

Commercial lines (buildings and contents insurance)

Peril	Compulsory cover	Standard cover	Optional/ additional cover	Market penetration
Windstorm		✓		95%
Hailstorm		✓		95%
Lightning — direct hit		✓		99%
Lightning — surge			✓	70%
River flooding			✓	40%
Overflow of stagnant waters			✓	40%
Torrential rain			✓	40%
Storm surge			✓	1%
Earthquake			✓	40%
Snow pressure			✓	40%
Avalanche			✓	40%
Frost		✓		80%
Landslide			✓	40%
Subsidence			✓	40%
Collapsing sinkhole			✓	40%
Volcanic eruption			✓	40%
Meteor strike				
Tsunami			✓	40%

Individual (buildings and contents insurance)

Peril	Compulsory cover	Standard cover	Optional/ additional cover	Market penetration ¹
Windstorm		✓		95%
Hailstorm		✓		95%
Lightning — direct hit		✓		100%
Lightning — surge			✓	70%
River flooding			✓	47%
Overflow of stagnant waters			✓	46%
Torrential rain			✓	52%
Storm surge			✓	1%
Earthquake			✓	47%
Snow pressure			✓	47%
Avalanche			✓	47%
Frost		✓		80%
Landslide			✓	47%
Subsidence			✓	47%
Collapsing sinkhole			✓	47%
Volcanic eruption			✓	47%
Meteor strike				
Tsunami			✓	47%

¹ Ratio of the premium underwritten to insurable objects.

Tariffs, deductibles and risk prevention	<p>Cover for storm, hailstorm, lightning strike and frost/overflow of water is usually bundled with fire insurance cover. Insurers typically do not offer stand-alone natcat products, except in industrial lines. Cover for other perils can be added to the standard fire policy.</p> <p>Tariffs are risk-based and tailored to individual policies. Individual and commercial lines usually include minor deductibles. Higher deductibles may apply in zones with extreme risks. The implementation of prevention measures usually has a positive impact on the premium.</p>
Sales, underwriting and claims processes	<p>The sale and underwriting are handled by insurers and brokers, based on risk-zoning information. The use of individual risk surveys is common in commercial lines. The claims process is managed by insurance companies.</p>
State intervention	<p>There is no state intervention and no public post-disaster compensation fund or national scheme for natcats. In the event of a large natcat, the government may decide to offer ad hoc subsidies to support companies and individuals. This practice has resulted in a "demand-problem", with a number of small enterprises and homeowners not taking out natcat insurance as they expect the government to intervene should an event occur.</p>