

Terrorism Insurance



Terrorism is not new, but the frequency, audacity and geographical reach of terrorist attacks have noticeably increased in recent years.

Understandably, business owners, risk managers and insurers are concerned with mitigating the risks posed by increasingly prevalent, damaging and random terrorist attacks.

Because losses, costs, damages and expenses from terrorism are typically excluded from standard commercial insurance policies, terrorism cover must either be added on as an extension or purchased as a stand-alone policy. By adding terrorism cover to your policies, you can protect your business from this ever-growing set of hazards.

The Pool Reinsurance Company

After financial losses sustained during the Troubles in the 1980s, the UK insurance industry felt that it could no longer sustainably cover the damage caused by terrorist acts. In response, the government created the Pool Reinsurance Company (Pool Re), a government-backed insurance pool, in 1993. Pool Re is a program where participating insurers pay losses from terrorism up to a certain point. If losses exceed that threshold, insurers draw from Pool Re's accumulated funds. If Pool Re cannot cover the losses, the company turns to the government. Pool Re guarantees that insurers can provide terrorism cover and meet the insured's claims

through underwriting by the government. Several UK insurers are not affiliated with Pool Re, and are thus not able to offer terrorism cover. In these cases, a stand-alone cover can be arranged.

Pool Re only applies to England, Wales and Scotland; it does not extend to the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man. A separate scheme exists in Northern Ireland where the insured must prove the damage was caused by terrorist action. If successful, the insured can pursue recovery from the government.

What is Terrorism?

The complexity of terrorism insurance usually arises from the discrepancy between the actual definitions of terrorism. In the United Kingdom, both the Reinsurance (Acts of Terrorism) Act 1993 and the Terrorism Act 2000 have their own statutory definitions of terrorism. Different insurers also have their own definitions of terrorism, which can lead to confusion and gaps in cover. As a result, some insurers offer terrorism 'gap' cover.

A typical insurer defines terrorism as an act:

- That includes but is not limited to the use of force, violence or threats on any person or group of persons.

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- Made by someone working alone or on the behalf of or in connection to any organisation or government.
- Committed for political, religious, ideological or similar purposes, including the intention to influence any government and or to put any section of the public in fear.

Because of a 2003 expansion of cover triggered by the Sept. 2001 attacks on the United States, terrorism insurance is offered on an 'all risks' basis—meaning it covers any loss not specifically excluded. Make sure that you know and understand exactly what your policy covers and excludes.

Typical Exclusions

Because terrorism cover is offered on an 'all-risks' basis, policies will generally name specific exclusions. Common exclusions include:

- Losses sustained from war
- Losses sustained from digital and cyber risks
- Losses sustained from strikes, riots and civil unrest
- Certain properties, including those located on licensed nuclear sites and those insured under marine, aviation or motor policies

Liability Risks

Terrorism creates numerous liability risks, including public liability and employers' liability concerns.

Because terrorist acts happen unexpectedly and can cause untold damage, businesses with inadequate public liability cover are particularly vulnerable. If a business is found liable for third-party injury as a result of a terrorist attack, that business may have to cover huge losses. This liability generally applies to property located in congested, urban areas or near potential terrorist targets where many people could be affected by a single attack.

Inadequate employers' liability is also a concern. Many employers opt for the minimum employers' liability amount of £5 million, but losses resulting from terrorist action can easily exceed the required minimum. Particularly vulnerable businesses, such as those with a high concentration of employees in a single urban environment, are thus potentially underinsured.

To ensure you are prepared to mitigate potential losses due to terrorism, contact **Crendon Insurance Brokers Ltd** today at **0121 454 5100** to learn more about the options for insuring your business.



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