#### **Reinsurance of Natural Hazards**

Helga Weindl GeoRisksResearch Munich Re







### Geo Risks Research Department Organizational Chart





### **Geo Risks Research Department - Main Tasks**



#### **Estimation of loss potentials**

- return period
- accumulation PML's
- budgets

#### Hazard and risk assessment

- rating, tariff zones, tariff scheme
- World Map

#### Loss investigations (after major events)

- loss/vulnerability functions
- publications

### Service-Tools

- NatCatSERVICE, MRHazard/CatPMLService, NATHAN

#### Services (internal & external clients)

- evaluations, presentations, publications

#### **Development of service-tools**



NatCatSERVICE

## **Largest Database for Natural Disasters**



#### **Development of service-tools**



#### NATHAN (NATural Hazards Assesment Network)



#### **Development of service-tools**



#### NATHAN (NATural Hazards Assesment Network)

			I	NATHAN (NATural Hazards Assessment Network Intranet Version)					
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	80 major events found in this area.								
	Date	Area Affected	Loss Event	Deaths		Insured losses US\$ m	Economic losses US\$ m	;	
	1718.12.2004	REGION EUROPE France. Germany. Switzerland	Winter storm	17		est US\$ 600 m	est US\$ 1	200 m	
	5.12.2004	<b>Germany</b> SW, Baden- Württemberg	Earthquake	0		est US\$8 m	est US\$ 1	2 m	

Severe storm, tornado

1

> US\$ 10 m

> US\$ 100 m

REGION EUROPE

Germany, Switzerland,

17.-18.7.2004



#### **Importance of Natural Hazards for Munich Re**



### MRNatCatSERVICE® World map of natural disasters 2005





## 2005: 660 natural disasters

- O Major natural catastrophe
- Great natural catastrophe

- ♦ Earthquake, tsunami, volcanic eruption
- 🗿 🗕 Windstorm
- 🔁 🔍 Flood
- Temperature extremes (i.e. heat wave, forest fire), Mass movements (i.e. avalanche, landslide)

### Great Natural Disasters 1950 – 2005



#### **Economic and insured losses**



## History of losses, trends **10 Major Natural Disasters 2005**



Date	Country/region	Event	Fatalities	Economic Loss	Insured Loss
				US\$ m	US\$ m
August	USA	Hurricane Katrina	1 300	125 000	60 000
October	USA, Mexico. Caribbean	Hurricane Wilma	42	16 000	11 000
September	USA	Hurricane Rita	10	15 000	10 000
January	Western, Northern, Eastern Europe	Winterstorm Erwin	18	5 800	2 500
August	Europe, Alps	Flood	11	3 000	1 700
July	USA. Caribbean	Hurricane Dennis		3 100	1 200
July-August	India	Flood	1 150	5 000	700
March	USA	Flood		1 000	655
August	Canada	Thunderstorm, Tornado		550	350
Мау	USA	Thunderstorm		500	300

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### Outstanding hurricane seasons 2004 and 2005:

#### Average season

10 named tropical cyclones per season in average 6 of them having hurricane force

2004: Extreme season

15 named TCs 9 of them having hurricane force

#### 2005: Record season

27 named TCs (last record year: 1933 – 21 named TCs)
15 of them having hurricane force (last record year 1969 – 12 hurricanes)

## Major Natural Disasters 1950 - 2005 Percentage distribution worldwide







# **Tropical Cyclone**





#### **Tropical Cyclone (Hurricane, Typhoon, Cyclone)**



## **Tropical Cyclone (Hurricane, Typhoon, Cyclone)**



- Length of track : 5 000 - 15 000 km
- Life span : 5 - 15 days
- Speed of movement : 10 50 km/h
- Maximum wind speed : 300 380 km/h
- Source regions

- : Tropical seas (surface water temperature  $> 27^{\circ}C$ ; between 5° and 35° latitude)
- : summer and autumn – Season

**Risk Analysis of Natural Hazards** 



**Risk Assessment** 



How can we assess the expected loss?







**Example: Tropical Cyclone** 

- Records of Tropical Cyclones (Hurricanes, Typhoons) are just available for a very limited time period
- Inconsistencies: early, historical records are incomplete

## Solution:

Development of a stochastic model to expand the existing historical records of tropical cyclone tracks.

## Gefährdung Modellierung eines stochastischen Eventsets





Quelle: Jonas Rumpf, Universität Ulm, Abteilung Stochastik



 In modelling losses from storm events, the hazard is presented by wind fields

 Wind fields show the maximum wind gust for every point in the area during the passage of the storm

### **Tropical Cyclone (Hurricane, Typhoon, Cyclone)**





Hazard

#### Wind field Track Tropical Cyclone







### Loss ratio (LR) = Losses per liability zone /sum insured

Loss ratios are generated mainly empirically by analysis of historic losses. Partly (especially earthquakes) also by an approach of engineering technics.

Analysis is executed mainly after events causing great losses (e.g. Lothar 1999) with detailed information about the loss.

## Risk analysis Natural Hazards **Vulnerability**





Germany



#### Loss ratio (in % of TSI)



Wind speed

USA

## Risk analysis Natural Hazards **Vulnerability**

Schaden atz in Wader Haftung





about liability and loss

## Risk Analysis of Natural Hazards





Sum insured per liability zone (here zip code)





## Risk Analysis of Natural Hazards Estimation of loss potentials





**PML Curve** 





## Thank you very much for your attention! Helga Weindl

