

# CLRS panel on Capital Markets Convergence

Continuing Innovation in Reinsurance Risk Transfer

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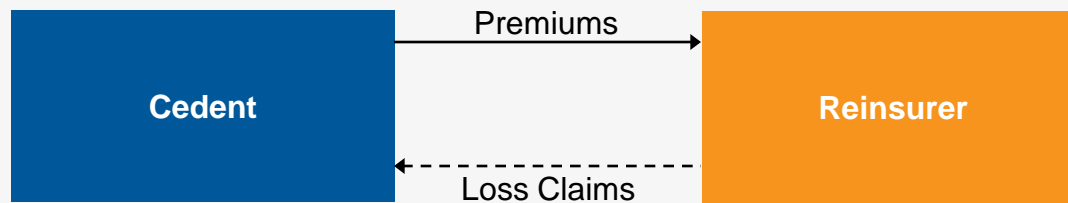
Marriott Copley Place, Boston, September 17, 2013

Munich RE 

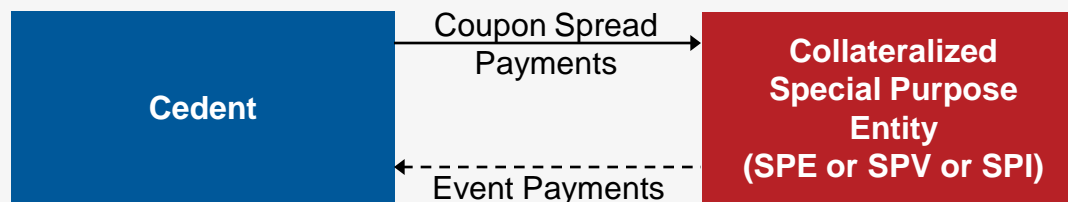
# What is Alternative Risk Transfer?

## What are insurance-linked securities (aka “ILS”)?

### Reinsurance



### Cat Bonds (illustrated with non-indemnity trigger) - Act Like “Synthetic” Reinsurance



We've illustrated the case where the agreement is a derivative (ISDA swap) but, in fact, the SPE can be an SPR - a Special Purpose Rinsurer - and the agreement with the Cedent would then be a reinsurance agreement

- **Issuer Benefits**

- Complement to traditional reinsurance program
- Expands risk transfer capacity
- Provides for longer-term coverage at fixed price (most reinsurance is renewable annually)
- Collateralized cover mitigates or eliminates counterparty credit risk
- Diversification of traditional reinsurance program on a permanent basis is viewed favorably by rating agencies as part of enterprise risk management analysis
- Cedent seeks capital management and rating agency management (generally not looking for real risk transfer)

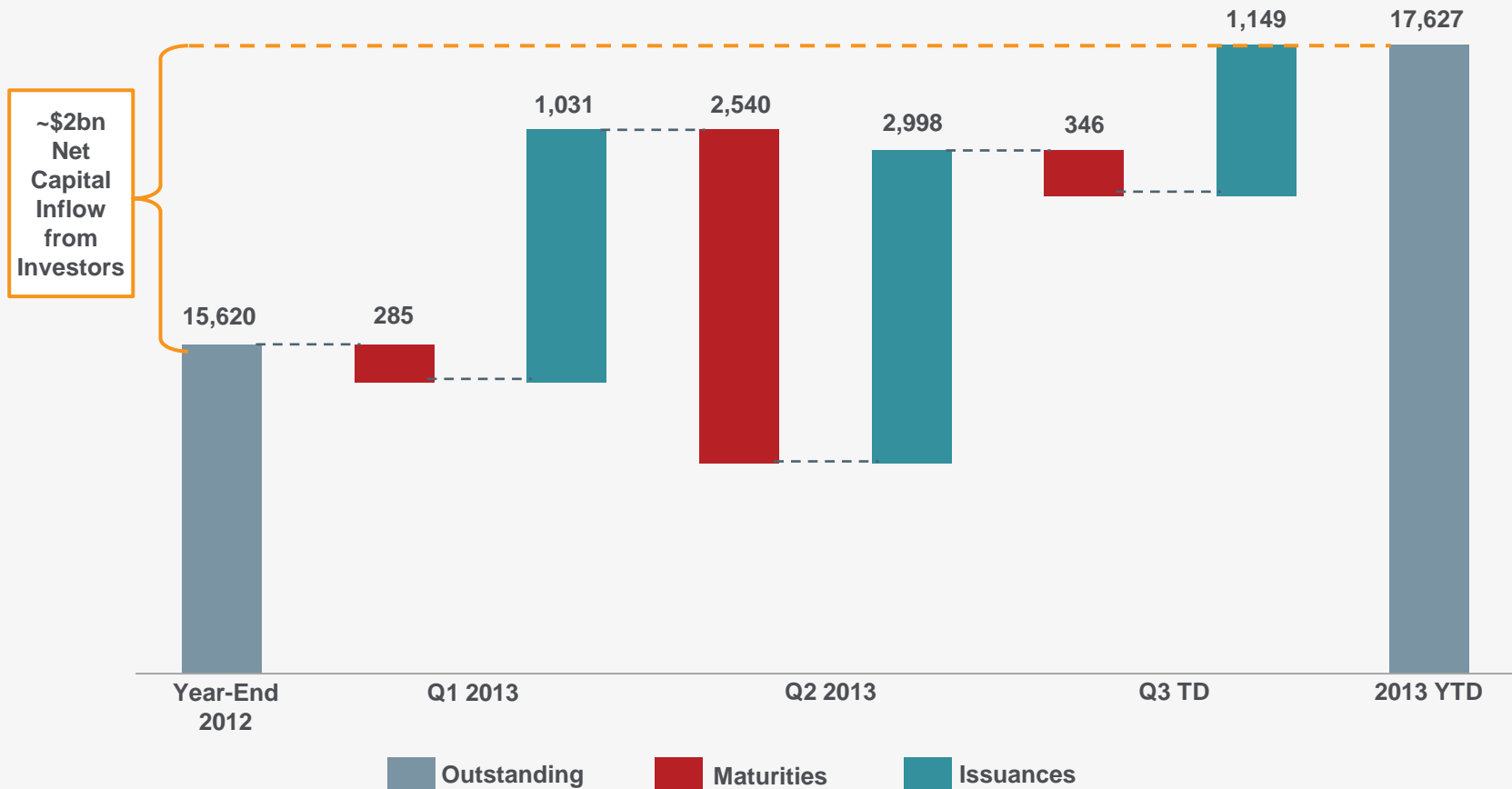
- **Investor Benefits**

- Uncorrelated with other investments (low beta)
- Yield pick-up vs. other similarly-rated investments (high alpha)
- Tradeable security

Cat bonds provide collateralized, multi-year reinsurance protection and rating agency capital relief

# Cat bond market grows as low-yield environment continues to attract substantial investment capital

ILS Market In-/Outflows (\$m, excl. Mortality Bonds)\*

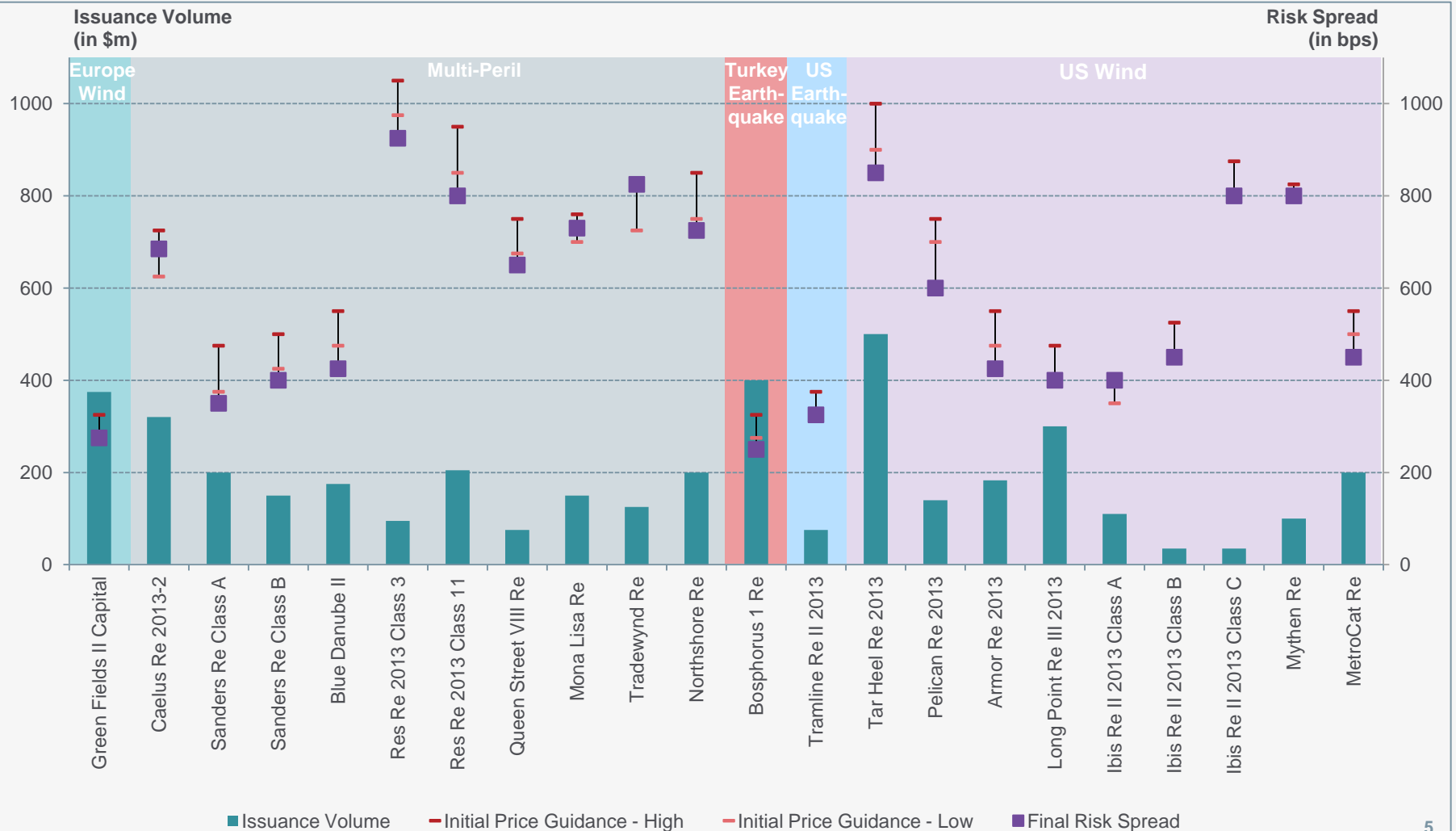


\* Cat bonds with Euro-denomination were converted into \$-amounts using the exchange rate on the respective day of issuance

\*\* As of August 20, 2013

# ILS issued 2013 YTD priced substantially below initial price guidance, as the market is flooded with liquidity

## Volume and Pricing of Q2/Q3 2013 Issuances

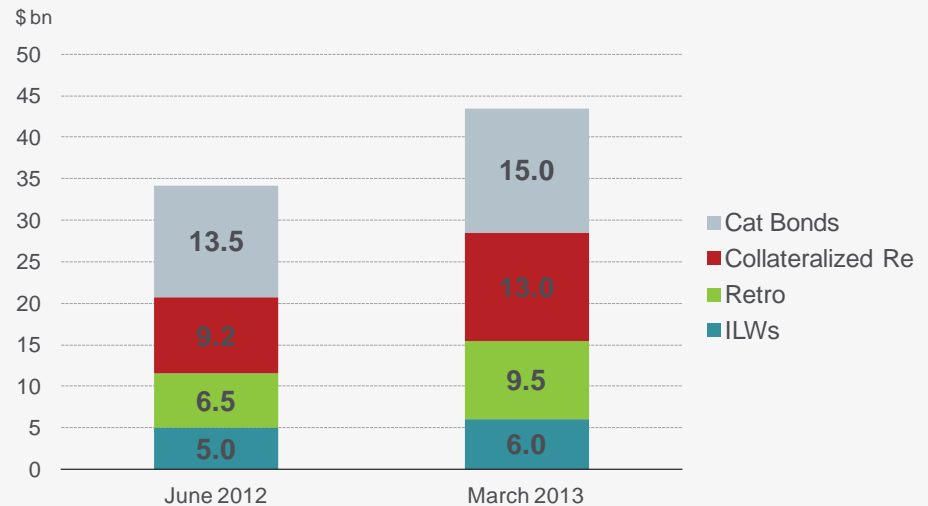


# Events that have tested the ART markets

Income events, not capital losses to the cat bond market

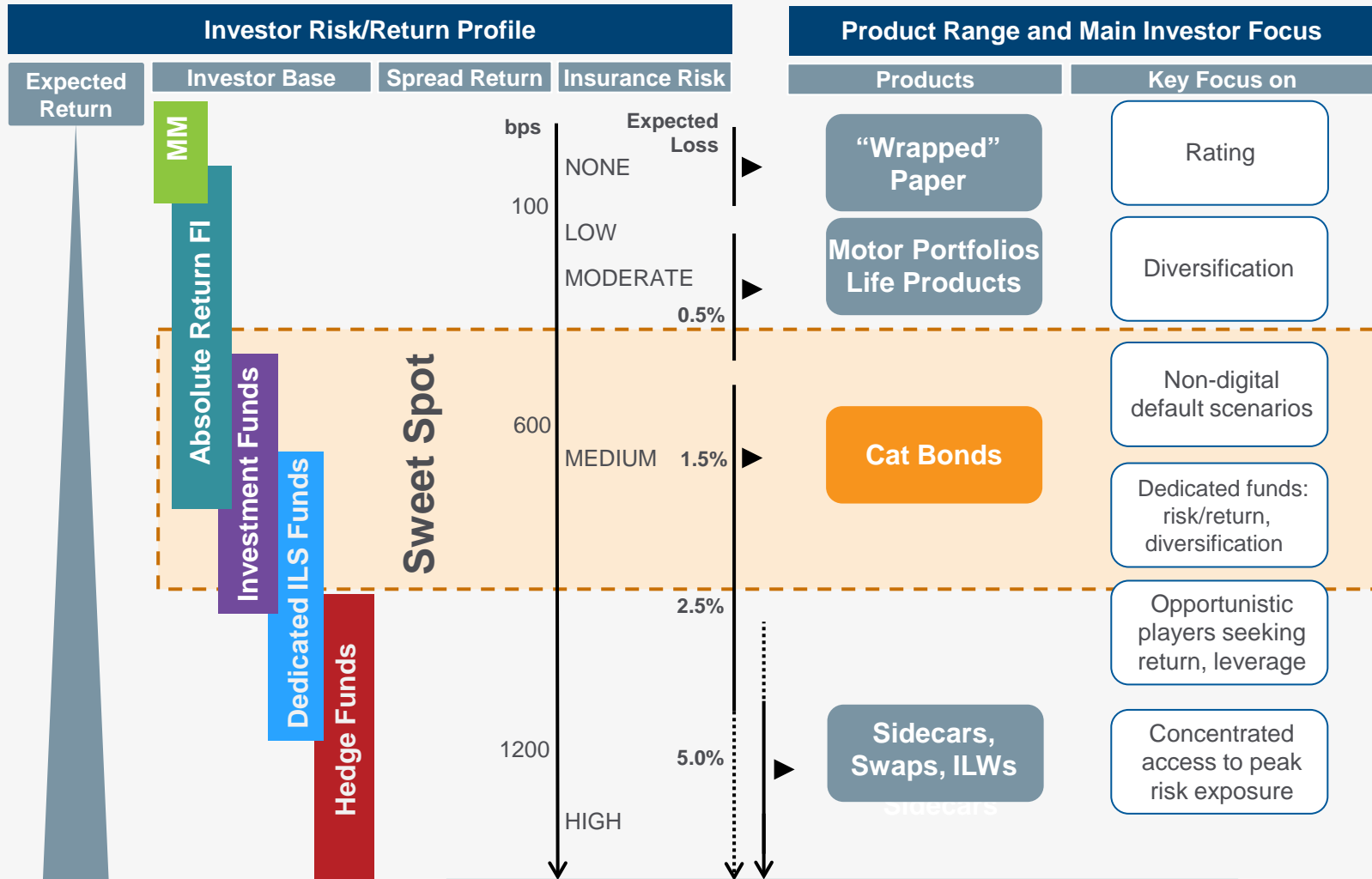
- **Northeast US Winter (2000-2001)** - \$45 million Kelvin Limited cat bond for Koch Energy; first event temperature notes triggered by excess cold; **loss of \$5 million**
- **9/11 (2001)** – \$45 million George Town Re; after a series of events, including Hurricane Floyd and Windstorms Anatol, Lothar and Martin (all 1999) and the 2000 UK Floods, the WTC bombing pushed George Town Re into a partial **loss of less than \$1 million**
- **Katrina (2005)** – caused **losses of \$144 million** for the \$190 million KAMP Re cat bond, issued for Zurich; damage at Murphy Oil in Louisiana also contributed to losses for Oil Casualty's Avalon Re cat bond program
- **Katrina (2005) / Buncefield fuel depot explosion (2005) / Lexington Ave, NYC, steampipe explosion and street collapse** – these three events contributed to total **losses of \$13 million** on the lowest layer of the \$405 million Avalon Re cat bond program for Oil Casualty (OCIL)
- **Hurricane Ike (2008)** – \$68 million Nelson Re cat bond for Glacier Re; Glacier went into run-off in 2010; the bond went to arbitration over \$32 million in claims paid by Glacier and investors successfully voided losses
- **Lehman bankruptcy (2008)** – **total related losses of about \$116 million** – collateral protection on four bonds with total limit of \$585 million (or 4.4% of total outstanding) is proved to be ineffective when Lehman collapses and Ambac follows: **loss of \$72 million** on the \$100 million Ajax for Aspen; **loss of \$31 million** on the \$51 million Carillon for Munich Re; **loss of \$4 million** on the \$150 million Newton Re for Catlin; **ultimate loss of less than \$10 million** on \$250 million Willow Re for Allstate).
- **Tohoku (2011)** – **full limit loss on \$300 million Muteki Ltd.**, a bond that Munich Re had structured for Zenkyoren, which was just 10 weeks from its five-year maturity; also caused **\$16 million in losses** to Vega Capital, a small bond issued by Swiss Re
- **Tornadoes in Kansas; Joplin, MO; etc. (2011)** – total limit **loss of \$200 million** to AmFam's Mariah Re bonds
- **Sandy (2012)** – some losses on a few small program bonds issued by Swiss Re – **\$7 million loss** on the \$107 million Vega Capital and **expected loss of \$15 million** looming for \$80 million Successor X V-F4 bonds

- One snapshot of the markets estimated that ART makes up 14% of global property cat limit
  - \$268 billion traditional (86%)
  - \$ 15 billion cat bonds (5%)
  - \$ 13 billion collateralized re (4%)
  - \$ 10 billion retro (3%)
  - \$ 6 billion ILWs (2%)
- \$10 billion increase from previous year
- Tremendous inflows of liquidity, especially from various pension funds
- Expectation that these funds are not “hot money” but are likely to remain committed for years
  - Advice of Towers Watson, Mercer, KPMG, et al.
  - Several “dedicated funds” have sub-funds in the \$multi-billion, dedicated to advisees of these firms, targeting “4% to 6% over the risk-free rate”



Source: Guy Carpenter, Trading Risk

# ART encompasses a wide range of investments







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