

MEDIAN

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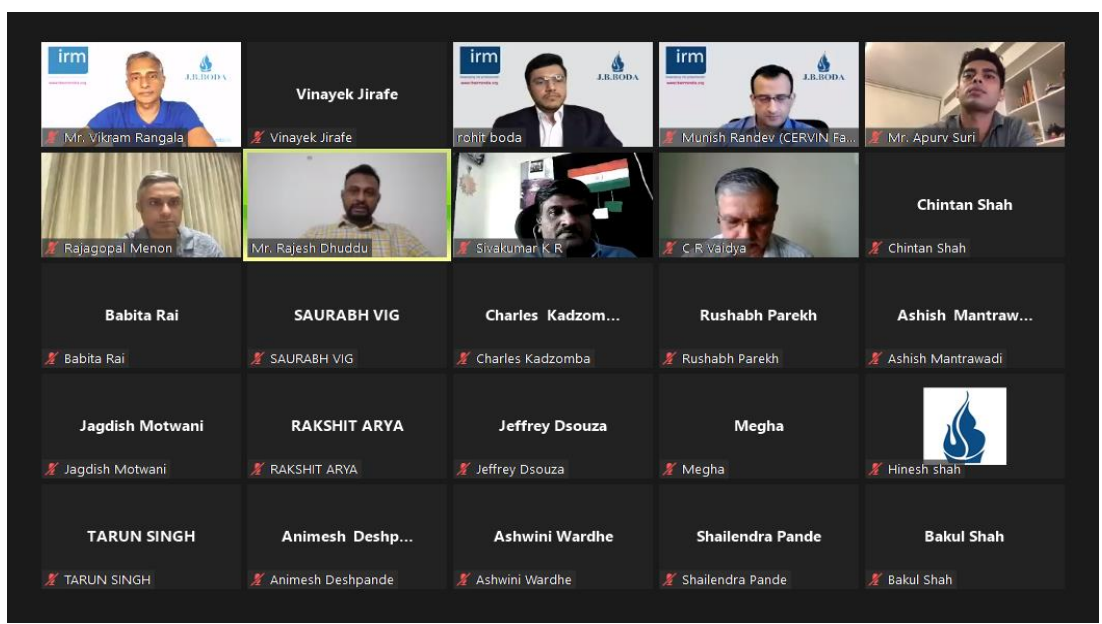
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NEWS AT J.B.BODA



Our Managing Director, Mr. Rohit Boda moderated the webinar on **“Cryptocurrency Risk Management”** conducted jointly by IRM-India Affiliate & J.B.Boda Group on Aug 27, 2021. The session had eminent personalities from the industry to discuss on the future of Cryptocurrency.





PRIME STORY

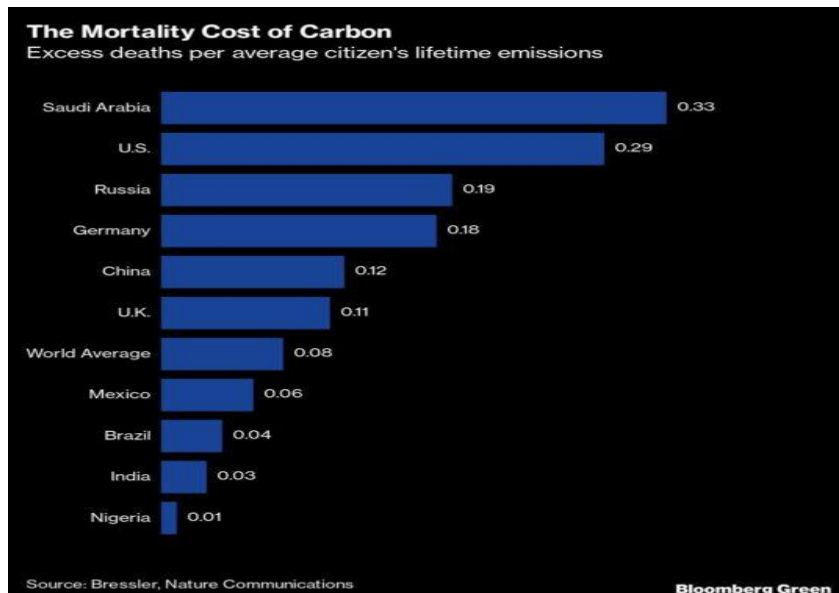
Global warming could kill 83 mn people by turn of next century: Study

A population equivalent to that of Germany — 83 million people — could be killed by 2100 because of rising temperatures caused by greenhouse-gas emissions, according to a new study that might influence how markets price carbon pollution.

The research from Columbia University’s Earth Institute introduces a new metric to help companies and governments assess damages wrought by climate change this century. Accounting for the “mortality cost of carbon” could give polluters new reasons to clean up by dramatically raising the cost of emissions.

“Based on the decisions made by individuals, businesses or governments, this tells you how many lives will be lost or saved,” said Columbia’s Daniel Bressler, whose research was published Thursday in the journal Nature Communications. “It quantifies the mortality impact of those decisions” by reducing questions down “to a more personal, understandable level.”

Adapting models developed by Yale climate economist and Nobel Prize winner William Nordhaus, Bressler calculated the number of direct heat deaths that will be caused by current global-warming trajectories. His calculations don’t include the number of people who might die from rising seas, superstorms, crop failures or changing disease patterns affected by atmospheric warming. That means that the projected deaths — which approximate the number of people killed in World War II — could still be a “vast underestimate,” Bressler said.





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Every 4,434 tons of carbon spewed into the Earth's atmosphere in 2020 will kill one person this century, according to the peer-reviewed calculations that see the planet warming 4.1° Celsius by 2100. So far the planet has warmed about 1.1° C, compared to pre-industrial times.

The volume of pollution emitted over the lifetime of three average U.S. residents is estimated to contribute to the death of another person. Bressler said the highest mortality rates can be expected in Earth's hottest and poorest regions in Africa, the Middle East and South Asia.

The new metric could significantly affect how economies calculate the so-called social cost of carbon, which U.S. President administration set at \$51 a ton in February. That price on pollution, which complements carbon markets like the European Union's Emissions Trading System, helps governments set policy by accounting for future damages. But the scale revealed by Bressler's research suggests the social cost of carbon should be significantly higher, at about \$258 a ton, if the world's economies want to reduce deaths caused by global warming.

A higher cost on carbon pollution could immediately induce larger emission cuts, which in turn could save lives. Capping global average temperature increase to 2.4°C by the end of the century, compared with modest emissions reductions that would warm the planet 3.4°C, could save 74 million people from dying of heat.

"People shouldn't take their per-person mortality emissions too personally," said Bressler. Governments need to mobilize "large-scale policies such as carbon pricing, cap and trade and investments in low carbon technologies and energy storage."

Source: Insurance Journal





NATIONAL

Cybersecurity literacy test: Study

At a time when online privacy and cybersecurity are emerging as critical concerns in developing digital economies, India has emerged at the bottom of a global tally of countries with good online security habits and cyber hygiene. Scoring just 51.2 points out of 100 (14 points below the global average), India ranked 19 out of 21 countries in the National Privacy Test conducted recently by global VPN service provider NordVPN.

Only Turkey and Japan featured below India in the study, which surveyed 48,063 respondents from 192 countries on their digital habits, privacy awareness and digital risk tolerance.

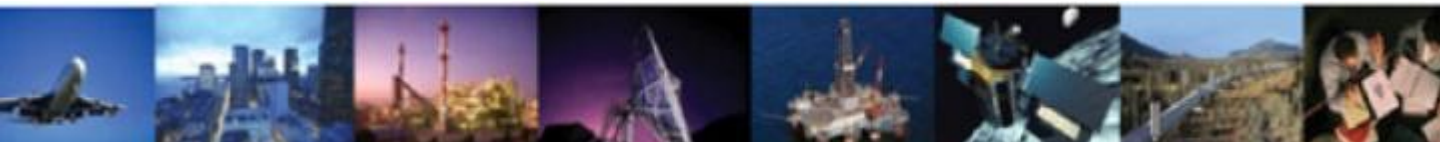
European nations topped the chart with Germany (71.2 points out of 100), Netherlands (69.5/100) and Switzerland (68.9/100) in the top three spots. Big tech major United States (68.5/100) came in fourth. Indian respondents were found to be most reckless when it comes to getting their hands on online bargains and on social media use.

“51.8% of respondents said they would buy a Netflix or Spotify account if they found it offered on eBay at a lower price [such accounts are typically stolen accounts] than the official one compared to only 11% who would do such a thing,” the research note said.

Indians scored 65.2% in awareness of what to do when facing threats such as exposure of personal data compared to Germany’s 90.2%. Almost one-third Indians said they would engage in a conversation or give in to the demands of bad actors claiming they got their device infected with malware. Globally, only 4.5% of people would fall for that type of scam. When it comes to theoretical knowledge of cybersecurity, Indians scored 57.6%. Indian respondents particularly scored strong in knowing how to set strong passwords at 78% score. But the country lags in social media use, the study notes, as Indians scored low (36%) on awareness of information that should not be shared on social media platforms.

The study evaluated digital habits as the way people understand digital terms of service and app permissions, privacy awareness was assessed based on how people use digital devices and passwords, and the digital risk tolerance was judged based on how people react to phishing emails or online blackmail. Globally, digital security awareness has a long way to go, the study adds, adding that almost half of respondents polled globally believe that deleting the browsing history wipes out their digital footprint. “Websites, internet service providers, and even governments can monitor your browsing data long after you’ve cleared your history,” it notes.

Source: The Economic Times



GLOBAL

Regulator designs insurance plans against bond default

The Bangladeshi insurance regulator is working to introduce insurance products for bond issuers to protect against non-payment and to cover all associated benefits to bondholders in the event of issuer default.

To look into this, the Insurance Development and Regulatory Authority (IDRA) has formed a 10-member high-powered committee headed by general manager of the state-owned non-life insurer, Sadharan Bima Corporation (SBC), Mr Bibekananda Saha, according to The Financial Express.

The panel is exploring product design for risk coverage of fixed-income instruments in the capital market.

"We're now working on how to design bond insurance products for insurers," said a panel member, wishing to be unnamed. He said there are some challenges in designing the tools because the reinsurance available is not sufficient.

In the meantime, the IDRA has drafted a guideline on bond insurance. It has been receiving the views of experts and stakeholders on the issue. Among other things, the guideline stipulates that insurance coverage should be taken prior to placing an application for a bond issuance before the securities regulator. This is a precondition for bond issuance approval.

However, the securities regulator, Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC), in a note on the proposed guidance, says that bond insurance cannot be made mandatory.

"Bond issuers may decide to seek bond insurance facility based on their own financial strength or creditworthiness," BSEC said. The insurance premium must be less than the cost of bank guarantees, because otherwise, the insurance product would not be attractive.

However, many of the committee members say that the insurance coverage might help develop the secondary bond market. Currently, only two bonds are traded on Dhaka Stock Exchange.

Source: The Financial Express





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Big data and insurance product development

The development of insurance products is largely based on the analysis of information from the Big Data, which is itself connected to the Internet of Things (IoT) and the Blockchain Registers.

Internet of Things encompasses the entire ecosystem of connected objects. This ecosystem includes sensors, software, interdependent integrators. Blockchain is a technology that allows information to be stored and transmitted transparently, securely and without a central control body.

Put together, these sets make it possible to develop the so-called intelligent insurance contracts. In other words, contracts that can be implemented themselves and enforce conditions without human intervention.

Connected to the blockchain, a rented apartment's lock can thus trigger its "smart contract" when its entry code is inserted. The insurance policy is then activated and priced according to the rental period and to the tenant's digital profile established by the Big Data.

Data collection and analysis by means of this technology allows better knowledge and understanding of potential customers thanks to a better visibility of their risk profile.

Big Data, therefore, increases the competitiveness of the products and services that are distributed to policyholders. Offer customization according to the needs of each customer in terms of quality and price is emphasized. The collection of data, therefore, allows not only a fine analysis of customers (in real time, by making predictions, determining probabilities of occurrence) but also a massive analysis given the quantity of information processed.

The Internet of Things (IoT) has an important potential for product creation. The opportunities in what is called the connected home or in connected healthcare solutions are numerous.

Among all IoT systems, intelligent objects that monitor the health of insured persons in real time are particularly important. This technology makes it possible to create customized offers, to react quickly to possible disease outbreaks or to observe customer habits.

Connected monitoring devices are generally inexpensive and capable of assessing and reducing risks. In addition, they limit the possibility of fraud by continuously monitoring risks.

In this respect, IoT has once again become very popular, particularly in the motor industry, where telematics, an effective on-board communication system, is used to reduce the risks for the insured and limit fraud.

Source: Atlas Magazine





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Head Office:

Maker Bhavan No. 1, Sir Vithaldas Thackersey Marg, Mumbai 400 020 (INDIA)
Telephone : + 91 22 6631 4949 / 6631 4917 * Telefax : + 91 22 22623747 / 22625112

E-Mail : jbbmbi@jbbodamail.com * Web : <http://www.jbboda.net> * Follow us on [f](#) [in](#)

For any further enquiry regarding J.B.Boda Group kindly write to jirafe.vinayek@jbbodamail.com

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