## Property catastrophe insurance





## Individual (buildings and contents insurance)

Peril	Compulsory cover	Standard cover	Optional/ additional cover	Market penetration
Windstorm			$\checkmark$	17%
Hailstorm			$\checkmark$	17%
Lightning — direct hit			$\checkmark$	17%
Lightning — surge			$\checkmark$	17%
River flooding	$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$	20%
Overflow of stagnant waters	$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$	20%
Torrential rain	$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$	20%
Storm surge			$\checkmark$	17%
Earthquake	$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$	20%
Snow pressure			$\checkmark$	17%
Avalanche			$\checkmark$	17%
Frost			$\checkmark$	17%
Landslide	$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$	20%
Subsidence				
Collapsing sinkhole			$\checkmark$	17%
Volcanic eruption				
Meteor strike			$\checkmark$	17%
Tsunami			$\checkmark$	17%

Tariffs, deductibles and risk prevention	Homeowner's insurance has been mandatory for floods, earthquakes and landslides since 2008 (Law no. 260/2008) and is provided by insurers through the Natural Disaster Insurance Pool (PAID), a joint initiative of 12 insurance companies. The premium is $\in 10$ or $\in 20$ , depending on the type of building, and translates into an insured amount of $\in 10000$ or $\in 20000$ . Only those who have taken out mandatory insurance can purchase optional add-ons. The mandatory insurance covers three catastrophic risks: earthquake, flood and landslide. Its mandatory nature notwithstanding, only 1.8 million out of 9.1 million homeowners currently have insurance cover. Deductibles vary significantly between companies and products. For mandatory insurance, there are no deductibles. Premiums for optional insurance are based on the insured sum and the risk exposure (fire, water damage, earthquake, floods, extreme weather events) that is covered.
Sales, underwriting and claims processes	The sales, underwriting and claims processes are handled by insurers.
State intervention	There is no public natcat compensation fund.