

### Commercial and individual lines (buildings and contents insurance)

Peril	Compulsory cover	Standard cover	Optional/ additional cover	Market penetration
Windstorm		✓		50%
Hailstorm				
Lightning – direct hit	✓	✓		50%
Lightning – surge			✓	< 50%
River flooding		✓		50%
Overflow of stagnant waters		✓		50%
Torrential rain				
Storm surge				
Earthquake			✓	15%
Snow pressure				
Avalanche				
Frost				
Landslide		✓		50%
Subsidence		✓		50%
Collapsing sinkhole		✓		50%
Volcanic eruption			✓	15%
Meteor strike				
Tsunami			✓	15%
Rockfall		✓		50%

#### Tariffs, deductibles and risk prevention

There are no stand-alone natcat insurance products on the market and cover for natcat perils is usually bundled with standard fire insurance policies. For apartment buildings, fire insurance is compulsory, thus ensuring there is cover for lightning (direct hit). Cover for earthquake, tsunami, volcanic eruption and lightning (surge) is optional and can be added to the standard cover.

Tariffs are calculated by the insurance companies (both premiums and deductibles). Deductibles are common for earthquake, tsunami and volcanic eruption only. The implementation of prevention measures usually lowers the premium.

#### Sales, underwriting and claims processes

The sales and underwriting processes are handled by insurers, banks or brokers. Claims are handled by insurers. Individual risk assessments are common in commercial lines.

#### State intervention

There is no public compensation scheme for natcat, but the government can provide ad hoc subsidies for large natcat events.