

Impact of Global Warming on Insured Flood Costs

Presented by Tim Andrews on behalf of the Flood Working Group





- Past trends in rainfall
- What the future might look like
- Impact on insured costs
 - The cost of flood now
 - How that might change
- Importance of ENSO

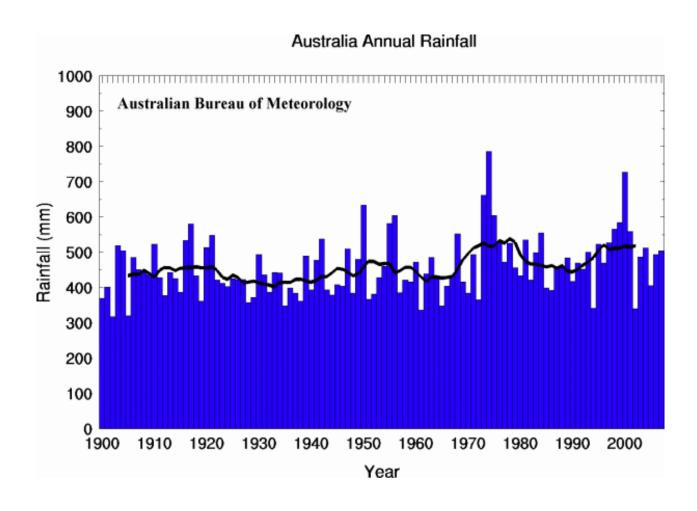




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Rainfall Trend



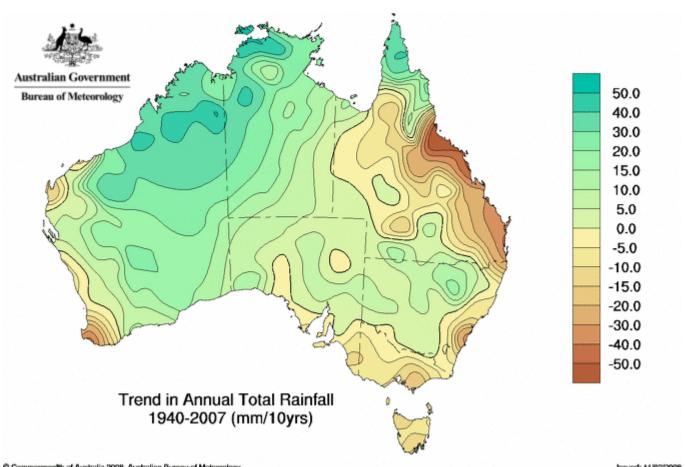


16th General Insurance Seminar



9-12th Nov 2008 **Hyatt Regency Coolum**

Rainfall 1940-2007



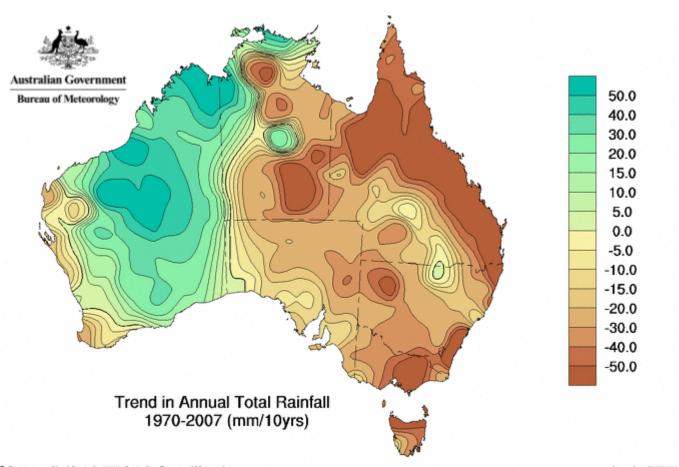


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Rainfall 1970-2007









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What the future might look like

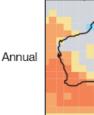
- CSIRO-BOM Study, Climate Change in Australia, 2007
- Probably less rain in most populated areas
- Unlikely there will be increased rainfall anywhere in future

Eastern and Northern Australia 2070 range +10% to -20%

Southern Australia2070 range 0% to -20%

But intensity of rainfall expected to increase





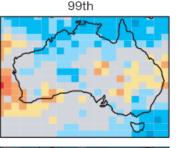
Summer

Autumn

Winter

Spring

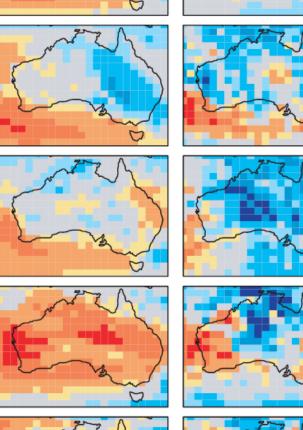
mean



Extreme precipitation

 An increase in daily precipitation intensity and number of dry days is likely

- Measured by amount of daily rainfall
- 99th percentile reflect most intense rainfall days
- These results show there may be a tendency for extreme precipitation to become more intense, except where mean precipitation declines substantially



Source: Climate change in Australia Report: Chapter 5, 2008



What the future might look like

- Storm surge will increase
 - higher average sea levels
 - if cyclones more intense, will exacerbate





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Current costs paid by insurers

- Insurers may currently pay around \$150 million p.a. for catastrophic events called "flood"
- Likely there are also material levels of flood costs already paid by insurers but excluded from above
- We estimate addition of riverine flood coverage may add \$500 million of cost – but quite possibly some overlaps
- Whilst storm surge typically excluded by insurers, some claims paid out under past events



Current costs paid by insurers

- Insurance claims linked to extreme conditions, rather than average
- Increase in intensity of rainfall more relevant than decrease in average
- Hence, flood costs likely to increase
 - And dry soils may exacerbate
- (Whatever) amounts are paid for storm surge will increase also
- What is the magnitude of the increase?
 - Closer to 1% p.a. than 5% p.a.



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- Reality check : but recent experience more variable than this?
 - Leads to consideration of natural variability

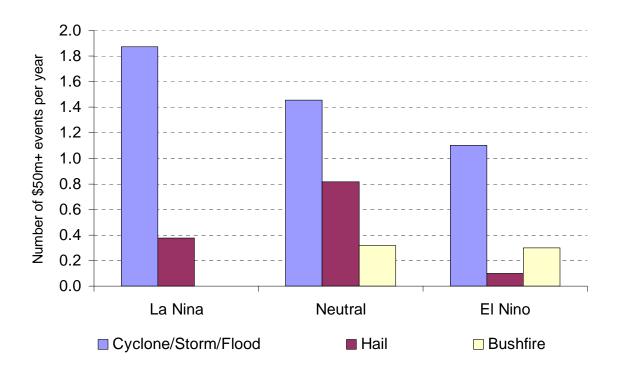


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ENSO Effects

 Flooding is more likely than usual during La Niña years, and less likely in El Niño years, though heavy rain and flooding often accompany the breakdown of El Niño in late summer or autumn.

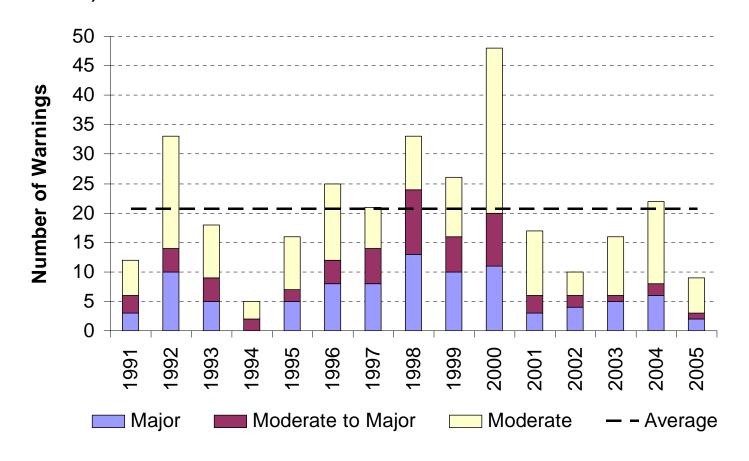






BOM Flood Warnings

 Worst years tend to be La Nina (1996, 1998, 1999, 2000)





ENSO Summary

- ENSO has been and will continue to be main driver of variability that we experience in short to medium term
- Recent dominance of El Nino at record levels
- A key future issue is whether El Nino will be more common
 - this is currently unknown
 - if yes, last 10 years the new "normal"?
- (IPCC 2007, CSIRO-BOM 2007) ENSO will continue to operate and influence Australia, but no consensus on changes in amplitude or frequency