

AIDA WORLD CONGRESS

PARIS 2010

CLIMATE CHANGE

QUESTIONNAIRE

Foreword

1. Climate change has been chosen as one of the topics for the AIDA World Congress to be held in Paris in 2010. Thank you for accepting to prepare a national report.

2. This subject is obviously one of great importance, and very much has already been written on it. For an AIDA World Congress, the focus should naturally be on the impact on the insurance sector, and more precisely on the impact on insurance law – a domain in which AIDA can make a significant contribution. When preparing your report, please stress the legal aspects (legislation, regulation, policies, clauses, legal nature of new products, etc...) – even though describing the context will always be necessary.

3. National reports will be particularly useful for such a subject where perceptions of the phenomenon may vary, and mainly, where the feared consequences of climate change can be widely different in the different regions of the world. Please see that your report gives the necessary information about the local context in which it is written (see part A of the questionnaire below).

4. The questionnaire is indicative. Try to cover all points you find relevant for your country, but do not hesitate to include additional information and comments in part C below.

A. Your local context

In your country :

1. What is the degree of awareness of climate change and its consequences :

- in the general public **NOT MUCH**
- in the business sector **NOT MUCH**
- in the insurance industry **NOT MUCH**
- in public authorities ? **NOT MUCH**

2. Which are locally the main expected consequences of climate change (please specify : “not applicable”/”medium risk”/”high risk”) :

- floods (including flash floods) **HIGH RISK**
- rise of sea level **MEDIUM RISK**
- melting of ice, of snow, avalanches **NOT APPLICABLE**
- earthquakes **HIGH RISK**
- storms, tornadoes **MEDIUM RISK**
- heat waves, draught, fires **NOT APPLICABLE**
- spread of diseases **MEDIUM RISK**
- other adverse effects **HUNGER**
- any favourable consequences ? **-----**

3. Which economic sectors, critical for your country, could be particularly affected :

- **agriculture**
- fisheries
- forestry
- energy
- industry (which ?)
- tourism
- others ?

4. Have some concrete measures already been taken or envisaged (other than in insurance sector – see B below) :

- legislation, regulation
- initiatives of economic agents

- others ?

5. How much is your country involved in international efforts and initiatives related to climate change :

- Kyoto Protocol
- International Strategy for Disaster reduction, Hyogo Framework
- National Platforms
- Emission trading systems
- others ? **NON**

6. Please provide references to literature on climate change concerning your country.

I HAVE NO INFORMATION RELATED TO THE EXISTENCE OF SUCH LITERATURE IN EL SALVADOR

B. Climate change and insurance *(please stress legal aspects)*

1. Which are the lines of insurance that could be affected ?

- Property
 - Agriculture (crops, forestry, livestock)
 - Buildings
 - Business interruption**
 - Others (specify)
- Liability
- Transport, marine
- **Life, health**

2. How are the risks linked to climate change to be defined ?

- Problems of interference of human and natural causes

(e.g. building in an area prone to being flooded)

- Problems of causal links

(e.g. increase of losses often due to a combination of factors

– natural, but also demographic and economic)

3. Insurers' measures of protection against excessive exposures

- Improvement of statistics

Cartography of risks

- Raising risk awareness (communication campaigns, lobbying, ...)

- Prevention

- Limits of indemnity
- Deductibles
- Exclusions
- Premium increases
- Cancellations
- Withdrawals from markets
- Adaptation of reinsurance agreements (or develop under point 4 below)
- Cover or climate risks on the financial market

(or develop under point 5 below)

- Others

3. Insurers' initiatives to develop « new products »

N.B. Climate change is seen as opening new opportunities by a growing number of insurers. Some examples are listed below, but they are far from exhaustive and new products keep appearing. Please investigate the situation in your country and provide as much information as possible (obtaining models of clauses and policies would be extremely valuable).

- New policies to cover the consequences of climate change
 - Coverage for producers of new energies (e.g. wind-mills)
 - Liability of architects
 - D & O environmental liability
 - Micro-insurance products for developing countries
- Climate risk management services, expertise
- New policies as incentives to reduce greenhouse gas emissions
 - “Pay as you drive” motor insurance
 - “Energy saving”, “Green-building” insurance
- Initiatives in the carbon market
 - Carbon credit insurance (covering failure to deliver emission rights)
 - Options to buy carbon credits to offset emissions (vehicles)
- Others

I HAVE NO INFORMATION ABOUT NEW PRODUCTS RELATED OR DUE TO A CLIMATE CHANGE BUSINESS OPORTUNITY

4. Reinsurance

In your country, what is the role of reinsurance companies with respect to the above problems ?

THEIR ROLE KEEPS BEING THE TRADITIONAL AS IT HAS BEEN FOR THE LAST DECADES

5. ART (Alternative Risk Transfer)

Have any of the following techniques developed in your country in connection with climate change :

- Derivatives
- Swaps
- Cat bonds
- Others ? **NON OF THEM**

What is the legal nature of these different products ? Can they qualify as “insurance” ?

NO, AT LEAST IF WE CONSIDER HOW CAN THEY COULD BE LEGALY IDENTIFY

6. Cooperation or competition with public sector

OUR LAW PROHIBITS THE PUBLIC SECTOR TO DO INSURANCE BUSINESS

What is the state of cooperation (or competition) between public authorities and the insurance sector in your country in issues related to climate change ?

ZERO AT THE MOMENT

Are there specific public schemes concerning some of the risks involved ?

VERY POORLY DEVELOPED, AND MOSTLY IN THE EVENT OF AN EARTHQUAKE

C. Any additional information or comments

Thank you !

