

Global Marine Insurance Report 2009

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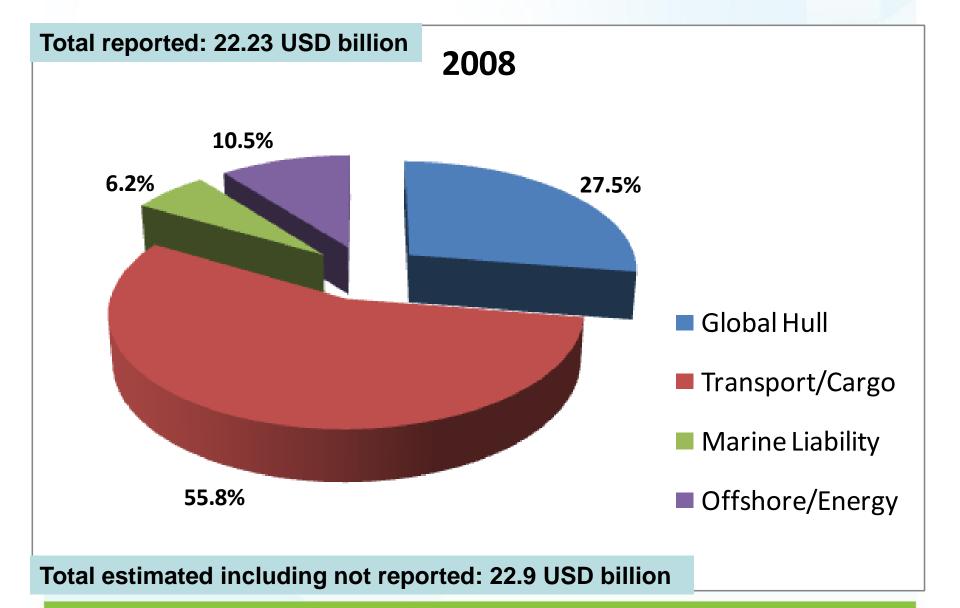
Global Marine Insurance Report 2009



- Global Marine Insurance Overview
- Global Hull market
- Global Cargo market
- Global Offshore Energy Market
- Addendum (in download only):
 Tables with underlying reported figures

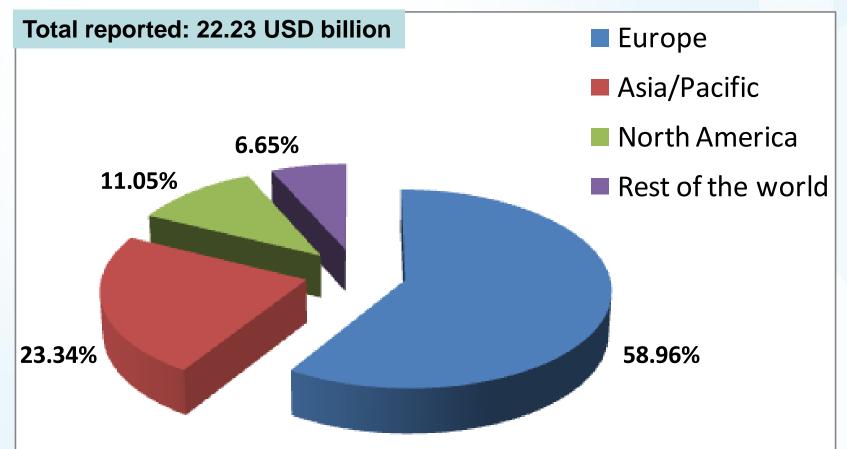
Global Marine Premium 2008 by line of business





Market Shares 2008





Europe: Albania, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Nordic (Cefor), Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom (IUA + Lloyds)

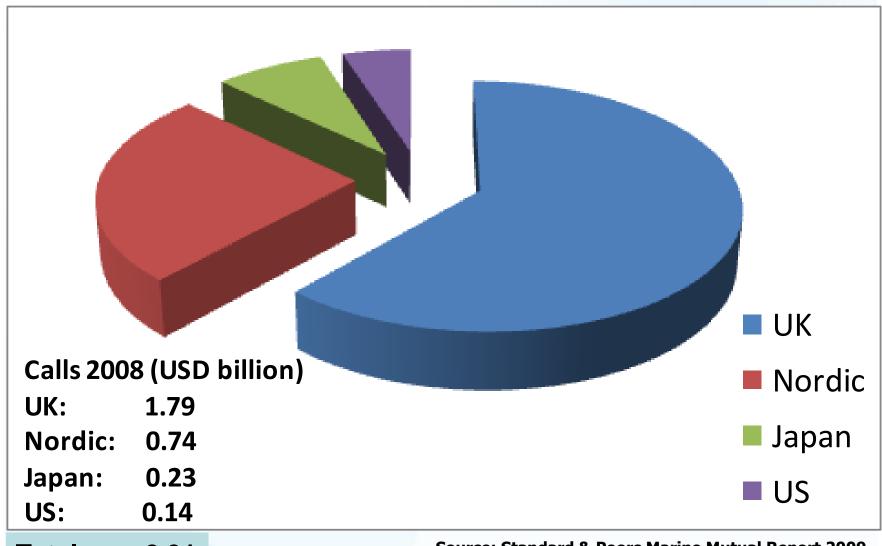
Asia/Pacific: Australia, Chinese Taipei, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Korea DPR, South Korea, Malaysia, New Zealand, Singapore North America: Bermuda, Canada, USA

Rest of the World: Bahrain (new 09), Brasil, Congo, Egypt, Israel, Kazakhstan (new 09), Kenya, Lebanon, Mexico, Morocco, Nigeria, South Africa, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates

MARINE MUTUAL MARKET

P&I Clubs in International Group

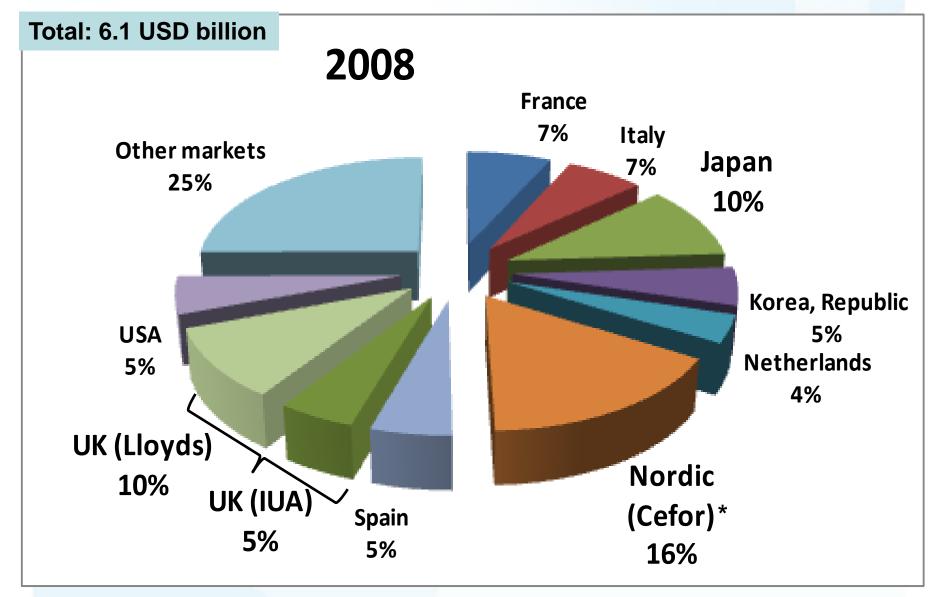
Gross Calls 2008 (Premium) – Operational location



Total: 2.91 Source: Standard & Poors Marine Mutual Report 2009

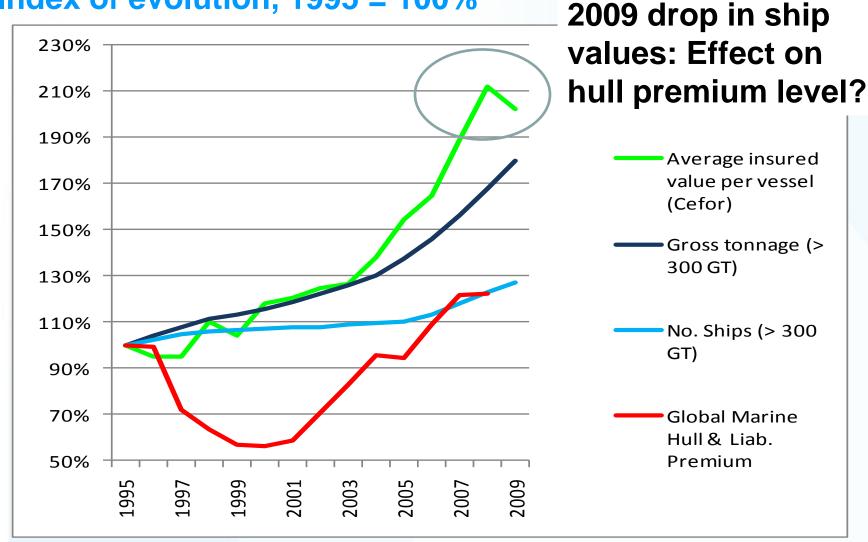
Global Hull Premium by markets





World Merchant Fleet and Global Marine Hull & Liability Premium

Index of evolution, 1995 = 100%



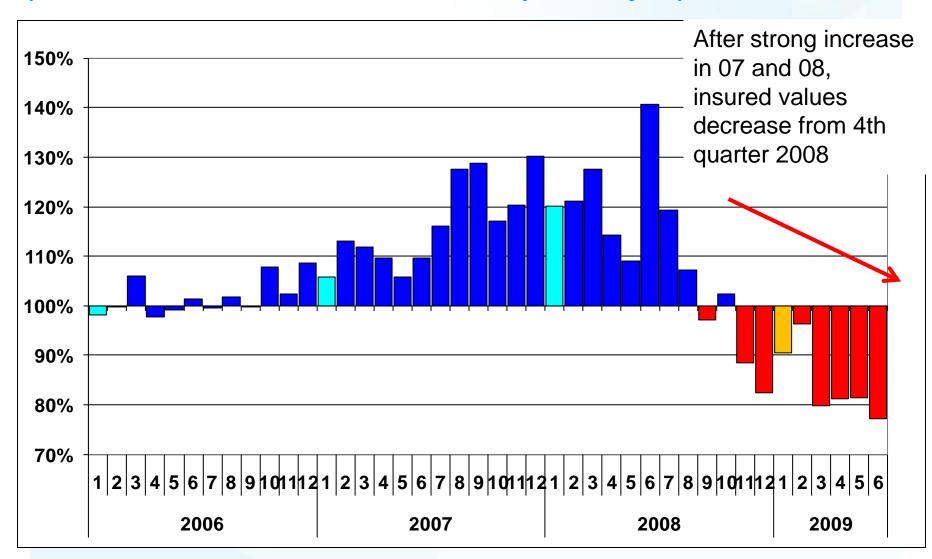
Sources: Indicators for World Fleet from ISL Bremen, Vessel value index: CEFOR, as of 30.06.09

Renewed Hull vessel values -



Change in insured values, renewals by month

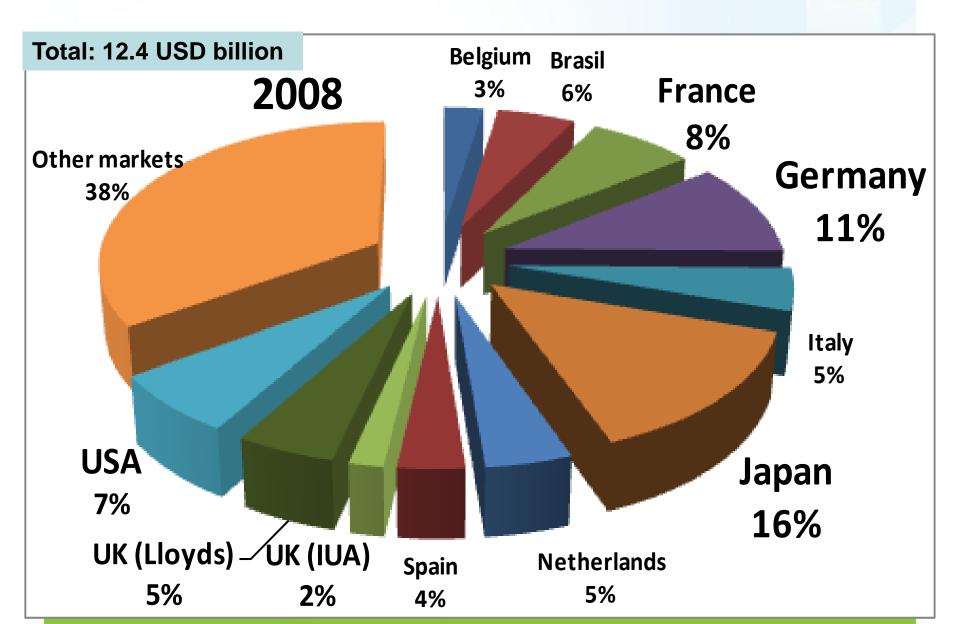
(= insured value on renewal / insured value previous year)



Source: Cefor, The Nordic Association of Marine Insurers

Global Cargo Premium by markets

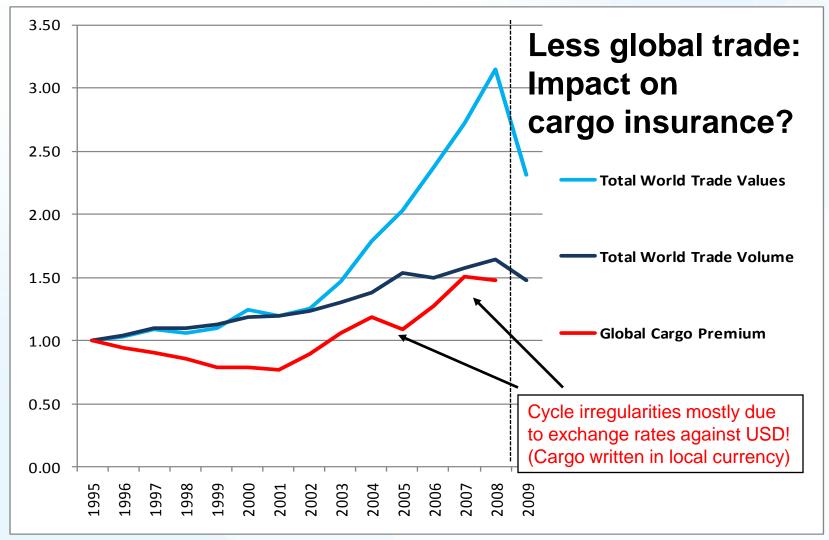




World Seaborne Trade Volume and Trade Values, Global Cargo Premium



Index of evolution, 1995 = 100%

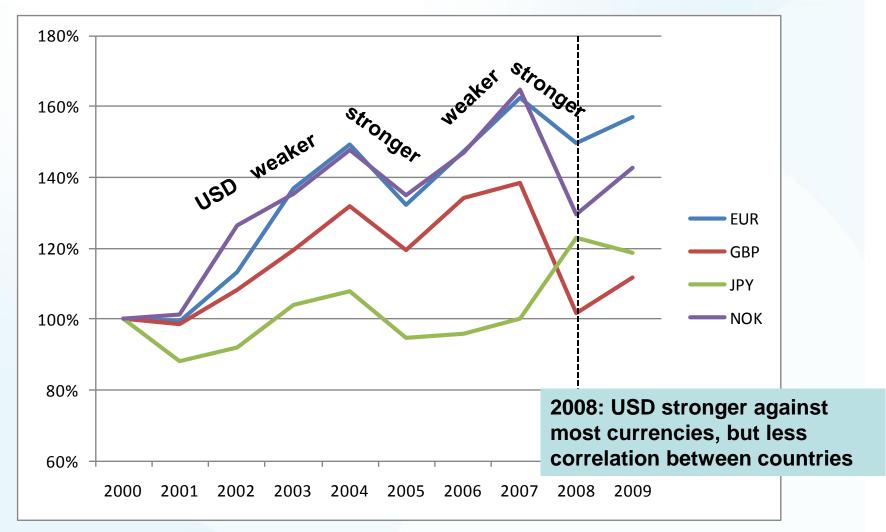


Source: Indicators for World Trade Volume from ISL Bremen, 2009 figures based on IMF estimates

Evolution of USD Exchange rate against selected currencies, Index



(exchange rates as of December each year, 2009 as of July 09)

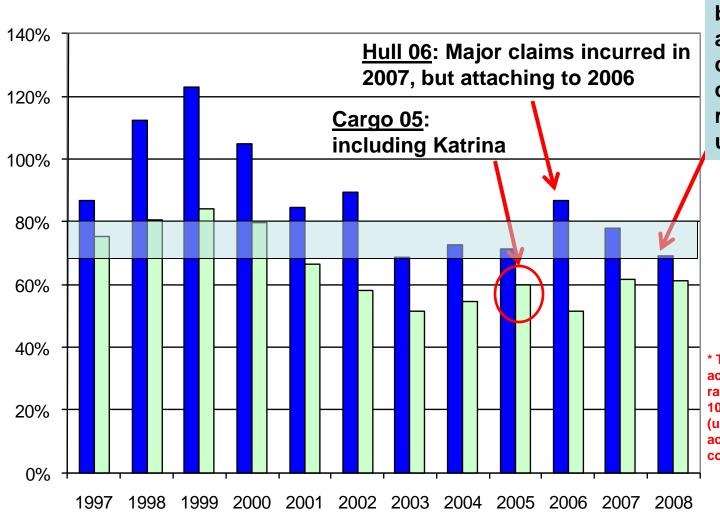


Source: Norges Bank Exchange Rates Statistics

Marine Hull and Cargo/Transport Gross* Ultimate Loss Ratio



U/W Years 1997 to 2008



Hull 08: fewer major claims, but uncertainty as to effect of change in frame conditions on repair costs and ultimate results

- Marine Hull
- □ Cargo/Transport

* Technical break even is achieved when the gross loss ratio does not exceed 100% minus the expense ratio (usually 20% to 30% acquisition costs, capital costs, management expenses)

Summing up Hull – until 2008...



Frame conditions

- World trade and world fleet increasing
- Steel prices up (-> hull repairs!)
- Repair yard capacity not sufficient (-> repair cost!)
- Exchange rate effects on repair cost

Major claims

- Strong impact in 2006! and 2007
- Some relief in 2008

Repair cost / Attritional losses

Increase in average repair cost 2004 to 2008

Claim frequency

Increasing from 2006, after long period of stability

And Hull into 2009....



- Frame conditions: change dramatically 4Q 2008
 - Reduction in world trade/values/freight rates
 - Steel price down / oil price down
 - Many vessels in lay-up
 - But world fleet still increasing, due to previous orders
- Effects on Hull Insurance
 - Reduction in insured vessel values
- But positive effect on hull repairs (?)
 - Steel prices down
 - Better capacity at repair yards
 - More time for maintenance ?
 - Better availability of qualified seafarers?

And the future for Hull...



Future Global Hull Market will depend on

- Adjustment of rates to match expected claim cost in combination with reduction in vessel values
- No. of vessels in lay-ups, scrapped, new builds
- Market discipline / capacity (in 2009 signs towards more prudent underwriting)
- Effect of changes in frame conditions on repair cost
- and as always: the impact of major claims

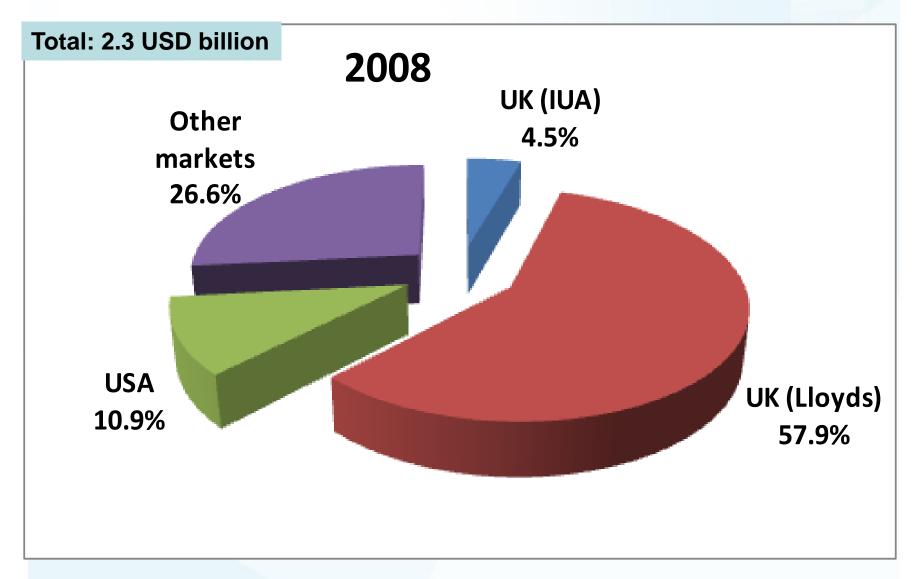
Summing up Cargo



- Dramatical reduction in insured values, with respective effect on cargo income.
- Will claim amounts be proportionally reduced?
 Not too sure because of increasing
 - Accumulation
 - Moral hazard
 - Theft frequency
- Knowing 2008 is close to breakeven, uncertainties on the profitability of 2009.

Global Offshore Energy Premium by markets

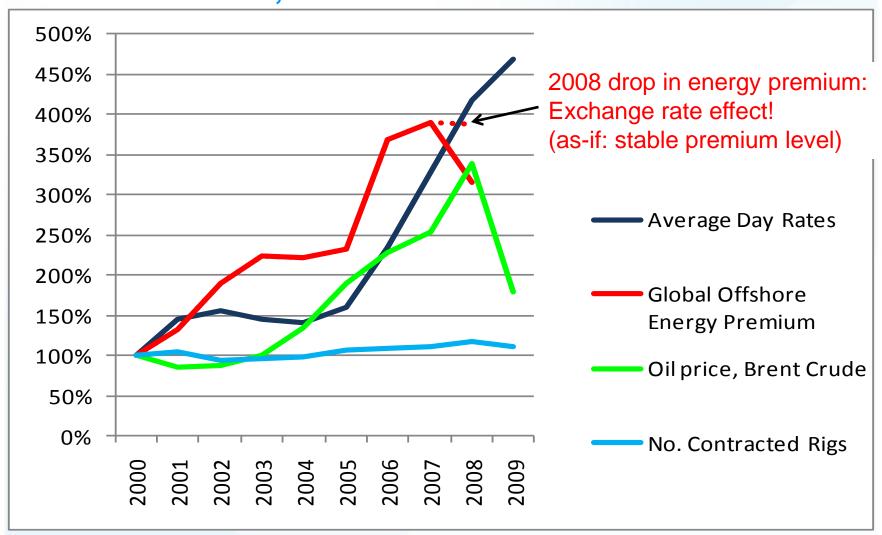




Energy Mobiles, Day rates, Oil Price Global Offshore Energy Premium



Index of evolution, 2000 = 100%

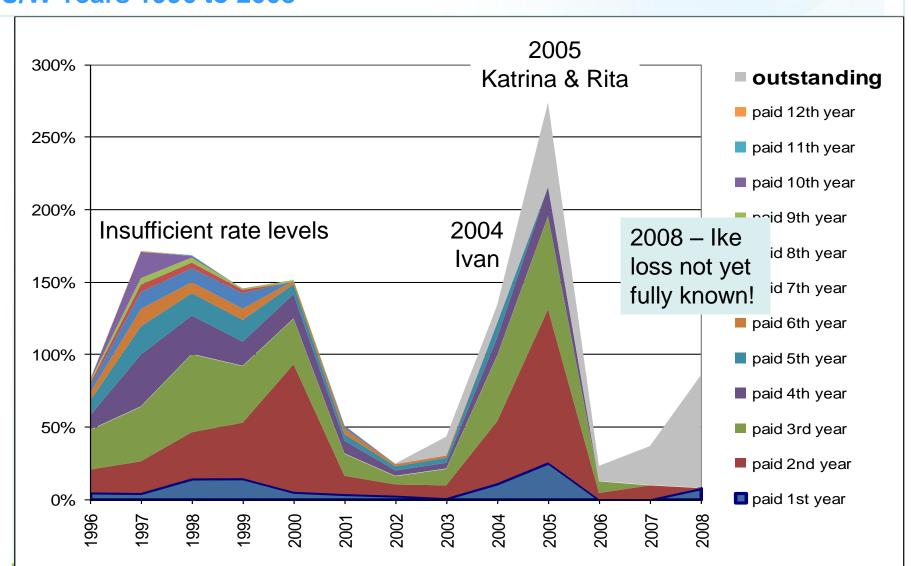


Sources: No. Contracted rigs, day rates: RigZone, Oil price: Energy Information Administration (US), 2009 figures as of 31.07.09

Offshore Energy Gross Reported Loss Ratios

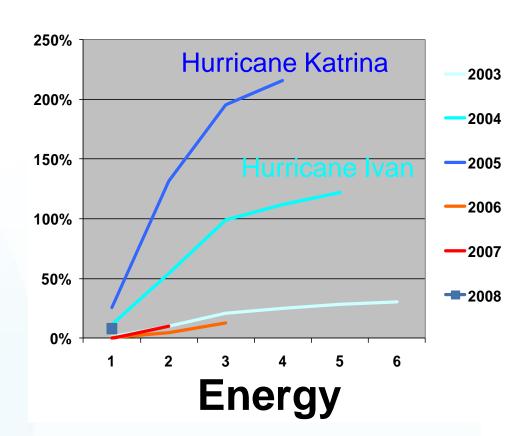


U/W Years 1996 to 2008



Hull versus Offshore Energy Development of Gross "Paid" Loss Ratios

per UW year, as reported at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years



Hull

A "typical" loss development pattern for Energy?

-> need to analyse Hurricanes separately...

Summing up Offshore Energy



- Extremely volatile business, results/profitability depend strongly on hurricane impact
- Long time lag between accident and claims payment, due to the technical complexity of the insured objects
- No regular claims patterns. Claims reserves are set depending on knowledge about individual claims.
- Rates and Terms & Conditions have significantly improved since 2001 and following recent hurricane activity in the Gulf of Mexico

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