



# Macroeconomic effects from natural catastrophes:

## New findings on the role of (re)insurance and its supervision

Asian Development Bank Seminar

*“In pursuit of a more resilient and inclusive insurance sector”*

Manila, Philippines

21-22 October 2013

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# Outline

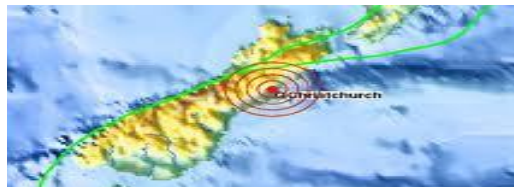


1. Strengthened countries via insurance?
  - A real life example from two islands
2. Natural catastrophes worldwide
  - What is the situation in Asia?
3. Economic growth and insurance
  - New findings on the GDP growth
4. The role of insurance regulation
  - IAIS support for national supervisors

# Strengthened countries via insurance?

## A real life example from two islands

### New Zealand



### Haiti



Similarities	New Zealand	Haiti
Earthquake 2010	Richter 7.0	Richter 7.0
City affected	Christchurch	Port-au-Prince
Direct losses	\$6.5 bn	\$8.0 bn

# Strengthened countries via insurance?

New Zealand



Haiti



<b>Differences</b>	<b>New Zealand</b>	<b>Haiti</b>
Fatalities	0	220'000
Destruction / GDP ( <i>stock</i> )	- 9%	- 121%
Growth impact ( <i>flow</i> )	+ 0.2%	- 5.1%
Insurance coverage	81%	Less than 1%



# Conclusions from the real life example

## Two islands – a world apart?

Insurance coverage: significant differences

- Availability of insurance / reinsurance is essential
- Weight of additional factors

Regulation and supervision

- Importance of IAIS Insurance Core Principles (ICPs)
- Significance of international cooperation among supervisors and regulators, including recognition



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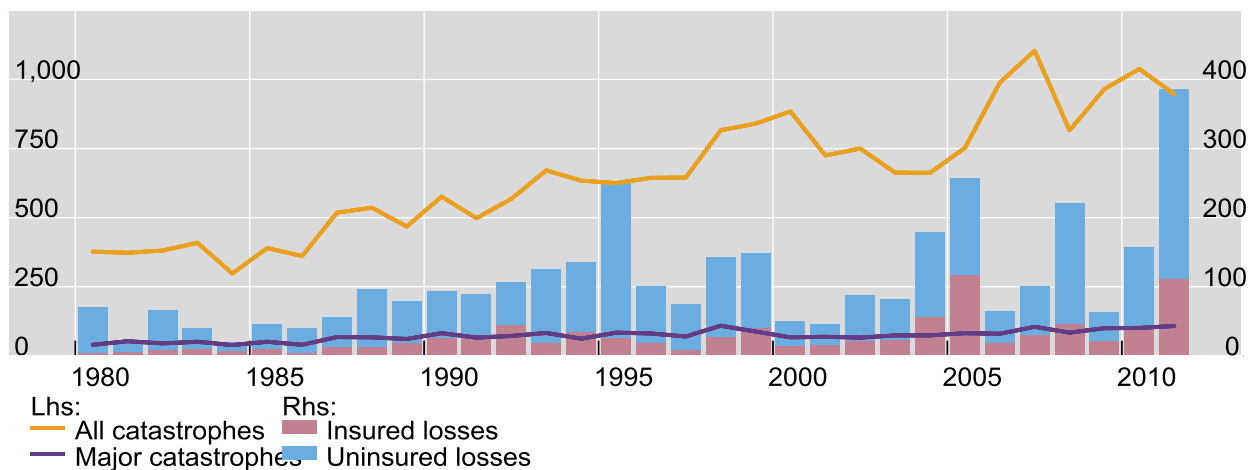


## 2. Natural catastrophes worldwide

### Frequencies and losses

All natural catastrophes  
Frequency

USD bn



Sources: Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters EM-DAT database; MunichRe NatCatSERVICE; authors' calculations.

Compare also S. von Dahlen and G. von Peter under: [http://www.bis.org/publ/qtrpdf/r\\_qt1212e.pdf](http://www.bis.org/publ/qtrpdf/r_qt1212e.pdf)

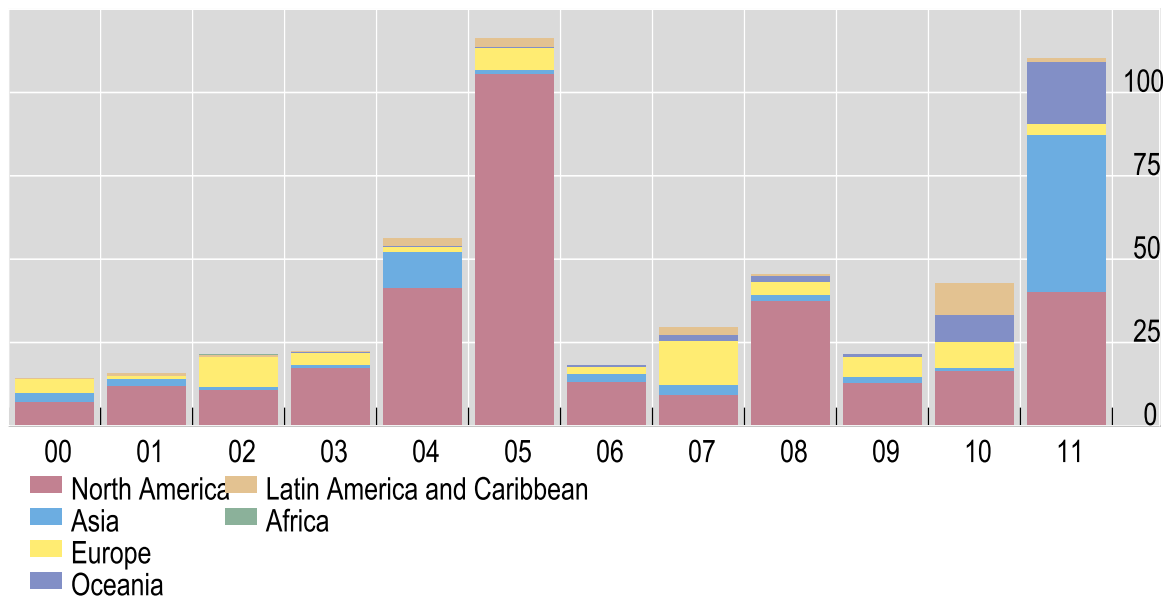


# Natural catastrophes and insurance

## What is the situation in Asia?

Insured losses associated with natural catastrophes

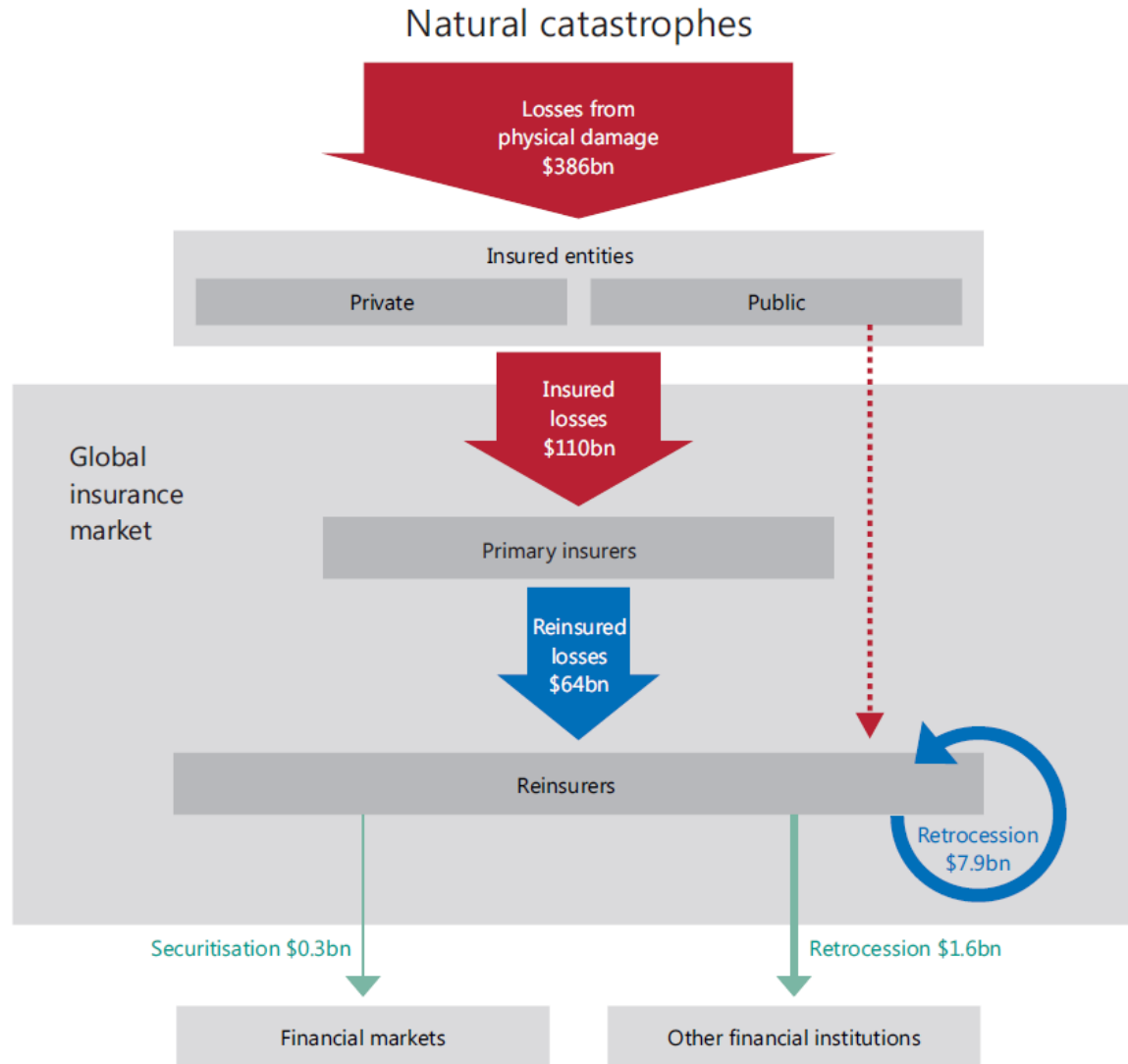
USD bn







# Catastrophe risk transfer

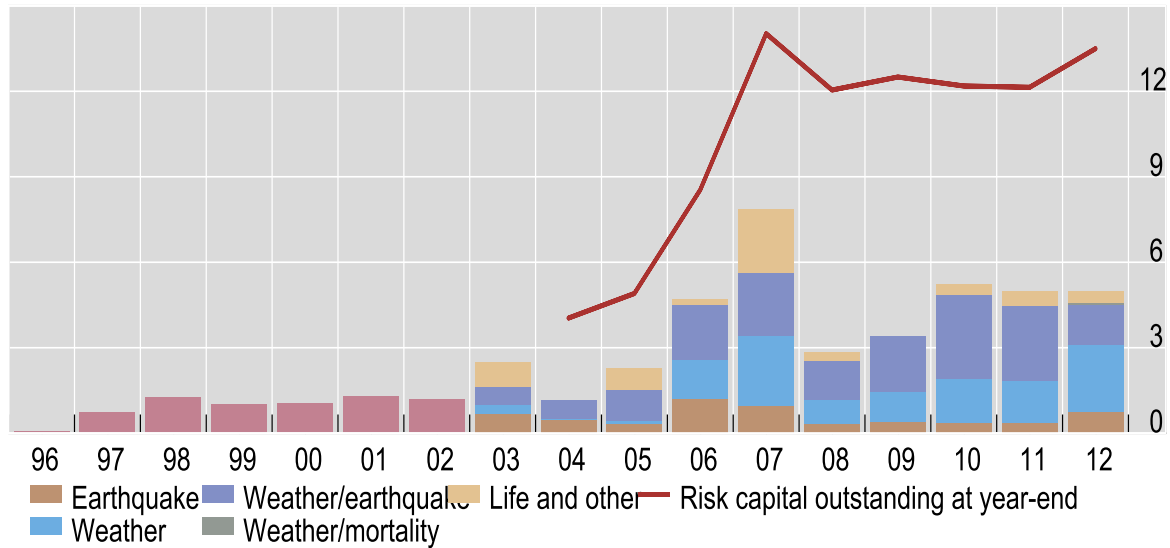




# Catastrophe bond issuance

## By type of risk

USD bn



Sources: Artemis; Guy Carpenter; authors' calculations.

Compare also S. von Dahlen and G. von Peter under: [http://www.bis.org/publ/qtrpdf/r\\_qt1212e.pdf](http://www.bis.org/publ/qtrpdf/r_qt1212e.pdf)



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### 3. Economic growth and insurance

#### **New findings on the GDP growth (our study)**

- (1) Natural catastrophes: negative effect  
*on economic growth* (country)
  
- (2) Natural catastrophes *plus* sufficient  
(re)insurance coverage: positive effect  
– or reduced negative impact –  
*on economic growth* (country)

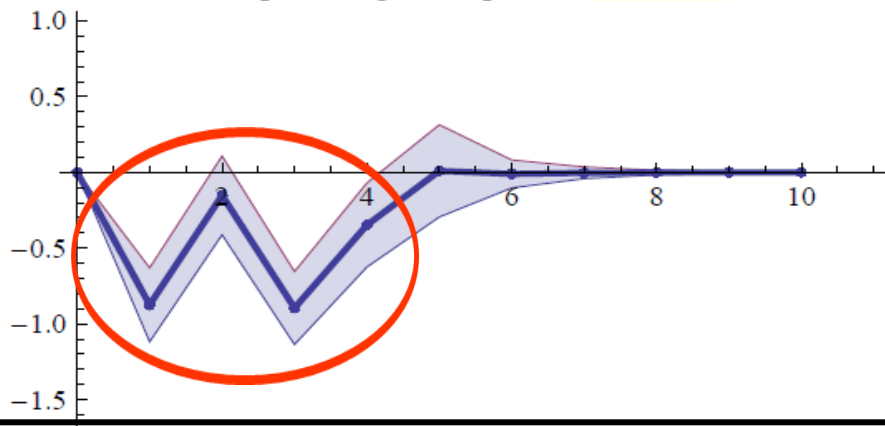


# Risk transfer ...

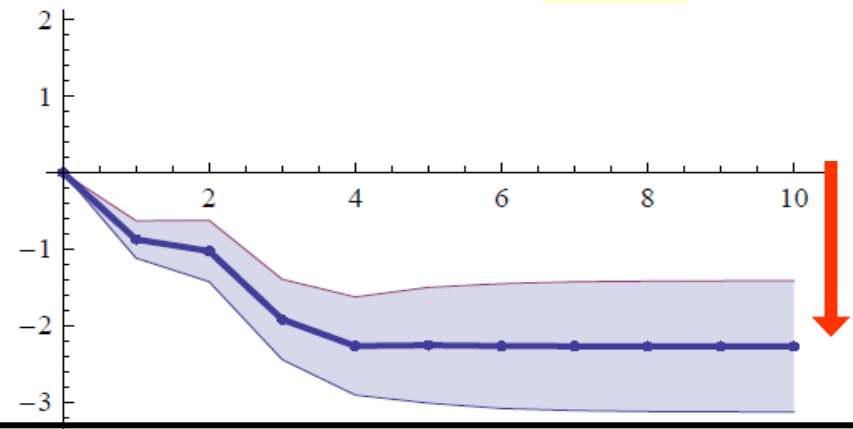
... and macroeconomic implications?

- Deviation from average growth rate (y-axis)
- Development over time, 0-10 years (x-axis)

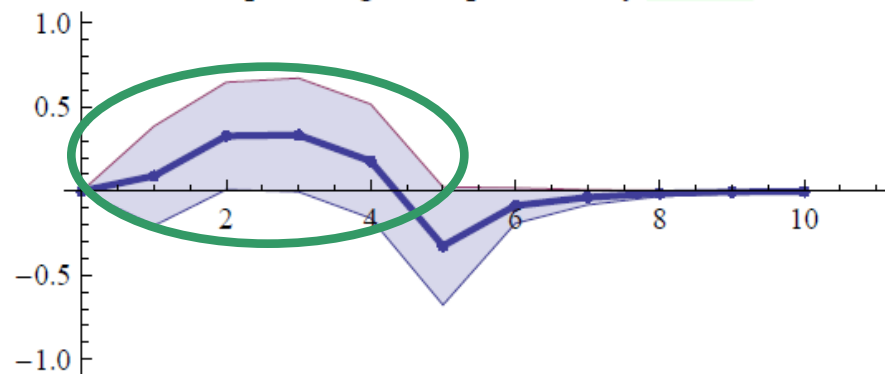
Impact on growth path if **uninsured**



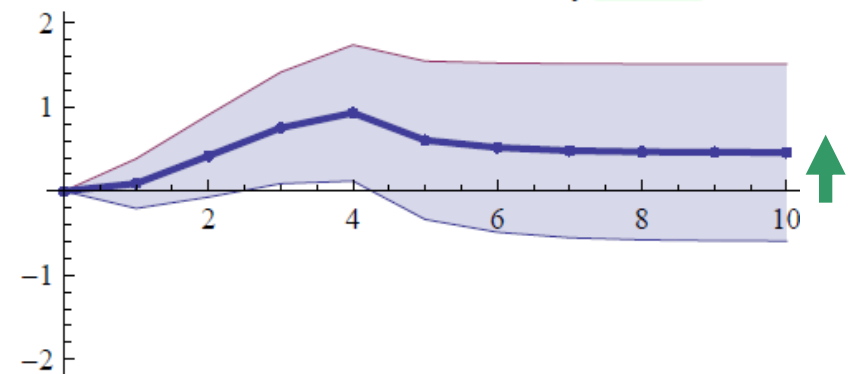
Cumulative effect if **uninsured**



Impact on growth path if fully **insured**



Cumulative effect if fully **insured**

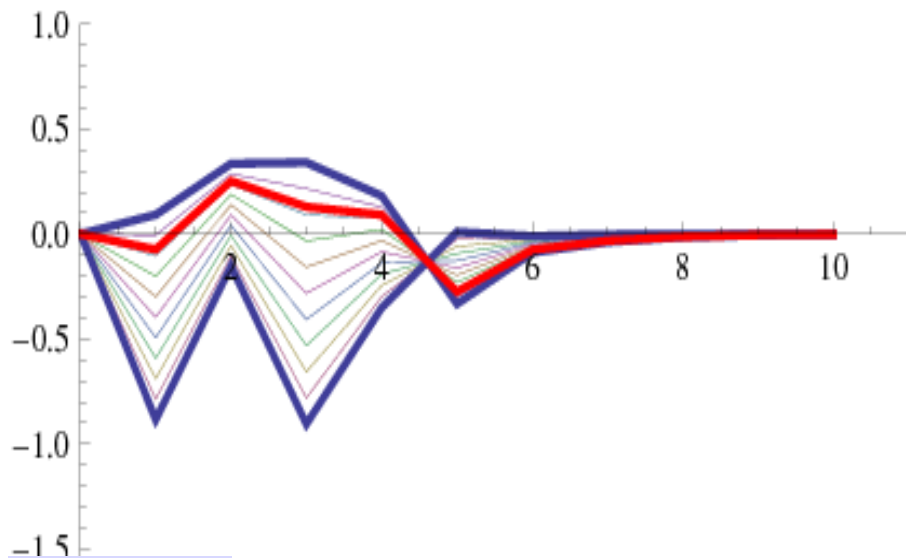




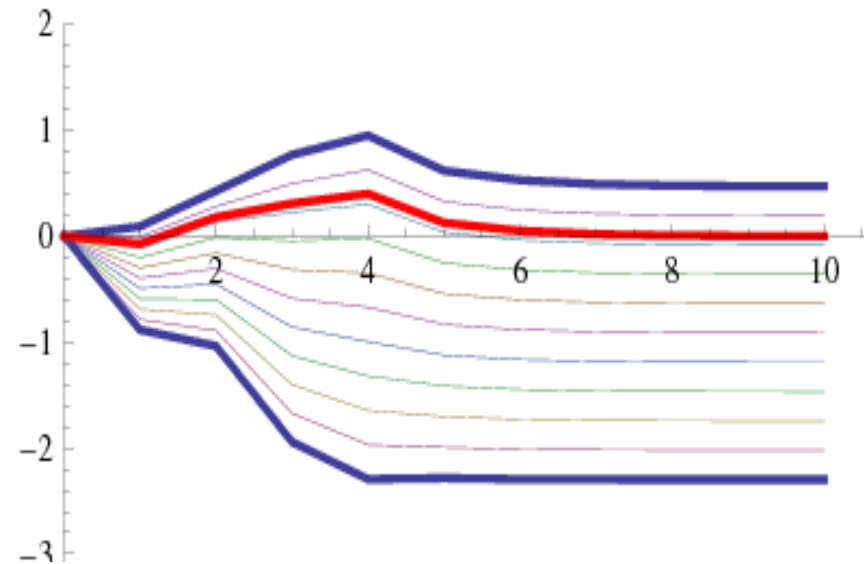
# Post catastrophe growth (GDP) ...

... at different levels of insurance:

Impact on growth path



Cumulative effect on GDP





# Some statistics

Estimated coefficients	All countries	Small countries	Log Lossland	
AR(2) coefficients	(not reported)			
Uninsured natural catastrophes <sup>2</sup>	Impact ( $\mu_0$ )	-0.874*** (-3.63)	-1.421*** (-2.94)	-1.263*** (-3.94)
	Lag 1 ( $\mu_1$ )	0.098 (0.39)	-0.307 (-0.43)	-0.018 (-0.05)
	Lag 2 ( $\mu_2$ )	-0.819*** (-3.59)	-0.848 (-1.27)	-1.032*** (-2.94)
	Lag 3 ( $\mu_3$ )	-0.086 (-0.32)	0.080 (0.12)	-0.143 (-0.37)
	Lag 4 ( $\mu_4$ )	0.143 (0.49)	-0.274 (-0.53)	0.050 (0.13)
	Severity (mean)	\$2'198 m	\$822m	\$45'285
	Impulse (log of mean)	9.34	8.91	4.66
	Cumul. effect in %	-2.27	-3.70	-3.55
Insured natural catastrophes <sup>2</sup>	Impact ( $\tau_0$ )	0.090 (0.31)	0.916 (1.42)	0.313 (0.66)
	Lag 1 ( $\tau_1$ )	0.303 (0.98)	1.441* (1.76)	0.581 (1.20)
	Lag 2 ( $\tau_2$ )	0.237 (0.72)	0.238 (0.33)	0.317 (0.63)
	Lag 3 ( $\tau_3$ )	0.070 (0.21)	0.525 (0.62)	0.173 (0.32)
	Lag 4 ( $\tau_4$ )	-0.390 (-1.16)	-0.937 (-1.25)	-0.891* (-1.77)
	Severity (mean)	\$1'831 m	\$503 m	\$63'790
	Impulse (log of mean)	9.26	8.70	4.80
	Cumul. effect in %	+0.46	+2.92	+0.73

## Insured vs uninsured losses

- Uninsured losses cause significant macroeconomic cost
- Insured losses are inconsequential or positive for growth
- Economically sizeable, statistically insignificant
- Both effects more pronounced for:
  - Smaller countries
  - Concentrated losses (loss/km<sup>2</sup>)
 → Geographic concentration



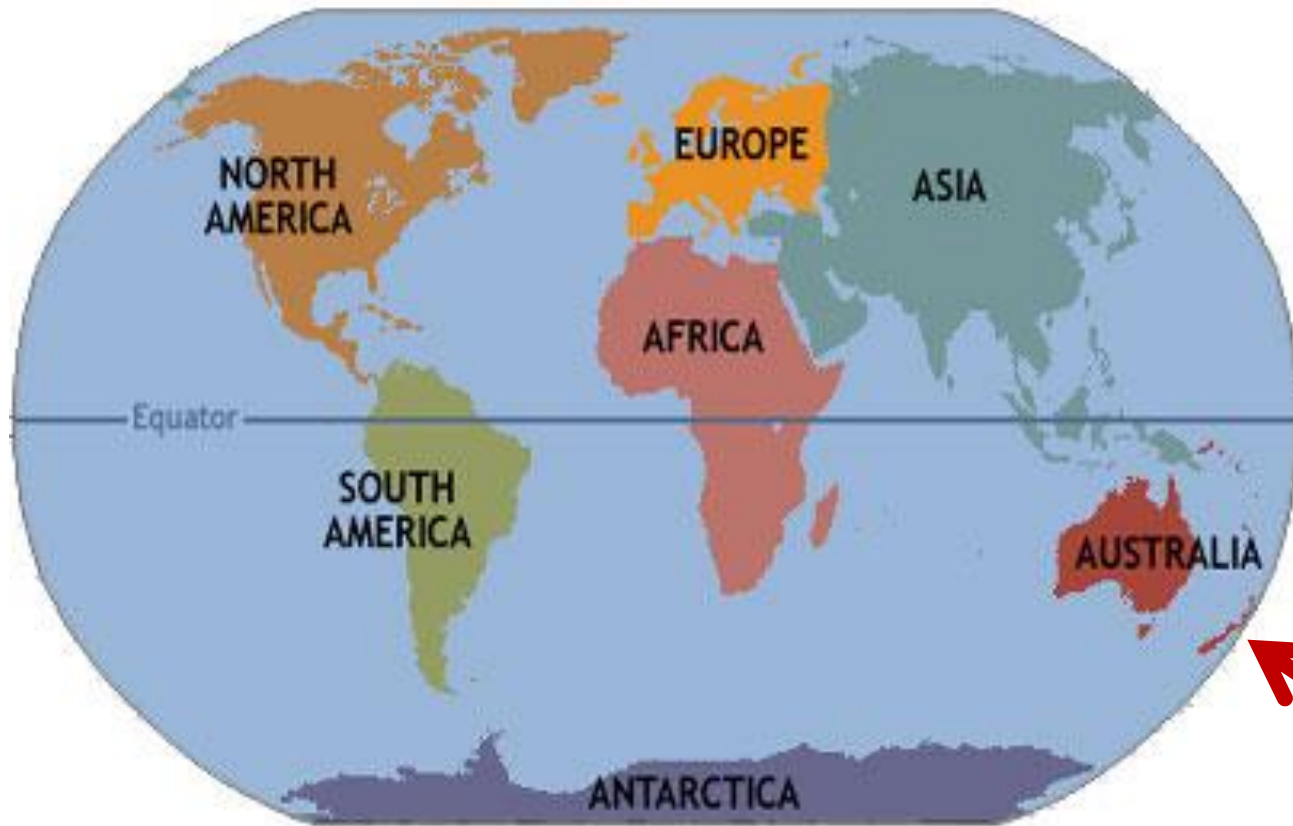
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# Catastrophe risk diversification



## New Zealand

– how and why did the rest of the world «help»?



# Insurance Core Principles (ICPs)

## ICP 13

### “Reinsurance and Other Forms of Risk Transfer”

#### Standard 13.3

“The supervisor takes into account the nature of supervision of reinsurers and other counterparties, including any supervisory recognition arrangements in place.”



# Insurance Core Principles (ICPs)

## ICP 24

### “Macroprudential Surveillance and Insurance Supervision ”

#### Standard 24.5

“The supervisor assesses the extent to which macro-economic vulnerabilities and financial market risks impinge on prudential safeguards or the financial stability of the insurance sector.”



# Catastrophes, macroeconomy, and insurance supervision

## Further readings:

A. «Unmitigated disasters? New evidence on the macroeconomic cost of natural catastrophes»

– *joint work by BIS, IAIS, and IMF economists*

Link: <http://www.bis.org/publ/work394.pdf>

B. «Natural catastrophes and global reinsurance – exploring the linkages»

– *joint work by IAIS and BIS economists*

Links: [http://www.bis.org/publ/qtrpdf/r\\_qt1212e.pdf](http://www.bis.org/publ/qtrpdf/r_qt1212e.pdf)



# Thank you!

## Questions?

Follow-up:

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