

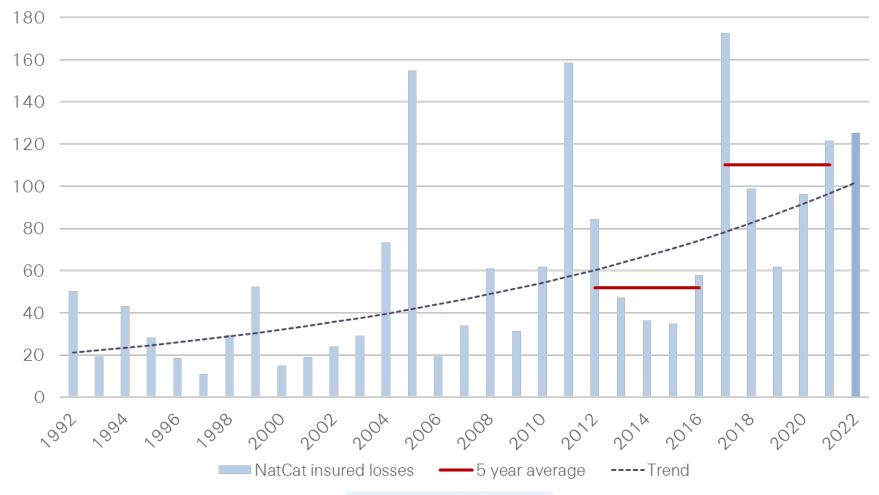
Overview of hurricane activity

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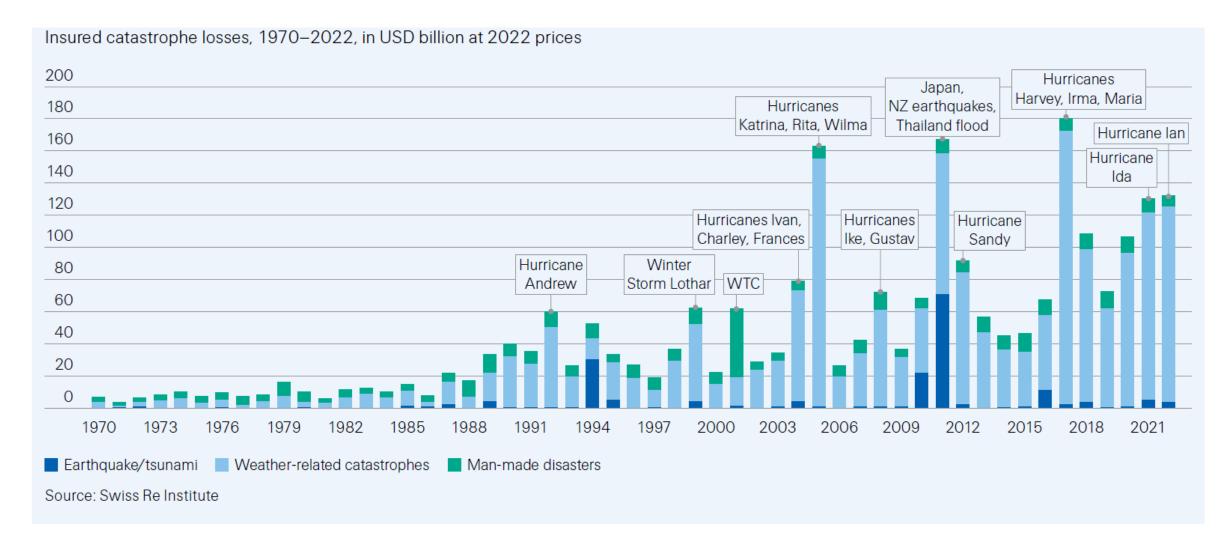
Insured catastrophe losses have increased dramatically in recent decades

Global natural catastrophe insured losses, in USD billions at 2022 prices



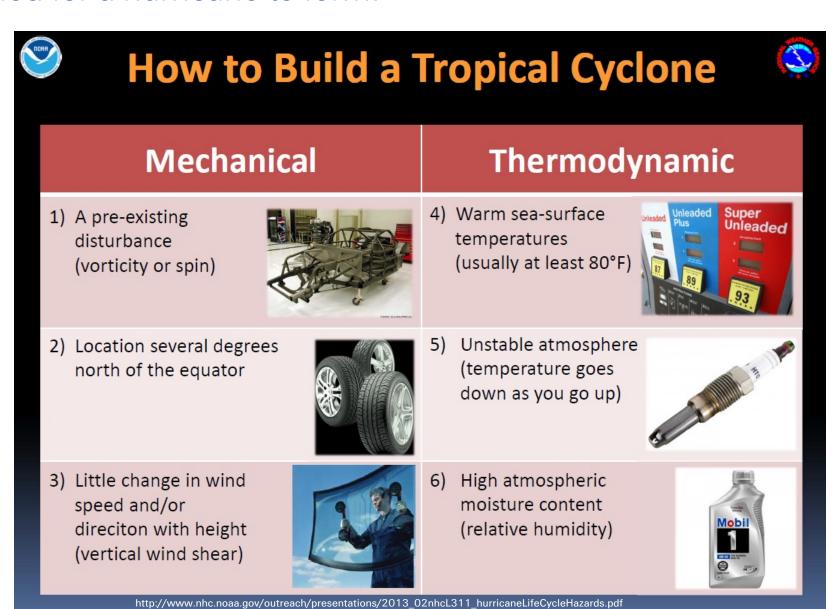


Increase largely driven by hurricanes in the Atlantic





What is needed for a hurricane to form?





Source: NOAA

Why are some hurricanes more damaging than others?

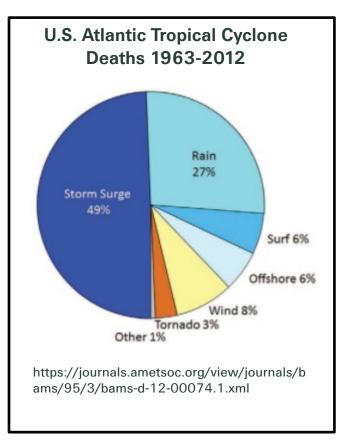
Wind:

- Lower central pressure → faster winds
- Right side of system → faster winds
- Lower surface friction (e.g. over water) → faster winds

Surge:

- Faster wind →more surge
- Larger system → more surge
- Landfall at right angle → more surge
- Shallow sea →more surge





Rainfall:

- Larger storm → more rain
- Slower storm \rightarrow more rain
- Passage over mountains → more rain
- Cold front → more rain

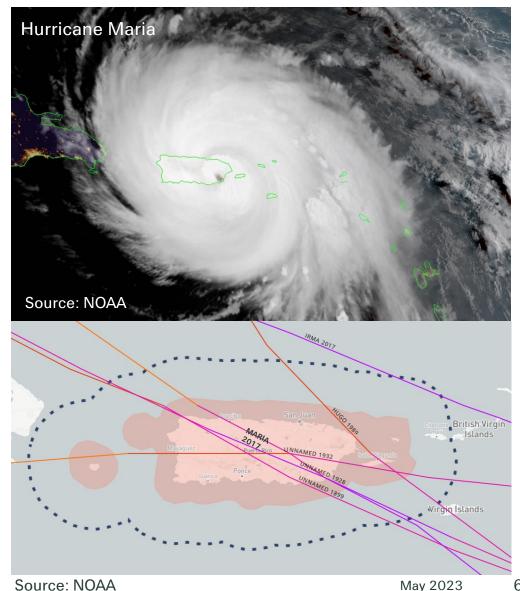
Hurricane-caused tornados:

- Lower pressure → more tornados/hail
- Right front quadrant → more tornados



Caribbean back in the spotlight in terms of hurricane activity

- Hurricane activity has, from a historical point of view, been very high in the Caribbean in recent years
 - Matthew (2016)
 - Irma (2017)
 - Maria (2017)
 - Dorian (2019)
 - Fiona (2022)
- Elevated hurricane activity expected to continue in the near future
- Significant events affecting Puerto Rico
 - Hugo (1989)
 - Georges (1998)
 - Maria (2017)





What can we expect for 2023?

• Hurricane names:

Arlene	Bret	Cindy	Don	Emily	Franklin	Gert
Harold	Idalia	Jose	Katia	Lee	Margot	Nigel
Ophelia	Philippe	Rina	Sean	Tammy	Vince	Whitney

Hurricane activity forecast

- First forecasts from various research entity available since April

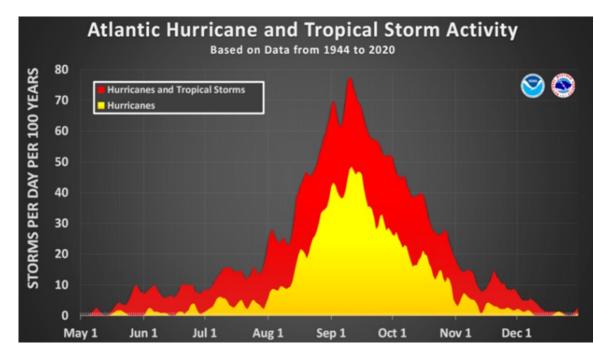
Named storms: 11-15

Hurricanes: 6-8

Major hurricanes: 2-3

- Forecasts suggest activity will be around average

 Above average ocean temperatures in the Atlantic basin could yield greater activity



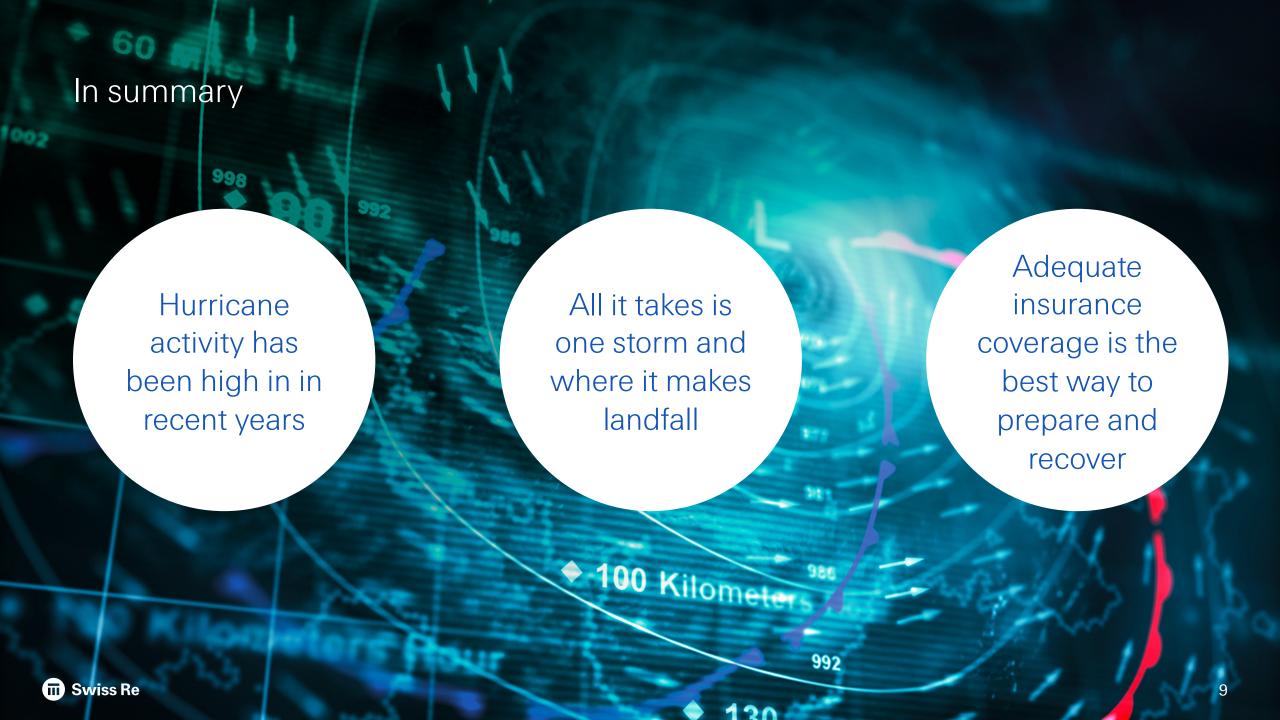
Source: NOAA

Hurricane forecasts don't always give the full picture

- Forecast have large uncertainties
 - No indications on where the storms will be or where they will make landfall
 - No indications on potential damage
- Regardless of forecasts, adequate insurance cover should be kept at all time

All it takes is one storm making landfall in an exposed area





Any questions?



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