



J.B.BODA



MEDIAN

OCTOBER 2025

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NEWS AT J.B.BODA

J.B.Boda Team at the 67th Rendez-Vous de Septembre 2025 in Monte Carlo



Our Group Chairman, Mr. Atul Boda and Group Managing Director, Mr. Rohit Boda, along with the J.B.Boda Brokerpreneurs, attended the 67th Rendez-Vous de Septembre (RVS) in Monte Carlo from 6–10 September 2025.

As the world's largest gathering in the insurance and reinsurance sector, Rendez-Vous de Septembre once again brought together global leaders and innovators to shape the future of the industry. The forum provided an opportunity to connect with peers, exchange ideas, and contribute to strategies that will define the next chapter for insurance and reinsurance.

With discussions spanning global risks, innovation, and market trends, RVS set the stage for meaningful collaboration and forward-looking solutions.



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NEWS AT J.B.BODA

J.B.Boda participated in the Indo-German Chamber of Commerce (IGCC) 69th Annual General Meeting



J.B.Boda reinforced its Indo-German business ties at the 69th Annual General Meeting of the Indo-German Chamber of Commerce (IGCC) on 24th September 2025. Our Group Vice Chairman Mr. Gautam Boda attended the event with senior colleagues Mr. Mihir Shah, Mr. Jayesh Gadekar and Mr. Chaitanya Basrur, highlighting the focus on expanding Indo-German operations in India and fostering strong cross-border relationships.

The AGM brought together key stakeholders to review progress, explore opportunities, and strengthen collaborations that drive innovation, sustainable growth, and economic cooperation between India and Germany.

As a long-standing participant, J.B.Boda continues to build on its trusted legacy, using these interactions to deepen partnerships and support initiatives that benefit both Indian and German businesses.

NEWS AT J.B.BODA

**J.B.Boda hosted a seminar on The Future of Life & Health Insurance
for the first time in Kenya**



The J.B.Boda LHT team successfully hosted its first-ever seminar for Life & Health insurers in Kenya.

The event brought together industry leaders, clients, and partners to discuss how emerging technologies are reshaping the insurance industry and how innovative risk-transfer solutions are creating new opportunities.

Conversations focused on innovation, growth, and the future of life and health insurance. Our group remains committed to the Kenyan market and promises to deliver best-in-class customer experience with unmatched ethics and transparency.

INDIA - INSURANCE UPDATE

Premium Growth in Non-Life Insurance Slows Down

Premium growth in the non-life insurance sector remained muted recently, with total collections standing at ₹24,953 crore, just 1.6% higher year-on-year. This marks a slowdown compared to the 4.2% growth recorded during the same period a year earlier.

The moderation in growth was primarily driven by weaker performance in crop insurance and a subdued passenger vehicle market. Additionally, the shift to the 1/n rule where premium income is spread across the policy period instead of being booked upfront continues to weigh on reported growth. Deferrals linked to anticipated GST rate cuts also added to the softer performance.



Despite these pressures, certain segments offered resilience. Health insurance, in particular, maintained strong momentum, posting a robust 14.3% year-on-year rise. Fire and engineering lines also contributed positively, helping to cushion the overall slowdown. Within health, standalone health insurers (SAHIs) continued to lead performance, supported by rising awareness and sustained demand for medical coverage.

Public sector insurers extended their growth run for the eleventh straight period, driven by renewals across fire, engineering, health, and motor third-party business. Their market share edged up to 35.2%, compared to 33.6% a year earlier. At the same time, private insurers, including SAHIs, retained the dominant position, holding a 64.8% share, though slightly lower than 66.4% last year.

While the segment mix has provided some balance, the overall momentum for the industry is clearly moderating. The 1/n accounting change has created a structural drag on headline numbers, making year-on-year comparisons less reflective of underlying demand. Meanwhile, affordability challenges stemming from rising premiums in certain product lines are adding further strain.

That said, health remains the largest and fastest-growing segment, underscoring the steady shift in customer priorities toward protection against medical costs. Fire and engineering continue to provide a stable base, while motor lines are more exposed to cyclical pressures in vehicle sales.

Looking ahead, sustained traction in health, coupled with continued expansion in fire and engineering, could help offset weakness in crop and motor. However, the pace of recovery will hinge on how insurers adapt pricing strategies, navigate regulatory shifts, and maintain balance between growth and affordability.

Source- The Economic Time

GLOBAL - INSURANCE UPDATE

Egypt Launches Comprehensive Training Strategy for Insurance Leaders

Egypt's regulator has unveiled a wide-ranging training strategy designed to strengthen leadership capacity and technical expertise across the insurance sector. The initiative brings together local insurers, international universities, and global institutes to ensure the market keeps pace with evolving industry demands.

The new framework focuses on specialised programmes in digital transformation, risk management, governance, and financial innovation areas increasingly critical to sustainable growth. By aligning curricula with international best practices, the training strategy aims to bridge skills gaps and prepare professionals for emerging challenges in the market.



A key element of the plan is international collaboration. The Financial Services Institute (FSI), the regulator's training arm, has signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Bayes Business School in London. This partnership is expected to enhance leadership development by combining global academic expertise with local industry experience.

Domestically, the FSI has entered into a cooperation protocol with insurance companies to expand skill-building across core functions. These programmes cover underwriting, claims management, reinsurance, investment, internal audit, financial affairs, risk management, compliance, anti-money laundering, and actuarial practices. The goal is to raise operational efficiency while developing specialists capable of driving innovation in their fields.

The initiative also integrates governance-focused training through coordination with the Egyptian Institute of Directors. As part of this, insurers can now access accredited programmes such as the Certified Board Member Certificate, Qualified Chief Executive Officer Certificate, Governance, Risk and Compliance (GRC) Certificate, Qualified Risk Manager Certificate, and Qualified Internal Auditor Certificate. These credentials are intended to reinforce accountability, strengthen oversight, and professionalise leadership structures across the sector.

By combining international partnerships with targeted local programmes, the strategy aims to create a pipeline of well-trained leaders and technical experts who can steer the Egyptian insurance market through transformation. Beyond technical skills, the emphasis on governance, compliance, and risk culture reflects a broader focus on building resilience and aligning with global standards.

For the sector, this represents a long-term investment in people. Stronger capabilities at both executive and operational levels are expected to enhance competitiveness, improve consumer confidence, and support sustainable growth in Egypt's insurance industry.

Source- Middle East Insurance Review



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NAT CAT NEWS

Indian Summer Monsoon (South Asian Monsoon): Climate change and subsequent impacts

The climatological seasons in India are broadly classified as the winter (December–January–February), pre-monsoon (March–April–May), summer monsoon (June–July–August–September) and the post-monsoon (October–November) seasons.

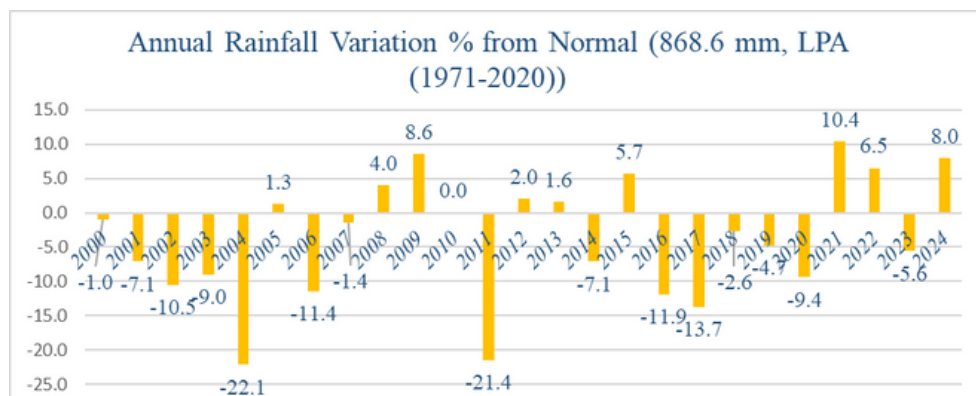
The Indian summer monsoon (ISM), also known as the South Asian monsoon, is a major component of the global climate. This contributes approximately 80 % of the annual precipitation. Two remarkable features of the summer monsoon are its regular occurrence every year and the irregular variation in the amount of seasonal mean rainfall that it brings to India from one year to the other. The agriculture, power generation and industrial production activities in India substantially depend on monsoon rainfall.



Distribution of Rainfall in India

Rainfall in India is not the same everywhere. Some regions receive very heavy rain, while others remain mostly dry. The average annual rainfall in India is about 125 cm, but it has geographical variations.

This uneven pattern is linked to the path of the monsoon winds and the shape of the land. As monsoon winds vary from year to year, the rainfall is not always the same. This variation is called rainfall variability. Indian monsoon exhibits a wide spectrum of variability, on diurnal, synoptic, sub-seasonal, interannual, decadal and centennial time scales.



Source: IMD

Researchers have found that the surface air temperature over India has risen by about 0.7 °C during 1901–2018. There are clear signatures of human-induced changes in climate over the Indian region in recent decades due to anthropogenic greenhouse gases (GHG) and aerosol forcings, and changes in land use and land cover (LULC).

The frequency of localized heavy precipitation occurrences has increased worldwide in response to increased atmospheric moisture content. Over central India, the frequency of daily precipitation extremes with rainfall intensities exceeding 150 mm per day increased by about 75% during 1950–2015.



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There has also been a noticeable increase in the number of dry spells during the summer monsoon season. These dry periods have become 27 per cent more common between 1981 and 2011 compared to the earlier period from 1951 to 1980. Alongside this, the number of years with deficient rainfall at the all-India level has increased.



The changing nature of the monsoon has serious consequences for agriculture. While long dry spells are becoming more frequent, short wet spells are becoming more intense. It is observed that nearly half of the season's rainfall now falls within just 20 to 30 hours, covering only about 20 per cent of the monsoon period. The remaining 50 per cent of rainfall occurs as light to moderate rain over 80 per cent of the time. This uneven distribution affects water availability, soil health and crop productivity.

Some findings of a recent study by the Indian Meteorology Department (IMD) include:

- Summer monsoon (June-September) precipitation over India has declined by around 6% from 1951 to 2015.
- A notable decrease over the Indo-Gangetic Plains and the Western Ghats (1951-2015).
- Five states viz., Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, Meghalaya and Nagaland have shown significant decreasing trends in southwest monsoon rainfall during the recent 30 years period (1989-2018).
- Other states do not show any significant changes in southwest monsoon rainfall during the same period.
- Considering district-wise rainfall, there are many districts in the country, which show significant changes in southwest monsoon and annual rainfall during the recent 30 years period (1989-2018). W.r.t. the frequency of heavy rainfall days, significant increasing (6.5 cm or more) trend is observed over Saurashtra & Kutch, Southeastern parts of Rajasthan, Northern parts of Tamil Nadu, Northern parts of Andhra Pradesh and adjoining areas of Southwest Odisha, many parts of Chhattisgarh, Southwest Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Manipur & Mizoram, Konkan & Goa and Uttarakhand.
- There were "significant decreasing trends" in the south-west monsoon from 1989 to 2018 in the Ganga basin states like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and West Bengal, which are known to have among the most fertile lands in the country.

Associated with climate change due to global warming, temporal (refers to the time-period being studied, whether present, future, or past) and spatial (refers to the geographic region of focus, which can range from global to local) diversity in severe weather, including extremely heavy rainfall, have been observed in the country in recent years. The recent IPCC climate change report indicates that these trends will continue in the future and that they are not preventable.

NAT CAT NEWS

Indian Summer Monsoon (South Asian Monsoon): Climate change and subsequent impacts

Monsoons and the Economic Life in India

The monsoon is central to India's economy, especially its agricultural sector. With a large part of the population relying on farming, the success or failure of the monsoon can shape the country's overall economic health.

Nearly 64 per cent of Indians depend on agriculture, which mainly relies on the southwest monsoon.



- Only about 55 per cent of India's net sown area is covered by irrigation. The rest depends on rain-fed systems, which makes a large part of the country's farmland highly vulnerable to changes in rainfall patterns.
- Good monsoon raises agricultural production, aids GDP growth, drives up rural earning and consumption.
- Different rainfall patterns across regions allow a wide variety of crops to be grown.
- Uneven or late rainfall often causes floods or droughts, affecting both crops and rural incomes.
- Areas without proper irrigation suffer the most when the monsoon is weak or delayed.
- Sudden and intense rain can lead to soil erosion, harming the fertility of land.
- Winter rain in north India, brought by western disturbances, is helpful for wheat and other rabi crops.
- Local climate, shaped by the monsoon, also influences food habits, clothing styles and types of houses across India.

Role of various stakeholders

The IMD keeps issuing various short to medium-range forecasts and warnings for entire country with varying frequency. While issuing the warning, a suitable colour code is used to highlight the impact of the severe weather expected and signal disaster management about the course of action to be taken concerning impending disaster weather events.

Due to erratic monsoon and other events like prolonged heatwaves, stronger cyclones and frequent flooding, the insurance industry is responding using data and technology for various classes of business such as Motor and Agriculture. Parametric Insurance is being offered by insurers covering various business segments such as renewable energy, loss of wages, port and logistics, infrastructure and construction.

The regulator IRDAI has also issued regulations on (Corporate Governance for Insurers) Regulations, 2024 for insurers advising them to establish a comprehensive Climate Risk Management framework to facilitate the climate risk management, keeping in view their size, nature and complexity of operations.

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AGRICULTURE NEWS

The Way Forward – Climate Smart Agriculture

Farmers worldwide are already grappling with extended droughts, rising heat, and unpredictable weather. Agriculture isn't just vulnerable to climate change - it also contributes significantly to it. That dual pressure is reshaping the way food is grown, traded, and financed. For brokers and agribusiness stakeholders, the shift toward climate-smart agriculture (CSA) isn't just an environmental imperative; it's a market reality.



CSA is about helping farming systems adapt to changing climates while improving productivity and reducing emissions. In practice, it means higher yields achieved through methods that protect natural resources. This balance is critical for meeting global food demand without compromising long-term asset value in land and supply chains.

Two emerging nature-based solutions are particularly relevant for investors, insurers, and buyers seeking scalable inseting strategies: Biochar Carbon Removal (BCR) and Enhanced Rock Weathering (ERW).

- BCR converts agricultural waste into biochar, a stable form of carbon that can be locked into soil. It enhances soil health, improves yields, and provides durable, cost-effective carbon removal.
- ERW involves spreading finely ground rock on fields. As it weathers, it captures carbon and enriches soil chemistry, boosting resilience and crop performance.

According to *Unlocking the Future of Climate-Smart Agriculture* (Tom Mills, lead author), these technologies could remove 1.5–2.5 gigatonnes of CO₂ annually by 2050, while improving food security and rural livelihoods across the Global South. For brokers, that scale translates into significant opportunities in carbon markets, sustainable financing, and risk management solutions tied to agricultural supply chains.

Adoption is already underway. Biochar is being integrated into regenerative coffee programs in Colombia, while ERW field trials in India align with national soil health strategies. Crops like rice, sugarcane, cocoa, and coffee are early testbeds, creating models that could extend across commodity markets.

For brokers, the key is how these practices intersect with Scope 3 emissions strategies. Food and agriculture companies face mounting pressure to decarbonize supply chains. BCR and ERW offer “dual-benefit” solutions—cutting emissions while generating co-benefits like soil resilience, farmer inclusion, and yield stability.

The next step is scaling. That will require investment in monitoring frameworks, supportive policies, and business models that distribute value fairly across the chain. For brokers advising clients, this is both a sustainability story and a commercial one: CSA is fast becoming the foundation of resilient, low-carbon agri-supply chains—and early movers will set the pace.

Source - <https://cleantechnica.com>

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