



Crop Insurance - Reserving

8th Capacity Building Seminar in General Insurance

By

Megha Garg, FIA, FIAI

MeghaGarg.FIA@gmail.com



What do we plan to discuss today?

Nature of Crop Insurance

3-5

Reserving Flow Chart

6

Data

7

Cashflow timing

8-9

Reserving Methodology

10-11

Assumptions

12

Models & Results

13

Conclusion

14-15

Nature of Crop Insurance | Business Acquisition

Government Involvement



- Political support for marketing
- Subsidy makes it affordable
- ⇒ Claims delay sometimes caused by subsidy
- Political influence in claims

Banking network



- ⇒ Compulsory for loanee farmer → lower anti-selection
- ⇒ Reliance for data accuracy and u/w
- ⇒ Lower expenses



Nature of Crop Insurance | Risk Exposure

Correlated Risk



High Volatility in claims experience

Catastrophic nature

⇒ Climate change – impact unknown

Yield Risk / Weather Risk



⇒ Exposure throughout sowing, standing & harvest

⇒ Heavy reliance on Monsoon during Kharif

⇒ No "claim occurrence" date



Nature of Crop Insurance | Claim settlement

Not initiated by policyholder



Claim reporting delay not relevant

At times politically influenced

⇒ Potential for organised fraud

Area Approach



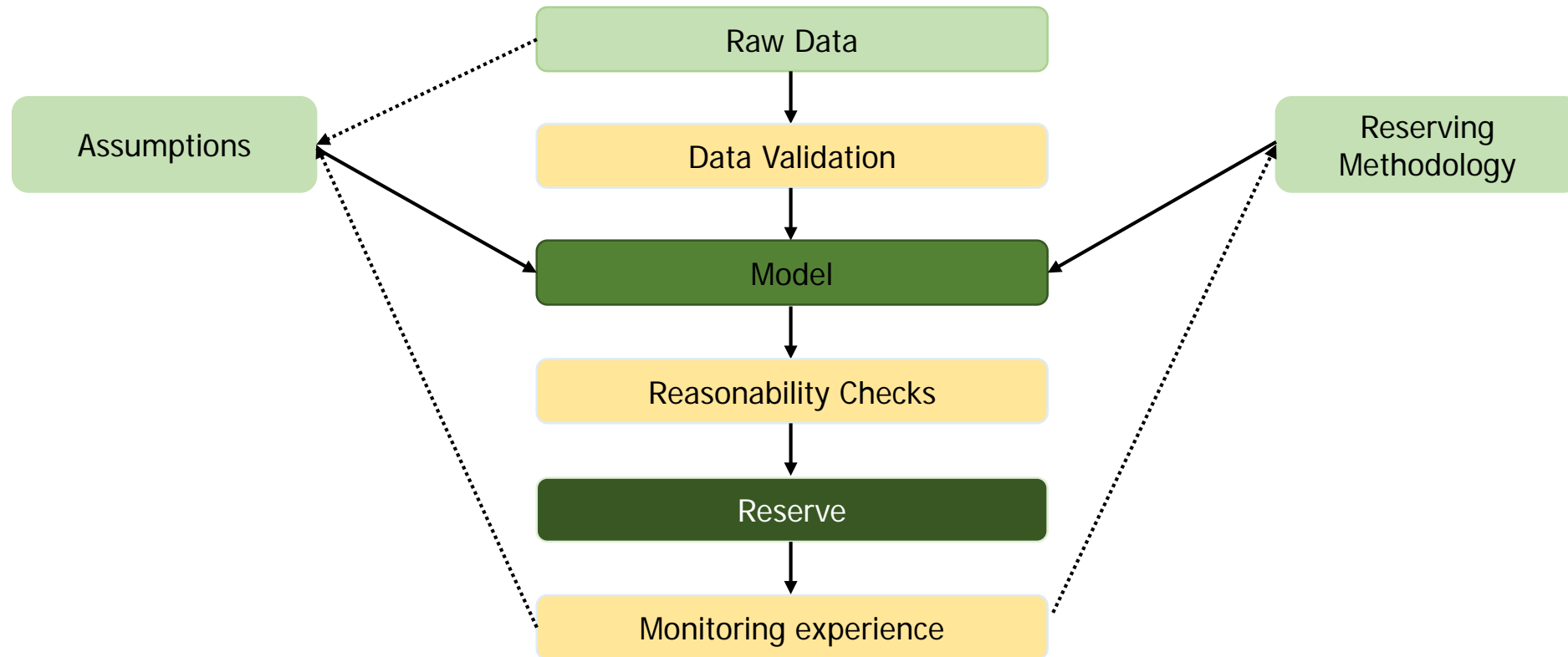
⇒ Claim "numbers" not relevant

⇒ Data at policyholder level not required for actuarial analysis

⇒ Stray claims delayed due to error in declarations



Reserving Flowchart



Data

Errors in Declaration

- Crop sown / area sown may differ
- Delays in premium recognition

Large Volume & not automated

- Human Errors
- Time & resource extensive

Claims Data

- Requisite number of CCEs may not happen
- Unreliability in CCEs sometimes
- CCEs delayed

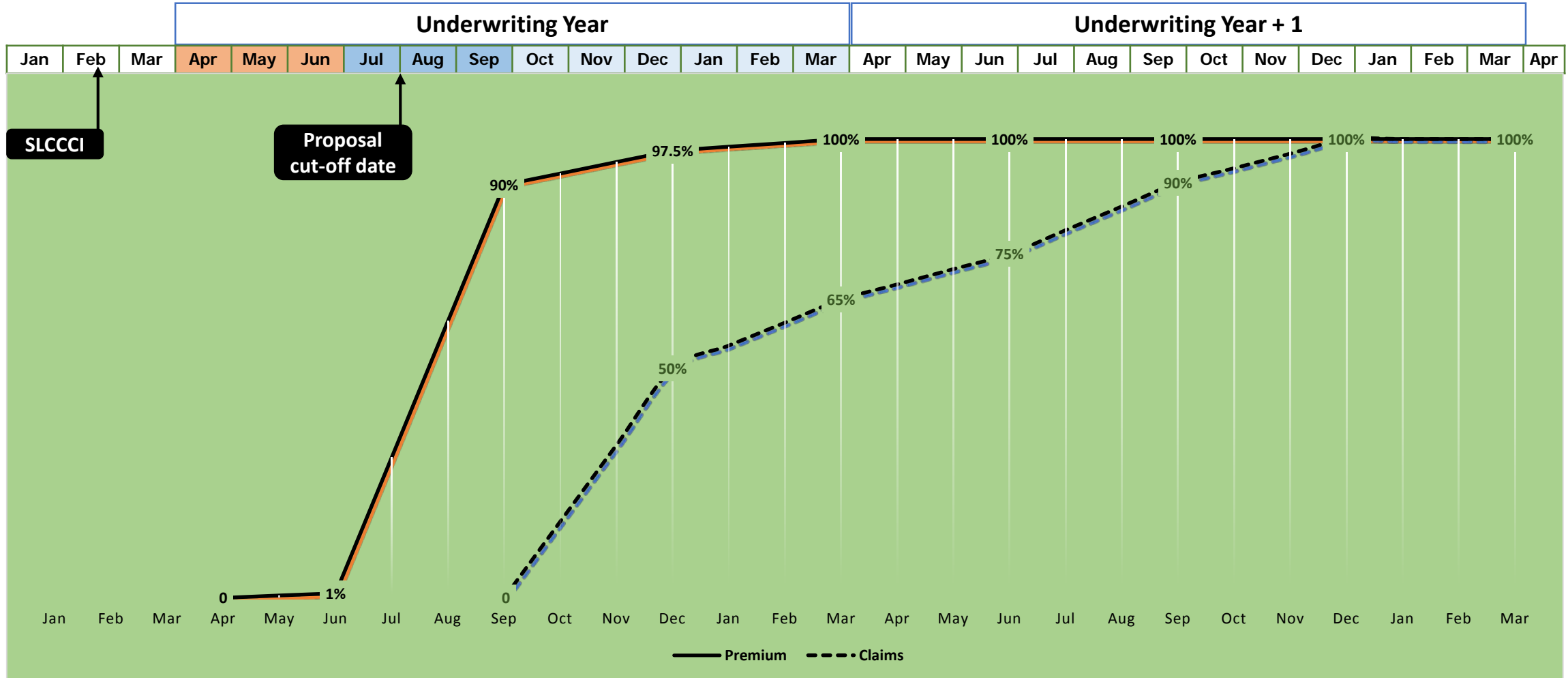
Data Validation

- Against past
- Against data source for other purposes
- Against expectation from pricing
- Reasonableness

BAD DATA COSTS MONEY

Cashflow Timing | Kharif example

Kharif Season – example of claims reporting pattern



Cashflow Timing | Impact on reserves

Kharif Season – example of claims reporting pattern

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<i>Premium</i>	<1%	90%	7.5%	2.5%				
<i>UPR & PDR</i>	?	?	High	Med				
<i>Claims Reported</i>		V. Low	50%	15%	5%	20%	10%	V. low
<i>Case Reserves</i>			High	High	High	Med	Med	Low
<i>IBNR</i>		Low	High	High	Med	Med	Low	V. low

Rabi Season – example of claims reporting pattern

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<i>Premium</i>			10%	85%	5%			
<i>UPR & PDR</i>			?	?	Med			
<i>Claims Reported</i>				V. Low	50%	25%	15%	7.5%
<i>Case Reserves</i>					High	High	Med	Med
<i>IBNR</i>				Low	High	High	Med	Med

Reserving Methodology

Choose appropriate method based on

- Nature of business
- Guidance from Regulator
- Data availability
- Consistency in results

Case Reserves

- Based on claim calculation using CCE data / weather data

UPR

- 50% of annual premium to be conservative, OR
- 0% of premium due to delay in premiums

PDR

- Evaluation of premium against expected claims + expenses



Ultimate Loss Ratio (ULR)

- Currently used by most insurers in the industry
- Also used globally, for e.g. US market
- Ultimate losses expected less claims reported so far

Other possibilities

- Bornhuetter-Ferguson method
- Chain Ladder method

Unsuitable because

- Claims settlement pattern not reliable
- Link ratios initially can be volatile
- Ignore the latest weather information available in market



Assumptions

Loss Ratio – major assumption

Estimate before harvest based on



Priced loss ratio

Past loss ratios

⇒ Weather forecasts

Estimate during & after harvest



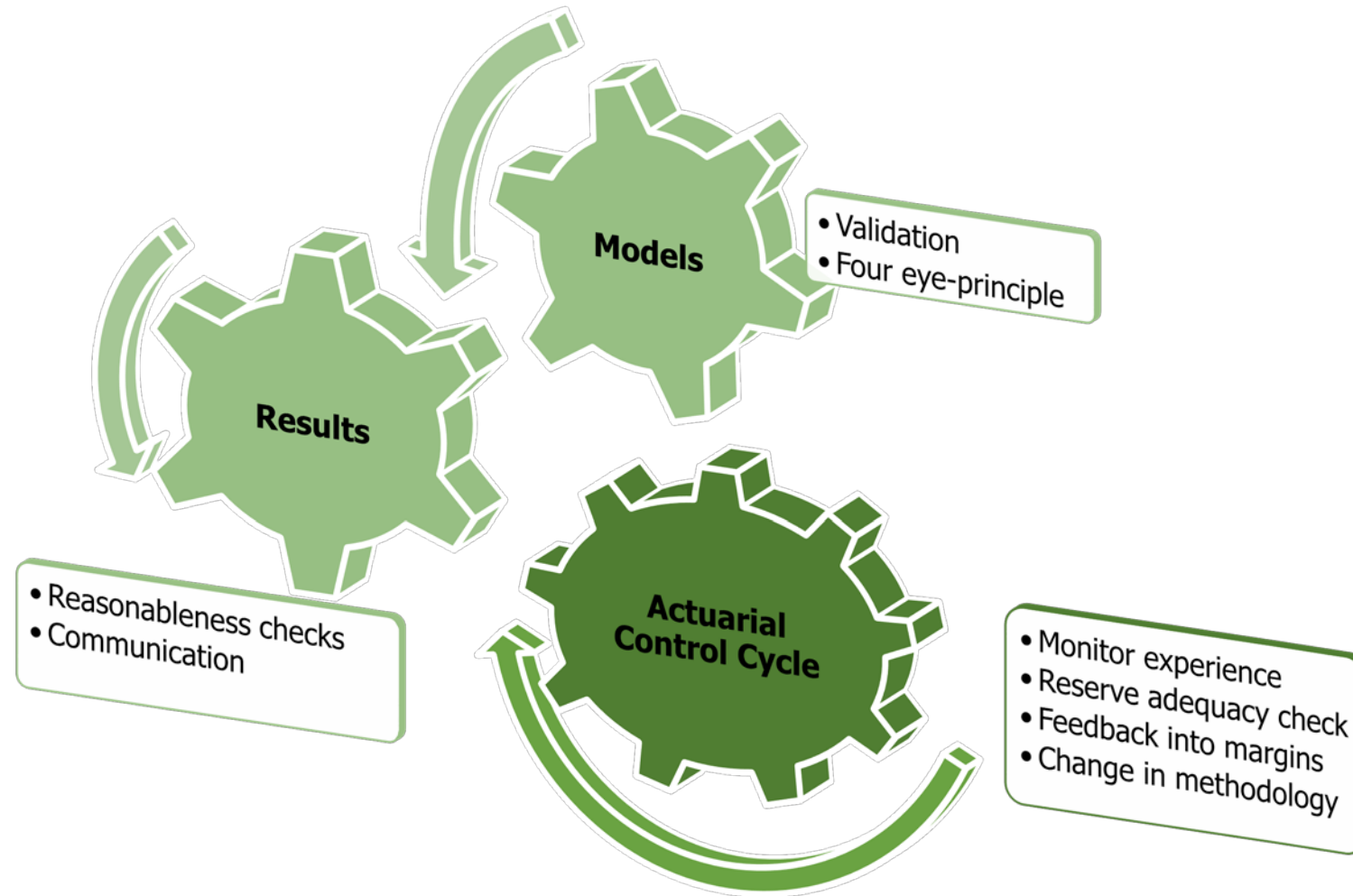
⇒ Feedback from observed CCEs

⇒ News reports, weather data

⇒ Ratio of reported claims



Expenses – past experience / estimated based on salary costs



Summary



- Nature of Crop Insurance makes it unique
- Market is still in nascent stages – patterns may yet emerge
- Political influence in claims – beneficial as well as a challenge
- High level of judgement required in reserving



Reserving beyond just for the season to tackle climatic volatility

Use of formulae for calculating projected loss ratios? Hybrid methodologies possible?

Impact of digital advancement

Loss ratios more granular levels?

What should "claims occurrence" date be? Is it even relevant?

Premium delay -> should additional reserves be held?

Time for guidelines from the Institute?

Impact of increased actuarial involvement in pricing

The Possibilities





Thank You