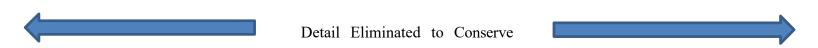
### Capital Adequacy (E) Task Force RBC Proposal Form

Capital Adequacy (E) Task Force	_	
Catastrophe Risk (E) Subgroup Variable Annuities Capital. & Reserve (E/A) Subgroup	<ul> <li>☐ Health RBC (E) Working Group</li> <li>P/C RBC (E) Working Group</li> <li>Economic Scenarios (E/A) Sulphin</li> </ul>	☐ Longevity Risk (A/E) Subgroup
NAME: Steve Broadi TITLE: Vice Present,	@apci.org perty Casualty Insurance Assoc	FOR NAIC USE ONLY  Agenda Item # 2024-20-CR MOD Year 2024  DISPOSITION  ADOPTED: Plenary Similar Financial Condition (E) 8/2/2024 TASK FORCE (TF) WORKING GROUP (WG) SUBGROUP (SG)  EXPOSED: TASK FORCE (TF) WORKING GROUP (WG) SUBGROUP (SG) FXPOSED: TASK FORCE (TF) WORKING GROUP (WG) SUBGROUP (SG) REJECTED: TF WG SG OTHER: BEFERRED TO REFERRED TO SPECIFY)
Health RBC Blanks Pro Health RBC Instructions Pro Health RBC Formula Pro OTHER  DE  Solvency Workstream of the Climate enario analysis. The workstream held to be products known as "Climate Condit 40 or 2050) that if compared side by some and wildfire. The information is	perty/Casualty RBC Instructions Derty/Casualty RBC Formula  CCRIPTION/REASON OR JUSTIFICATION  Resiliency (EX) Task Force was task three public panels on the topic in 202 aloned Catalogs" that reflect adjusted de with existing RBC data in PR027 was intended to be useful for domestic	Life and Fraternal RBC Blanks Life and Fraternal RBC Instructions Life and Fraternal RBC Formula
ay have a greater degree of risk levels	Additional Staff Commer	nts:

\*\* This section must be completed on all forms.

# CALCULATION OF CATASTROPHE RISK CHARGE RCAT PR027A, PR027B, PR027C, PR027, PR027B2, PR027C2, PR027B3, PR027C3 AND PR027INT



## <u>PR027B2, PR027B3, PR027C2, PR027C3</u>

These disclosures aim at collecting the impact of climate related risks on the modeled losses for the perils of hurricane and wildfire that have been used in PR027B and PR027C respectively. These disclosures will be effective for YE 2024, YE 2025 and YE 2026 reporting. The intent of these disclosures is for informational purposes only and not to determine a new RCAT charge.

An insurer may elect to provide its response as either time-based or frequency-based, with the insurer responding to yes-no questions to indicate which approach is taken along with additional corresponding questions (if any). The impact should be estimated using the following specific instructions:

- For any approach used, the insurer must assume a static in-force book for business at year end (no changes to book of business, to reinsurance strategy, or to total insured value (TIV) inflation over the projected time horizon).
- For a time-based approach:
  - Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) represents a set of projections that are meant to serve as an input for climate modeling, pattern scaling and atmospheric chemistry modeling. For purposes of these instructions, companies should utilize an RCP of 4.5 (or equivalent SSP).
  - The impact should be assessed separately under two-time horizons 2040 and 2050.
  - The impact can be modeled using either a Climate Conditioned Catalog developed by a commercial CAT model vendor or equivalent view of climate risk internally developed by the insurer or that is the result of adjustments made by the insurer to vendor provided catalogs to represent the own view of climate risk.
  - The two interrogatories PR027B2 for 2040 and 2050 should be populated for hurricane and the two interrogatories PR027C2 for 2040 and 2050 should populated for wildfire.
- For a frequency-based approach:
  - The impact should be modeled using both a 50% frequency increase for major hurricanes (Category 3 and higher, but only for wind losses) and all wildfire events, and a 10% increase in frequency for major hurricanes and all wildfire events.
  - The impact should be modeled using the same commercial CAT model or an equivalent model internally developed by the insurer used to develop the insurer's RCAT charge
  - The modeling assumptions should be the same as those used in the RCAT charge. For the hurricane peril, the adjustments should be constrained to wind frequency only—no adjustments should be made for other sub perils.
  - The two interrogatories PR027B3 10% and 50% should be populated for hurricane and the two interrogatories PR027C3 10% and 50% should populated for wildfire.

The same basic information is required to be completed for these PR027B2 and PR027C2 and PR027C3 as the previous pages PR027B and PR027C, including specifically as follows:

### Column (1) – Direct and Assumed Modeled Losses

These are the direct and assumed modeled losses per the first footnote. Include losses only; no loss adjustment expenses. For companies that are part of an inter-company pooling arrangement, the losses in this column should be consistent with those reported in Schedule P, i.e. losses reported in this column should be the gross losses for the pool multiplied by the company's share of the pool.

### Column (2) – Net Modeled Losses

These are the net modeled losses per the footnote. Include losses only; no loss adjustment expenses.

### Column (3) - Ceded Amounts Recoverable

These are the modeled losses ceded under any reinsurance contract. Include losses only, no loss adjustment expenses, and should be associated with the Net Modeled Losses.

For a time-based approach, in addition, the insurer should provide the following information about the view of climate risk used to determine the climate conditioned modeled losses under each time horizon:

- If a Climate Conditioned Catalog developed by a commercial CAT model vendor is used, provide name and version of the catalog.
- If it is internally developed by the company or developed in collaboration with external climate specialists and/or reinsurance brokers, provide a brief description of assumptions/adjustments made including the sources of climate science research used

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### Climate Impact on Modeled Losses - 2040

	Hurricane	Reference	(1) Direct and Assumed	(2) <u>Net</u>	3† Ceded Amounts Recoverable			
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	Worst Year in 50 Worst Year in 100 Worst Year in 250 Worst Year in 500 Worst Year in 1000	Company Records Company Records Company Records Company Records Company Records						
View	of climate impact used:					(4) Y/N		
	• •	tioned Catalog developed by a c provide name and version of the	ommercial cat model vendor used? catalog:					
			eloped in collaboration with external climate sumptions/adjustments made, including the so					
	(6a) Were the modeled losses calculated using the same commercial vendor/catastrophe model, or a combination of models used to calculate the CAT Risk Charge.  (6b) If the answer is no, provide a brief description of the combination of models used:							

† Column (3) is modeled catastrophe losses that would be ceded under reinsurance contracts. This should be associated with the Net Modeled Losses shown in Column (2).

### Climate Impact on Modeled Losses - 2050

	Hurricane	Reference	(1) <u>Direct and Assumed</u>	(2) <u>Net</u>	3† <u>Ceded Amounts Recoverable</u>		
(2) (3) (4)	Worst Year in 50 Worst Year in 100 Worst Year in 250 Worst Year in 500 Worst Year in 1000	Company Records Company Records Company Records Company Records Company Records					
View	of climate impact used:					(4) Y/N	
	• •	ioned Catalog developed by a covide name and version of the	commercial cat model vendor used? catalog:				
			reloped in collaboration with external climate sumptions/adjustments made, including the s				
	(6a) Were the modeled losses calculated using the same commercial vendor/catastrophe model, or a combination of models used to calculate the CAT Risk Charge.  (6b) If the answer is no, provide a brief description of the combination of models used:						

† Column (3) is modeled catastrophe losses that would be ceded under reinsurance contracts. This should be associated with the Net Modeled Losses shown in Column (2).

### Climate Impact on Modeled Losses - 10% Frequency Adjustment

Н	Hurricane	Reference	(1) Direct and Assumed	(2) <u>Net</u>	3† Ceded Amounts Recoverable
(1) V	Worst Year in 50	Company Records			
(2) V	Worst Year in 100	Company Records			
(3) V	Worst Year in 250	Company Records			
(4) V	Worst Year in 500	Company Records			
(5) V	Worst Year in 1000	Company Records			

<sup>†</sup> Column (3) is modeled catastrophe losses that would be ceded under reinsurance contracts. This should be associated with the Net Modeled Losses shown in Column (2).

### Climate Impact on Modeled Losses - 50% Frequency Adjustment

	Hurricane	<u>Reference</u>	(1) <u>Direct and Assumed</u>	(2) <u>Net</u>	3† <u>Ceded Amounts Recoverable</u>
(1)	Worst Year in 50	Company Records			
(2)	Worst Year in 100	Company Records			
(3)	Worst Year in 250	Company Records			
(4)	Worst Year in 500	Company Records			
(5)	Worst Year in 1000	Company Records			

(6) The impact should be modeled using the same commercial CAT model or an equivalent model internally developed by the insurer used to develop the insurer's RCAT charge.

† Column (3) is modeled catastrophe losses that would be ceded under reinsurance contracts. This should be associated with the Net Modeled Losses shown in Column (2).

(For Informational Purposes Only)

### Climate Impact on Modeled Losses - 2040

	Wildfire	Reference	(1) <u>Direct and Assumed</u>	(2) <u>Net</u>	3† <u>Ceded Amounts Recoverable</u>	
(1) (2) (3)	Worst Year in 50 Worst Year in 100 Worst Year in 250	Company Records Company Records Company Records				
(4) (5)	Worst Year in 500 Worst Year in 1000	Company Records Company Records				
View	• •	tioned Catalog developed by a co provide name and version of the c	mmercial cat model vendor used? atalog:			(4) <u>Y/N</u>
(5c) Was this internally developed by the company or developed in collaboration with external climate specialists and/or reinsurance brokers?  (5d) If the answer is yes, provide a brief description of assumptions/adjustments made, including the sources of climate science research used:						
(6a) Were the modeled losses calculated using the same commercial vendor/catastrophe model, or a combination of models used to calculate the CAT Risk Charge.  (6b) If the answer is no, provide a brief description of the combination of models used:						

† Column (3) is modeled catastrophe losses that would be ceded under reinsurance contracts. This should be associated with the Net Modeled Losses shown in Column (2).

(For Informational Purposes Only)

### Climate Impact on Modeled Losses - 2050

	Wildfire	Reference	(1) <u>Direct and Assumed</u>	(2) <u>Net</u>	3† Ceded Amounts Recoverable			
(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)	Worst Year in 50 Worst Year in 100 Worst Year in 250 Worst Year in 500 Worst Year in 1000	Company Records Company Records Company Records Company Records Company Records						
. ,	of climate impact used:		commercial cat model vendor used?			(4) <u>Y/N</u>		
	(5b) If the answer is yes, provide name and version of the catalog:  (5c) Was this internally developed by the company or developed in collaboration with external climate specialists and/or reinsurance brokers?							
	(5d) If the answer is yes, provide a brief description of assumptions/adjustments made, including the sources of climate science research used:  (6a) Were the modeled losses calculated using the same commercial vendor/catastrophe model, or a combination of models used to calculate the CAT Risk Charge.  (6b) If the answer is no, provide a brief description of the combination of models used:							

<sup>†</sup> Column (3) is modeled catastrophe losses that would be ceded under reinsurance contracts. This should be associated with the Net Modeled Losses shown in Column (2).

(For Informational Purposes Only)

### Climate Impact on Modeled Losses - 10% Frequency Adjustment

Wildfire	Reference	(1) <u>Direct and Assumed</u>	(2) <u>Net</u>	3† Ceded Amounts Recoverable
(1) Worst Year in 50	Company Records			
(2) Worst Year in 100	Company Records			
(3) Worst Year in 250	Company Records			
(4) Worst Year in 500	Company Records			
(5) Worst Year in 1000	Company Records			

(6) The impact should be modeled using the same commercial CAT model or an equivalent model internally developed by the insurer used to develop the insurer's RCAT charge.

† Column (3) is modeled catastrophe losses that would be ceded under reinsurance contracts. This should be associated with the Net Modeled Losses shown in Column (2).

(For Informational Purposes Only)

### Climate Impact on Modeled Losses - 50% Frequency Adjustment

	Wildfire	<u>Reference</u>	(1) Direct and Assumed	(2) <u>Net</u>	3† Ceded Amounts Recoverable
(1)	Worst Year in 50	Company Records			
(2)	Worst Year in 100	Company Records			
(3)	Worst Year in 250	Company Records			
(4)	Worst Year in 500	Company Records			
(5)	Worst Year in 1000	Company Records			

(6) The impact should be modeled using the same commercial CAT model or an equivalent model internally developed by the insurer used to develop the insurer's RCAT charge.

† Column (3) is modeled catastrophe losses that would be ceded under reinsurance contracts. This should be associated with the Net Modeled Losses shown in Column (2).