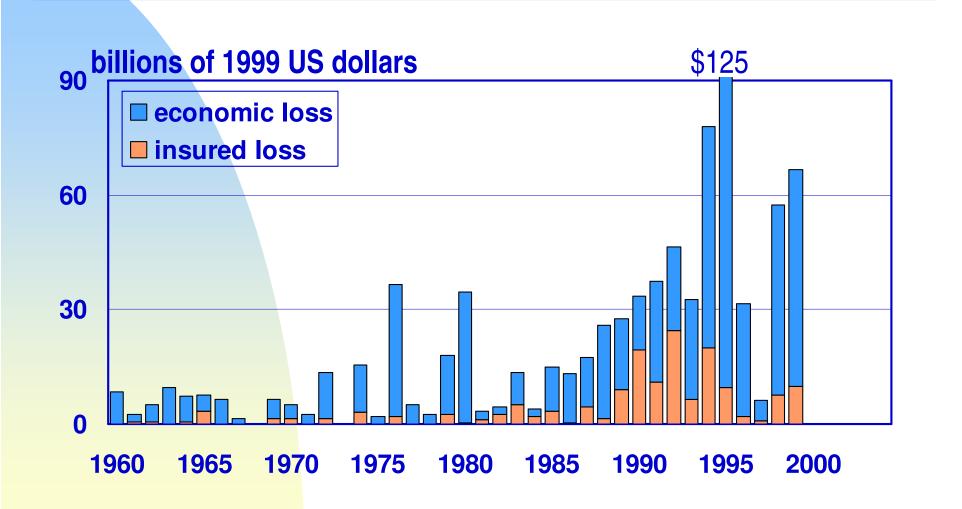
Paul Kovacs

Executive Director Institute for Catastrophic Loss

Senior Vice President Insurance Bureau of Canada

May 24, 2002

Global natural disaster losses



Source: ICLR, based on data from Munich Re

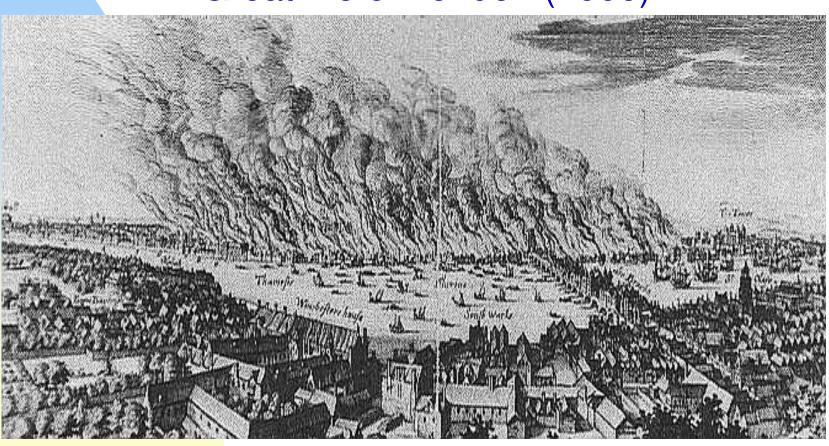
Origins of the insurance industry

Trends in wildfire damage

Role of insurers in wildfire management

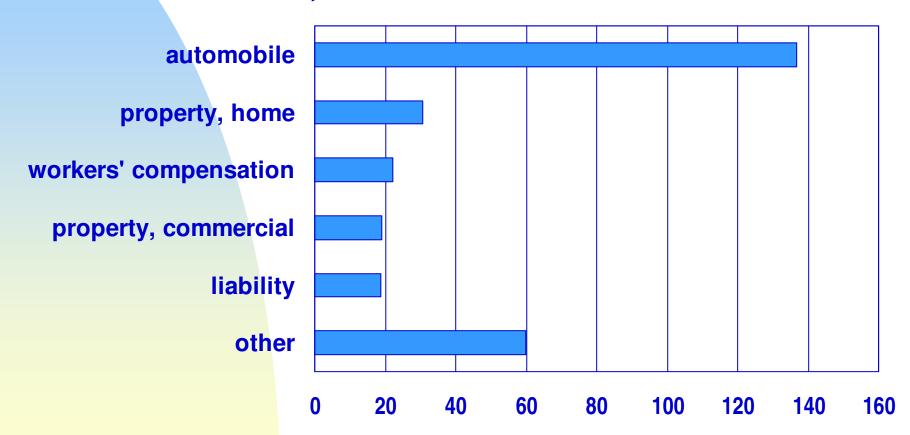
Origins of the insurance industry

Great fire of London (1666)



U.S. insurance premiums

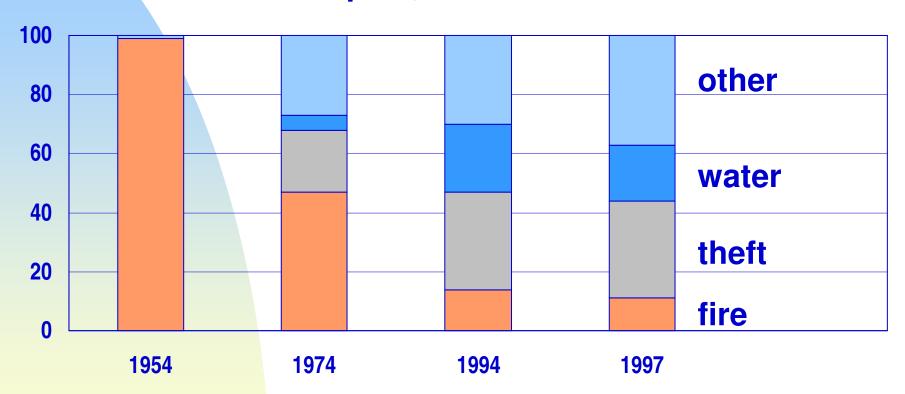
billions of dollars, 1999



Source: ICLR, with data from the Insurance Information Institute

Fire and insurance

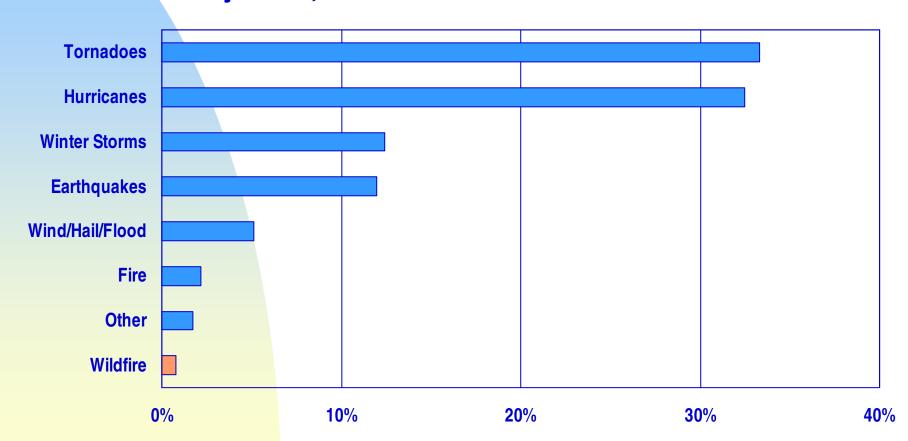
homeowner claims paid, Canada



Source: ICLR, with data from IICC

U.S. catastrophic losses by cause

Inflation adjusted, 1980 - 1999



Source: ICLR, with data from the Insurance Information Institute

Origins of the insurance industry

Trends in wildfire damage

Role of insurers in wildfire management

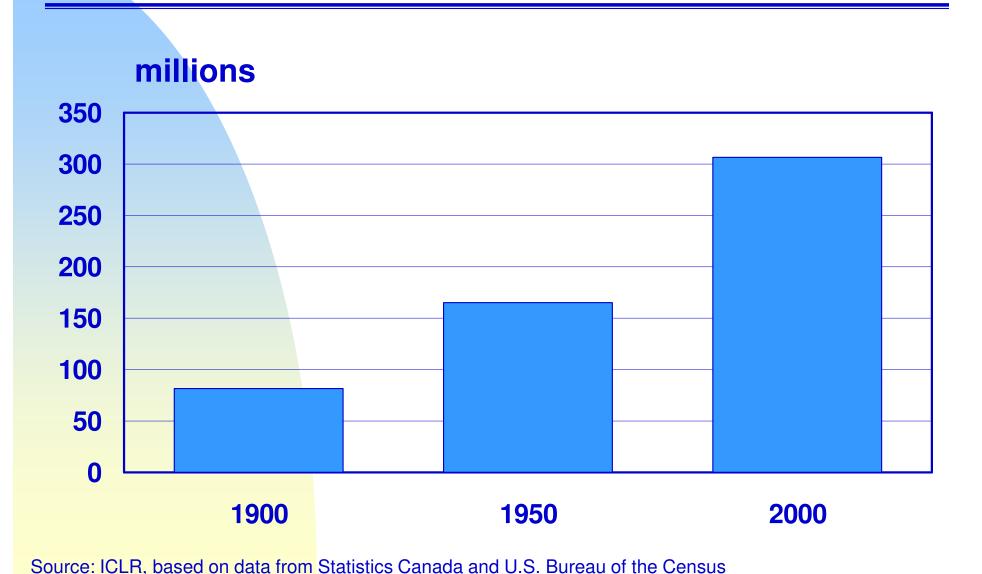
Trends in wildfire damage



Why losses are rising

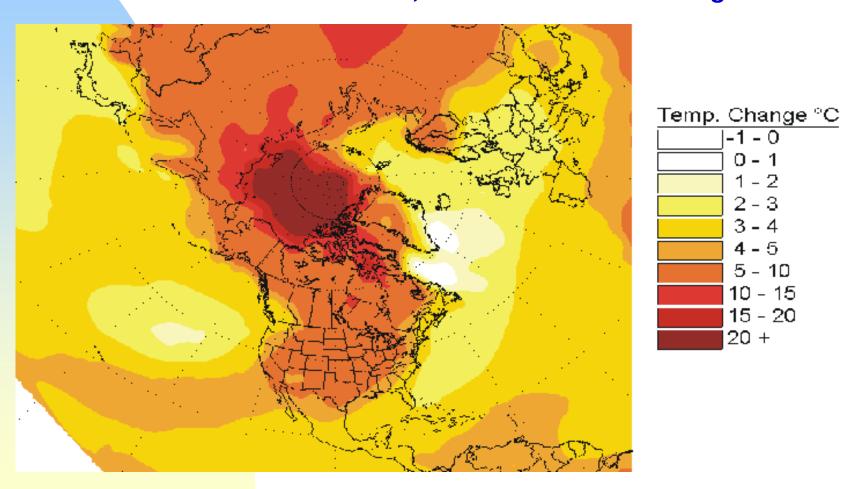
- More people and property at risk
- The climate is changing
- An increase in available fuel

North American population



Projected winter temperature change

between 1975-1995 and 2080-2100, Canadian Climate Change Model



Source: Meteorological Service of Canada, Environment Canada.

Increased available fuel

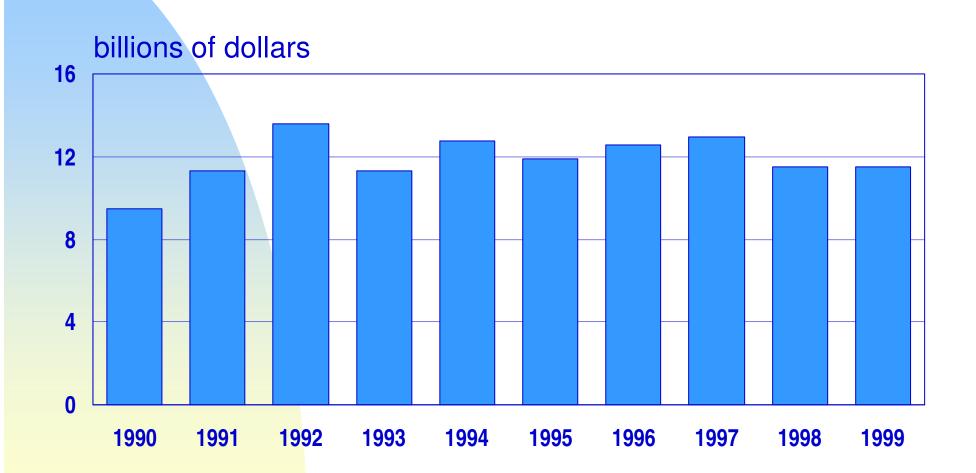
 Decades of effective fire suppression have increased the fuel available to burn

- Origins of the insurance industry
- Trends in wildfire damage
- Role of insurers in wildfire management

Role of insurers

- Compensation for fire loss
- Public education
- Incentives for property owners
- Land use planning

Compensation for U.S. fires



Source: ICLR, with data from the Insurance Information Institute

Public education

- Consumer information
- Supporting research on wildfires
- Industry awareness

Insurance incentives

Approved Roof

	Exposure		Class of Protection							
Code Distance		1 - 4		5 - 6		7 - 8		9 - 10		
	in Feet	Col. A*	Col. B**	Col. A*	Col. B**	Col. A*	Col. B**	Col. B**		
1	Under 30'	0.63	0.63	0.75	0.75	1.01	1.01	2.01		
2	30'–59'	0.44	0.57	0.57	0.75	0.88	0.88	2.01		
3	60'-99'	0.31	0.44	0.38	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.01		
4 –5	100'-199'	0.13	0.25	0.19	0.38	0.38	0.38	1.76		
6 – 7	200'-299'	0	0	0	0	0.25	0.25	1.26		
8 – 9	300'-399'	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.75		
10	400'	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		

Unapproved Roof

	Exposure	Class of Protection							
Code	Distance	1	- 4	5 - 6		7 - 8		9 - 10	
	in Feet	Col. A*	Col. B**	Col. A*	Col. B**	Col. A*	Col. B**	Col. B**	
1	Under 30'	0.79	0.79	0.94	0.94	1.26	1.26	2.52	
2	30'-59'	0.55	0.71	0.71	0.94	1.1	1.26	2.25	
3	60'-99'	0.39	0.55	0.47	0.63	0.63	0.94	2.52	
4 –5	100'-199'	0.16	0.31	0.24	0.47	0.47	0.63	2.2	
6 – 7	200'-299'		0	0	0	0.31	0.47	1.57	
8 – 9	300'-399'		0	0	0	0	0	0.94	
10	400'	(0	0	0	0	0	0	

Source: ISO

Land use planning

- Insurance advocacy
- Land use planning priority
- Need adequate fire management resources

- Origins of the insurance industry
- Trends in wildfire damage
- Role of insurers in wildfire management

Role of insurers

- Public education
- Incentives for property owners
- Land use planning