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
Webinar Interactivity

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.

Source: FEMA
US Natural Catastrophe Update

US Headlines – First Half 2015

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

*Source: Property Claim Services (PCS) as of 7.7.2015*
US Natural Catastrophe Update

Loss events in the U.S. 1980 – 2015

Number of events (January – June only)

First Six Months in 2015
80 Events

Number

120
100
80
60
40
20


Source: Munich Re, NatCatSERVICE

© 2015 Munich Re
Overall losses totaled US$ 12.6bn; Insured losses totaled US$ 8.2bn

*Losses adjusted to inflation based on country CPI

Source: Munich Re, NatCatSERVICE
Notable U.S. Events
First Half of 2015

March 2010

March 2015
US Natural Catastrophe Update
Drought Conditions as of 30 June 2015

Intensity:
- **D0 Abnormally Dry**
- **D1 Moderate Drought**
- **D2 Severe Drought**
- **D3 Extreme Drought**
- **D4 Exceptional Drought**

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)
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.
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.

Source: NOAA
Insured Loses Due to Convective Storms*

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

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

**Losses adjusted to inflation based on country CPI

© 2015 Munich Re
Update on El Niño
Dr. Peter Höppe, Head of Geo Risks Research
Munich Re
Update on El Niño

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

Source: Climate Prediction Center/NOAA
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.

Source: NOAA/CPC
The 2015-2016 El Niño

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
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!
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
Global Natural Catastrophe Update

Loss events worldwide Jan – June 2015

Geographical overview

- **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, wildfire)

- **Loss events**
- **Selection of Catastrophes**

510 Loss events

Source: Geo Risks Research, NatCatSERVICE – As at July 2015

© 2015 Munich Re
Global Natural Catastrophe Update
Loss events worldwide 1980 – 2015
Number of events (January – June only)

Source: Munich Re, NatCatSERVICE – As at July 2015
© 2015 Munich Re
Global Natural Catastrophe Update

Loss events worldwide 1980 – 2015
Overall and insured losses (January – June only)

Source: Munich Re, NatCatSERVICE – As at July 2015

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

*Losses adjusted to inflation based on country CPI
# Global Natural Catastrophe Update

## Loss events worldwide 2015

### Overview and comparison with previous years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Number of events</strong></td>
<td>510</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>620 (2012)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Overall losses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>302,000 (2011, EQ Japan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in US$ m (original values)</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>95,000</td>
<td>64,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Insured losses</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>82,000 (2011, EQ Japan)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>in US$ m (original values)</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>23,000</td>
<td>27,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Fatalities</strong></td>
<td>16,200</td>
<td>2,800</td>
<td>46,000</td>
<td>27,000</td>
<td>230,000 (2010, EQ Haiti)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

© 2015 Munich Re
## Global Natural Catastrophe Update

### Loss events worldwide 2015

The five costliest natural catastrophes for the insurance industry

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

*Date based on information from PCS
Global Natural Catastrophe Update

Costliest natural catastrophes since 1980
Ranked by insured losses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Insured loss US$m (in original values)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Hurricane Katrina</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>60,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>EQ, tsunami</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Hurricane Sandy</td>
<td>USA, Caribbean</td>
<td>29,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>Hurricane Ike</td>
<td>USA, Caribbean</td>
<td>18,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Hurricane Andrew</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>17,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>EQ Christchurch</td>
<td>New Zealand</td>
<td>16,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>Floods</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>16,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1994</td>
<td>EQ Northridge</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>15,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>Hurricane Wilma</td>
<td>USA, Caribbean</td>
<td>12,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>Drought</td>
<td>USA</td>
<td>12,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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
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)
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, 1995–2014

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.

Wind/Hail/Flood (3), $21.4
Fires (4), $6.0
Geological Events, $0.5
Terrorism, $24.5
Winter Storms, $26.9
Events Involving Tornadoes (2), $154.9

Insured cat losses from 1995-2014 totaled $395.6B, an average of $19.8B per year or $1.65B per month

Hurricanes & Tropical Storms, $161.2

Wind losses are by far cause the most catastrophe losses, even if hurricanes/TS are excluded.

Tornado share of CAT losses is rising

Winter storm losses were much above average in 2014/15 are will push this share up

Wind losses are by far cause the most catastrophe losses, even if hurricanes/TS are excluded.
Top 16 Most Costly Disasters in U.S. History—Katrina Still Ranks #1

(Insured Losses, 2014 Dollars, $ Billions)

Storm Sandy in 2012 was the last mega-CAT to hit the US

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

Sources: PCS; Insurance Information Institute inflation adjustments to 2014 dollars using the CPI.
Q. Does your homeowners policy cover damage from flooding during a hurricane?¹

- Yes: 24%
- No: 56%
- Don’t know: 19%

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.

Source: Insurance Information Institute Annual Pulse Survey.
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.

1 Asked 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

- 2005 ROE* = 9.6%
- 2006 ROE = 12.7%
- 2007 ROE = 10.9%
- 2008 ROE = 0.1%
- 2009 ROE = 5.0%
- 2010 ROE = 6.6%
- 2011 ROAS¹ = 3.5%
- 2012 ROAS¹ = 5.9%
- 2013 ROAS¹ = 10.2%
- 2014 ROAS¹ = 8.4%
- 2015:Q1E ROAS = 10.5%

• ROE figures are GAAP; Return 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

*Net income fell modestly (-12.5%) in 2014 vs. 2013
Net income was up sharply in Q1, lower cats were one factor
ROE: Property/Casualty Insurance by Major Event, 1987–2015:Q1


Sources: ISO; Insurance Information Institute.
A 100 Combined Ratio Isn’t What It Once Was: Investment Impact on ROEs

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

### ($ Billions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Surplus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>06:Q4</td>
<td>$487.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07:Q1</td>
<td>$496.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07:Q2</td>
<td>$512.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07:Q3</td>
<td>$517.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07:Q4</td>
<td>$505.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08:Q1</td>
<td>$507.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08:Q2</td>
<td>$472.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08:Q3</td>
<td>$491.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08:Q4</td>
<td>$511.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:Q1</td>
<td>$530.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:Q2</td>
<td>$533.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:Q3</td>
<td>$524.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09:Q4</td>
<td>$537.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:Q1</td>
<td>$544.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:Q2</td>
<td>$551.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:Q3</td>
<td>$560.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:Q4</td>
<td>$570.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:Q1</td>
<td>$559.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:Q2</td>
<td>$539.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:Q3</td>
<td>$586.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:Q4</td>
<td>$607.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:Q1</td>
<td>$581.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:Q2</td>
<td>$580.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:Q3</td>
<td>$596.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:Q4</td>
<td>$571.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:Q1</td>
<td>$571.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:Q2</td>
<td>$580.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:Q3</td>
<td>$573.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:Q4</td>
<td>$574.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:Q1</td>
<td>$572.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:Q2</td>
<td>$567.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:Q3</td>
<td>$575.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:Q4</td>
<td>$603.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:Q1E</td>
<td>$659.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### Highlights

- **2007:Q3 Pre-Crisis Peak**

- **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.**

- **Surplus as of 3/31/15 stood at a near-record high of $671B**

- **Drop due to near-record 2011 CAT losses**

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

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

---

Investments: The New Reality

Investment Income Offsets Less Loss than in the Past, Including Losses from Catastrophes
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. *2015 figure is estimated based on annualized data through Q1.

Sources: ISO; Insurance Information Institute.
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 Results in 2015 (and 2013-14) Were Helped by Generally Modest Catastrophe Losses

Welcome Respites from 2011/2012
As Recently as 2001, Insurers Paid Out Nearly $1.16 for Every $1 in Earned Premiums

Heavy Use of Reinsurance Lowered Net Losses

Relatively Low CAT Losses, Reserve Releases

Higher CAT Losses, Shrinking Reserve Releases, Toll of Soft Market

Best Combined Ratio Since 1949 (87.6)

Avg. CAT Losses, More Reserve Releases

Cyclical Deterioration

Sandy Impacts

Lower CAT Losses

Modest CATs

Somewhat higher CAT Losses

High CAT losses in 2011 led to the highest underwriting loss since 2001.

Note: Includes mortgage and financial guaranty insurers in all years.
Sources: A.M. Best, ISO, Insurance Information Institute.

There were 12,360 severe weather reports through July 13, 2015; including 874 tornadoes; 3,921 “Large Hail” reports and 7,564 high wind events.

Severe weather reports are concentrated east of the Rockies.

Source: NOAA Storm Prediction Center; http://www.spc.noaa.gov/climo/online/monthly/2015_annual_summary.html
The number of federal disaster declarations set a new record in 2011, with 99, shattering 2010’s record 81 declarations.

23 federal disasters have declared so far in 2015*

The Number of Federal Disaster Declarations is rising and set new records in 2010 and 2011 before dropping in 2012-2014.
Combined Ratio Points Associated with Catastrophe Losses: 1960 – 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.

*2010s represent 2010-2015E.
Premium Growth

Catastrophe Losses Impact Trajectory of Premium Growth

Net Written Premiums Fell 0.7% in 2007 (First Decline Since 1943) by 2.0% in 2008, and 4.2% in 2009, the First 3-Year Decline Since 1930-33.

2015E: 3.9%
2014: 4.1%
2013: 4.4%
2012: +4.3%

Post-Andrew spike
Post-Katrina spike

Sources: A.M. Best (historical and forecast), ISO, Insurance Information Institute.

Shaded areas denote “hard market” periods
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.

Source: FEMA
Question and Answer
To ask a question, please dial 1 4 on your phone.

An operator will facilitate your participation.
Weather Resilience and Protection (WRAP)

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.

www.munichre.us/wrap
MR NatCatSERVICE
The world’s largest database on natural catastrophes

NatCatSERVICE Downloadcenter
- Annual statistics
- Long-term statistics
- Information on significant natural disasters
- Focus analyses
- NatCatSERVICE methodology, info brochure
- Publication Topics Geo

www.munichre.com/natcatservice/downloadcenter/en
## More Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Connect with Munich Re</th>
<th>Connect with I.I.I.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Twitter</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@Munichre_US</td>
<td>@iiiorg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>@MunichRe_In</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LinkedIn</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>munich-reinsurance-america-inc.</td>
<td>Insurance Information Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Google+</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munich Re (US) Munich Re</td>
<td>Insurance Information Institute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>YouTube</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MunichReUs MunichReVideo</td>
<td>iiivideo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Facebook</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munichreus1 Munichre</td>
<td>InsuranceInformationInstitute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flickr</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iiiorg</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sharon Cooper
Phone: +1 (609) 243-8821
scooper@munichreamerica.com
Natural Catastrophe Review Webinar
First Half of 2015

July 14, 2015