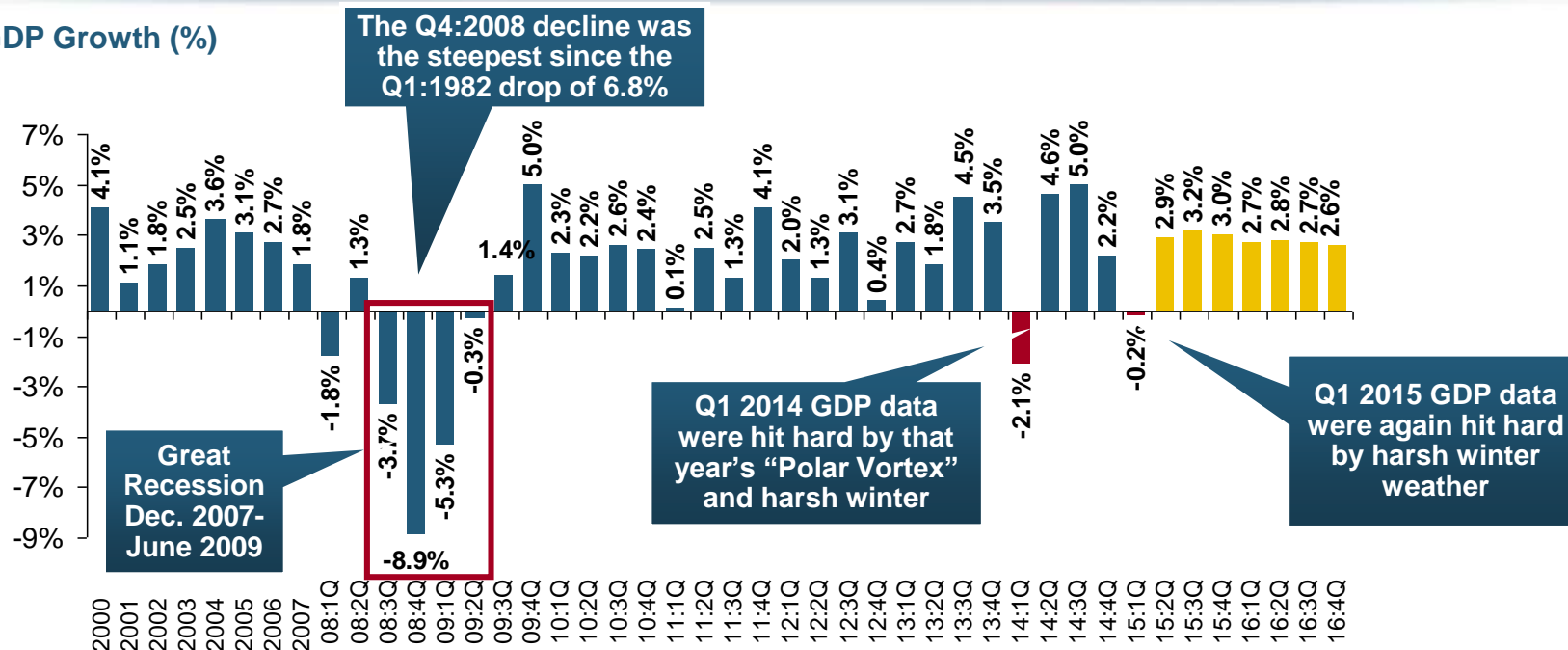
Robert P. Hartwig, Ph.D., CPCU, President & Economist
Insurance Information Institute ♦ 110 William Street ♦ New York, NY 10038
Tel: 212.346.5520 ♦ Cell: 917.453.1885 ♦ bobh@iii.org ♦ www.iii.org

WINTER STORM LOSSES:
Significant Economic Impact—Again!

**Losses from Snow, Ice, Freezing and
Related Causes Typical Cost Insurers
Between \$1 Billion and \$2 Billion
Annually (\$2.3B+ in 2014/15)**

US Real GDP Growth*

Real GDP Growth (%)

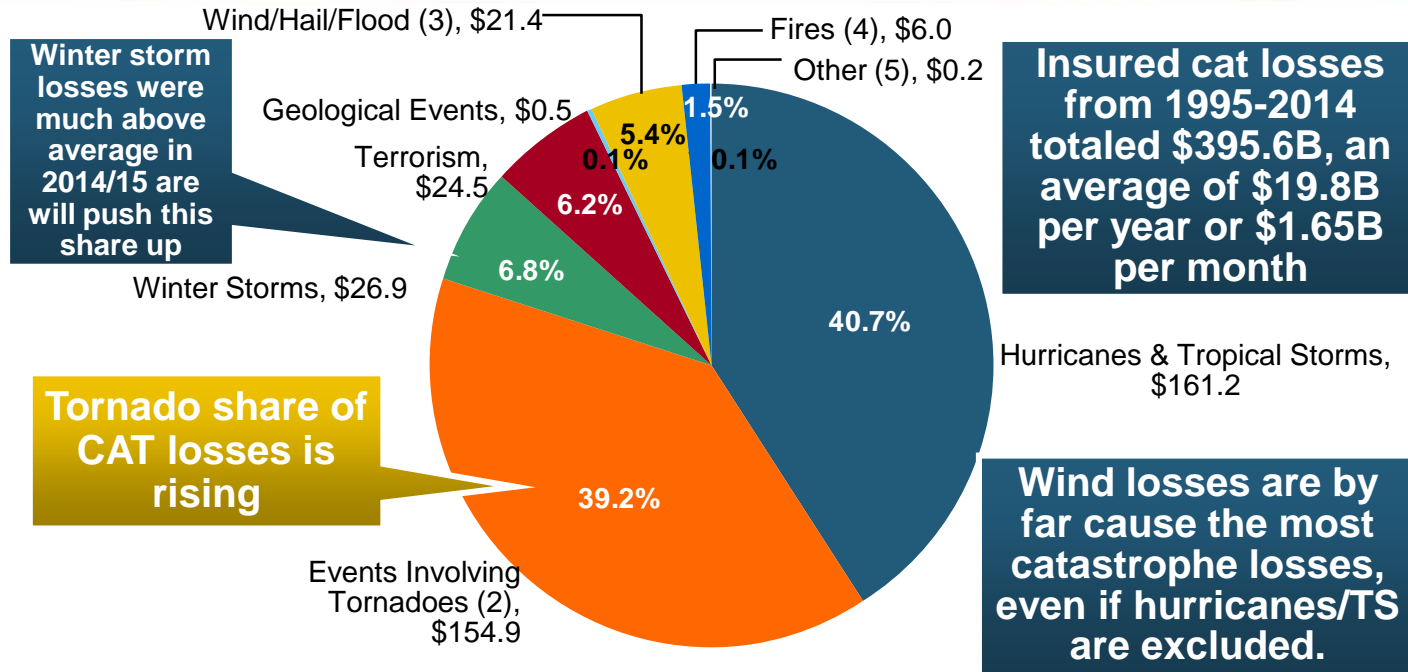


Demand for Insurance Should Increase in 2015 as GDP Growth Accelerates Modestly and Gradually Benefits the Economy Broadly

* Estimates/Forecasts from Blue Chip Economic Indicators.

Source: US Department of Commerce, Blue Economic Indicators 7/15; Insurance Information Institute.

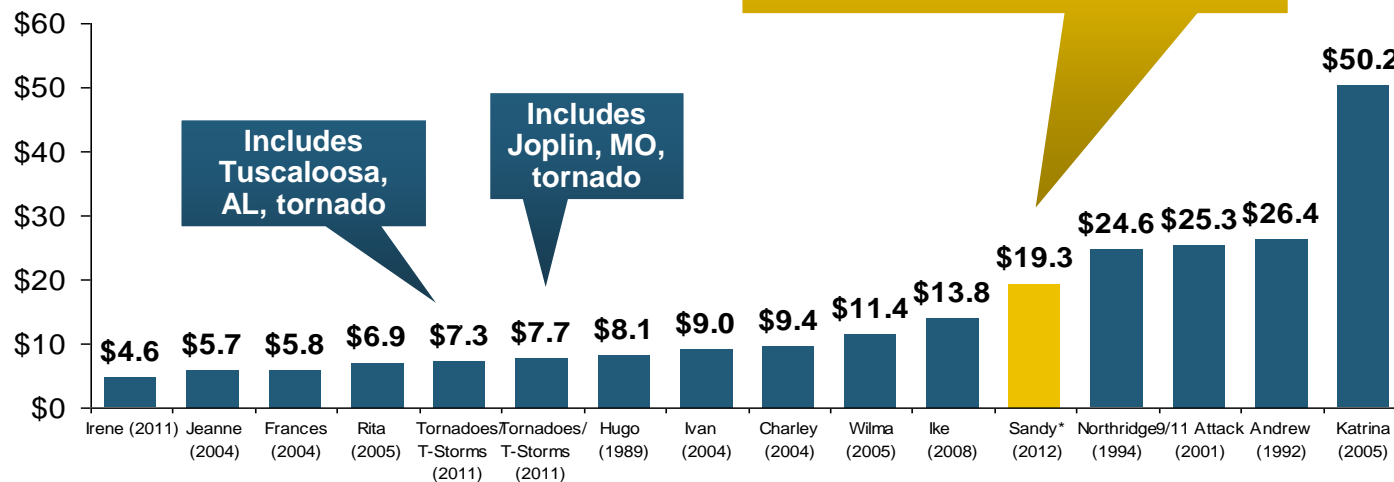
Inflation Adjusted U.S. Catastrophe Losses by Cause of Loss, 1995–2014¹



1. Catastrophes are defined as events causing direct insured losses to property of \$25 million or more in 2014 dollars.
 2. Excludes snow.
 3. Does not include NFIP flood losses
 4. Includes wildland fires
 5. Includes civil disorders, water damage, utility disruptions and non-property losses such as those covered by workers compensation.
- Source: ISO's Property Claim Services Unit.

Top 16 Most Costly Disasters in U.S. History—Katrina Still Ranks #1

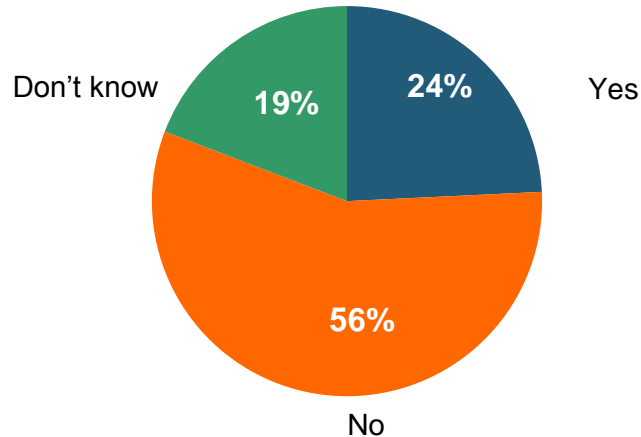
(Insured Losses,
2014 Dollars, \$
Billions)



**12 of the 16 Most
Expensive Events
in US History
Have Occurred
Since 2004**

I.I.I. Poll: 10 Years After Katrina, Most Understand Flood Is Not Covered Under Standard HO Policies

Q. Does your homeowners policy cover damage from flooding during a hurricane?¹



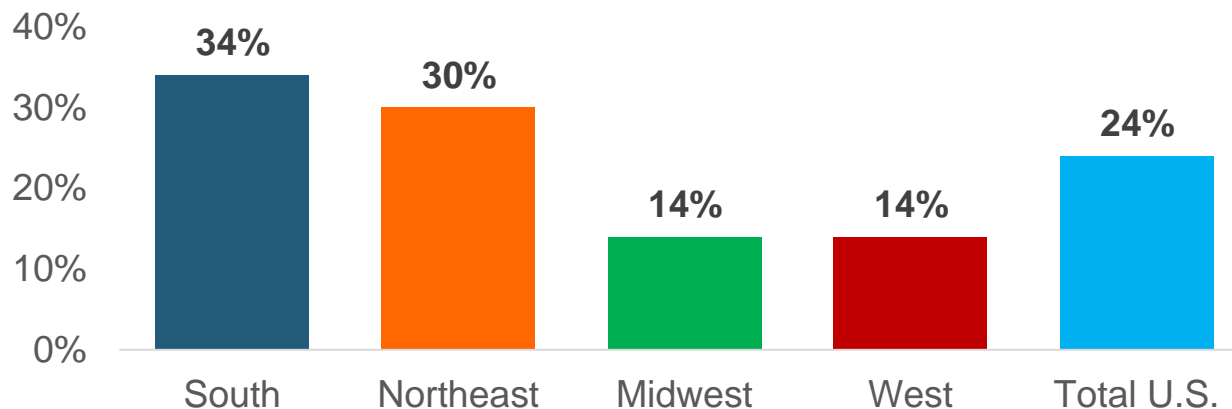
More Than Half of Homeowners Know Their HO Insurance Does Not Cover Flood From a Hurricane, But A Significant Proportion Either Think It Does Or Do Not Know.

¹Asked of those who have home insurance.

I.I.I. Poll: Flooding from Hurricanes

Q. Does your homeowners policy cover damage from flooding during a hurricane?¹

Respondents answering “yes”.



Homeowners in the South and Northeast Were Most Likely to Think Home Insurance Pays for Flood Damage.

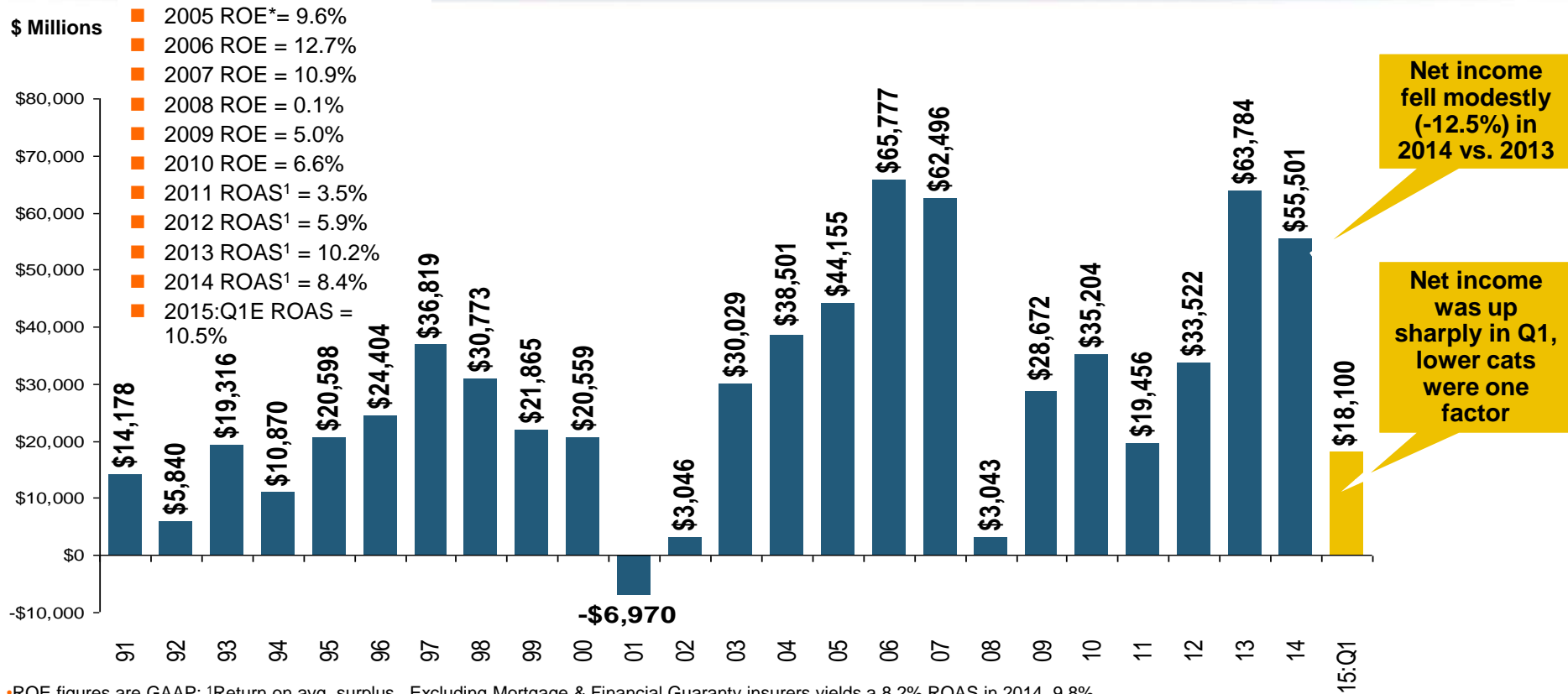
¹Asked of those who have home insurance.

Source: Insurance Information Institute Annual *Pulse* Survey.

P/C Insurance Industry: *Financial Update*

**2015 Is Likely to Be One of the
Strongest Years
in the Post-Recession Era
(2013 Was Best)**

P/C Industry Net Income After Taxes 1991–2015:Q1

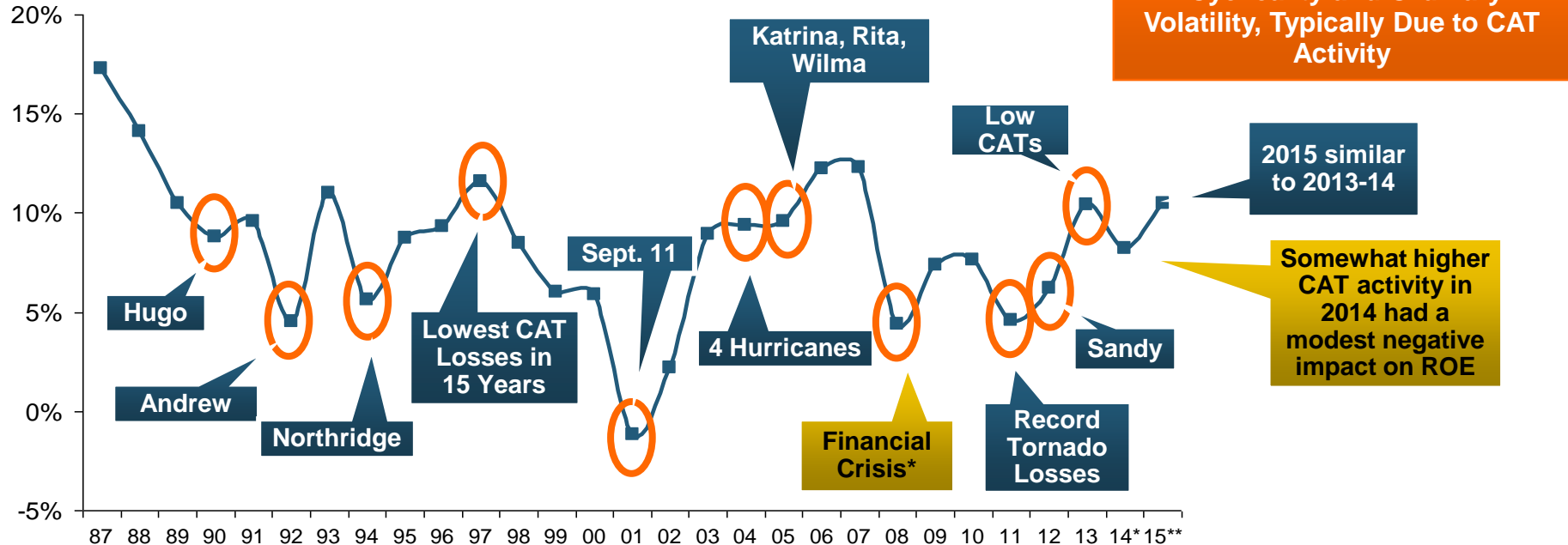


*ROE figures are GAAP; ¹Return on avg. surplus. Excluding Mortgage & Financial Guaranty insurers yields a 8.2% ROAS in 2014, 9.8% ROAS in 2013, 6.2% ROAS in 2012, 4.7% ROAS for 2011, 7.6% for 2010 and 7.4% for 2009.

Sources: A.M. Best, ISO; Insurance Information Institute

ROE: Property/Casualty Insurance by Major Event, 1987–2015:Q1

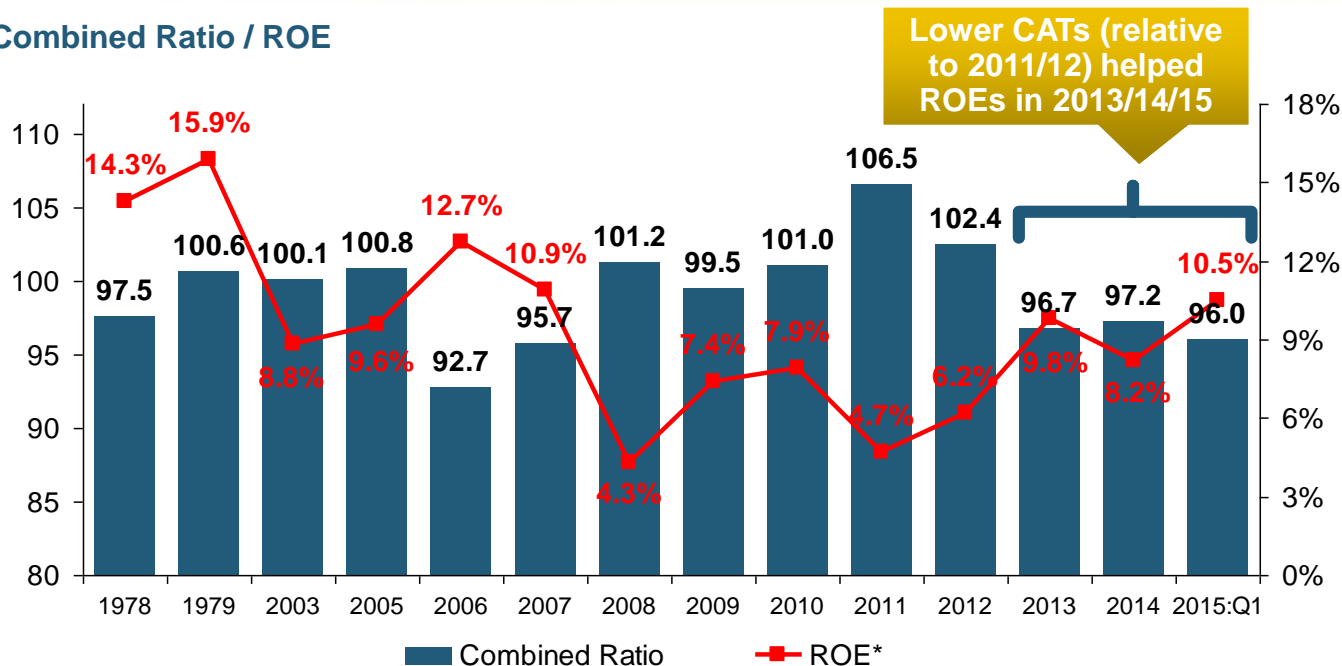
(Percent)



* Excludes Mortgage & Financial Guarantee in 2008 – 2014.
Sources: ISO; Insurance Information Institute.

A 100 Combined Ratio Isn't What It Once Was: Investment Impact on ROEs

Combined Ratio / ROE



A combined ratio of about 100 generates an ROE of ~7.0% in 2012/13, ~7.5% ROE in 2009/10, 10% in 2005 and 16% in 1979

Combined Ratios Must Be Lower in Today's Depressed Investment Environment to Generate Risk Appropriate ROEs

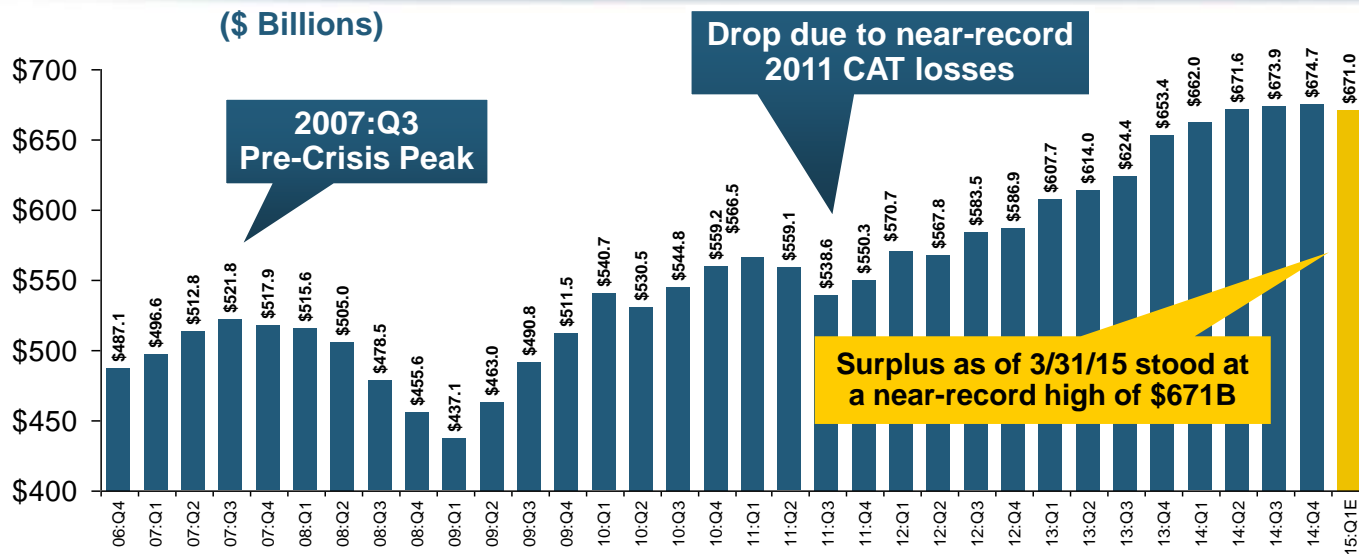
* 2008 -2014 figures are return on average surplus and exclude mortgage and financial guaranty insurers. 2014: combined ratio including M&FG insurers is 97.0; 2013 = 96.1; 2012 =103.2, 2011 = 108.1, ROAS = 3.5%.
Source: Insurance Information Institute from A.M. Best and ISO Verisk Analytics data.

SURPLUS/CAPITAL/CAPACITY

**Industry Claims Paying Capital Stands
at Near Record High as of mid-2015**

***(Re)Insurance Industry is Well
Positioned to Manage Large Scale
Catastrophe Losses***

Policyholder Surplus, 2006:Q4–2015:Q1E



**The P/C insurance
industry entered 2015
(and the 2015
hurricane season on
June 1)
in very strong
financial condition.**

**The industry now has \$1 of surplus for every \$0.73 of NPW,
close to the strongest claims-paying status in its history.**

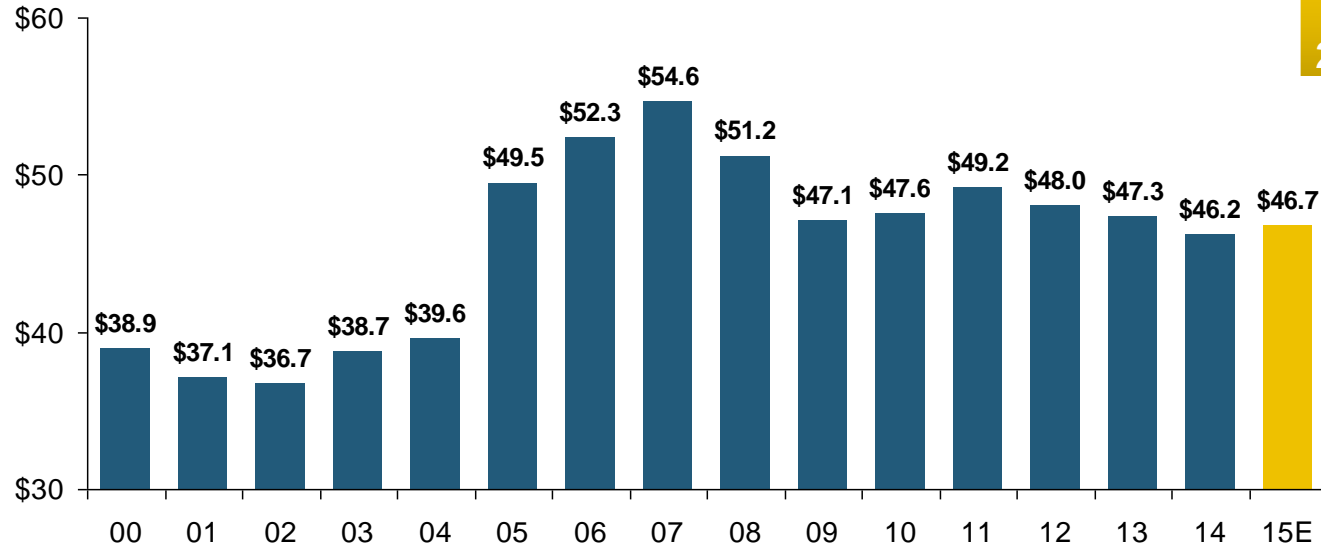
2010:Q1 data includes \$22.5B of paid-in capital from a holding company parent for one insurer's investment in a non-insurance business.

Investments: The New Reality

**Investment Income Offsets Less
Loss than in the Past, Including
Losses from Catastrophes**

Property/Casualty Insurance Industry Investment Income: 2000–2015E¹

(\$ Billions)



Investment earnings
are still below their
2007 pre-crisis peak

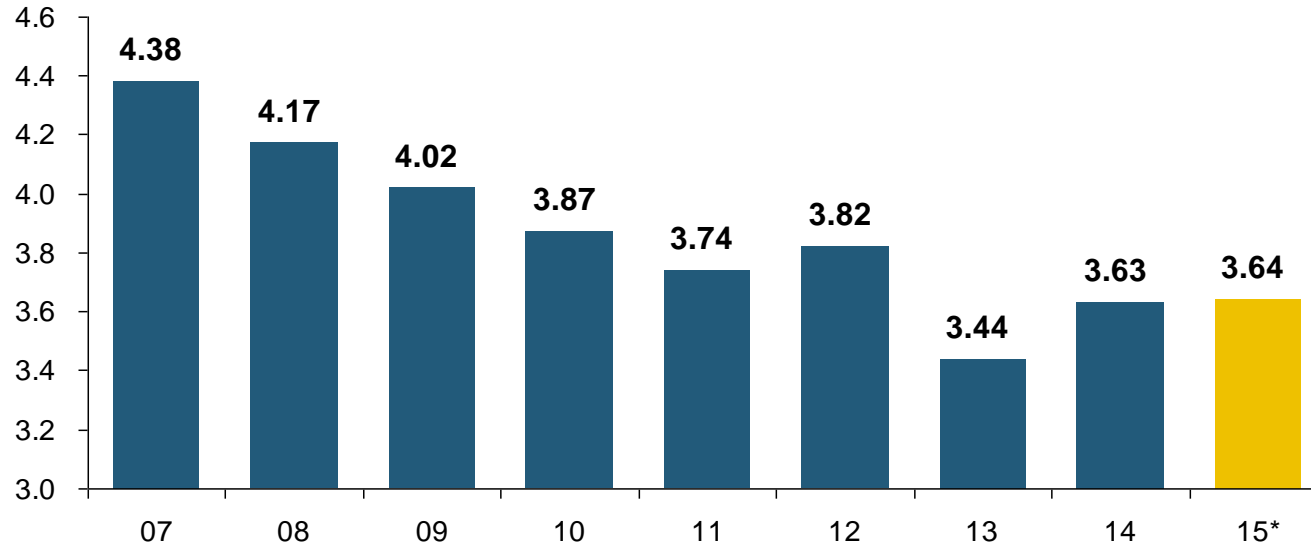
Due to persistently low interest rates,
investment income fell in 2012, 2013 and 2014. A small increase in
2015 is possible as interest rates slowly increase.

¹ Investment gains consist primarily of interest and stock dividends.
Sources: ISO; Insurance Information Institute.

*2015 figure is estimated based on annualized data through Q1.

Book Yield on Property/Casualty Insurance Invested Assets, 2007–2015*

(Percent)



Book yield in 2015 is down 74 BP from pre-crisis levels

The yield on invested assets remains low relative to pre-crisis yields. The Fed's plan to raise interest rates in late 2015 has already pushed up some yields, albeit quite modestly.

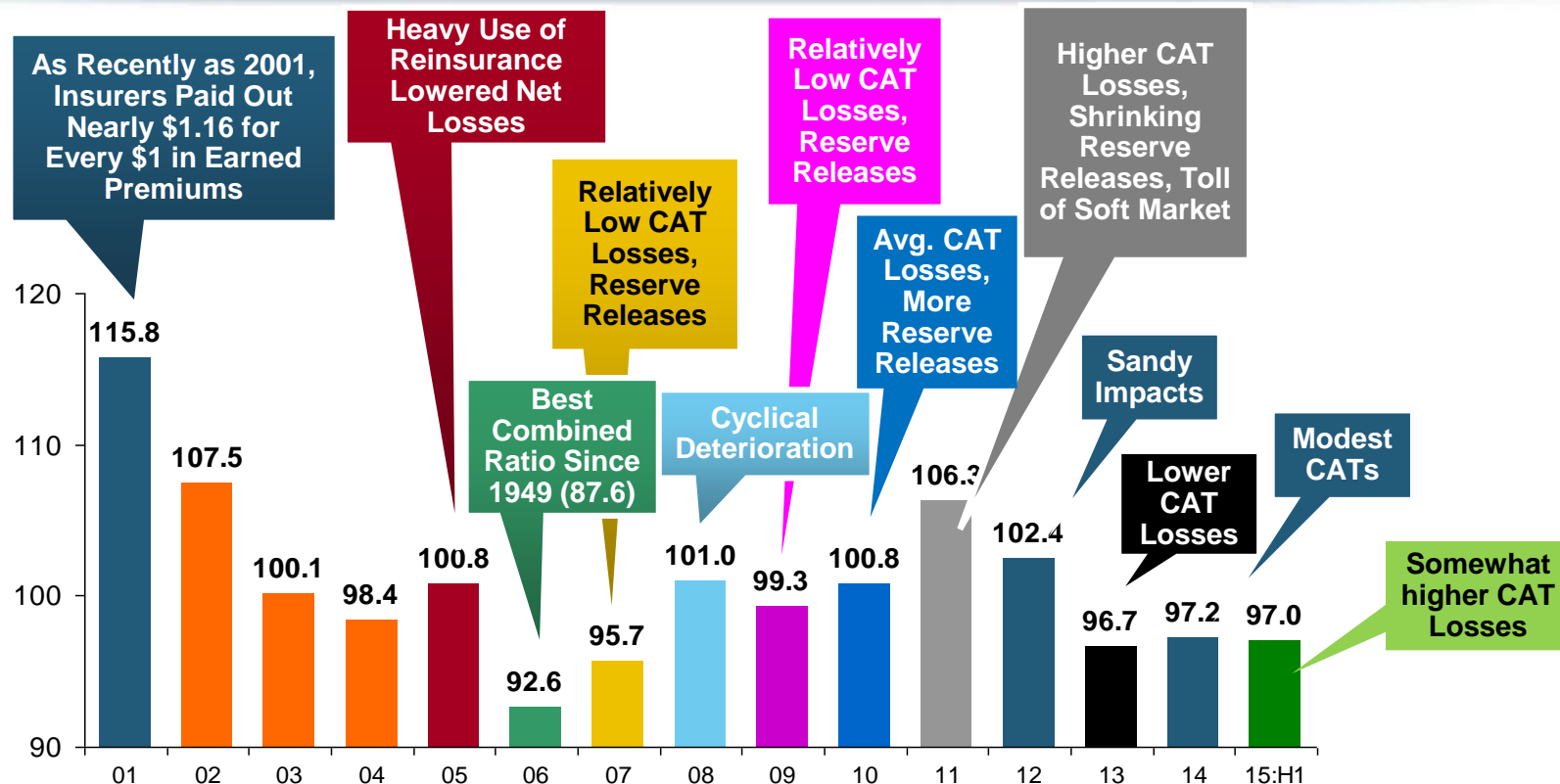
*2015 figure is the average of the four quarters ending in 2015:Q1.
Sources: SNL Financial; Insurance Information Institute

UNDERWRITING

**Underwriting Results in 2015
(and 2013-14) Were Helped by
Generally Modest
Catastrophe Losses**

Welcome Respite from 2011/2012

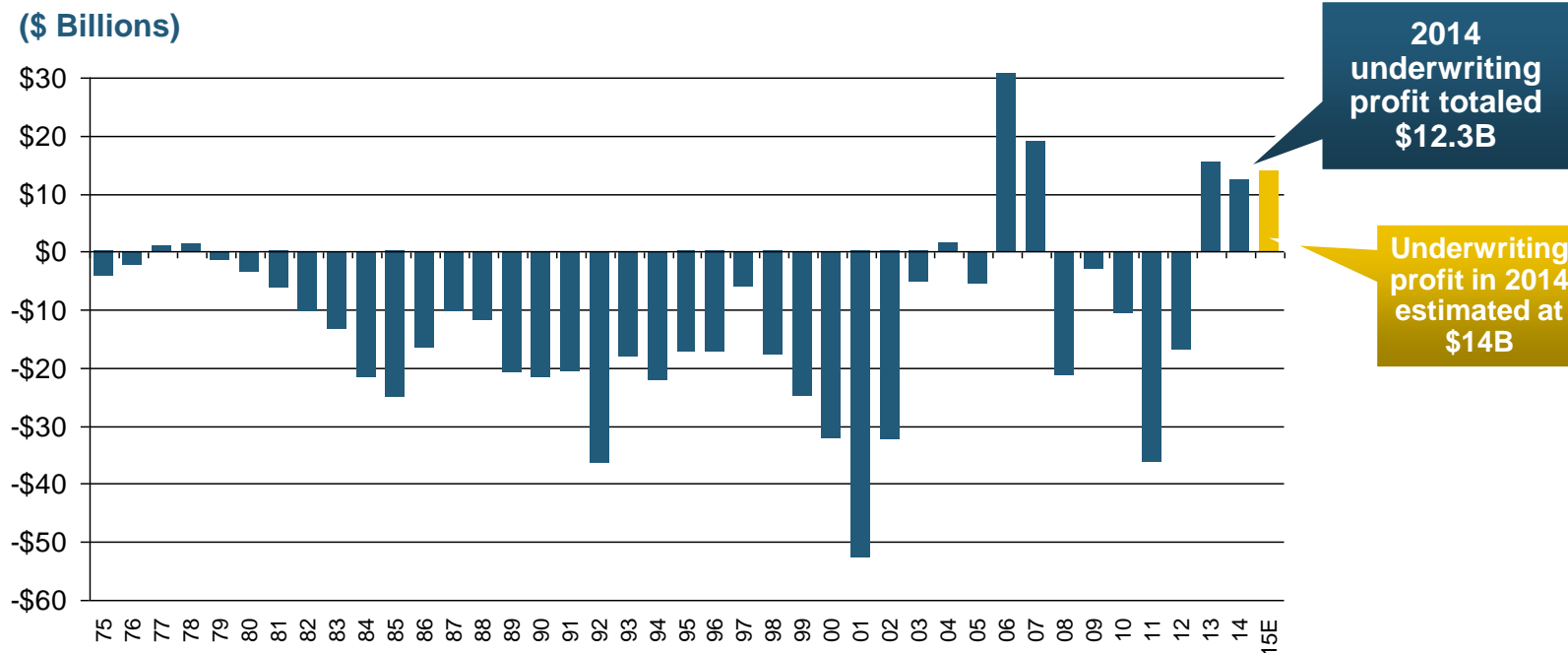
P/C Insurance Industry Combined Ratio, 2001–2015:H1*



* Excludes Mortgage & Financial Guaranty insurers 2008--2014. Including M&FG, 2008=105.1, 2009=100.7, 2010=102.4, 2011=108.1; 2012=103.2; 2013= 96.1; 2014= 97.0.

Sources: A.M. Best, ISO; I.I.I. estimate for H1:2015.

Underwriting Gain (Loss) All Lines Combined, 1975–2015*

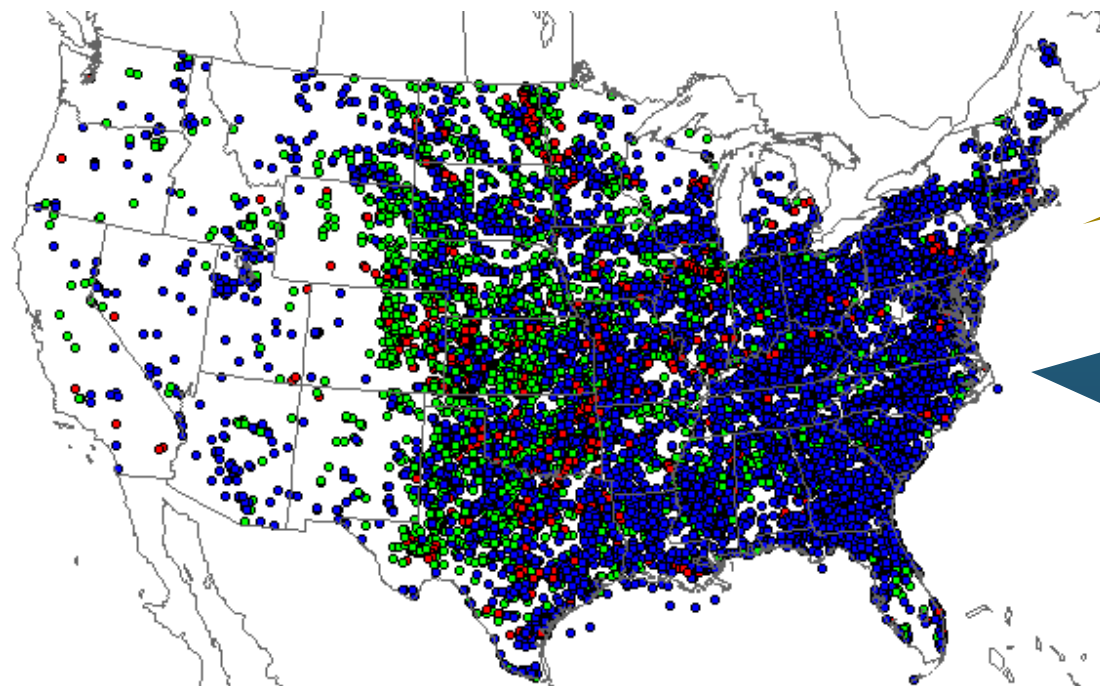


**High CAT losses in 2011 led to the highest underwriting loss since 2001.
Lower CAT losses in 2013, 2014 and modest losses so far in 2015.
First underwriting profits since 2007.**

Note: Includes mortgage and financial guaranty insurers in all years.

Sources: A.M. Best, ISO, Insurance Information Institute.

Severe Weather Reports: Jan. 1 – July 13, 2015



Severe weather reports
are concentrated east of
the Rockies

weather
reports
through July
13, 2015;
including 874
tornadoes;
3,921 “Large
Hail” reports
and 7,564



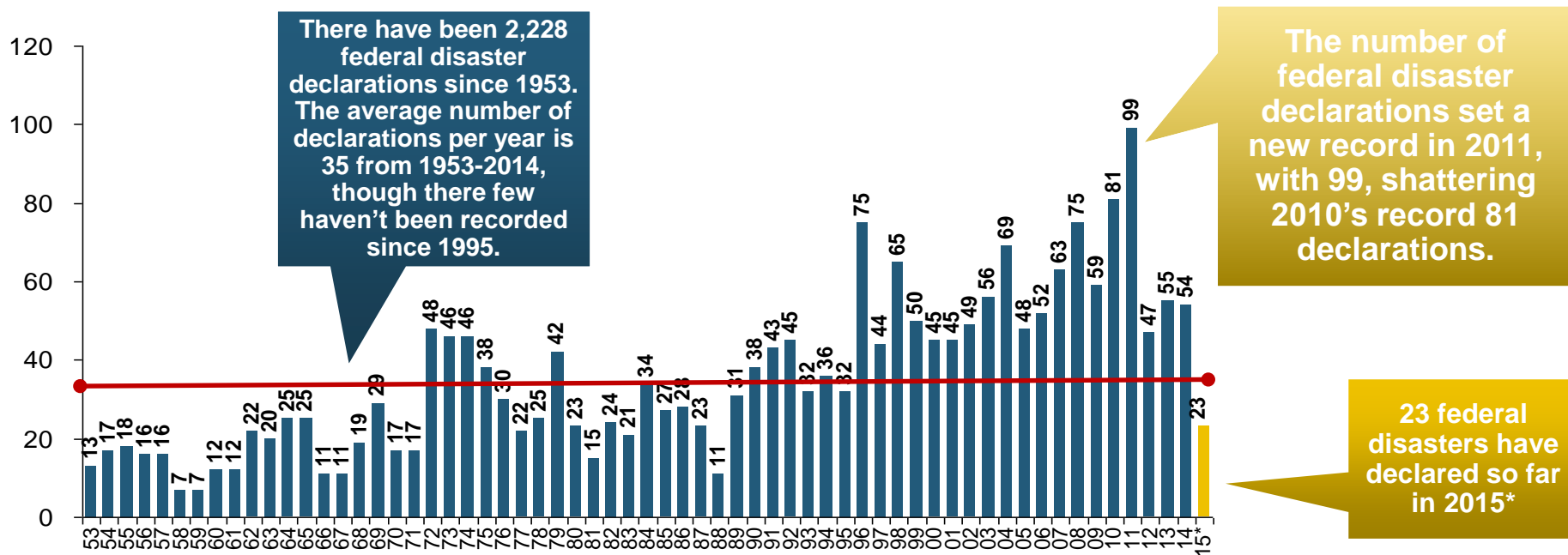
PRELIMINARY SEVERE WEATHER
REPORT DATABASE (ROUGH LOG)

NOAA/Storm Prediction Center Norman, Oklahoma

Severe Weather Reports
January 01, 2015 - July 13, 2015

Updated: Monday July 13, 2015 10:15 CT

Number of Federal Major Disaster Declarations, 1953-2015*



The Number of Federal Disaster Declarations Is Rising and Set New Records in 2010 and 2011 Before Dropping in 2012-2014

*Through July 12, 2015.

Source: Federal Emergency Management Administration; <http://www.fema.gov/disasters>; Insurance Information Institute.

Combined Ratio Points Associated with Catastrophe Losses: 1960 – 2015E*

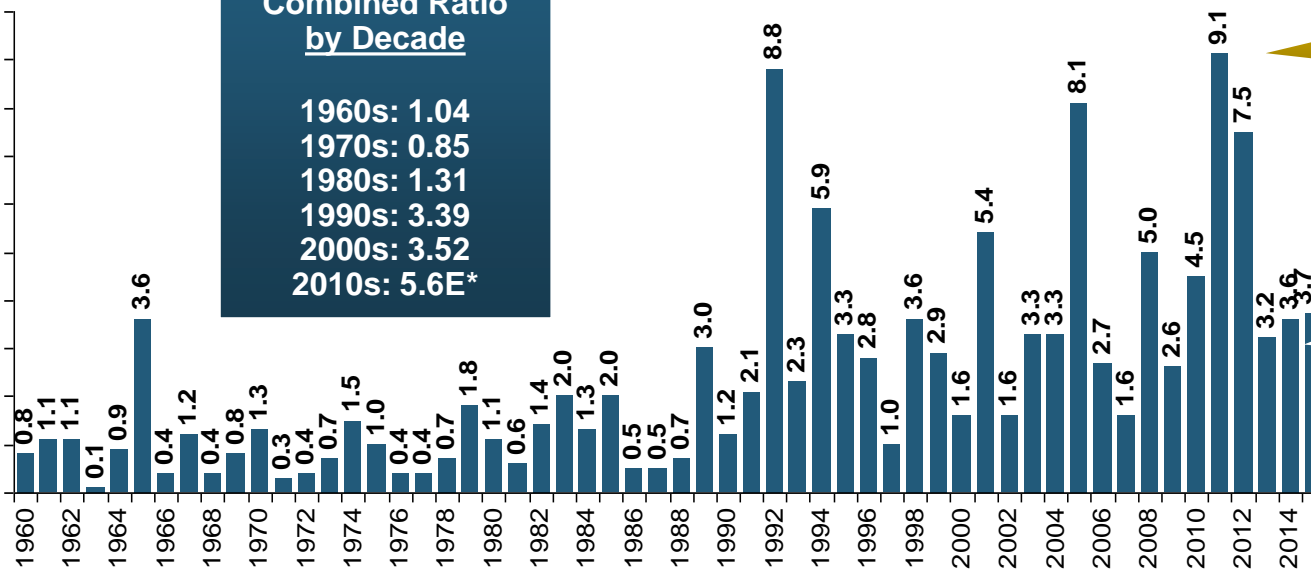
Combined Ratio
Points

Avg. CAT Loss
Component of the
Combined Ratio
by Decade

1960s: 1.04
1970s: 0.85
1980s: 1.31
1990s: 3.39
2000s: 3.52
2010s: 5.6E*

Catastrophe losses as a share of all losses reached a record high in 2011

Catastrophe losses as a share of all losses have been down substantially since 2013



The Catastrophe Loss Component of Private Insurer Losses Has Increased Sharply in Recent Decades

*2010s represent 2010-2015E.

Notes: Private carrier losses only. Excludes loss adjustment expenses and reinsurance reinstatement premiums. Figures are adjusted for losses ultimately paid by foreign insurers and reinsurers.

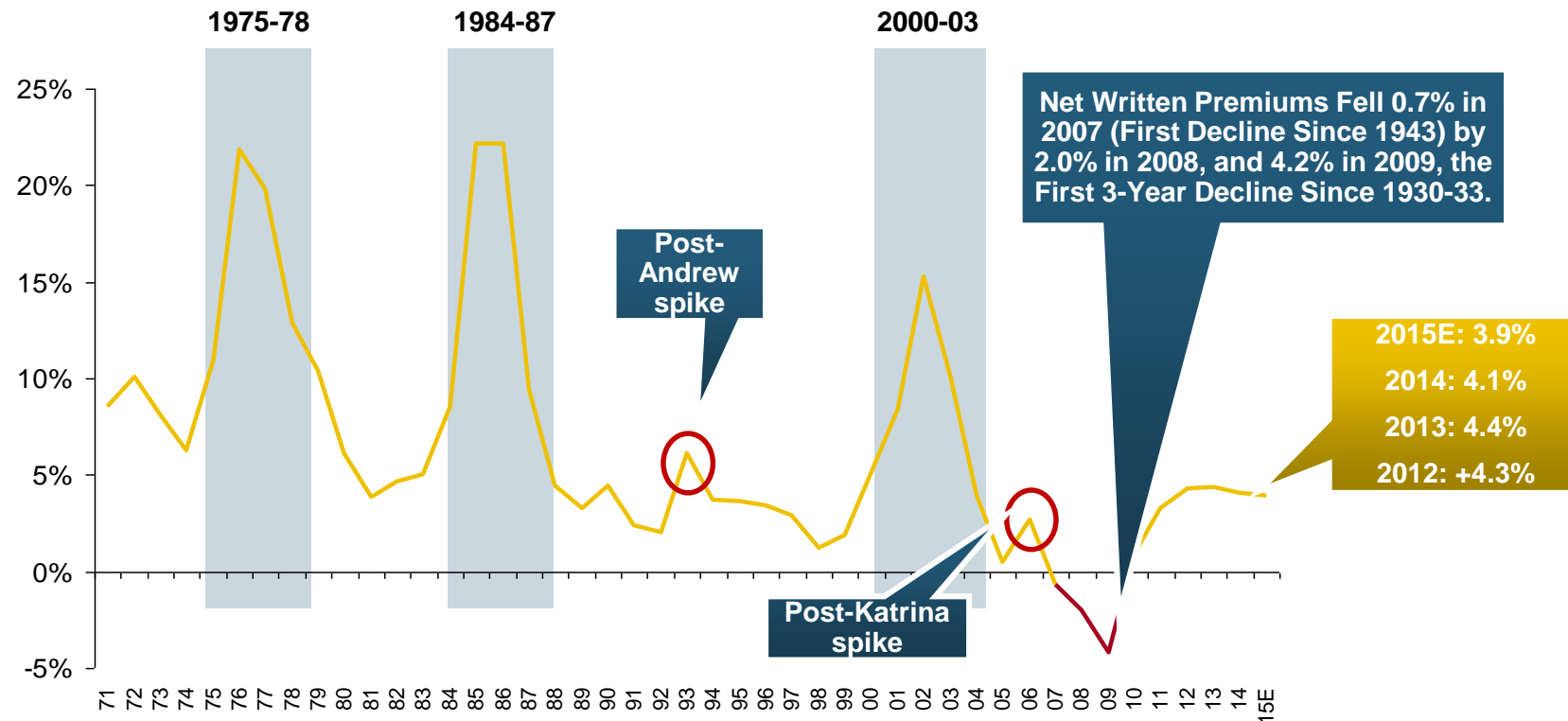
Source: ISO (1960-2011); A.M. Best (2012-2014); Insurance Information Institute.

Premium Growth

**Catastrophe Losses Impact
Trajectory of Premium Growth**

Net Premium Growth: Annual Change, 1971—2015E

(Percent)



Shaded areas denote "hard market" periods
Sources: A.M. Best (historical and forecast), ISO, Insurance Information Institute.

Insurance Information Institute Online:

www.iii.org

*Thank you for your time
and your attention!*

Twitter: twitter.com/bob_hartwig

Follow-up Information

Sharon Cooper – Media Spokesperson
Munich Reinsurance America, Inc.



Question and Answer



To ask a question, please
dial 1 4 on your phone.

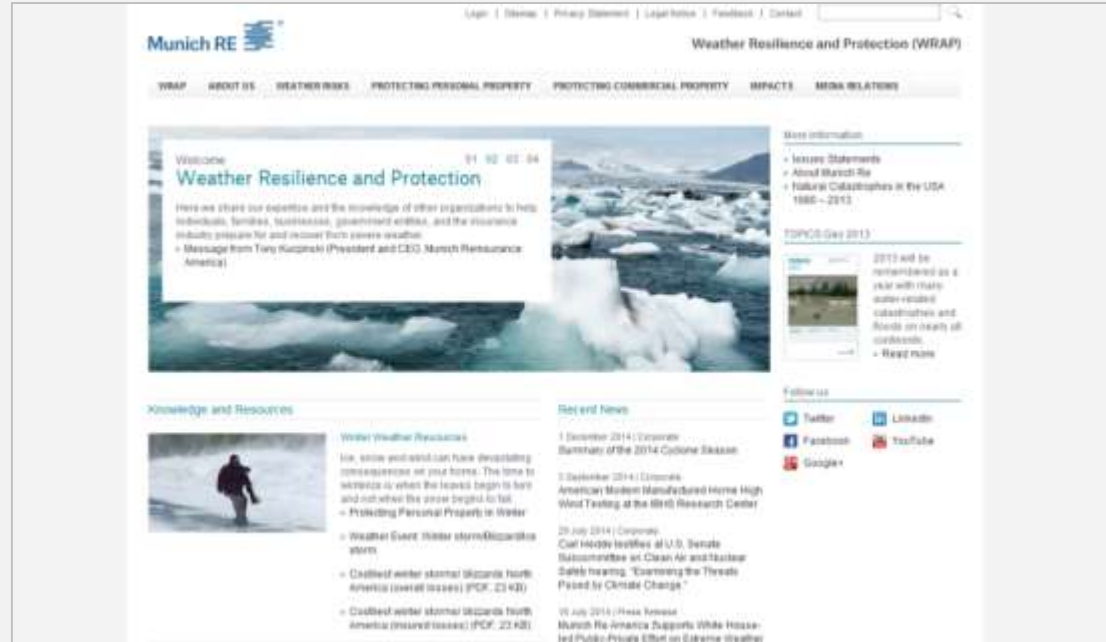
An operator will facilitate
your participation.



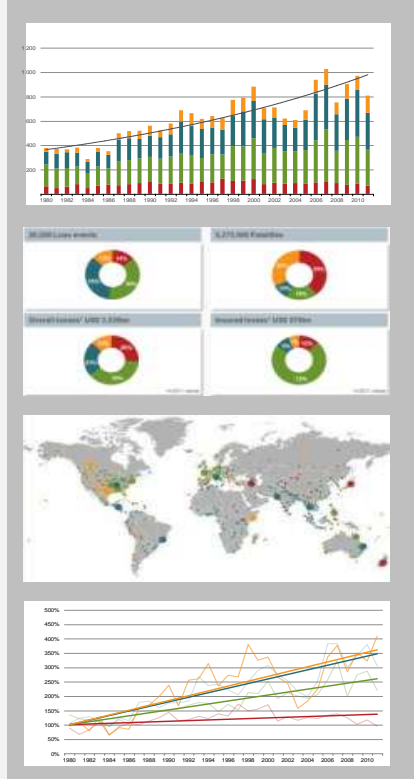
Website

Describe the impact of severe weather and how individuals, businesses, government, and insurers can work together to prepare for and mitigate weather risks.

Includes data, publications, preparation tips and other useful information for the press.



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Natural Catastrophe Review Webinar

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