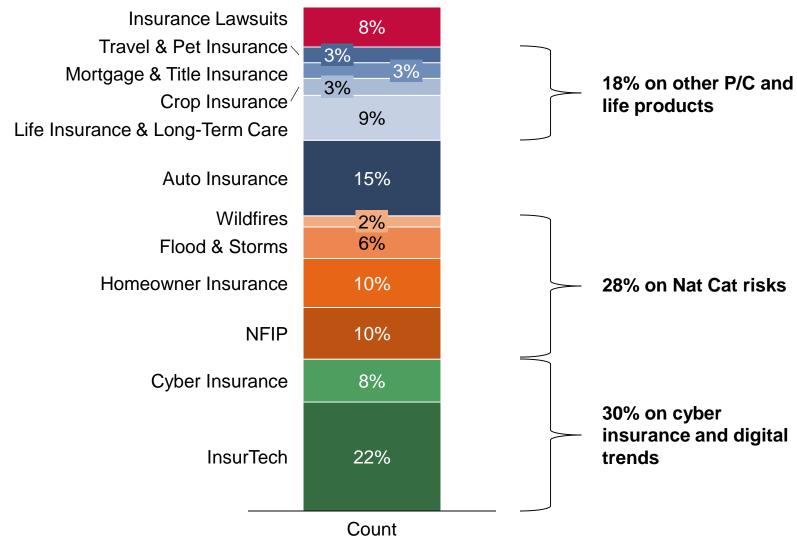


I.I.I. Mission Statement

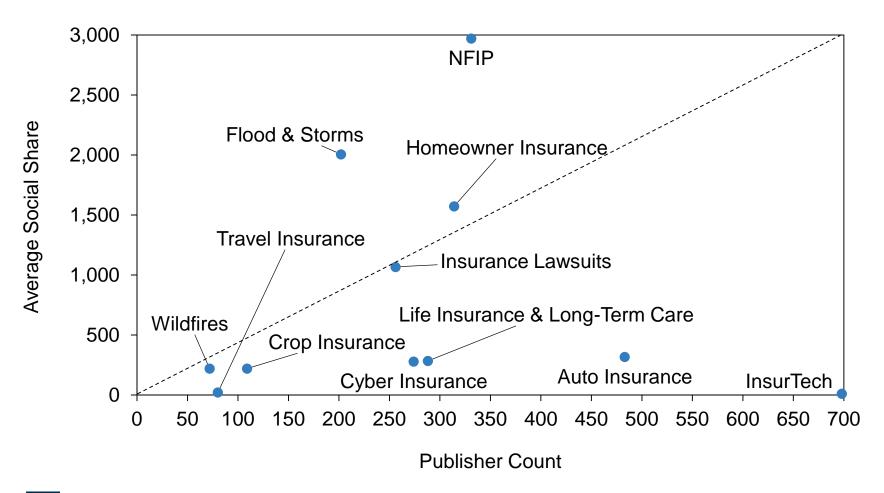


Over The Past 18 Months, However, Insurance Coverage Has Focused On...



Social Media Focuses More On NatCat Than Cyber, Auto and InsurTech

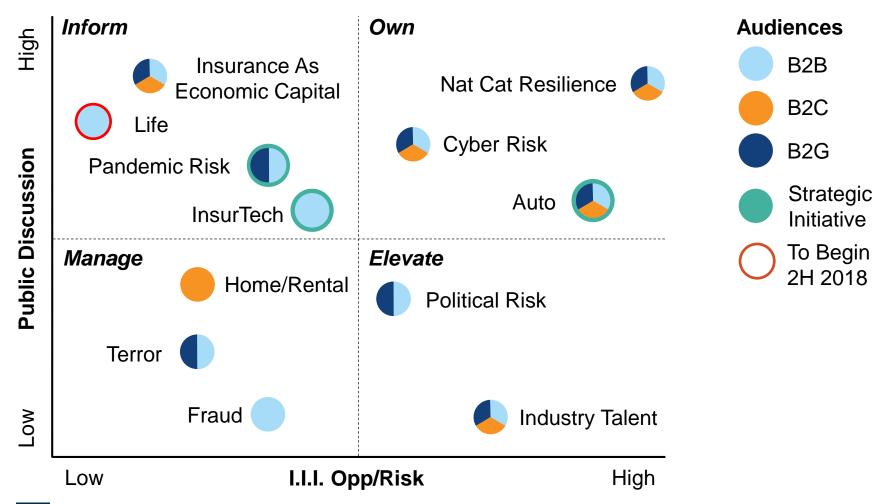
Traditional Media Coverage vs Social Shares





2018 I.I.I. Issue Focus Areas

Mapping Where Our Issues Stand As We Approach Q3





Disruptive Forces in the World – The New Norm

Catastrophes



Economics

Geopolitical

Technology



Catastrophes



Flooding events spurred 73% of federal disaster declarations



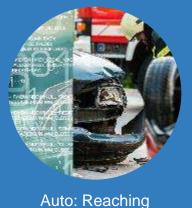
Thunderstorm related losses 2nd highest ever in U.S.



\$14B insured wildfire losses; California estimated ~\$11B



N.A. hurricane season record-breaking insured & economic losses; disasters affected >25 million Americans



Cyber: Risk

epidemic proportions

continuing to increase



Economics



Strengthening Fundamentals:

All OECD economies growing – 1st in 10 yrs.



Tepid monetary policies; keeping interest rates at historical lows — moving slow...



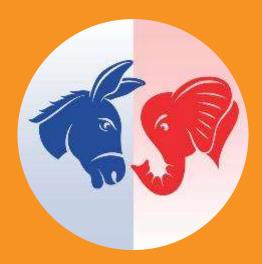
Fiscal policies, i.e. tax reform and deregulation surfacing.



Geopolitical



Rise in Nationalism: Brexit, U.S. – Populist vote in Europe tripled since 2000*.



Political gridlock in Congress, with 2018 election lurking.



"Major conflict threat greatest since WWII" – US Intelligence Report to Congress



^{*} Source: Harvard University, Tony Blair Institute

Technology



Robotics
Artificial Intelligence



"The Fourth Industrial Revolution" Cyber meets Physical



Big Data
Internet of Things
Social Economy

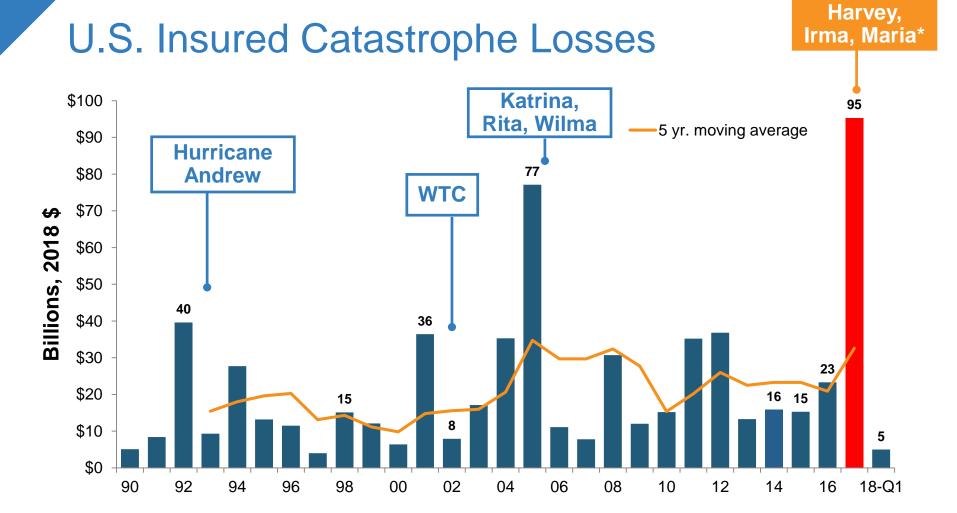


Insurance Leading Throughout History





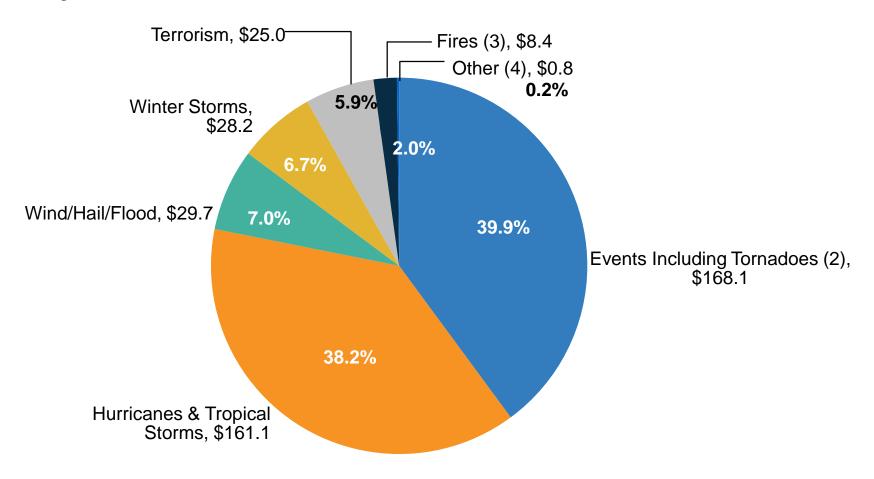
Insurance Industry Economic Trends



2017 – Worst Ever for U.S. Insured Catastrophe Losses. Average Insured Loss per Year for 1989-2017 is \$22.4 B.



Inflation Adjusted U.S. Catastrophe Losses by Cause of Loss, 1997–2016¹



⁽¹⁾ Adjusted for inflation through 2016 by ISO using the GDP implicit price deflator. Excludes catastrophes causing direct losses less than \$25 million in 1997 dollars. Does not include flood damage covered by the federally administered National Flood Insurance Program.



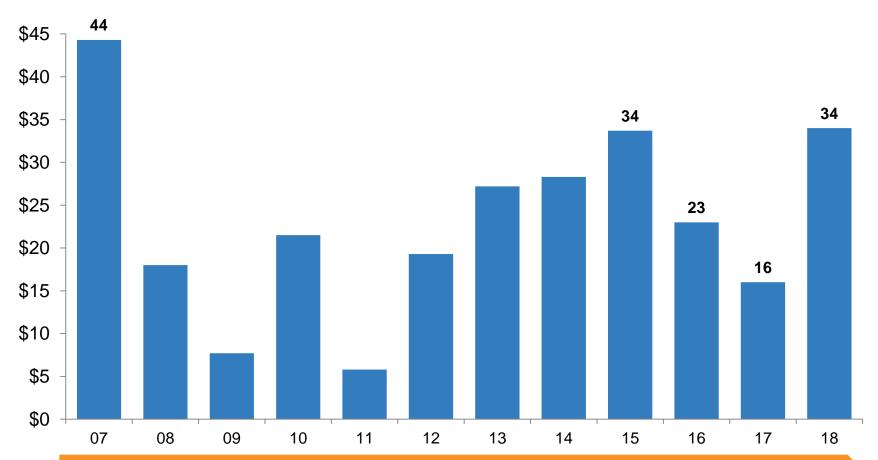
⁽²⁾ Includes other wind, hail, and/or flood losses associated with catastrophes involving tornadoes.

⁽³⁾ Includes wildland fires.

⁽⁴⁾ Includes losses from civil disorders, water damage, utility service disruptions, and any workers compensation catastrophes generating losses in excess of PCS's threshold after adjusting for inflation.

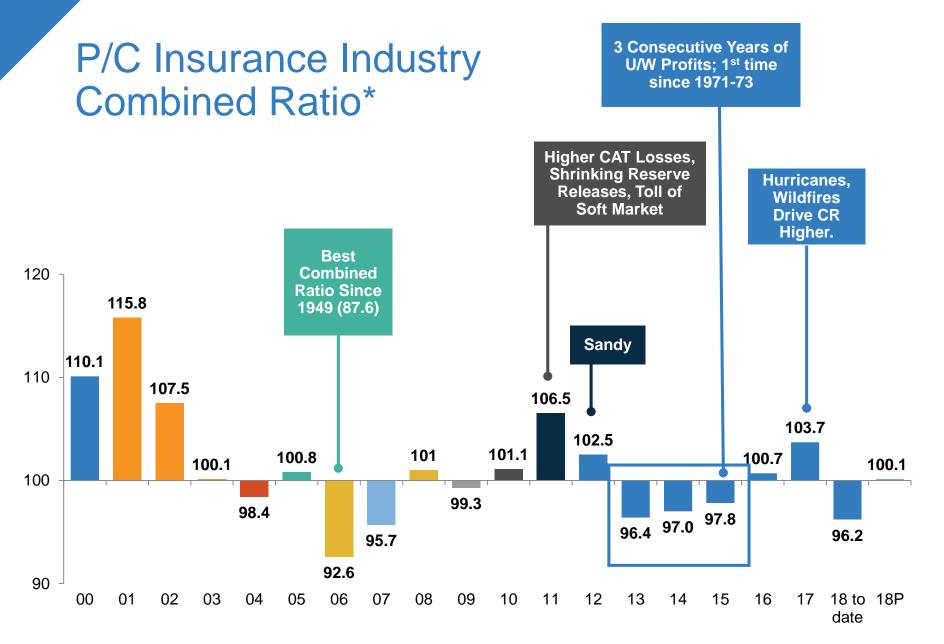
P/C Industry Net Income After Taxes*, First Half of Year

Billions, 2018 dollars



Industry Income Doubled in the First Half of 2018 vs. a Year Ago.







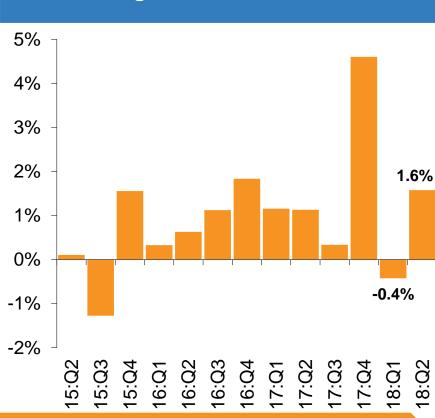


Policyholder Surplus By Quarter



Billions \$800 761 \$700 \$600 \$500 \$400

Change from Prior Quarter

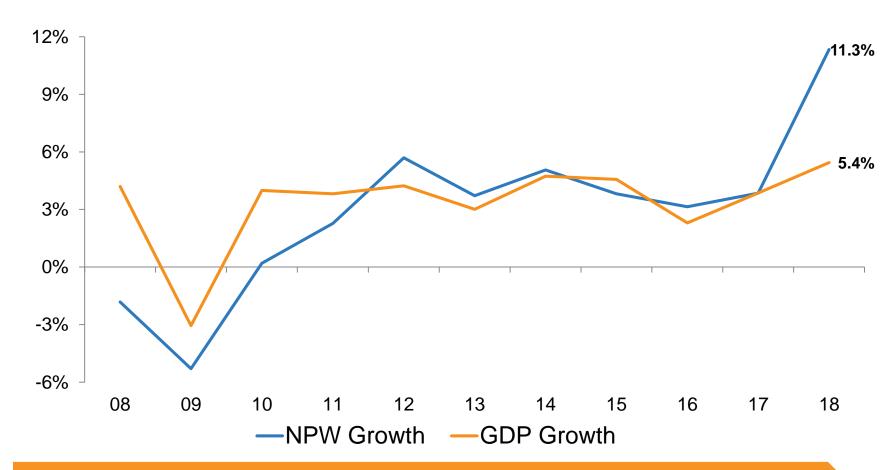


17

Tax Law Increased Surplus at Year-End 2017 and Makes Surplus Growth a Bit More Volatile. \$1.30 Surplus per \$1 Premium.

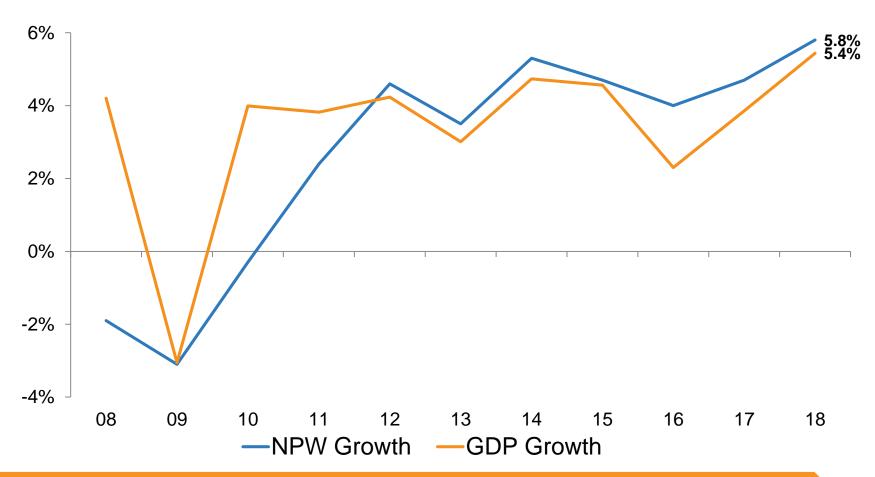
Sources: ISO, A.M .Best.

Net Premium Growth, Annual Change



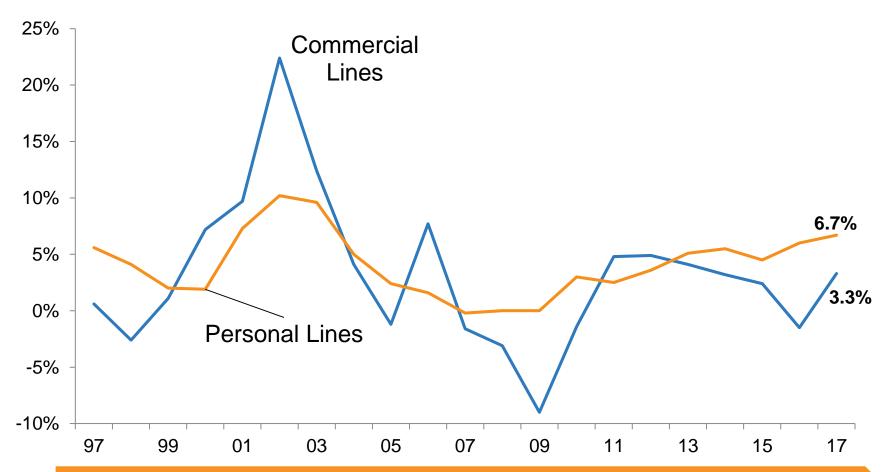
Tax Reform Led to Spike in Net Written Premium in 2018 - \$314B at Second Quarter.

Direct Premium Growth, Annual Change



Rising Auto Rates Driving Premium Growth - \$337B at Second Quarter.

Commercial & Personal Lines NPW Growth



Commercial Lines is Prone to Much More Cyclical Volatility Than Personal Lines.



Note: Data include state funds beginning in 1998. Sources: A.M. Best; Insurance Information Institute.

Consolidation/M&A

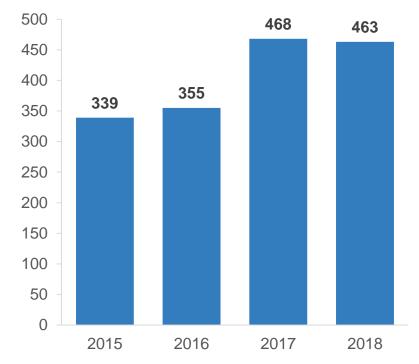
Booming Among Agents & Brokers

Mega-Deals Drive Value

\$ Volume Through Q2 35 30 28.6 25 20 15 3 0

Agencies Drive Volume

Number of Deals Through Q3



2016

2017

2018



Drivers of E&O Exposures

Revenues Top \$7 Trillion This Year

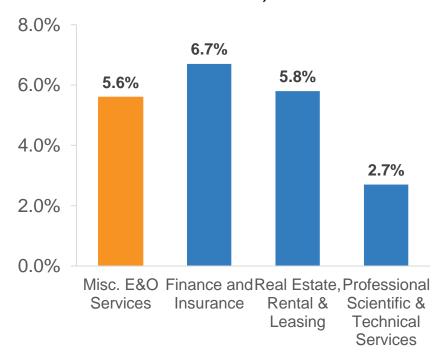
Exposure Growth Climbs

By Type of Service

Growth in Annual Revenue

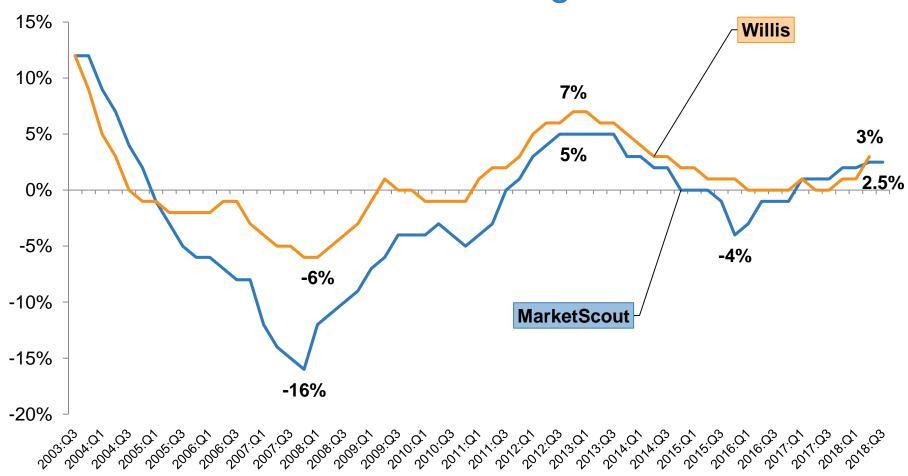


Growth in Annual Revenue, Q2 2018





Commercial Lines Rate Change



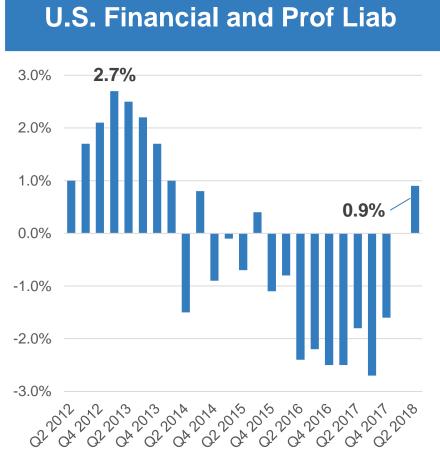
'Material' Increases in Auto, Property, Umbrella; Q2 Increases > Q1 Increases



Liability Rate Changes

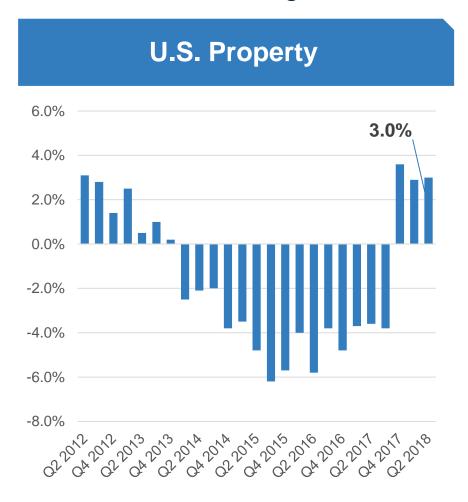
Slight Softening, Though Local Markets Vary

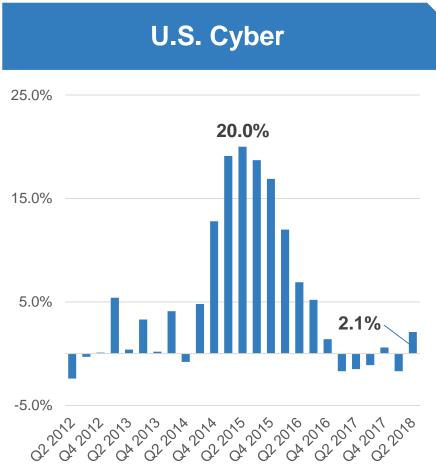




Property/Cyber Rate Changes

A Flat Market, Though Local Markets Vary

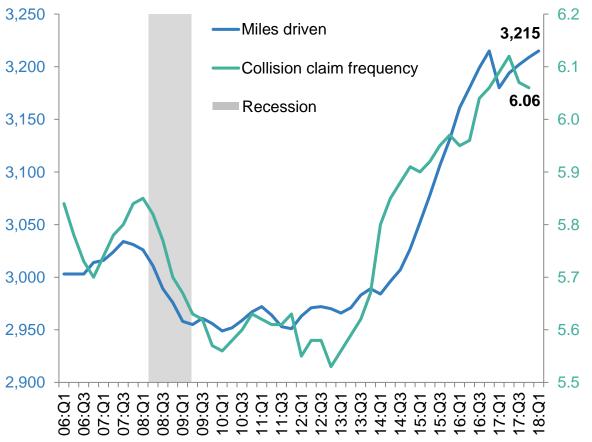






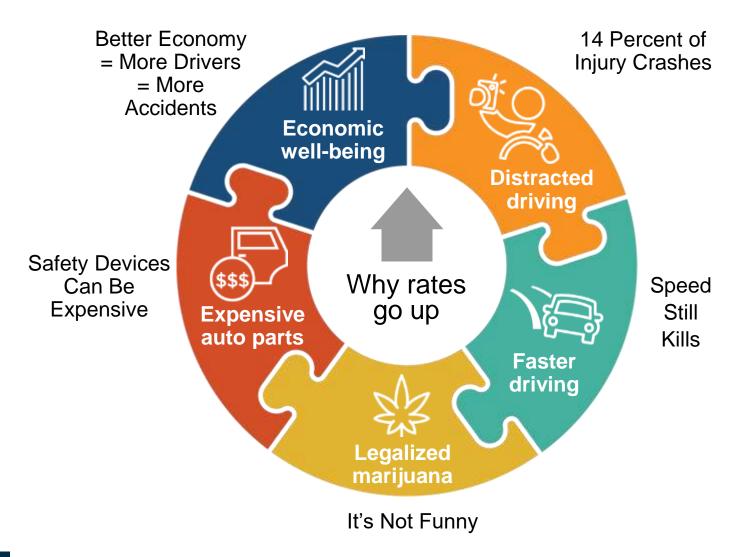
Driving Patterns Predict Claim Frequency





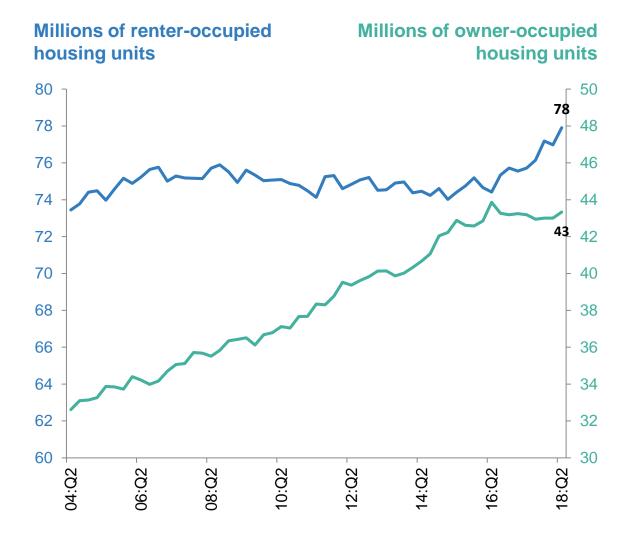
- The sharp rise in collision frequency in 2014-2016 appears to have peaked in the last year. However, claim severity will likely continue to rise as 2018 will see another 17 million new cars on the road.
- The only force that could derail the relationship between miles driven and frequency would be a sharp and persistent rise in the cost of gasoline.

Road Safety





To rent or to buy?



▼ From 2004 to 2016:Q4, the number of renter-occupied housing units grew by about 10.5 million units (+34%), but there was no growth in the number of owner-occupied housing units for 12 years. This streak appears to have ended in 2016:Q4. This is good news for homeowners insurance premium growth.

Insurance and Innovation

Insurance Disruption: Technology / Digitalization

Fundamental Changes

- Future of Auto
- Future of Reduced Risk Pools

Opportunities

- Automation / Efficiencies
- New Product Lines (Cyber)
- Emerging Technologies

Challenges

- Consumer Trust Demonstrate the Societal Value
- ▲ Big Data vs. Individual Privacy

New Market Entrants "Uber of Insurance"?

- Lemonade
 - Offered in CA, GA, IL, NJ, NV, NY, OH, PA, TX

Regulatory Opportunities/Threats

- ▲ Barrier to Entry
- US vs. Other Less Regulated Regions
- ▲ Trust Pull-back the Sandbox Approach

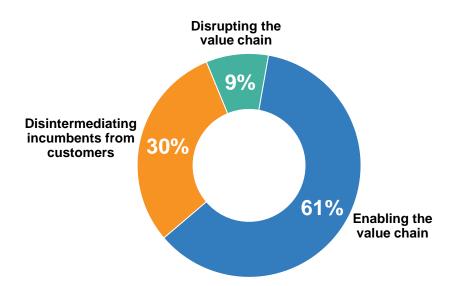


InsurTech Disruption: Threat or Opportunity?

Automation efficiencies can have powerful impact on industry

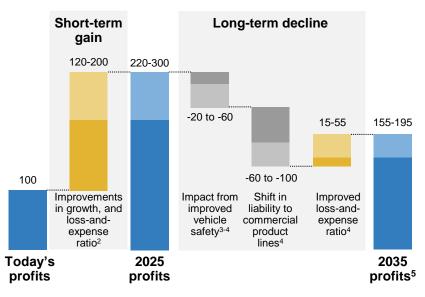
Focus of InsurTech in the insurance value chain¹, %

Only nine percent of InsurTechs aim to oust incumbents



Future profits as a % of today's profits

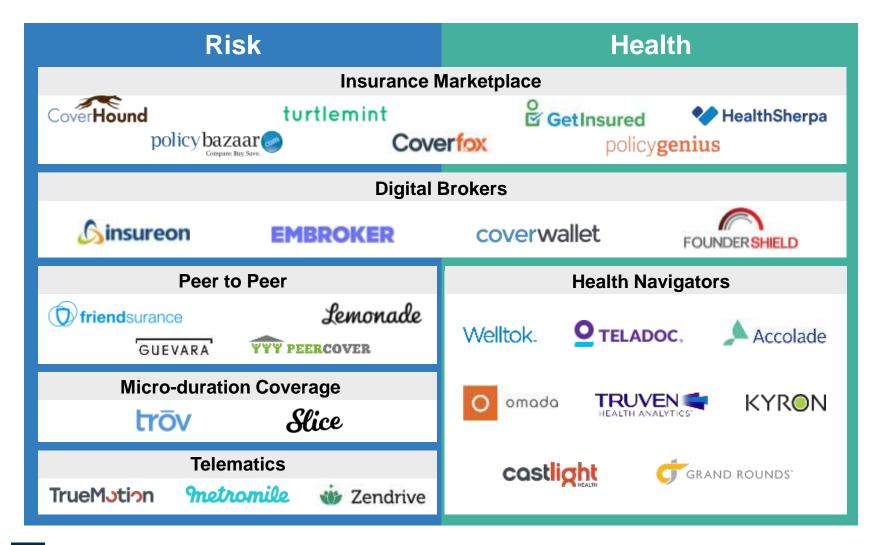
Digitizing the business, auto insurance example



¹Insurtechs are insurance businesses, usually startups, that use technologically innovative apps, processes, or business models; 2016 data based on some 500 commercially well-known cases. ²Assumes a 3 to 5 percentage point improvement in loss ratio, a 2 to 4 percentage point improvement in operating expenses, and a 6 to 8 percentage point improvement in direct sales conversions. ³Includes growth in investment income as well premiums. Investment income modeled as a flat percentage of premium in each year. ⁴Includes impact of semi- and fully autonomous vehicles. ⁵Assumes a 25 percent reduction in premiums as a result of telematics and sensors and a 50 percent risk transfer to commercial product liability. Source: Panorama by McKinsey; Digital and Auto Insurers Value at Stake Analysis, McKinsey, 2016.



InsurTech Startups Have Broad Range...BUT...





Source: Aon.

...With Broad Incumbent Support







\$205M









\$57M









\$37M











\$21M







\$4M



Four Main Effects on Insurance in the Fourth Industrial Revolution



1. Customer Expectations

- ▲ Amazon raises the bar
- Al and robotics



2. Product Enhancement

- More personalized and/or digitallyenhanced
- Value focus on risk mitigation and resilience



3. Collaborative innovation

■ Speed of innovation requires new forms of collaboration to keep up

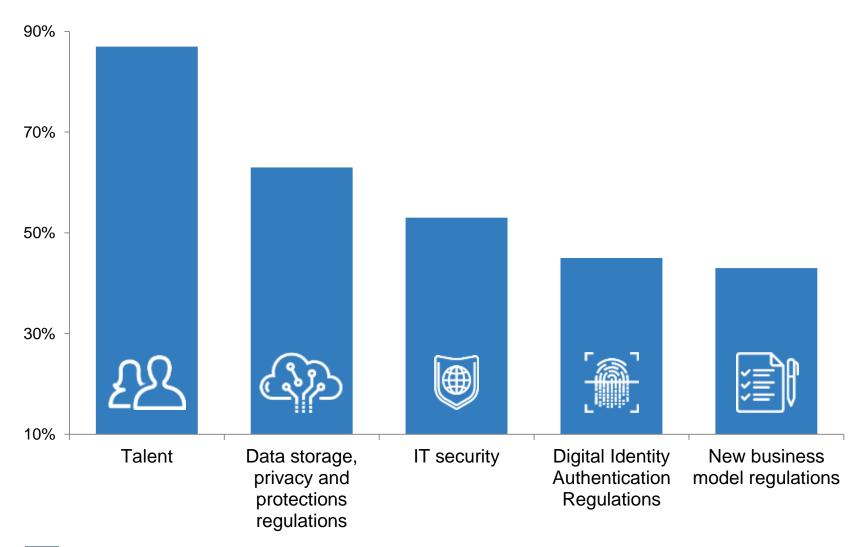


4. Organizational forms

■ Talent, culture, and organizational forms will have to be rethought



Challenges the Insurance Industry Faces in Innovation





Agents Respond – New Agencies:

Use Facebook to keep in touch with customers/prospects (83% vs. 59%).



Include agency website and social media strategies in marketing plan (82% vs. 64% and 83% vs. 53%, respectively).

Strongly agree that agency has seen cost savings by using paperless communication options offered by carriers, as well as by offering them to customers (52% vs. 27% and 50% vs. 27%, respectively).



Strongly agree insureds are just as likely to accept e-documents as paper documents (54% vs. 33%).



Text with clients as a form of communication (62% vs. 41%).

Successful Digital Transformation

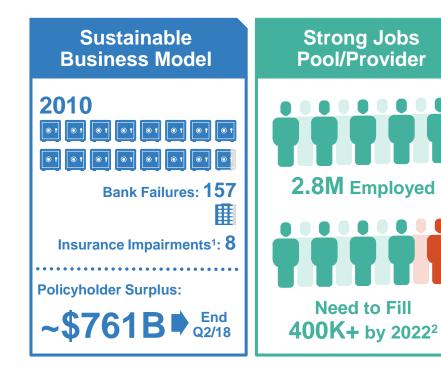
→ Holistic Approach





Insurance Leadership

Insurance & Economic Leadership

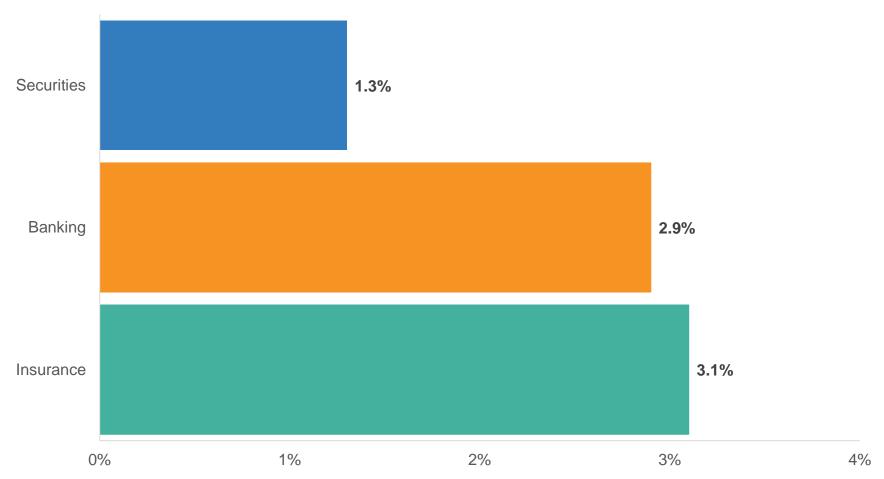






Insurance: A Critical Factor in the Economy

Contribution to 2017 GDP



How Insurance Drives Economic Growth

Safety/ Security



1. Insurers are financial first responders



2. Insurers are risk mitigators

Economic/ Financial Stability



3. Insurers are capital protectors



5. Insurance sustains the supply chain



4. Insurance is a partner in social policy



6. Insurers are capital infusers

Development



7. Insurers are community builders



9. Insurers are innovation catalysts



8. Insurance enables infrastructure improvements



10.Insurers are credit facilitators





Thank you! www.iii.org