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Reinsurance still needs to demonstrate ability to earn sustainably good margins: Munich Re 's Baden-Baden media conference



19/10/2023

With the key January 1st, 2024, reinsurance renewals fast approaching, there remains an imbalance between supply and demand, amid an expectation of limited capital inflow as the market works to deliver sustainably good margins, according to Munich Re's Clarisse Kopff, Member of the Board of Management. Speaking this morning during **the company's Baden-Baden media conference**, the large European reinsurer discussed the impacts of inflation, the rising frequency and severity of natural disasters, as well as increasing geopolitical risks and the evolving cyber market ahead of the 1/1 2024 renewals.

In light of the changing risk landscape, Munich Re noted a pretty significant rise in demand for reinsurance protection. For nat cat specifically, the firm sees additional demand of around €5 billion in Europe alone.

But while demand is rising, the anticipation is that supply will remain stable.



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Le constat automobile va bientôt devenir électronique en **Tunisie**
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"We don't expect big capital inflows," said Kopff. "Neither in the traditional reinsurance market, as you've seen, we've had a slight pick-up in reinsurance capital in 2023 from the low point in 2022, but it's also fair to say that there is no big capital inflow."

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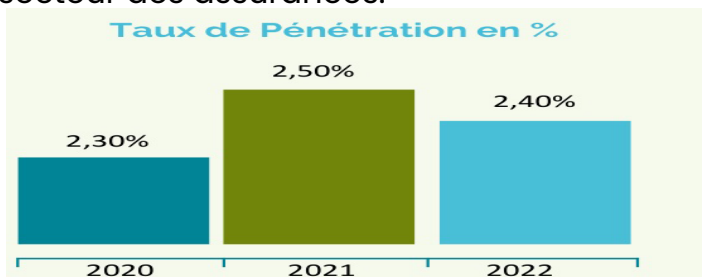
TUNISIE
L'ÉCONOMISTE
MAGAZINE
Tunisie : les assurances, un secteur qui a le vent en poupe
14/10/2023

Le chiffre d'affaires global du secteur des assurances en Tunisie a atteint, en 2022, 3 184,955 MDT contre 2 833,204 MDT en 2021, soit un taux de croissance de 12,42% en 2022.

C'est ce qui ressort du rapport annuel sur «Le marché tunisien des assurances pour l'année 2022», récemment publié par la Fédération tunisienne des sociétés d'assurances (Ftusa).

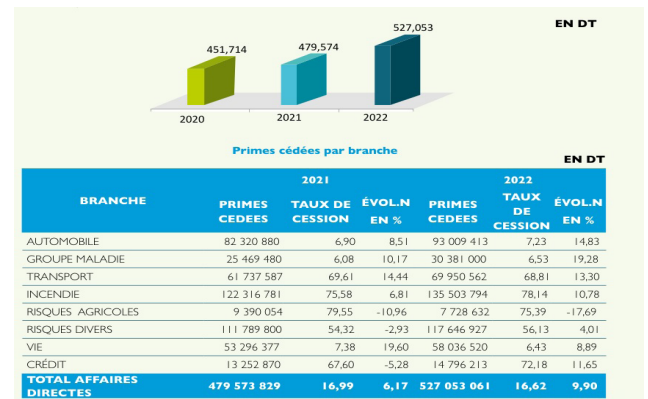
Le taux de pénétration de l'assurance dans l'économie nationale (total des primes émises par rapport au produit intérieur brut) est passé de 2,50% en 2021 à 2,40% en 2022.

En 2022, le marché tunisien des assurances a enregistré des primes émises (assurance non vie et assurance vie) à 3 184,955 MDT en 2022 contre 2 833,204 MDT en 2021, soit une augmentation de 12,42%, contre 10,23% en 2021, a révélé le rapport qui porte sur le secteur des assurances.


Une progression de 8,08%

En effet, les primes émises en assurance non vie ont atteint 2 281,770 MDT en 2022 contre 2 111,221 MDT en 2021, enregistrant ainsi une progression de 8,08% par rapport à 2021. Elles représentent, en 2022, 71,64% du total des émissions contre 74,52% en 2021.

Pour les primes émises en assurance vie, elles s'élèvent à 903,185 MDT en 2022 contre 721,983 MDT en 2021, soit une hausse de 25,10% en 2022 (contre une augmentation de 15,71% en 2021). Ces primes représentent 28,36% du total des émissions contre 25,48% en 2021.



Augmentation de la prime d'assurance moyenne par habitant en 2022

Selon le rapport, la prime d'assurance moyenne par habitant est passée de 241 dinars (D) en 2021 (180 D en assurance non vie et 61 D en assurance vie) à 270 D en 2022 (193 D en assurance non vie et 77 D en assurance vie).

Cette prime moyenne par habitant n'a cessé de croître durant les trois dernières années, explique la Ftusa dans son rapport. Elle comporte une part importante afférente à l'assurance automobile dont la prime moyenne par habitant est de 108 dinars en 2022 (contre 101 dinars en 2021). En ce qui concerne les primes émises par branche, la structure du marché reste inchangée, l'assurance automobile occupe toujours la première place des émissions totales avec 40,40% en 2022 contre 42,35% en 2021. Elle est suivie de la branche assurance vie qui représente 28,36% en 2022 contre 25,48% en 2021.

Pour les primes émises des entreprises d'assurances qui pratiquent les opérations directes, elles ont atteint 3 170,597 MDT en 2022, contre 2 821,926 MDT en 2021. Soit une progression de 12,36% en 2022 contre 10,23% en 2021.

Zoom sur les sinistres

En effet, les sinistres réglés au titre des affaires directes ont atteint, en 2022, 1 735,599 MDT, contre 1 636,254 MDT en 2021. Ce qui correspond à une augmentation de 6,07% en 2022. Quant aux frais de gestion, ils ont progressé, en 2022, de 7,96%, pour se situer à 729,987 MDT en 2022 contre 676,153 MDT en 2021.

Le résultat technique de l'exercice s'est amélioré en 2022. Il enregistre un excédent de 218,612 MDT contre un excédent de 199,910 MDT en 2021.

Le constat à l'amiable d'accident auto deviendra bientôt électronique et en ligne

12/10/2023

La Fédération Tunisienne des sociétés d'Assurances (FTUSA) a lancé un appel d'offres pour le choix d'un cabinet pour l'accompagner dans la mise en place d'un constat électronique.

Dans une optique d'amélioration des services rendus aux assurés et la facilitation des procédures de gestion de la sinistralité de la branche automobile, la Fédération se propose de lancer une consultation d'un bureau spécialisé dans la digitalisation du constat automobile afin de l'accompagner dans la mise en place d'une plateforme au sein de la FTUSA et des entreprises d'assurances.

L'objectif, selon la FTUSA, est l'amélioration du parcours client, une meilleure qualité de service, la fidélisation des clients avec de nouveaux services et la minimisation des cas de fraude.

L'appel d'offres est ouvert aux sociétés spécialisées. Les candidats intéressés par le présent appel d'offres peuvent retirer les termes de référence moyennant le versement en espèce d'un montant de 500 dinars sur présentation de la carte d'identité nationale et du caché de l'entreprise.

Les soumissionnaires devront faire parvenir leurs offres au plus tard le 20 octobre 2023 à midi.

La BCT maintient inchangé son taux directeur à 8%

18 /10/2023

Le Conseil d'Administration de la Banque Centrale de Tunisie s'est réuni le 18 octobre 2023 et a passé en revue les récents développements économiques et financiers et les perspectives de l'inflation.

Sur le plan international, la détente graduelle des prix à la consommation se poursuit dans les principales économies. Le ralentissement de la demande a atténué les pressions sur la formation des prix et a favorisé une décélération de l'inflation. Néanmoins, les risques autour d'une reprise des tensions sur les prix internationaux, émanant de l'aggravation des crises géopolitiques, pourraient entraver le processus désinflationniste à l'échelle mondiale. Le durcissement des conditions financières pourrait se poursuivre sur une période prolongée afin de soutenir le retour de l'inflation aux cibles des banques centrales.

Sur le plan national, les derniers indicateurs conjoncturels disponibles se sont relativement améliorés. Ce renforcement aurait pour origine le regain de dynamisme du secteur touristique et des activités connexes ainsi que la bonne tenue des industries exportatrices. Néanmoins, l'aggravation du stress hydrique persistant a continué à peser significativement sur la trajectoire de la croissance économique. S'agissant du secteur extérieur, le Conseil note une réduction notable du déficit courant qui s'est établi à 3.461 MDT (ou 2,2% du PIB), à fin septembre 2023, contre un déficit de 10.387 MDT (ou 7,2% du PIB) une année auparavant. Cette atténuation porte la marque de la poursuite de la réduction du déficit commercial (FOB-FOB) qui s'est élevé au terme du mois de septembre 2023 à 11,6 milliards de dinars contre 17 milliards à fin septembre 2022. Également, la balance des opérations courantes a profité de la bonne performance des recettes touristiques et des revenus du travail.

Risques climatiques : Le Maroc se dotera d'un système d'assurance indicielle pour protéger son agriculture

12/10/2023

Bonne nouvelle pour les agriculteurs. Le Maroc est sur un projet de mise en place d'un système d'assurance indicielle pour protéger son agriculture contre les risques climatiques. Le département de l'Agriculture mène actuellement l'étude de faisabilité technique de ce dispositif en partenariat avec la Banque Mondiale. Le principe consiste à verser des indemnités selon un indice prédéfini pour compenser la perte d'actifs et d'investissements résultant de phénomènes météorologiques ou d'autres catastrophes naturelles. De même, dans le cas de l'assurance indicielle, le processus de déclaration-règlement des sinistres est jugé plus rapide et plus objectif puisque ce type d'assurance a la capacité d'améliorer grandement la gestion des risques et de jouer un rôle positif dans la lutte contre la pauvreté.

Le Maroc planche sur la mise en place d'un système d'assurance indicielle. Ce dispositif, qui fait actuellement l'objet d'une grande étude menée par le département de l'Agriculture en partenariat avec la Banque Mondiale, permettra à l'Etat de transférer le risque financier inhérent à la sécheresse et de lisser dans le temps le coût y afférent. Le souscripteur et le bénéficiaire de l'indemnité est l'Etat. Selon les explications de l'Institution de Bretton Woods, contrairement à l'assurance agricole traditionnelle qui définit son tarif en fonction de la probabilité de sinistre, sur la base du rendement de l'année précédente, l'assurance indicielle, utilise, elle, des indices météorologiques, tels que l'humidité, la pluviométrie et la température et collecte des données satellitaires pour anticiper et gérer le risque. Concrètement, le principe de l'assurance indicielle consiste à verser des indemnités selon un indice prédéfini pour compenser la perte d'actifs et d'investissements résultant de phénomènes météorologiques ou d'autres catastrophes

naturelles. Précisons que l'assurance traditionnelle, en revanche, repose sur l'évaluation des dommages effectifs

Le système d'assurance indicielle pour mieux gérer le processus de soutien aux agriculteurs en période de sécheresse Selon la Banque Mondiale, dans le cas de l'assurance indicielle, le processus de déclaration-règlement des sinistres est plus « rapide » et plus « objectif », puisque ce type d'assurance a donc la capacité d'améliorer grandement la gestion des risques et de jouer un rôle positif jugé important dans la lutte contre la pauvreté. Si l'Etat opte pour ce système d'assurance indicielle, c'est que le système actuel de couverture des impacts de la sécheresse présente des contraintes. En effet, l'Etat prend régulièrement en charge les conséquences de la sécheresse, à travers des dépenses de soutien engagées à posteriori destinées à notamment l'approvisionnement du bétail en aliment, l'irrigation des cultures et l'approvisionnement en eau potable des villages concernés. Résultats : des dépenses onéreuses et engagées dans l'urgence et des risques indéniables sur la gestion de la dépense publique. De même, ces soutiens financiers, souvent programmés dans l'urgence, peuvent conduire à déprogrammer d'autres actions beaucoup plus importantes. L'étude de mise en place de l'assurance indicielle devra ainsi décliner l'architecture technique de ce système avec les ratios de couverture et les indices pour compenser la perte d'actifs.

L'assurance indicielle pour les gouvernements et les collectivités territoriales aura la vertu de faire face aux mesures d'urgence et apporter une aide à la population démunie et transférer des risques gérés à l'imprévisible et dans l'urgence par le gouvernement au système assurantiel. De même, ce système d'assurance permet d'éviter les conséquences de ces risques et leur gestion classique sur le fonctionnement des services publics et sur le budget d'investissement », nous explique Younes Lammat, directeur de la protection des assurés au sein de l'Autorité de contrôle des assurances et de la prévoyance sociale (ACAPS)

Afrique



Groupe SONAR : nouveau nom, nouvelle identité visuelle.

16/10/2023

Le groupe SONAR change de nom et devient SONAR Assurances. Les appellations de SONAR Vie et SONAR IARD deviennent respectivement SONAR Assurances Vie et SONAR Assurances IARD.

Ce changement de dénomination est accompagné d'un nouveau logo, dominé par le bleu et le vert, présentant deux mains droites qui se tiennent aux poignets. La société a également dévoilé son nouveau slogan « Avancer Assuré ». La nouvelle identité visuelle s'inscrit dans l'engagement continu du groupe burkinabé envers son plan stratégique 2021-2025.



International Conference on Inclusive Insurance 2023

12/10/2023

The International Conference on Inclusive Insurance 2023 will take place from 23-27 October 2023.

Experts from 50+ countries will discuss and identify ways of accelerating growth and economic viability in inclusive insurance for emerging markets. The conference will be hosted by the National Insurance Commission of Ghana (NIC), the Ghana Insurers Association (GIA) and the Insurance Brokers' Association of Ghana (IBAG) in cooperation with Munich Re Foundation and the Microinsurance Network.



South Africa: Non-life insurance market plunges into red ink in 2022

16/10/2023

The loss after tax of the non-life insurance sector in South Africa stood at ZAR16.4bn (\$863m) in 2022, a complete upset of the appletart when compared to the profit after tax (PAT) of ZAR13.1bn recorded in 2021, says the global professional services company KPMG.

In a section on the non-life insurance market in South Africa, published in KPMG's "The South African Insurance Industry Survey 2023", the authors – Mr Benjamin Vosloo, partner, Insurance, and Mr Theo Odendaal, senior trainee accountant, Insurance, of KPMG, say that the cause of the financial result was Sasria which contributed ZAR23.5bn (2021: PAT of ZAR1.5bn) to this loss following the widespread looting and civil unrest that transpired in July 2021 in Kwa-Zulu Natal and Gauteng

Sasria is a state-owned company that provides cover against special risks such as civil commotion, public disorder, strikes, riots, and terrorism. Excluding Sasria, the industry's PAT reduced from ZAR11.6bn in 2021 to ZAR7bn in 2022. Most of the decrease in PAT is attributable to the "Other" category (excluding Sasria) of insurers, which contributed ZAR3.2bn to the total ZAR4.6bn decrease. The "Other" category comprises insurers outside the 10 biggest.

GWP

The non-life industry reported gross written premiums (GWP) of ZAR140.1bn in 2022. This amounts to an increase of 9.6% when compared to the ZAR127.8bn recorded in 2021. This is a strong top-line performance considering the overarching inflationary and economic growth environments and market competition. With the annual change in CPI at 7.2% in December 2022 and the average annual change in CPI at 6.9% in 2022, the increase in GWP for 2022 exceeds CPI. Growth for non-life insurers was primarily driven by GWP increases, reflecting insurers' exposure to higher natural hazards and increased reinsurance costs.

**CMA implementation IFRS 17 insurance contracts****08/10/2023****Claims**

The claims environment in respect of 2021 was characterised by off-setting factors such as normalisation of BI claims experience, significant provision releases related to 2020 BI claims and higher motor and weather-related claims. The 2022 industry results, from a claims perspective, would be remembered for the July 2021 social unrest and April 2022 Kwa-Zulu Natal storms.

Grid failure

Load shedding-related appliance damage due to power surges added a new category of claims. Some insurers saw load shedding claims nearly doubling over the period. In addition, some insurers reported that power cuts also often led to an increase in burglaries.

The opportunity cost to the South African economy associated with load shedding during 2022 is estimated to be ZAR300bn which represents approximately 5% of South Africa's real GDP2.

Grid failure, largely because of crumbling national infrastructure, has been deemed a systemic risk and, therefore, has been explicitly excluded as a valid loss event by many insurers, reinsurers and Sasria. The exclusion of grid failure as an insurable risk has also been adopted widely by the largest South African non-life insurance companies.

Motor

Some insurers reported that motor vehicle accident claims are back to pre-pandemic levels, while repair costs have increased due to global supply chain challenges and the high inflationary environment.

As the cost of claims for insurers increases, premium rates will inevitably increase and policyholders might have already seen sharp increases in their premiums. Insurers are already absorbing some of these costs, which is evident by the rising cost of reinsurance cover. Insurers are, however, doing what they can to bring these costs down, such as implementing digitisation initiatives, simplifying and automating processes and applying other operating model adjustments across the value chain to drive efficiency and cost reductions.

The Capital Market Authority (CMA) has announced to investors and the public that, starting from the year 2023, the conventional re/insurance companies in the Sultanate of Oman have commenced the adoption of the IFRS 17 insurance contracts as a replacement of IFRS 4 which was issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Unlike the previous standard, the new regulation identifies specific accounting approaches. This could impact the insurance company's financial statements to various degrees based on the insurance contract's nature. It is worth noting that the IFRS 17 will eventually elevate the disclosure quality and thus enhance transparency on the insurance contract-related risks.

Additionally, it enables comparison of the financial statements among insurance companies either locally or globally, which provides in-depth detail to the public, investors and stakeholders. Moreover, the CMA urges all insurance companies to engage regularly with investors and stakeholders to emphasise changes that might occur to the company's business and financial statements to support investors in the process of financial analysis which is based on high-quality data to enable effective decisions.

Saudi Arabia: Insurance Authority empowered to invest funds

16/10/2023

The government has granted both the Minister of Finance and the chairman of the newly-established insurance regulator the authority to invest the funds of the entity and establish appropriate mechanisms for the investments. The Saudi Council of Ministers, which is the Cabinet, approved the move as the government intends to enable the Insurance Authority to benefit from its revenues and the financial compensation for the services and work it provides, in a way that ensures its financial sustainability, reported Al-Sharq Al-Awsat. The Council of Ministers has also decided to form a committee whose members comprise officials of the Central Bank of Saudi Arabia (SAMA) with representatives from several ministries: Finance, Human Resources and Social Development, and Health, as well as the Financial Sector Development Programme, and the Health Insurance Council.

Committee formed to effect transition

The committee's work is to transfer employees in insurance in both SAMA and the Health Insurance Council to the new Insurance Authority. The committee will also transfer property, records, financial allocations, and initiatives related to the insurance sector from SAMA and the Health Insurance Council to the insurance regulator. The Council of Ministers also directed the Insurance Authority to review the relevant regulations, orders, royal decrees, decisions and instructions; propose what is necessary in this regard; and complete the necessary regulatory procedures, taking into account the provisions that are intended to be included in the insurance system. The Cabinet called on the Health Insurance Council, when studying its regulations, to take into account that its roles are: implementing mandatory health insurance, identifying those to be covered by compulsory coverage, approving and qualifying health service

providers, and supervising the health insurance system and the operations of the government's National Platform for Healthcare Information Exchange Services.



FRA launches Egyptian actuarial tables for insurance sector advancement

16/10/2023

The Egyptian Financial Regulatory Authority (FRA) has accomplished a groundbreaking milestone in the country's insurance industry by developing and unveiling the first-ever Egyptian actuarial tables, a significant departure from relying on English actuarial tables issued since 1967. This initiative is part of the FRA's comprehensive efforts to enhance insurance companies' capacity for efficiently pricing their products in line with the evolving data and indicators.

The newly established tables will be mandatory for all life and capital formation insurance companies in Egypt, emphasizing the importance of these entities annually providing the FRA with a statistical report on actual death rates compared to the rates listed in the new tables. This data will be communicated through an electronic model prepared by the FRA.

The significance of these tables is exceptional as the existing tables in use have not been updated since 1967 and are no longer reflective of the current reality. Consequently, the FRA, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders, embarked on the preparation of Egypt's inaugural actuarial tables. These tables are designed to incorporate various developments in the data and statistics used for life insurance policy pricing by Egyptian life insurance companies, forming the foundation for continuous updates based on companies' actual experiences.

Claims for nat cat perils to increase 40% by 2050 due to climate change: CCR

18/10/2023

CCR estimates that claims for perils covered by the natural disaster compensation scheme are likely to increase by around +40% by 2050 as a result of climate change, and by +60% if changes in insured stakes (population growth and urban density) are taken into account.

These figures stem from CCR and Météo-France's study on the impact of climate change on the cost of natural disasters up to 2050, which highlighted a "significant increase in the costs associated with global warming, and is a further reminder of the importance of modelling to support local authorities in preventing and adapting to climate risks."

Set up more than four decades ago, CCR noted that the natural disaster compensation scheme has achieved the objectives set by the legislator in 1982, i.e. to cover as many people as possible at a sustainable price and to provide appropriate compensation to individuals and businesses that have suffered a disaster, enabling a rapid return to normal and ensuring the resilience of the French population and economy.

CCR said that in addition to compensating for losses, the nat cat scheme has "improved knowledge of these risks, which were relatively poorly understood in 1982, and has made a major contribution to funding prevention." Though, while the scheme has worked well to date, CCR observed that it is now beginning to face the challenge of climate change, with a succession of years with high claims due to geotechnical drought, "which is probably a preview of the claims experience expected

in the medium term."

CCR added, "With an estimated cost of almost €3.5 billion for 2022 and an initial estimate of around €900 million for 2023, geotechnical drought is the most worrying hazard, given the amount of damage it causes and the significant increase in the future."

According to the study, climate change is overturning traditional actuarial approaches, with the use of historical claims experience and even complex physical modelling reaching its limits due to the changing and non-stationary nature of the climate.

Edouard Vieillefond, Chief Executive of CCR, commented, "Since 2015, together with Météo-France, we have been analysing the impact of global warming on the cost of compensating for natural disasters up to 2050.

"This study shows us that, once again, the costs modelled for drought and flood perils will continue to rise until 2050. Against this backdrop of a structural upsurge in claims, this work should help to inform all the players involved, to ensure that crisis management and prevention systems are relevant and up to date in all our territories. As the last 6 years have shown, geotechnical drought will be the main hazard we need to take into account in the coming years."

Vieillefond continued, "In this context, the question we need to ask ourselves collectively is how we adapt our existing and future buildings to the problem of clay shrinkage and swelling.

"A genuine risk prevention policy is needed, because the insurability of RGA can only be based on joint action by the State, local authorities, insurers, reinsurers and, ultimately, policyholders. There is a major need for each of the stakeholders to get involved and be aware of the various prevention mechanisms that exist."

Global Economy Could Lose \$3.5trn in Systemic Cyber-Attack

18 /10/2023

Insurance giant Lloyd's of London has published a systemic risk scenario of a cyber-attack resulting in global economic losses of \$3.5trn.

The scenario involves "a hypothetical but plausible" cyber-attack on a major financial services payment system, leading to widespread disruption to global businesses. Working with the Cambridge Centre for Risk Studies, the research explored nine hypothetical systemic risk scenarios. The potential economic impact of these scenarios across 107 countries was calculated with an interactive data tool, using GDP as its central measure.

The researchers presented global economic losses across three levels of severity – major, severe and extreme. The damage ranged from \$2.2trn in the lowest severity scenario to \$16trn in the most extreme scenario, over a five-year period. The weighted average across the three severities modeled was \$3.5trn.

US, China and Japan Most at Risk

The three countries that would experience the highest five-year economic loss from the scenario are the US (\$1.1trn), China (\$470bn) and Japan (\$200bn), according to the analysis. The research noted that the recovery time for individual regions depends on the structure of their economy, exposure levels and resilience. Lloyd's said the findings highlight the complex and connected risk posed by cyber, impacting areas such as supply chains and geopolitics.

Lloyd's chairman Bruce Carnegie-Brown commented: "The global interconnectedness of cyber means it is too substantial a risk for one sector to face alone and therefore we must continue to share knowledge, expertise and innovative ideas across government,

industry and the insurance market to ensure we build society's resilience against the potential scale of this risk." In January 2023, the World Economic Forum (WEF) warned that geopolitical instability means a cyber "catastrophe" is imminent.



Création de China Reinsurance Digital Technology

18 /10/2023

China Re finalise la création de China Reinsurance Digital Technology, une filiale chargée de fournir des services technologiques aux sociétés membres du groupe chinois.

La nouvelle entité est dotée d'un capital social de 200 millions CNY (27,4 millions USD), intégralement financé par le réassureur.

China Re met en place un moteur technologique puissant pour devenir un groupe de réassurance important au niveau mondial.

Reinsurance still needs to demonstrate ability to earn sustainably good margins: Munich Re's Baden Baden conference

19/10/2023

With the key January 1st, 2024, reinsurance renewals fast approaching, there remains an imbalance between supply and demand, amid an expectation of limited capital inflow as the market works to deliver sustainably good margins, according to Munich Re's Clarisse Kopff, Member of the Board of Management. Speaking this morning during the **company's Baden-Baden media conference**, the large European reinsurer discussed the impacts of inflation, the rising frequency and severity of natural disasters, as well as increasing geopolitical risks and the evolving cyber market ahead of the 1/1 2024 renewals.

In light of the changing risk landscape, Munich Re noted a pretty significant rise in demand for reinsurance protection. For nat cat specifically, the firm sees additional demand of around €5 billion in Europe alone.

But while demand is rising, the anticipation is that supply will remain stable.

"We don't expect big capital inflows," said Kopff. "Neither in the traditional reinsurance market, as you've seen, we've had a slight pick-up in reinsurance capital in 2023 from the low point in 2022, but it's also fair to say that there is no big capital inflow."

The reason for this, according to Kopff, is that "the reinsurance market overall still needs to demonstrate that they are capable of earning good margin and sustainably good margin."

Reinsurers have reported improved results in 2023 so far when compared to recent years, driven by better underwriting

performances on the back of rate rises and changes to terms and conditions, and also a more positive contribution from investments. But there's still uncertainty as to whether the market will meet its cost of capital in 2023.

Mirroring the traditional market, Kopff said that Munich Re also sees no big inflow from alternative reinsurance capital, which has been "rather stable over time to a level of roughly €100 billion, with cat bonds developing faster than collateralized reinsurance, but this is also not providing a big capital inflow."

Overall, then, there's still a mismatch between supply and demand, which will likely benefit reinsurers heading into renewal discussions as they seek to maintain, and potentially improve rate and terms achieved through the 2023 renewals.

"There is still an imbalance between a rather stable, slightly increasing supply and still more dynamically increasing demand," said Kopff.

"So, that means that the prices, structures, and wordings are still being discussed. Again, we don't like to comment on a general trend of quantification because it's all about individual situation, but it's true that this imbalance is still there," she added.