

2039: The Future of Flood Insurance

David Johnson and Philippa King IFoA Flood Working Party



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29 October 2018

Agenda

Intro

Flood Re Update

Working Party Update

Discussion



Two Thousand and Thirty Nine

2039

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

This article is about the year 2039.

2039 (MMXXXIX) will be a common year starting on Saturday of the Gregorian calendar, the 2039th year of the Common Era (CE) and *Anno Domini* (AD) designations, the 39th year of the 3rd millennium, the 39th year of the 21st century, and the 10th and last year of the 2030s decade.

Predicted and scheduled events [edit]

- June 21 Annular solar eclipse over the Northern hemisphere.
- September 2 The Destroyers for Bases Agreement's ninety-nine-year rent-free leases granted to the United States by the United Kingdom will expire.
- November 7 Transit of Mercury.



Two Thousand and Thirty Nine



BRITAIN GETS 50

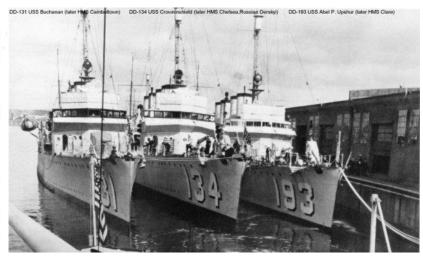
BRITAIN is to get fifty American destroyers imme-diately to reinforce the Royal Navy. In exchange the United States will get ninety-nine-year leases of eight naval and air bases on British possessions in the North and South Atlantic.

This historic defence agreement between the two greatest democracies was announced last night-on the anniversary of the outbreak of Britain's war against Nazi

Two or three further groups of eight will be released at fortnightly

Do 30 Knots-Ready for Action

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and carry din, guos, and grows and carry din, guos, and lilm texpeds tuber—the size used by the British Naty. They have been recently reconditioned and are the Chests.





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Two Thousand and Thirty Nine

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What is Flood Re?



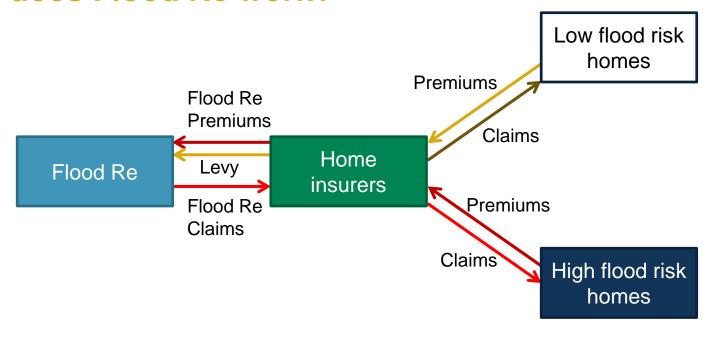






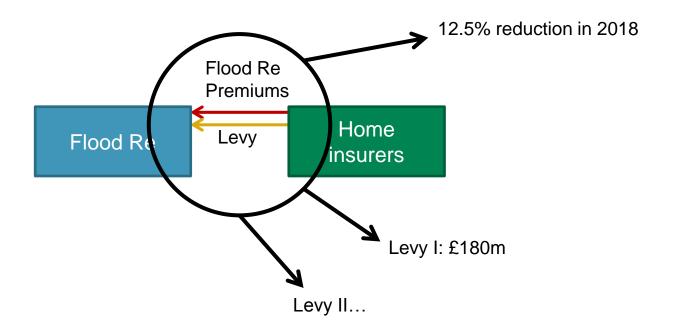


How does Flood Re work?





How does Flood Re work?





"Risk-reflective" pricing

AVAILABILITY

Outcome A:

Market will provide insurance to the majority of high flood risk households, but premiums are at a rate that most will find unaffordable

Outcome C:

Transition not successful –
market is small and very
costly – the majority of
high flood risk households
cannot gain insurance at
all

Target outcome:

Market with risk-reflective pricing exists and provides widely available and affordable insurance to high flood risk households

Outcome B:

Market provides affordable flood insurance for small number of properties (likely those with lowest risk) with remainder of market not being covered

AFFORDABILITY



What does the headline Flood risk profile look like?

- Inherent Flood Risk increasing
- Flood Risk Appetite mixed
 - Market: Appetite for lower risk (evidenced by Flood Re 2039 transition)
 - Firms: Happy with the status quo? Buy-in to the 2039 picture? Somewhere in-between?
- Residual Flood Risk mixed
 - Market: increasing, unless flood risk management keeps pace with inherent risk?
 - Firms: stable, due to availability of Flood re?
- Risk Controls
 - Flood risk management key to reducing market levels of residual risk



"Risk-reflective" pricing

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AFFORDABILITY



"Risk-reflective" pricing



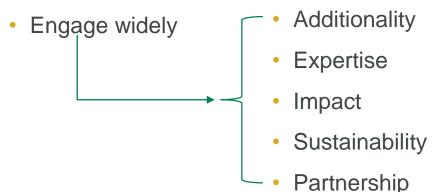
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Flood Re Action

Action to Date

- Raise awareness
- Increase understanding



Next Steps

- Continue with current work
- Develop the role of Flood Re
- Increasing resilience through resilient repair
- Building social capital and strengthening communities
- Incentivising action from households

Institute and Faculty

What did the working party want to achieve this year...?

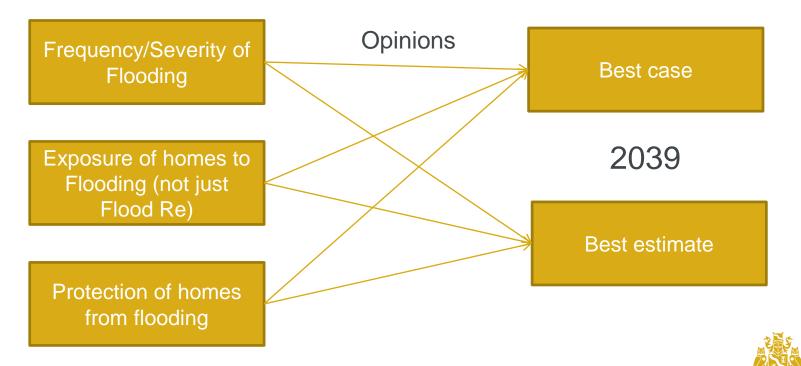
• 2017 GIRO

Potential impacts of autonomous vehicles on the UK insurance sector – Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin 2017 Q1

Chris Wiltshire, Nicholas Silk and Stefan Claus



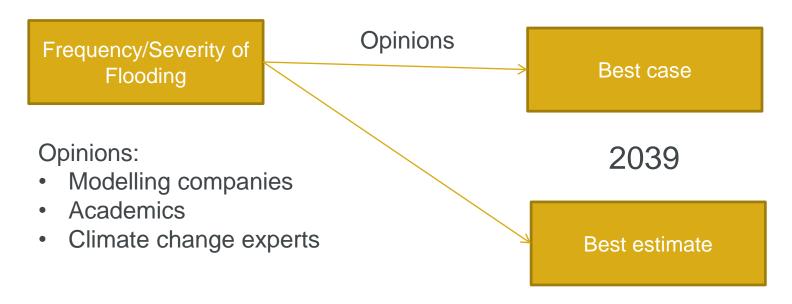
The Opinion Model Idea



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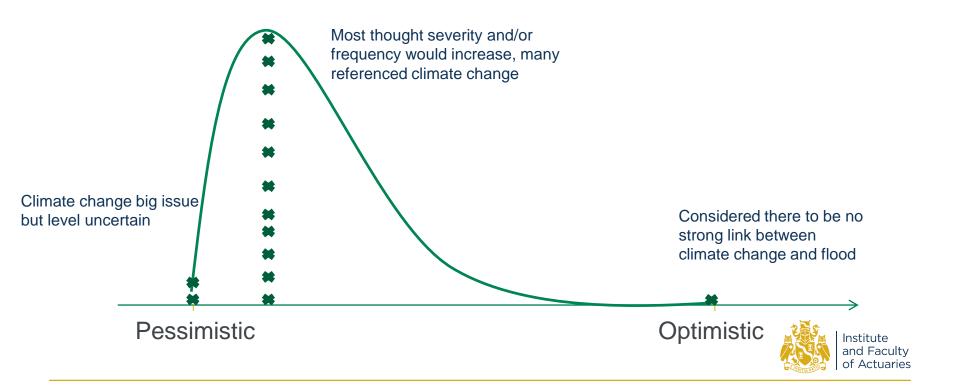
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The Opinion Model Idea





Will the flood picture look worse in 2039?



Key Drivers of Increased Flooding

Emissions





Continued development near water





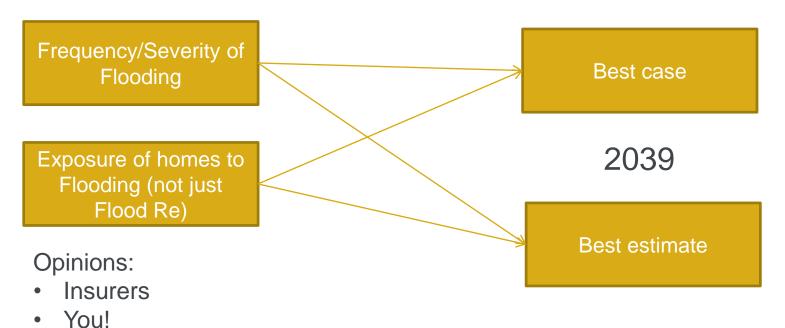
Insufficient defences



Removal of Natural Drainage

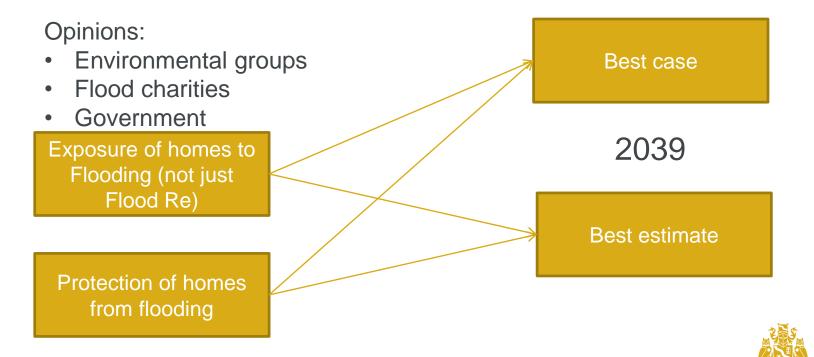


The Opinion Model Idea





The Opinion Model Idea



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Flood Defences – Summary of Survey Responses

~Facts	~Opinions



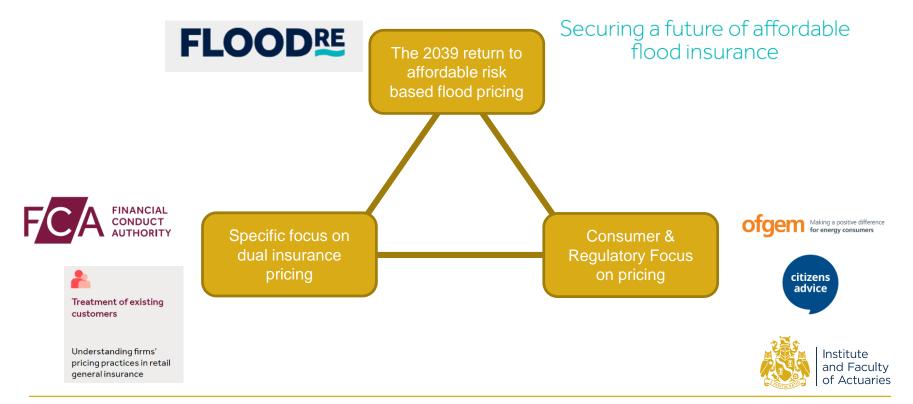
Discussion Topics

Affordable risk-reflective pricing by 2039:

- A. Realism of the transition plan
- B. Risks associated with the transition plan
- C. Unknown factors not yet considered



Flood Re, Insurance Pricing and OFGEM



Discussion Topics

Affordable risk-reflective pricing by 2039:

- A. Realism of the transition plan
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Questions

Comments

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Appendix

Appendix: Questions in survey

The following slides detail the questions in the opinion model survey, as submitted to participants.



Frequency/Severity Opinions

Aimed at modelling companies, academics, climate change experts

- 1. How might the frequency and/or severity of severe flooding in the UK change by 2039?
- 2. Are you able to quantify any likely changes? If so, how large might they be?
- 3. What are the likely drivers of this change (i.e. what would we have to do to alter the situation)?



Exposure Opinions

Aimed at insurers (Q4 for developers for comparison)

1. Flood Re

- a. What proportion of your residential property portfolio would you want to cede to Flood Re but can't? eg due to construction year, being unable to match council tax data, other.
- b. For a high flood risk household, how much more do you estimate they would be paying on their annual premium if there was no Flood Re?

Claims fulfilment

- a. What % of flood claims do you estimate are being fulfilled with resilient repairs (defined as a repair which materially reduced future risk of flood damage to the property)?
- b. How do you expect this to change by 2039?



Exposure Opinions

3. Claim values

- a. How do you think resilient repairs are going to affect the cost of flood claims?
- b. What do you expect the rate of inflation on flood claims to be, and how does this compare to the rate of general inflation?

4. New homes

- a. Compared to today, what is your view on the number of new houses that will be built in the following time periods: 0-5 years, 5-10 years, 10 years+
- b. Compared to today, what proportion of new homes built will be in areas of high flood risk eg on flood plains?



Defences Opinions

Aimed at environmental groups, flood charities, government (Q3 to loss adjusters/resistance resilience companies)

Government spend

- a. By 2039, how much will the government have spent on flood defences (excluding property level grants)?
- b. How much investment in flood defences would you say is needed in the UK by 2039?

2. Property Flood Resistance

- a. Assuming nothing changes from the current position, by 2039 what proportion of high risk households will have taken preventative measures to protect their homes from flooding?
- b. What would need to happen to get over 90% of high risk households to do

Defences Opinions

3. Property Flood Resilience

- a. By 2039, what proportion of insurers will be offering resistant and resilient repairs as standard?
- b. What would need to happen to increase the current levels to 100%?
- c. What would be the benefits of insurers offering resistance and resilience repairs as standard?



Appendix

Contributors

- Many individuals responded to the questionnaire that the working party circulated. The responses have been reviewed
 and collated but have not yet been fully explored. There is more to do! Some respondents opted for anonymity. Other
 contributors were happy to be named. We're grateful for all responses. Those happy to be named are listed below:
 - Dr Aliastair Clarke (AIR)
 - Prof David Schultz (University of Manchester)
 - Dr Gregor C Leckebusch (University of Birmingham)
 - Dr Natalie Schaller (CICERO, Oslo)
 - Paul Cobbing (National Flood Forum)
 - Julie Dobson (DEFRA)
 - Jon McGurk (Auto Flood Guard)
 - Chris Short (University of Gloucestershire)
 - Laura Hughes (ABI)
 - Dr Crystal Moore (EA/Met Office)
 - Liz Mitchell (Flood Assist)
 - Sue Morris (Sedgeberrow Flood Group)

