Insurance, Government and Disasters

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Financial compensation for damage or loss

Conditions for Healthy Insurance

- Homogeneity enough similar, separate risks
- Calculability of occurrence
- Fortuity not certainty
- Clarity about what happened
- Measurability of financial loss
- Insurable interest not a gamble
- Affordability by the insurance company

Healthy Insurance and disasters

- Homogeneity enough similar, separate risks
- Calculability of occurrence
- Fortuity not certainty
- Clarity about what happened
- Measurability of financial loss
- Insurable interest not a gamble
- Affordability by the insurance company

Insurance Company Actions

- Increase premiums and deductibles
- No new policies
- Cancel policies on transfer of ownership
- Require structural surveys
- Compete aggressively in supposedly less risky areas

Total Economic Cost of Earthquakes Contributed by Insurance

Kobe (Japan) 1995
 3%

• Taiwan 1999 5%

• Italy 2012 10%

• Fukushima (Japan) 2011 <20%

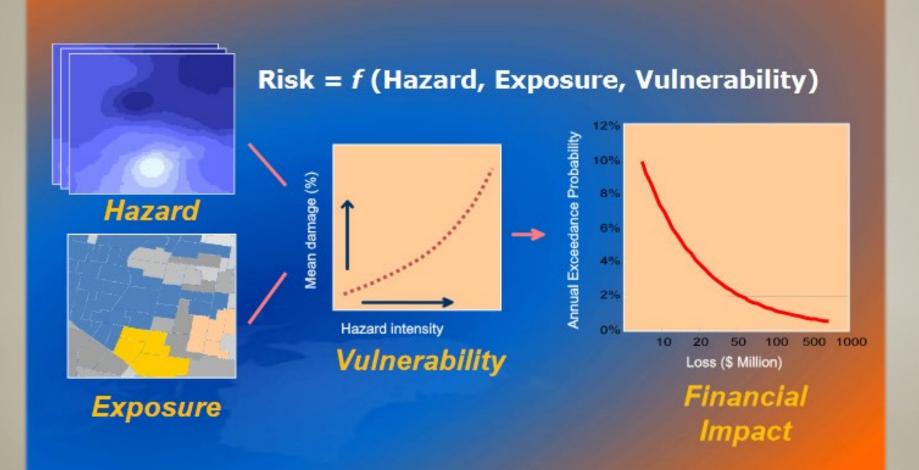
• Chile 2010 <30%

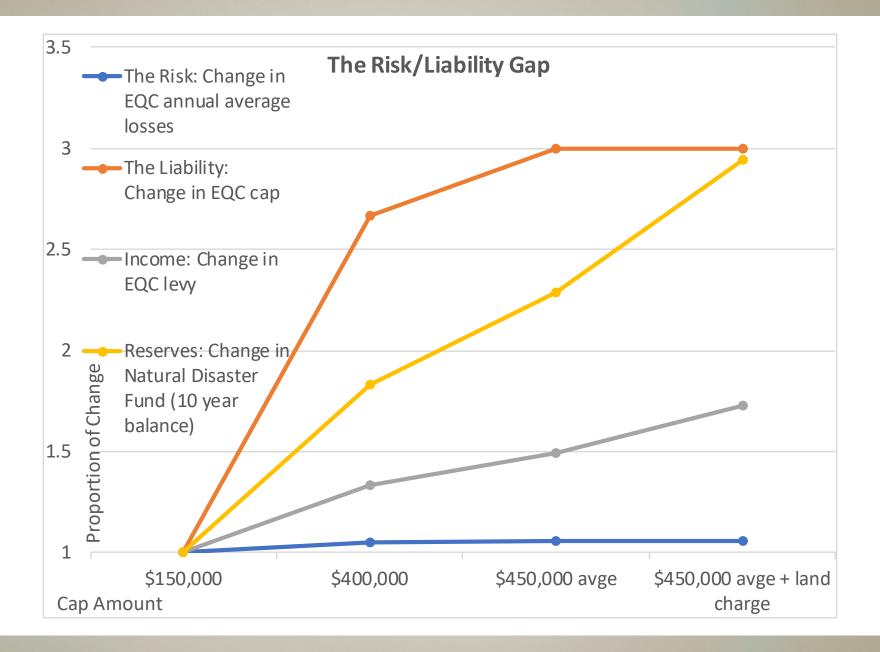
Northridge (California) 1994 <40%

Canterbury 2010-2012 70% (inc. EQC)

Source: Aon

General Loss model framework





The value of EQC

- Discharges Government responsibility for shelter and safety
- Private to social risk/Community solution vs. individual claims
- Lower premiums due to low overheads, no tax or dividend, maximum spread of risk
- One levy rate throughout the country enforces solidarity
- Ability to make contingency plans and contracts, to practise, train, consult
- Invest in public services of research and education
- Puts New Zealand on the global reinsurance map