

Overall Concept for Natural Catastrophes



Climate Adaptation

Long-term, structural adjustments that permanently reduce risks:

- Construction bans in high-risk areas
- Binding requirements for building in hazard zones
- Natural hazards certificate and nationwide natural hazards portal
- Urban planning with retention areas & unsealing
- Climate-resilient infrastructure (e.g. sewage system, traffic routes)



Insurance Protection



Natural Hazard Insurance

Private sector „obligation to offer“ for new contracts + existing contracts with opt-out

Less exposed residential buildings

Highly exposed residential buildings more than 400.000



Reinsurance Solution

Elementar Re protects itself against claims volatility through its own reinsurance programme.



Disaster Fund

Is built up from the solidarity levy as an additional buffer in exceptional situations - earmarked and conservatively invested.



Stop-Loss

The state backs Elementar Re in the event of exceptional catastrophes if the reinsurance and protection fund are exhausted.

- High-risk residential buildings are bundled in Elementar Re and thus remain insurable.
- Primary insurers can pass on the policies of these companies to Elementar Re, which means that the high risk is borne jointly and severally.
- For the households affected, the contributions are capped, graduated according to the size of the house.
- To ensure that the risks to the system do not increase further, new buildings in high-risk areas are no longer included in the system from a certain cut-off date.



Prevention

Short-term and operational protection measures that prevent or minimise damage:

- Flood protection (dams, mobile barriers, retention basins)
- Reinforced sewerage system against backwater
- Property protection (backwater flaps, water bulkheads)
- Early warning systems & alarms

