



Source: AMB

Insuring Forest Assets in a Changing Risk Landscape: What Underwriters Need from Valuations

Forest Valuation Conference, Melbourne
Alexa Mayer-Bosse, Lead Nature Based Risk Solutions
March 2025

1. Australian forestry valuations have long provided a solid foundation for understanding timber value, growth potential, and operational context - elements essential for investment, planning, and stewardship. In a **changing risk landscape, wildfire** behaviour continues to evolve, and as new technologies mature, there is now a strong opportunity to enrich these well-established valuation practices with additional layers of risk-relevant information that support both forest managers and underwriters.
2. This session explores how risk is assessed in forestry insurance: **hazard, exposure, and vulnerability** are modelled following the IPCC framework. While hazards are monitored by meteorological agencies and standard forest valuations provide the basis for exposure assessment, **vulnerability** remains the **component with the greatest risk-management potential**. Technological advancements in remote sensing, biomass monitoring, and geospatial analytics can now complement traditional valuation strengths. Forest asset managers themselves might leverage high-resolution satellite imagery and canopy-condition indices to be integrated in objective, site-specific indicators.
3. These enhancements help **underwriters assess exposure more accurately**, understand loss behaviour, and calibrate pricing and accumulation decisions with greater confidence. Of particular relevance to underwriting are spatially explicit fuel metrics - such as fuel loads, moisture-stress indicators, and mapped burn history - which can now be incorporated into valuation outputs in ways that were not previously feasible. With improved visibility into fuel-management practices, thinning regimes, crisis contingency actions, and access plans, proactive risk-reduction measures can be recognised more consistently, supporting better **alignment of interests between forest owners and insurers**.
4. This increased transparency **strengthens long-term insurability** by building trust between both parties. As wildfire insurance capacity continues to tighten, forest owners who can demonstrate how they manage the vulnerability of their properties, are better positioned to secure coverage in a constrained market.

Munich Re re/insurance position in the market

1. We are largest global reinsurer, active in all type of insurance coverages
2. We concentrate technically on risk assessment, risk accumulation, risk pricing
3. We focus on bespoke portfolio risks management: i.e. insurers, portfolios of forest assets, sales partners
4. We as reinsurer are not directly market insurance policies to asset owners
5. We favour long-term relationships for a sustainable business partnership

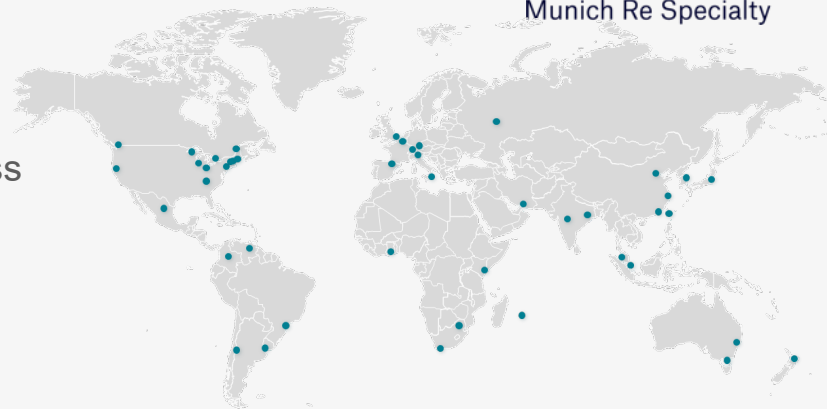


Source: Shutterstock

Munich Re – as one of the world's largest reinsurer,
we are a solid and reliable partner

One of the **world's** largest
re/insurers at the forefront
in **green risks**, and
leading in **nature**
capital investments

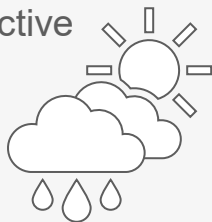
Founded in **1880**
Globally active with business
in **50+** countries



Climate Change

expertise: since the

1970s with active
contribution to the
IPCC report



Group result:

€ 6 bn (2025)
incl. primary worldwide



Major losses (as of Q2/2025):

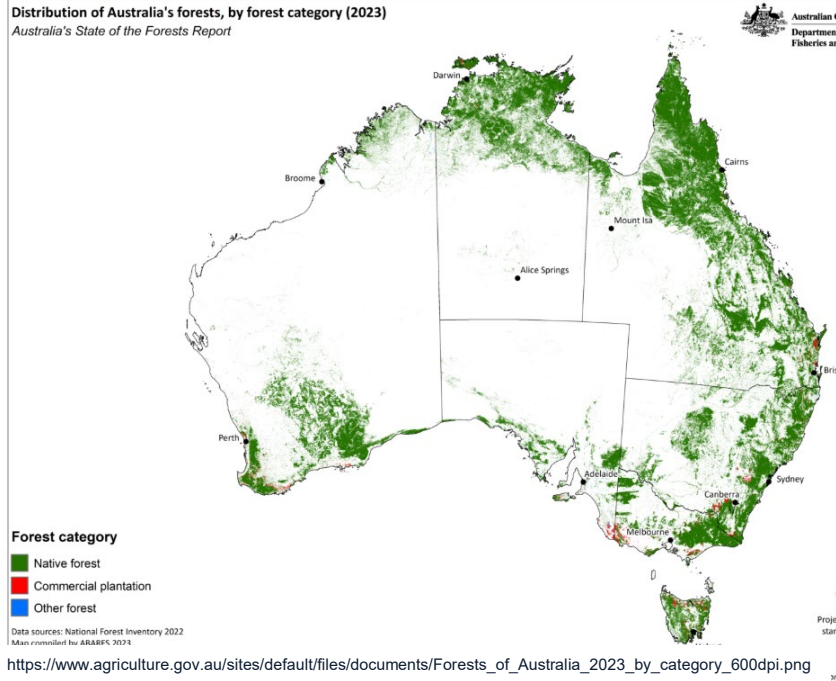
Wildfire in US in 2025
some **1 bn €**.

Wildfire losses **Australia** in
2026

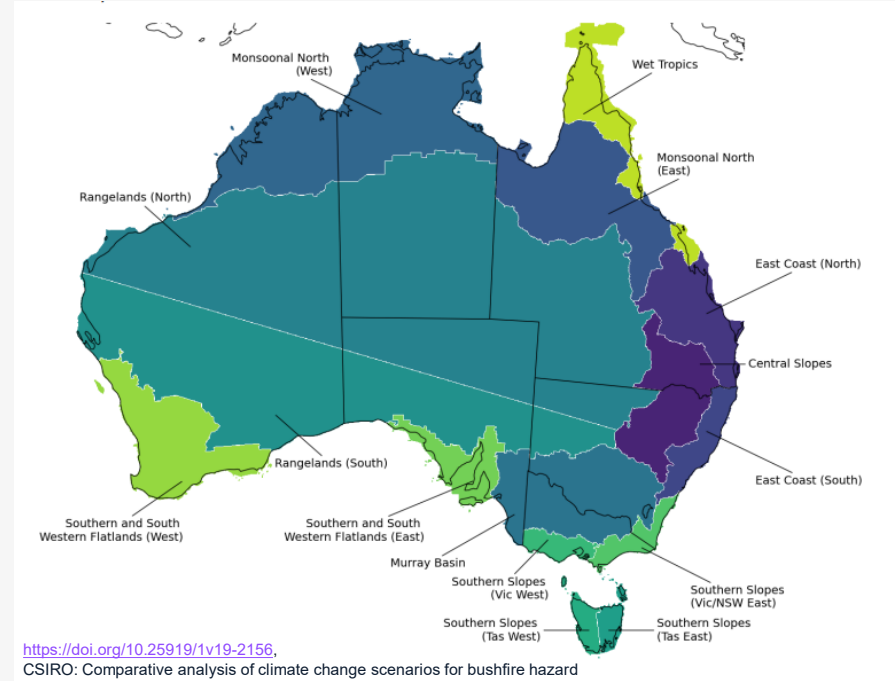
Bushfire hazard analysis in Australia

Forest categories by National Report

Distribution of Australia's forests, by forest category (2023)
Australia's State of the Forests Report



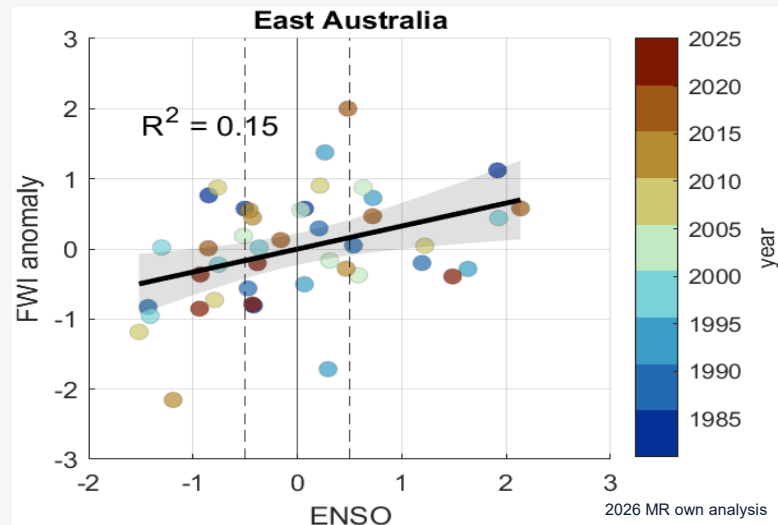
Natural Resource Management sub-clusters



GIS (geospatial information system) technology enables site-specific risk analysis and regional aggregation.

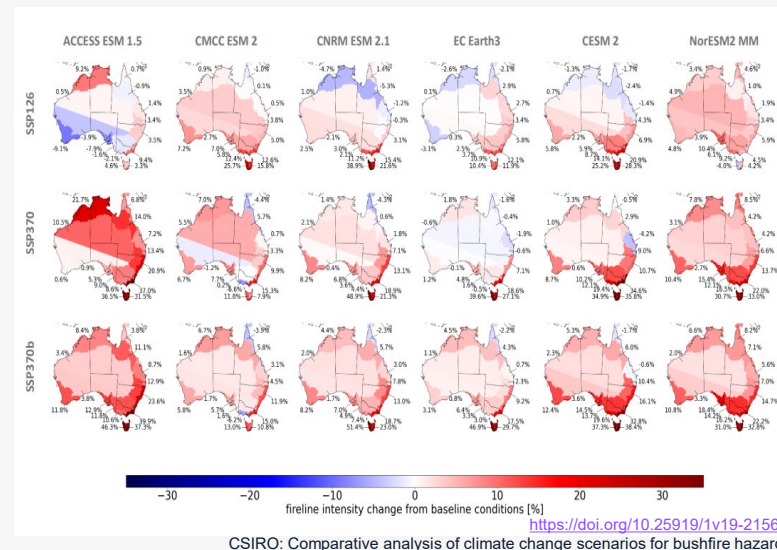
Bushfire risk as analysis of ENSO and climate change

Fire Weather Index FWI with weak ENSO correlation



FWI primarily captures weather conditions that favour bushfires, such as temperature and precipitation

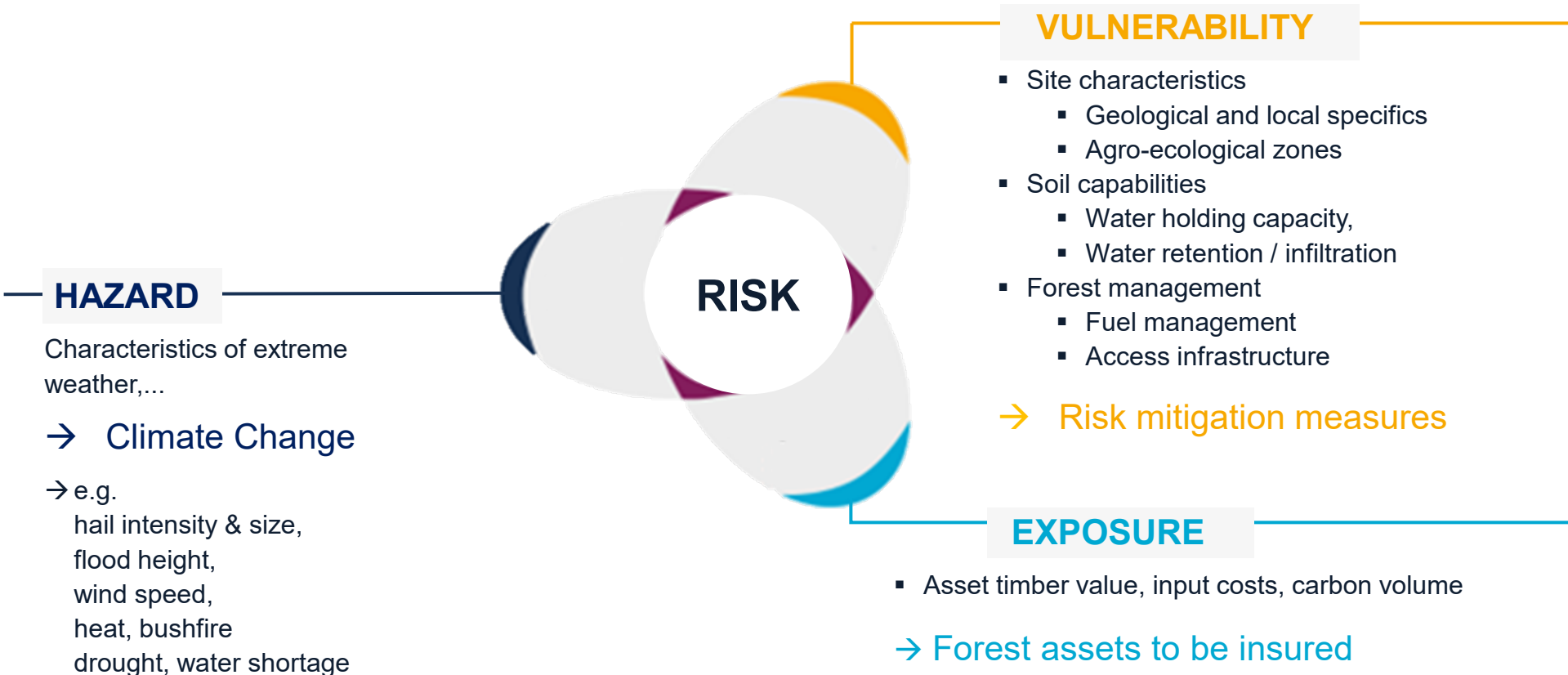
Fireline intensity FLI for climate change scenarios



FLI incorporates the interaction between bushfire behaviour, terrain features, fuel characteristics, and weather conditions.

A climate risk primer

Definition of risk as introduced by IPCC



Vulnerability in climate risks is the largest lever

1. Forest managers are at the forefront to
 - Monitor – Measure – Manage
by leveraging new / geospatial technology
2. Part of the technological achievements are relevant to underwriters, enhanced by tools
 - Fuel load management ...
 - Fire detection ...
 - Fire suppression ...
 - Water resources identification
 - + Budgeted fire protection costs.
3. Past losses as learning points
 - Including evaluation with respect to vulnerability aspects



Source: AMB

Valuation expertise is in high demand

1. Asset valuation / appraisal
 - Cost approach
 - Sales comparison approach
 - Income capitalisation approach
 - Market prices research
2. Risk information
 - In order to secure assets
 - Leverage technology tools, predominantly geospatial intelligence
 - Provide insurability



Source: APIS



Thank you for your attention

Alexa Mayer-Bosse, abosse@munichre.com

March 2026

This document is for discussion purposes only.

Any description is for general information purposes only and does not constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy any product. Any descriptions of coverage contained are meant to be general in nature and do not include nor are intended to include all of the actual terms, benefits, and limitations found in an insurance policy. The terms of any specific policy will instead govern that policy. Any guidance is intended to provide general information only, and should not be used as a substitute for legal advice.

‘Munich Re Specialty - Global Markets, Syndicate’ is an approved trading name of Munich Re Syndicate Limited.

Munich Re Syndicate Limited is registered in England: 01328742, 1 Fen Court, London, EC3M 5BN. Authorised by the Prudential Regulation Authority and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority and the Prudential Regulation Authority (FRN: 204864).