



## Jonathan Barratt

Parametric/Index Based insurance is used in the Agricultural markets to build resilience against catastrophic events and events that affect yield.

There is no reason that this insurance cannot be used to help industries involved in the Blue Economy.

With your help, industry-appropriate insurance can be streamlined to make sense.

## Why do we exist?

We aim to ensure life and business worldwide continue. With climate change.

## What is our mission?

We aim to elevate parametrics from fringe to centre stage in climate risk protection.

## Where there's Climate Data there's a Celsius Pro solution

Using extensive **knowledge**, **experience** and **state of the art environmental monitoring software**, CelsiusPro is a full service provider offering:

### **Software Solutions**

- Insurance SchemeManagment
- EnvironmentalMonitoring

### **Index Products**

- Structuring and Pricing
- Settlement Agent

### Consulting

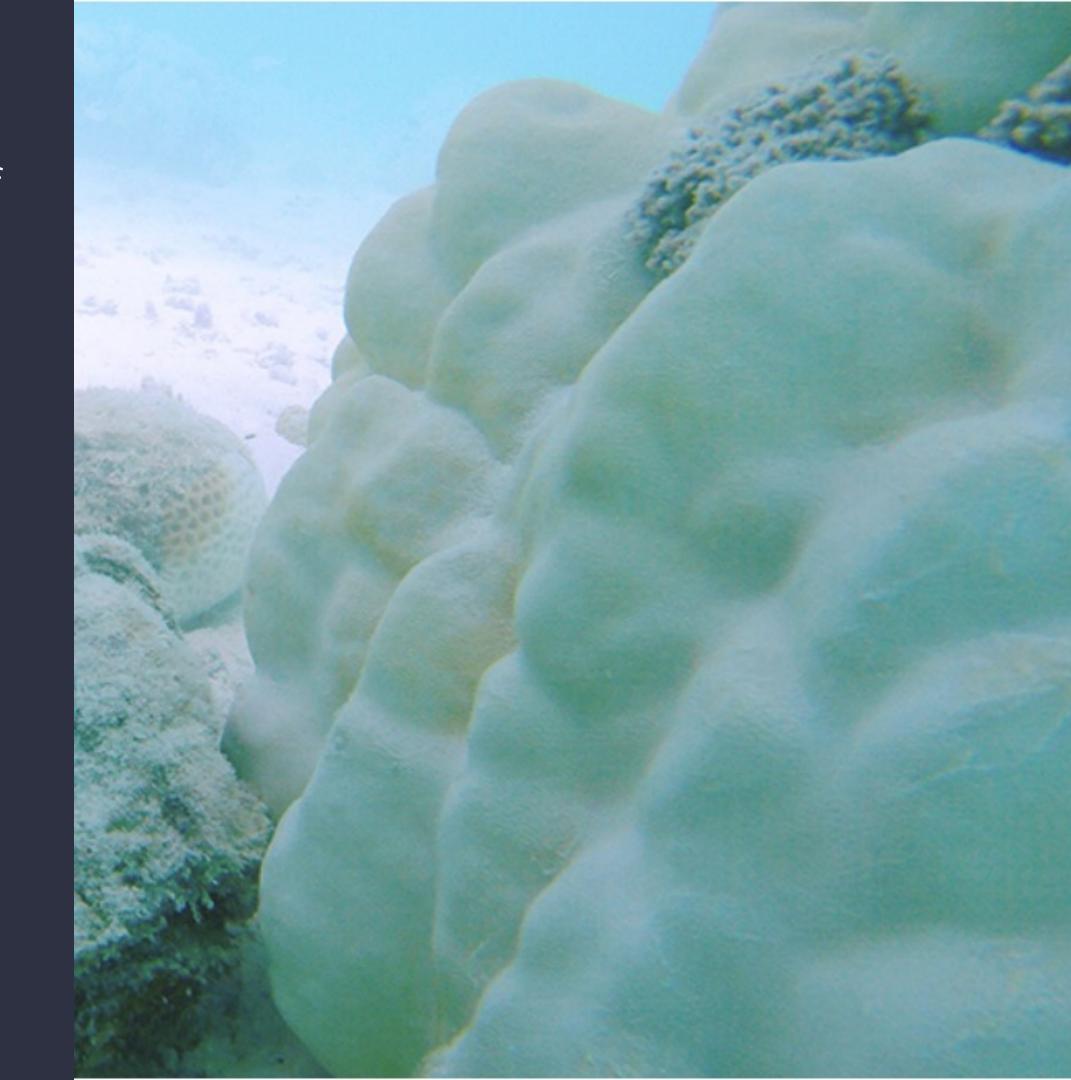
- Risk Analysis and Product design
- TechnicalAssistance andEducation



We have seen devastating impacts of marine heatwaves on our kelp forests, seagrass meadows and coral reefs, and this has affected the ecological, economic and cultural benefits Australian's derive from the oceans

These extreme events are having a profound effect on us a marine nation.

Professor Thomas Wernberg





Marine heatwaves have already caused mass deaths of key species along 45 percent of Australia's coastline.

Australia's giant kelp forests have declined by more than 90 percent due to ocean warming.

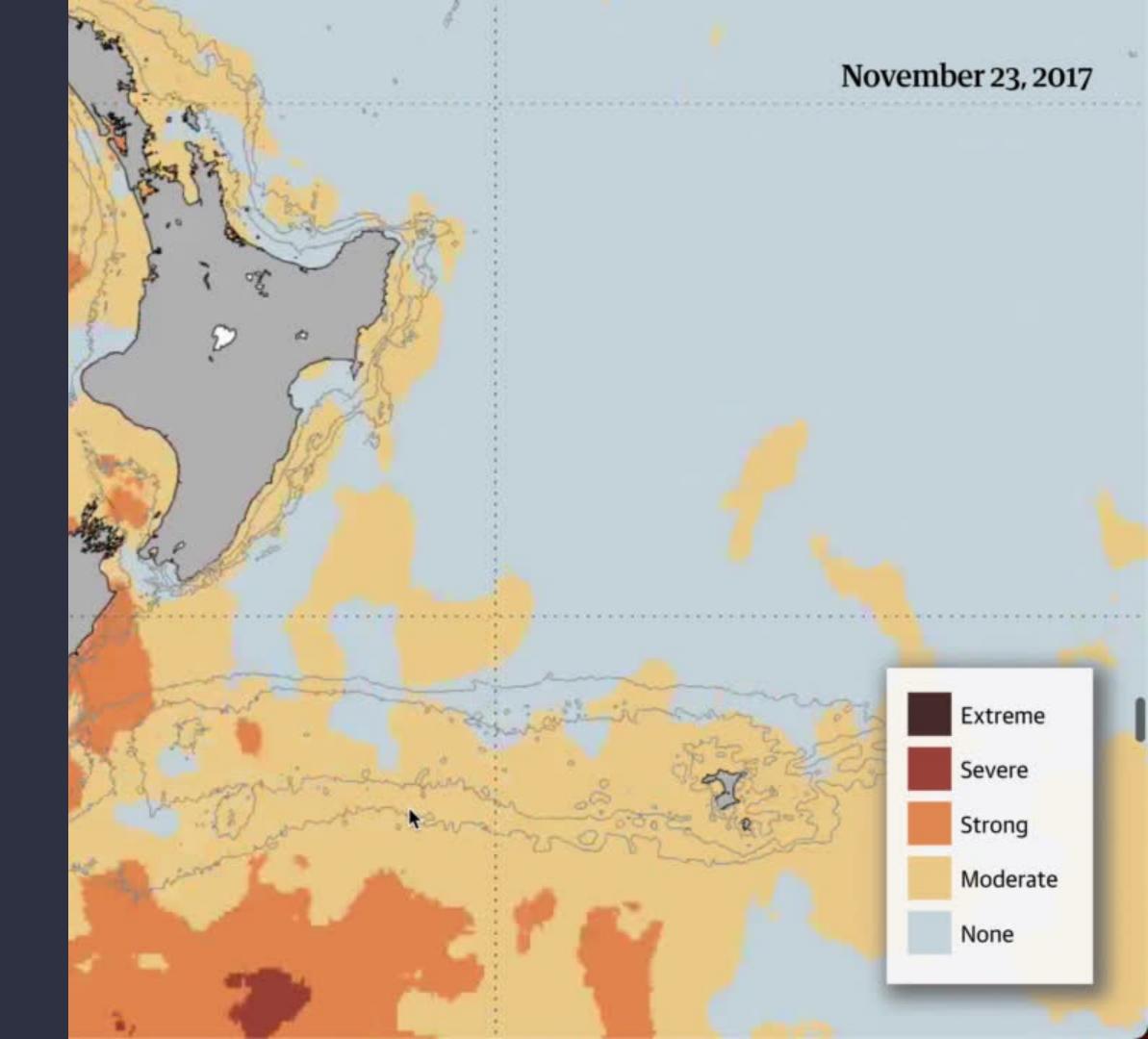
The incidence of marine heatwaves has doubled since the 1980s.



Whilst the long-term ecological impacts are a complex problem to solve,

We see a solution to the economic impacts that affect small and large businesses using

**Parametric Insurance** 



# Insurance Works Insurtech Enables

## Parametric Insurance

## There are two types of insurance we use in primary production:

- Indemnity policies: These take the form of traditional insurance covers such as fire, storm and tempest, hail, etc.
- Non-indemnity policies: such as parametric index insurance which covers events that cause the losses rather than insuring the value of the asset. The insurance is based on the expected loss of an event occurring that causes the damage.

#### What is Parametric

Insurance?
Parametric Insurance is bound by predetermined parameters (triggers and thresholds), all agreed up-front when the policy is purchased. If the parameters are met, the policy is triggered, and a payout is made. Claims are processed quickly, which means businesses have income in the immediate aftermath of an event to meet the challenges of re-establishing their income flow after an adverse weather event.

## What are parametric or index based risk management products?

Indemnity insurance settlement process (the old way)

Weather
Related
Insurance
Event Occurs

Insured
Assess their
Damge

Insured
Submits
Claim

Insurer reviews the claim

Insurer assesses the claim

Payout is based on Insurer assessment

Parametric Insurance Settlement Process (the new way)

Client and Insurer
negotiate pre-determined
cover amount and trigger
for required peril

Predetermined
trigger event
occurs

3rd party
verifies
trigger has
been met
(e.i BOM)

Predetermined
payout is
issued

# Here are a few Examples

## **Example: Cyclone**

**Location:** Burdekin Shire Qld

Risk Period: 1st Nov for 12 months

**Structure:** CAT in A Circle within

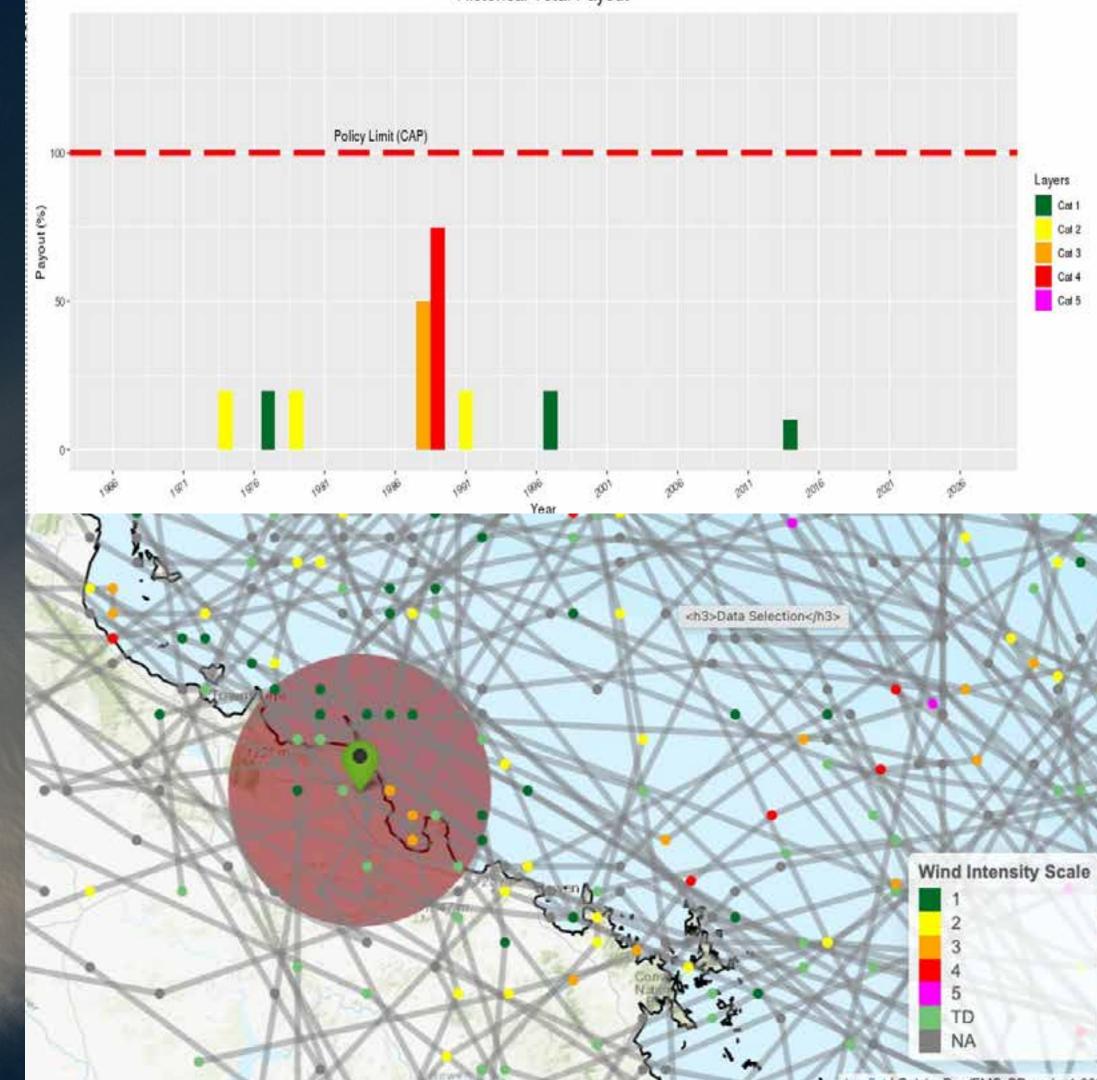
60km radius of the farm

**Sum Insured:** \$100,000

Premium: 5% or \$5,000

#### **Event Payout Table for 60km Circle**

Cyclone Category	From (km/h)	To (km/h)	Payout (% of sum insured)
CAT 1	63	89	10%
CAT 2	89	118	20%
CAT 3	118	160	50%
CAT 4	160	200	75%
CAT 5	200	300	100%



## **Example: Excess Rain**

**Location:** Burdekin Shire Qld

**Risk Period:** November - December

**Structure:** Decile 8 -Rain Season

Multicover

**Sum Insured:** \$100,000

Premium: 9.2% or \$9'203

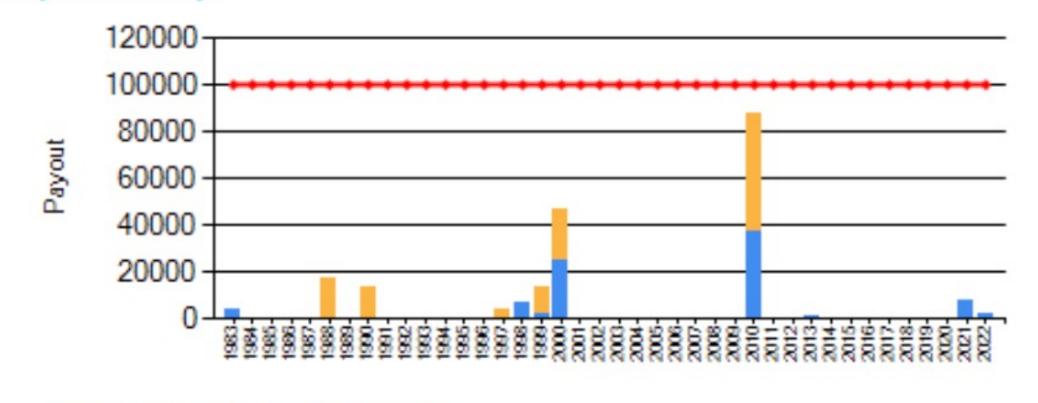
#### Description

- Structure one pays \$223 per mm
   greater than 76mms over November to a max payout of \$50'000.
- Structure two pays \$111 per mm
   greater than 203mms over November
   and December to a max payout of
   \$50'000.



#### **Payout History**

Structure 1



Structure 2



If your industry is affected by:

- Cyclones
- Water Temperature (Marine Heat Waves)
- Air Temperature,
- Wind Droughts
- Rainfall

Industry can be covered by Parametric Insurance

## The 5 Essential Ingredients

In order to provide a good parametric Insurance product we require the following:

- (1.) Historical and Daily independent Data that is recognised globally (BOM)
- Engagement from the Industry to research willingness to buy (structure and affordability)
- (3.) Engagement from underwriters to gauge willingness to provide
- (4.) Insurtech software to structure and settle policies
- (5.) Good Educational process

# Example Structure: CDD Tmax Water Temperature

A CDD Tmax structure adds the degrees measured above a daily threshold. It pays a predetermined amount for every cumulative degree.

This structure can be tailored to any business affected by extreme ocean temperatures and Marine Heat Waves.

#### **MHW - CDD Tmax Call Example**

Threshold C':	18°
Strike:	0
Payout per °	\$150,000
Sum Insured	\$300,000

	Temp C°	Count°
Day 1	16.0	0
Day 2	18.1	0.1
Day 3	18.2	0.2
Day 4	18.3	0.3
Day 5	18.1	0.1
Day 6	17.9	0
Day 7	17.9	0
Day 8	18.1	0.1
Day 9	18.2	0.2
Day 10	17.9	0
Sum > 18°		1.0

So CDD° count	1.0	
Less Strike	0	
Total CDD	1.0	

Payout: \$150,000

If you change the strike to 1 from 0 then \$0 is the payout.

If you only had one day of >18.10° then the payout is 0.1 x \$150,000 =\$15,000 So if on one day you get -1.6° the payout is 1.6 x \$350,000 = \$187,500

## CDD Tmax Case Study: Salmon Farms

### **Tasmanian Salmon Industry**

The Tasmanian Salmon industry represents one of Australia's most valuable seafood industries.

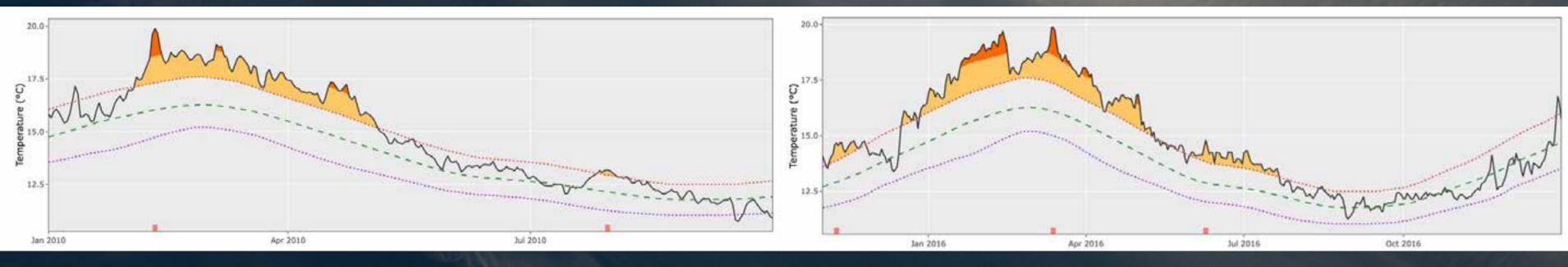
Average temperatures in this region are projected to be 2.8 °C higher than the 1990–2000 average by 2050

Thermal tolerances are predicted to be exceeded more frequently, which could **lead** to degraded fish health, increased disease outbreaks and mortality.

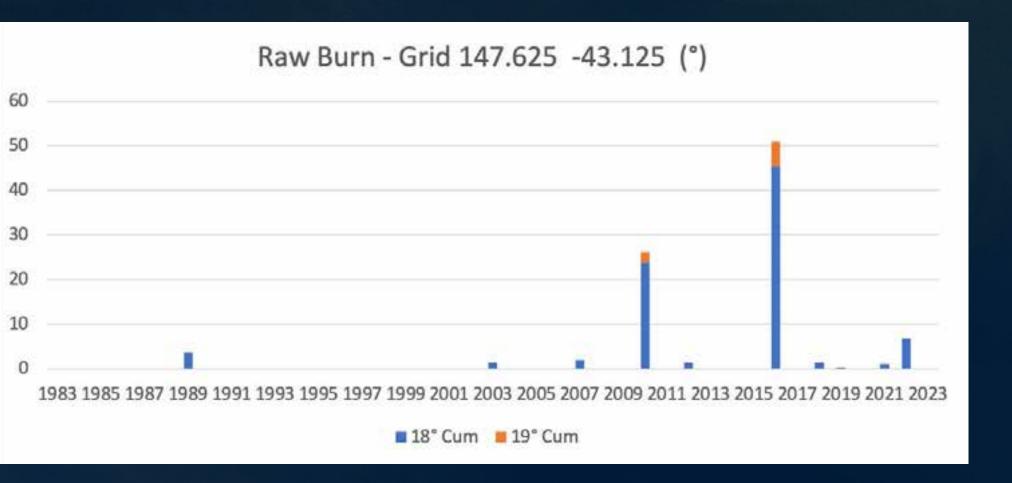
The salmon industry is considered vulnerable because salmon are currently grown in coastal waters that in some years exceed a thermal limit of about 18 °C.

We can design a structure to combat lost income due to these Marine Heat Waves.

## CDD Tmax Case Study: Salmon Farm



2010 Marine Heat Wave for grid 147.625, -43.125



2016 Marine Heat Wave for grid 147.625, -43.125

This Tasmanian Salmon Farm reported significant mortality rates and decreased quality of produce during these Marine Heat Waves. Resulting in loss of income.

This CDD Tmax Cover would have recovered some of these losses

## CDD Tmax Case Study: Salmon Farm

Tasmanian Salmon Farm: -43.125 147.625,



#### **Parameters**

Structure 1		
Risk period:	Jan - Mar	
	CDD	
Cover:	Tmax	
Threshold	18°	
Strike:	0	
CDD	\$5,000	
Cover length:	30°	
Sum Insured	\$150,000	

Structure 2		
Risk period:	Jan - Mar	
22	CDD	
Cover:	Tmax	
Threshold	19°	
Strike:	0	
CDD	\$10,000	
Cover		
length:	15°	
Sum Insured	\$150,000	

Premium 7.15%

## CDD Tmax Case Study: Oyster Farms

### **NSW Oyster Industry**

The Oyster industry represents one of Australia's most valuable seafood industries. In particular the Sydney Rock Oyster.

Average air temperatures are projected to be extreme especially as we head into an El Nino climate phase.

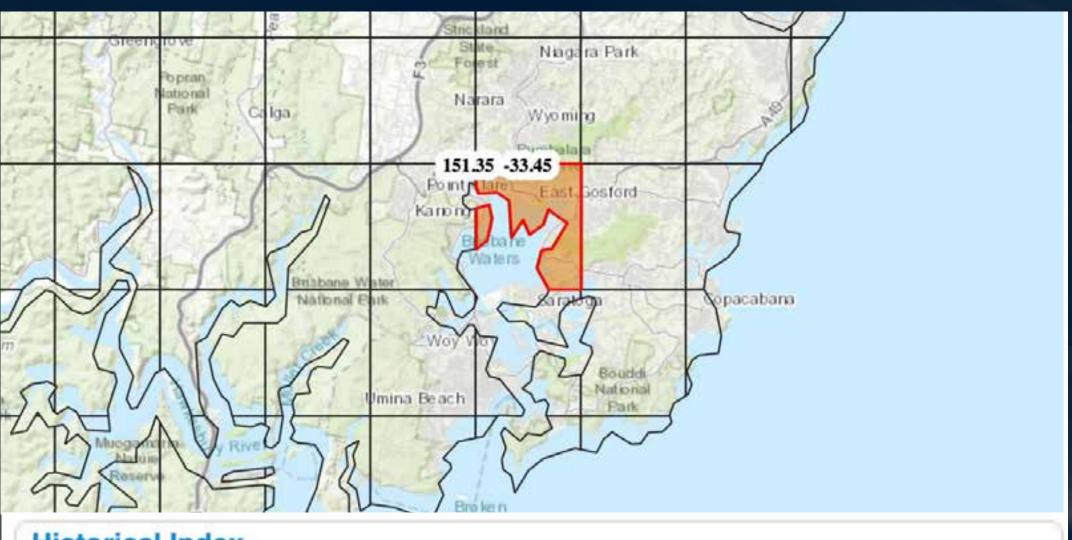
Oysters are exposed for longer periods during king tides, and some of these tides occur in summer. This can lead to degraded health of the shell fish, and increased mortality.

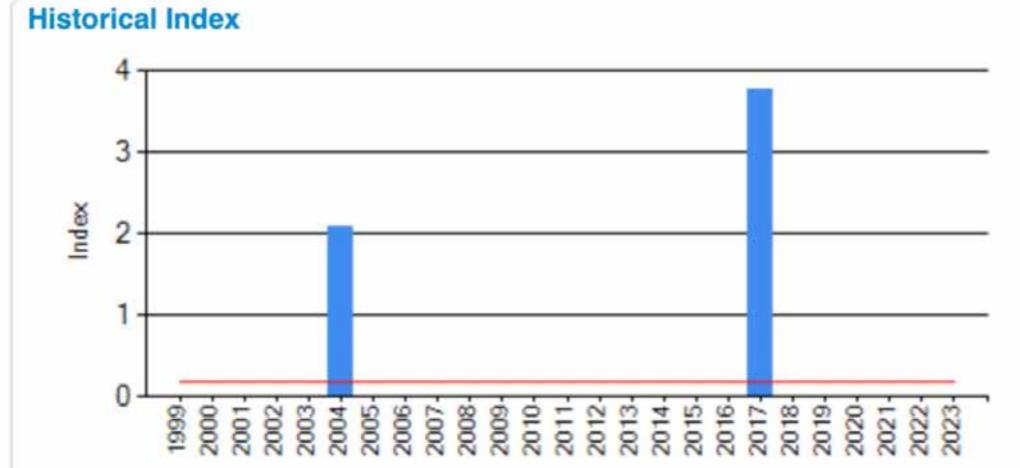
The oyster industry is considered vulnerable if the air temperature exceeds 38°C whilst at low tide.

We can design a structure to combat lost income due to these Heat Days.

# Example Structure: CDD Tmax Air Temperature

A CDD Tmax Structure pays a predetermined amount each day the air temperature exceeds a threshold. It continues to pay the hotter it gets.





# CDD Tmax Case Study: Oyster Farms

This is an example of a term sheet of a cover for a NSW oyster farm.

Premium: 9.2%

#### 2. Certificate Description

Under this Certificate, the Client will receive a fixed amount of **AUD 25'000** for each Critical Day after the **0** of such days up to a maximum of **AUD 150'000** during the period from **08.02.2024** until **15.02.2024**. For the purpose of this Term Sheet, a Critical Day is defined as a day on which the Daily Maximum Temperature measured by the independent national meteorological station **38** °C.

#### 3. Final Terms and Conditions

Certificate Number: 692525

Issuer: CelsiusPro (Australia) Pty Ltd (ABN 14 157 765 618) (CelsiusPro Australia), Lumley House, Level

14, 309 Kent Street Sydney NSW 2000, AFSL nos. 498585

Name of Certificate: CDD TMax Certificate

Strategy: Call

Client:

Premium Amount: AUD 15'717

**Date of Issue:** 28.11.2023

**Payment Date:** 21.01.2024

**Start Date:** 08.02.2024

End Date: 15.02.2024

Calculation Period: The period from and including the 08.02.2024 to and including the 15.02.2024

Underlying: Daily Maximum Temperature

Threshold: 38 °C

Critical Day: Daily Maximum Temperature 38 °C

Payout per Critical Day: AUD 25'000

Index: Sum of Critical Days during Calculation Period

Strike: 0 Critical Day(s)

Maximum Payout Amount: AUD 150'000

## Testing the Efficiency of the Insurance

To examine the utility of an indexed-based insurance option that could help to financially protect clients, we measure the efficiency of the insurance, through these 5 tests:

#### a)

An economic assessment was made by taking the Average of heatwave Income - (Average of heatwave Income - Premium + Payouts) if the result was less than 0 the insurance was economical

#### **b**)

A Premium verses Payout
Assessment over 40 yrs.
Premiums Paid - Payouts
Received > 0 then insurance
is economical

#### c)

Assessment of the volatility of marine income through measuring the standard deviation on incomes

#### d)

Measurement of whether insurance will increase client's revenue in years during extreme heatwave conditions via a Conditional Tail Expectations (CTE) approach

#### e)

Assessment of the extent to which a contract reduces downside risk (i.e. does insurance minimise the loss in poor years) via a Mean Root Square Loss (MRSL) approach

## Making it worthwile

In order to make an insurance policy worthwhile all stakeholders need to be involved and collaborate to insure the best possible outcome:

- 1.) We need to make sure the Data is Reliable
- (2.) Continuous Research and Development
- (3.) Activate and engage Industry Participants
- (4.) InsurTech to deliver Price Discovery and Settlement
- (5.) Engage Reinsurance Providers

## Conclusions

CelsiusPro and the University of Southern Queensland are actively looking for collaboration in research and development to **build resilience to adverse** weather events that affect marine industries.

In addition, there are **opportunities for funding research** into the use of parametric insurance in industries that receive ODA funding.

#### **Accolades and Acheivments** 2017 2021 2009 Finalist of the Listed in Fintech Winner of the Australian Insurance Global's INSURTECH Swiss Insurance Industry Awards top 100 most innovation award Innovative InsurTech (Innovation of the Companies Year) 2018 2014 Winner of the Top10 InsurTech Australian Insurance Companies in Europe **Industry Awards** 2018 by Insurance CIO (Innovation of the Outlook magazine Year) °CelsiusPro

## Get in Touch and Begin your Jouney with

## °Celsius Pro

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