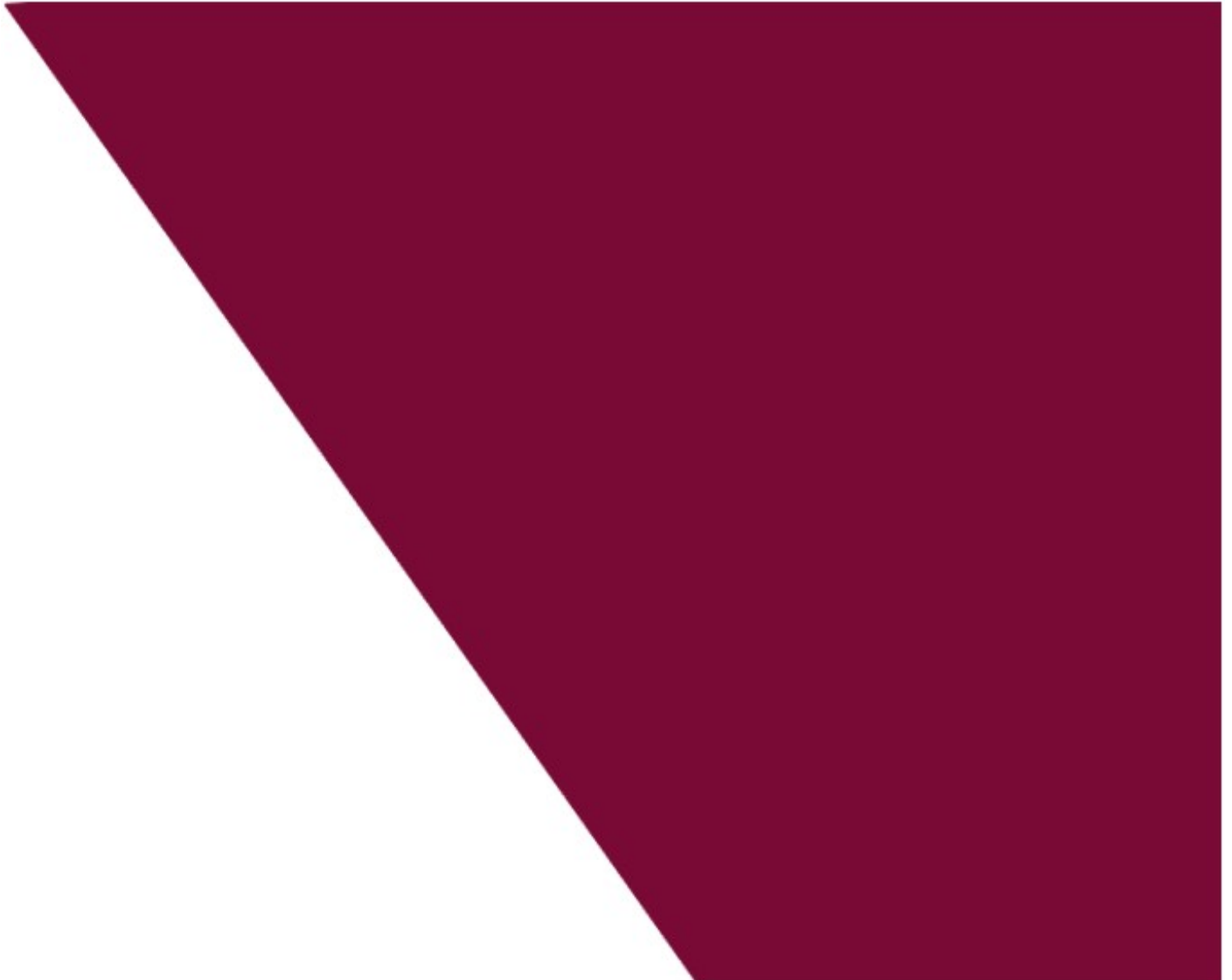


K.A.R.L.[®]-PRO REPORT

NATURAL HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS



K.A.R.L.® analyzes are used exclusively for loss prevention and early detection of risks. They are based on scientific data, facts and correlations. They also take account of the potential damage levels that may arise as a function of the specific physical sensitivity of certain goods under external impact.

Loss statistics of the insurance industry are not included in the analyzes. Therefore, risk figures calculated by K.A.R.L.® are not suitable as a basis for insurance premiums.

TASK

Task-ID: Elbphilharmonie, Hamburg

Analysis of location dated: 15.09.2025 09:52:40

by: KA Köln.Assekuranz Agentur GmbH

Version: 5.1.0.4

LOCATION UNDER SURVEY

Elbphilharmonie, Hamburg

GEOGRAPHICAL SITUATION

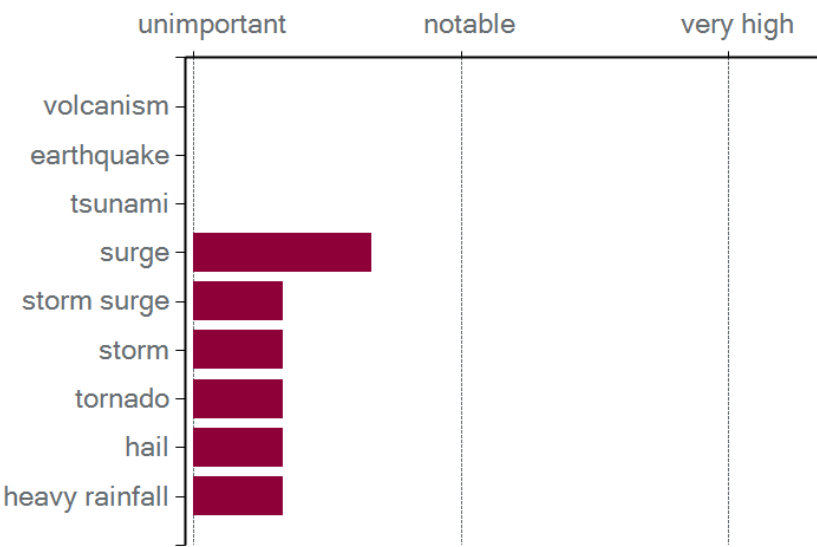
Latitude / Longitude (decimal):	53,54143 9,984232
Estimated Elevation (m above sea level):	0,30
Elevation from Digital Elevation Model (m above sea level):	0,30
Type of Landscape:	lowlands
Lowest Elevation within 1 km (m above sea level):	0,00
Highest Elevation within 1 km (m above sea level):	26,00
Approximate Distance to Coast (km):	3,3

This data was transferred partly automatically from a global digital elevation model, which is based on radar survey. Deviations from the real elevation are possible at places where the radar signal has been reflected by roofs or trees. (Source: NASA, SRTM V4)

NB: The assumed local elevation has been interpolated from the elevation model under worst-case aspects. It may be lower than the real ground elevation.

The specified distance from the coast corresponds to the straight line to the nearest point of the elevation model, which has not been defined as mainland. Therefore, under certain circumstances also estuaries or large river mouths can be interpreted as marine areas.

SUMMARY OF THE RISK ANALYSIS



Location: Elbphilharmonie, Hamburg

Due to the local landscape unfavourable soil conditions were presumed when determining the intensity of the earthquake (e.g. subsoil of fine grained sediments with a low degree of compactness and artificially filled in ground). Under these circumstances should there be an earthquake it could lead to subsidence, slides and possibly liquefaction. We recommend examination of the subsoil at the location.

NB: The exact elevation was not given, but is most important for a correct classification of the risks of surge, storm surge and tsunami. It is strongly recommended to find out the exact elevation and repeat this analysis.

When calculating the flood risk we assumed that in the area in question there must be dykes or protective walls or other technical installations, which protect the area from flooding up to high water with a statistical return period of 100 years. Since this is only an estimation by K.A.R.L.® we urgently recommend verification at the location.

When calculating the storm surge risk we took into account that in the area in question there must be dykes or protective walls, which protect the area from flooding up to a level with a statistical return period of 1444 years.

VULNERABILITIES AND VALUES AT RISK

Values at Risk

TOTAL (%):	100
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This risk analysis concerns the following goods / facilities / buildings:

Büroimmobilie oder Geschosswohnungsbau, über 7 Etagen

RISK FIGURES

PERIL RISK as % p.a.

Volcanism:	0,0000 (-)
Earthquake:	0,0000 (-)
Tsunami:	0,0000 (-)
Surge / River Flood:	0,0740 (low)
Storm Surge:	0,0069 (very low)
Storm:	0,0162 (very low)
Tornado:	0,0051 (very low)
Hail:	0,0004 (very low)
SUM (without Heavy Rainfall):	0,1026 (notable)
Heavy Rainfall:	0,0009 (very low)

The risk analysis has been calculated considering the vulnerabilities (sensivity of the goods / facilities / buildings that could be threatened by the examined natural hazards) defined by the user mentioned below.

The risks detected by K.A.R.L.® are calculated by numerical modelling. First of all the potential losses are calculated for statistical return periods of between 1 and max. 10.000 years. From this a mean annual loss is deduced as a significant figure for the Risk at the location.

Example (simplified): Should a total loss of 1 Mio. EUR be expected due to flooding only once a century then the mean annual loss (= RISK) is 10.000 EUR p.a.. The identical risk would result from the occurrence of e.g. 4 single events causing damage of 0,1 Mio., 0,3 Mio., 0,4 Mio. and 0,2 Mio. EUR collectively. The average then is also 10.000 EUR p.a..

Regardless of the object's value the risk can be expressed as a yearly percentage which would be, in the above example, 1 % of the total value of the object per year (i.e. RELATIVE RISK).

It is possible that singular claims may significantly exceed the calculated risks. Therefore they are separately listed below together with the corresponding statistical return periods. The CALCULATED MAXIMUM LOSS states the highest possible single loss for each model calculated. For this figure no statistical return period will be given.

NOTES FOR INTERPRETATION

The calculated results by K.A.R.L.[®] and the statements in this report are to be considered as a guide only. They only INDICATE which perils can cause specific risks and where further action might be necessary. Their purpose is to prioritize further research and installation of protective devices. In no way can they replace a detailed and scientific analysis of the location itself by an expert.

Please note further: Is a risk identified and named, there is always an endangerment which, under certain circumstances, might cause severe damage. The classification of a risk as “VERY LOW” or “LOW” therefore only means, that such an extreme event occurs very seldom and not that it is impossible. Whether further protection is necessary even in a low risk situation depends on the value and the vulnerability of the goods at the location. Are the risks classified as “NOTABLE” to “VERY HIGH”, further investigation of the situation is always advisable in order to define the level of risk more precisely.

Such an investigation can be conducted by a detailed analysis of the location (K.A.R.L.[®]-EXPERT) by our own experts if requested.

This risk analysis was generated automatically. It was not checked for plausibility by an expert. Certain facts only visible in maps, air or satellite reconnaissance pictures, which might have influenced the risk evaluation, could not be taken into account.

Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions:

Team K.A.R.L.[®] (team.karl@koeln-assekuranz.com)

CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

Mean Annual Temperature:	9,8 °C
Coldest Month:	Feb. with -1,3 °C
Warmest Month:	Jul. with 24,0 °C
Number of days per year $\geq 20^{\circ}\text{C}$: (mean temperature)	39
Mean Elevation of Frost Line above sea level:	1524 m
Annual Precipitation:	756 mm
Quarter with Maximum Precipitation:	J-J-A with 222 mm
Quarter with Minimum Precipitation:	F-M-A with 148 mm

The climate data given here are dynamically adapted to the respective current year on the basis of a climate model (NCAR Community Climate System Model (CCSM), Scenario A1b).

Theoretical Availability of Water:	281 mm p.a.
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Explanation: The availability of water is calculated as the difference between the annual precipitation and the evaporation. Theoretically, this amount of water is available as surface water or replenishes the groundwater storage. At the location under survey the amount exceeds 200 mm p.a.. A water shortage is therefore not to be expected, except in extremely hot and dry years.

Index of Severe Weather:	average (0,83)
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Explanation: Köln.Assekuranz has calculated the index of severe weather using various climatic parameters. With this index the frequency and degree of severe weather can be compared to the conditions in Western Europe. The following Indices of severe weather are characteristic for certain regions: Stockholm: 0,6 London: 0,7 Cologne: 1,0 Munich: 1,3 Milan: 1,5 Osaka: 2,3 Hong-Kong: 4,2 Cayenne (French.Guayana): 5,1 West-Columbia: 11,7 Mumbai: 12,7

Flash Frequency (Occurrences per sq. km p.a.): 1,1

Explanation: NASA satellites observe the flash frequency globally. The following flash frequencies (number p.a. and km²) are typical for certain regions: Stockholm: 0,4 London: 1,0 Cayenne (French Guayana): 1,6 Cologne: 2,0 Munich: 2,0 Osaka: 4,7 Mumbay: 6,0 Milano: 12,0 Hong-Kong: 15,0 West-Colombia: 25,0

Only about 10 % of all registered flashes actually hit the ground.

Calculated maximum Snow Load (kg/m²): 162

Classification: Mean to increased snow loads are to be expected. The local climate conditions are similar to those in Munich (Germany) or Washington (USA).

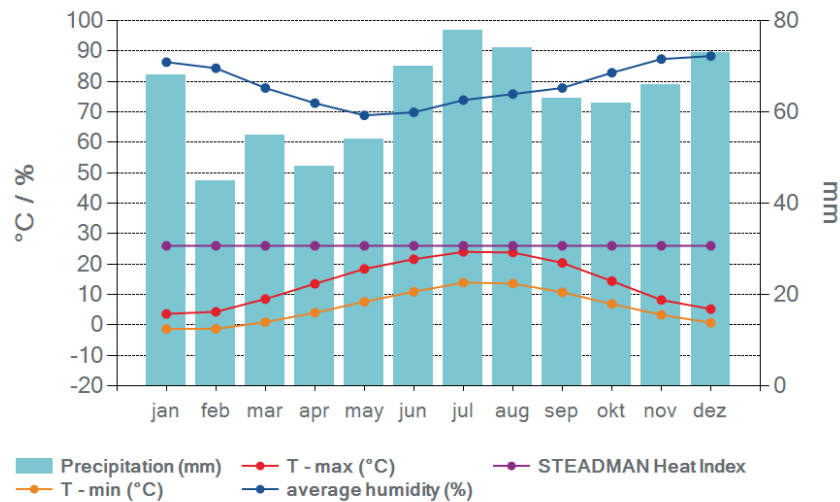
With 95 percent probability a lower limit load of 70 kg/m² can be exceeded.

With 5 percent probability an upper limit load of 358 kg/m² can be exceeded.

Explanation: The snow loads given here were calculated on the basis of globally available climate data. The modeling process used for this purpose has been calibrated on the basis of numerous specific local building codes and recommendations that come from different climate zones and topographical altitudes around the world. The calculated figures should therefore be understood only as a guide. They are not suitable as a basis for the structural design of buildings.

FOR THE STRUCTURAL DESIGN OF BUILDINGS ONLY SNOW LOADS ARE ALLOWED WHICH ARE PUBLISHED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES. CONTACT YOUR MUNICIPAL BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Climate Diagram



Explanation: The STEADMAN heat index reflects the perceived temperature in the higher temperature range. The long-term average values of real temperatures and humidity are included in his calculation. A perceived temperature of up to 26 °C is defined as not critical to health. At the location under survey, this value is never exceeded in any month. This means that a pleasant climate for Europeans can be expected throughout the seasons.

HAZARD AND RISK ANALYSIS

The following HAZARDS are recalculated by K.A.R.L.® for each individual evaluation on the basis of scientific data. Existing hazard maps (see section Data Sources) are only used for control and comparison purposes. The RISKS derived from the hazards also depend on local factors (terrain height, existing protective measures, building quality, etc.) and the vulnerabilities predefined by the user specified below (specific sensitivities of the potentially affected goods / plants / buildings to the natural hazards investigated).

1. Volcanism

No known recent volcanic activity within 200 km radius from the location under survey.

2. Earthquake

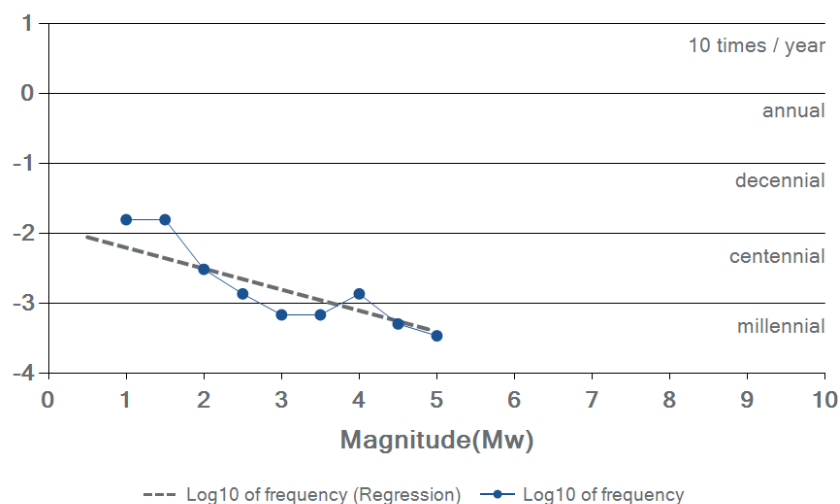
The site is located in an area where no or only a very low earthquake hazard is to be expected.

There have been a total of 35 earthquakes since the year 1930 within a radius of 210 km from the location under survey. Their hypocentres were comparably close to the surface at a depth of less than 100 km. The mean depth of the hypocentres was 6 km.

This data was evaluated statistically leading to the following results:

Frequency of Earthquakes

The sample of earthquakes has been categorized according to their magnitudes and occurrence probabilities. The latter have been normed to a reference area of 7854 km² (R = 50 km). The Gutenberg-Richter-relation (see diagram below) shows the occurrence probabilities (Y) for different magnitudes (X).



The strongest earthquake registered so far occurred on 4.4.1971 at a distance of 201 km from the location under survey. Its magnitude was UK = 4,4.

The classification of the earthquake hazard is usually done with a 475 year event taken from statistical frequency analysis. In this case this would mean a magnitude of Mw = 2,6 and an MM-Intensity of (-) (not sensible) at the location under survey. Due to the local landscape unfavourable soil conditions were presumed when determining the intensity of the earthquake (e.g. subsoil of fine grained sediments with a low degree of compactness and artificially filled in ground). Under these circumstances should there be an earthquake it could lead to subsidence, slides and possibly liquefaction. We recommend examination of the subsoil at the location.

Expected MM-Intensities at the location

Return Period 10 years:	(-)
Return Period 20 years:	(-)
Return Period 50 years:	(-)
Return Period 100 years:	(-)
Return Period 200 years:	(-)
Return Period 475 years:	(-)
Return Period 1000 years:	(-)
Return Period 2000 years:	(-)

Vulnerability Earthquake

The vulnerability has been defined as loss percentage depending on the MM-Intensity at the location under investigation and refers to "Büroimmobilie oder Geschosswohnungsbau, über 7 Etagen". It has been used to calculate the following risk figures.



Risk Figures Earthquake

Probable Maximum Loss, Return Period 50 years (%):	0
Relative Risk (%/year):	0,0000

For further explanations see section RISK FIGURES.

According to these conditions the earthquake risk is classified as unimportant.

3. Tsunami

There are no documented occurrences of tsunamis along the surrounding coastlines (Source: NOAA). Therefore the risk of tsunamis is classified as insignificant.

4. Surge (River Flood, Flash Flood, Drainage Failure)

The hazard analysis based upon the digital elevation model came to the following conclusion:

The location under survey is in or near a deep ground depression, a flat plain or in alluvial meadows. Natural drainage is limited. Therefore, the POSSIBILITY of surge is high considering the local landscape.

For the calculation of the flood hazard due to high water or extremely high precipitation and the resulting risks we used actual hydrographical data from nearby gauging stations, internet investigations, scientific publications or reconstructions based on characteristic landscape features.

Data Source in the present case: Stadt Hamburg, div. Publications

In addition we used regional parameters derived from digital elevation models.

Hydrographic Figures (Measurements)

HW-10 (m above sea level)	2,49
HW-20 (m above sea level)	2,71
HW-50 (m above sea level)	2,99
HW-100 (m above sea level)	3,20
HW-200 (m above sea level)	3,41
HW-500 (m above sea level)	3,69
HW-1000 (m above sea level)	3,91
HW-MAX (m above sea level)	4,62

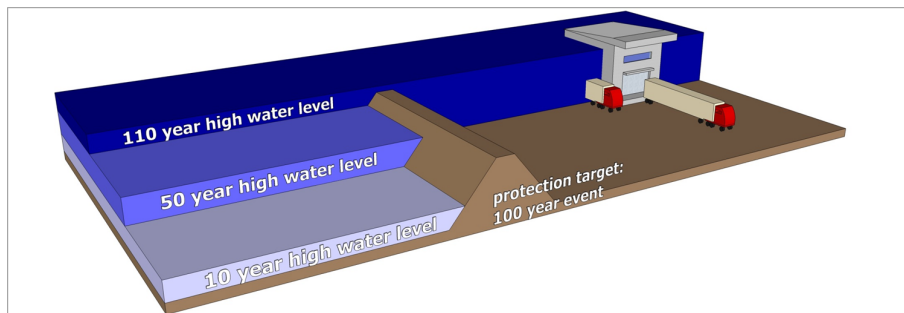
Should the given or presumed elevation of 0,30 m above sea level be representative for the location, the location is very deep compared to the wider surrounding (1 to 2 km).

Due to the local situation it can be assumed that the people in charge are aware of the flood danger and that there are protection measures in place. In combination with the local hydrological conditions the calculated risk of surge has been reduced by 0,8 in average.

When calculating the risk we assumed that in the area in question there must be dykes or protective walls or other technical installations, which protect the area from flooding up to high water with a statistical return period of 100 years. Since this is only an estimation by K.A.R.L.® we urgently recommend verification at the location.

Risk reduction through technical protection targets

A given or presumed protection target reduces the risk. The following example shows: Behind a dyke, which protects the area from flooding up to high water with a statistical return period of 100 years, losses can only then occur if this return period is exceeded.



Therefore in the present case it is presumed that no damage will occur up to the 100 year event.

Vulnerability Surge

The vulnerability has been defined as loss percentage under the impact of fresh water depending on the possible flood height on top of the surface at the location under investigation and refers to "Büroimmobilie oder Geschosswohnungsbau, über 7 Etagen". It has been used to calculate the following risk figures.



Risk Figures Surge

Probable Maximum Loss, Return Period 50 years (%):	0
Probable Maximum Loss, Return Period 200 years (%):	7,4
Probable Maximum Loss, Return Period 500 years (%):	7,8
Probable Maximum Loss, Return Period 1000 years (%):	8,1
Calculated Max. Loss (%):	9,0
Relative Risk (%/year):	0,0740

For further explanations see section RISK FIGURES.

According to these conditions the risk of surge is classified as low.

NB: The exact elevation was not given, but is most important for a correct classification of the risk of surge. It is strongly recommended to find out the exact elevation and repeat this analysis.

5. Heavy Rainfall

Heavy rainfall is usually a relatively limited phenomenon and can also occur in flood-safe zones. Conversely, floods or flash floods can be caused by heavy rainfall events which occur far away from the investigated location, but do not hit it directly. The hazard locations of a heavy rainfall event and the associated flash flood are therefore not identical. Hence, K.A.R.L.[®] assesses flood and heavy rain risks separately, as these are independent risks.

Heavy rainfall can cause damage, which - unlike flooding - can occur under the influence of unfavorable conditions in the smallest possible space. In the first place, there is water inrush into cellars and underground garages as well as their entrances, inner courtyards closed on all sides, underpasses and small local depressions. All structures mentioned are often constructed and have only a small surface area. K.A.R.L.[®] is therefore unable to recognize them on the basis of the digital elevation models used. In addition, there is possible damage caused by the ingress of rainwater into buildings, vehicles and means of transport (wagons, containers, boxes, packaging foils, etc.) as well as impairments caused by washed out infrastructure systems.

Furthermore, the risk of being affected or damaged by heavy rain depends highly on the absorption capacity of the local sewage systems. Due to economic considerations, these are normally only designed for rainfall that occurs at statistical intervals of 3 to 10 years (design rainfall). A higher degree of protection is rare to find and is therefore not used in this context. If the design rainfall is exceeded, it results in overflow, the leakage of sewer water on the surface and the associated consequential damage.

A model developed by KA based on globally available climate data and calibrated on the basis of measured precipitation data from more than 1,700 weather stations worldwide is used to calculate the heavy rain hazard and the resulting risk. For each point on earth (except Antarctica), this model provides the approximate values of the maximum daily precipitation to be expected for return periods between 1 and 10,000 years.

Maximum Daily Precipitation (calculated by K.A.R.L.® model)

5-year (mm per day)	106
10-year (mm per day)	127
20-year (mm per day)	149
50-year (mm per day)	180
100-year (mm per day)	206
200-year (mm per day)	232
500-year (mm per day)	270
1000-year (mm per day)	300
MAX (mm per day)	410

There are no globally valid and comparable definitions of the terms design rain and heavy rain. What is perceived as heavy rain depends mainly on the regional climate. In addition, the local environmental conditions that make a heavy rainfall a damaging event can hardly be specified. Against this background, it is not possible to determine specific vulnerabilities on the one hand and, on the other hand, there is no global comprehensive information on the dimensioning of wastewater systems available. The following generalized assumptions are used in the present analysis:

1. The design rainfall is based on the local 5-yearly daily precipitation, to be stated as precipitation height in mm (from K.A.R.L.® rounded up or down to the nearest full 50 mm/day). The maximum design rainfall is assumed to be 250 mm/day. Furthermore, it is assumed that the design rainfall calculated by K.A.R.L.® is only included in the dimensioning of sewage systems with a probability of 25%. On the other hand, it is assumed with a probability of 75% that the design rainfall will hardly be higher than 100 mm/day.
2. Precipitation events below or at the level of the assumed design rainfall do not cause any damage.
3. Precipitation events exceeding the assumed design basis rainfall are regarded as heavy rainfall.
4. The factor by which a heavy rainfall of a given return period exceeds the assumed design rainfall is decisive for the potential degree of damage.
5. The highest possible damage is assumed by K.A.R.L.® if a heavy rainfall event produces 5 times the amount of precipitation of the assumed design rainfall. It is equated with the maximum damage which, according to the vulnerability used, applies to floods. Between the first exceedance of the design rainfall and the potential maximum value, an exponential increase in the loss potential is assumed.

On this basis, it is assumed in the present case that the local drainage systems at the investigated site are (or should be) designed for a design rainfall of 100 mm per day and that no damage from heavy rainfall is to be expected up to this precipitation level. Under the regional

meteorological conditions, precipitation can only be classified as heavy rain if it exceeds this value.

This results in the following risk figures.

Risk Figures Heavy Rainfall

Probable Maximum Loss, Return Period 50 years (%):	0
Probable Maximum Loss, Return Period 100 years (%):	0
Probable Maximum Loss, Return Period 200 years (%):	0
Probable Maximum Loss, Return Period 500 years (%):	0
Probable Maximum Loss, Return Period 1000 years (%):	0
Calculated Max. Loss (%):	3,0
Relative Risk (%/year):	0,0009

According to these conditions the risk of heavy rainfall is classified as very low.

6. Storm Surge

Due to the local elevation and / or relatively short distance to the coast line of less than 30 km, a latent storm surge hazard is generally to be assumed. This requires further investigation.

The calculation of the hazard of storm surge and the resulting risks is based upon solid data of hydrographical stations. From this data maximum water levels or wave heights were derived which are to be expected to occur along the coast during storm surges with different return periods.

Data Source: Stadt Hamburg, div. Publications

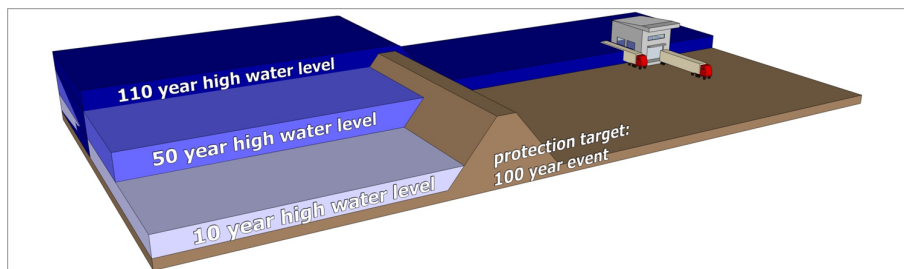
Hydrographical Figures (Offshore Waterlevels)

HW-10 (m above sea level)	4,65
HW-20 (m above sea level)	5,05
HW-50 (m above sea level)	5,57
HW-100 (m above sea level)	5,97
HW-200 (m above sea level)	6,36
HW-500 (m above sea level)	6,89
HW-1000 (m above sea level)	7,29
HW-MAX (m above sea level)	8,61

When calculating the risk we assumed that in the area in question there must be dykes or protective walls or other technical installations, which protect the area from storm surge up to high water with a statistical return period of 1444 years.

Risk reduction through technical protection targets

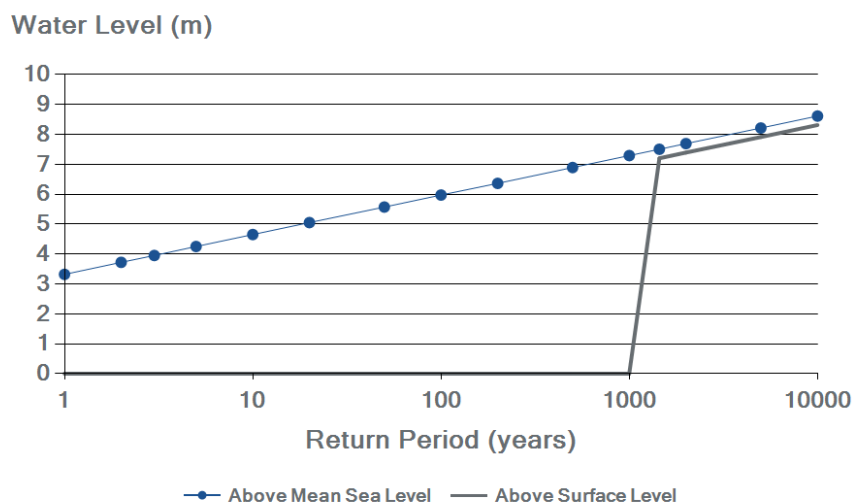
A given or presumed protection target reduces the risk. The following example shows: Behind a dyke, which protects the area from flooding up to high water with a statistical return period of 100 years, losses can only then occur if this return period is exceeded.



Therefore in the present case it is presumed that no damage will occur up to the 1444 year event.

Frequency of Storm Surge Events

The following diagram shows the expected offshore waterlevels, which can occur during a storm surge, depending on its individual return period. These figures refer to the mean sea level. Additionally the corresponding possible flood heights at the location under investigation are given as meters above ground level.



Vulnerability Storm Surge

The vulnerability has been defined as loss percentage under the impact of salt water depending on the possible flood height on top of the surface at the location under investigation and refers to "Büroimmobilie oder Geschosswohnungsbau, über 7 Etagen". It has been used to calculate the following risk figures.



Risk Figures Storm Surge

Probable Maximum Loss, Return Period 50 years (%):	0
Calculated Max. Loss (%):	10
Relative Risk (%/year):	0,0069

For further explanations see section RISK FIGURES.

According to these conditions the risk of storm surge is classified as very low.

NB: The exact elevation was not given, but is most important for a correct classification of the risk of storm surge. It is strongly recommended to find out the exact elevation and repeat this analysis.

7. Storm

The site under investigation is located in a region where a low storm hazard can be assumed.

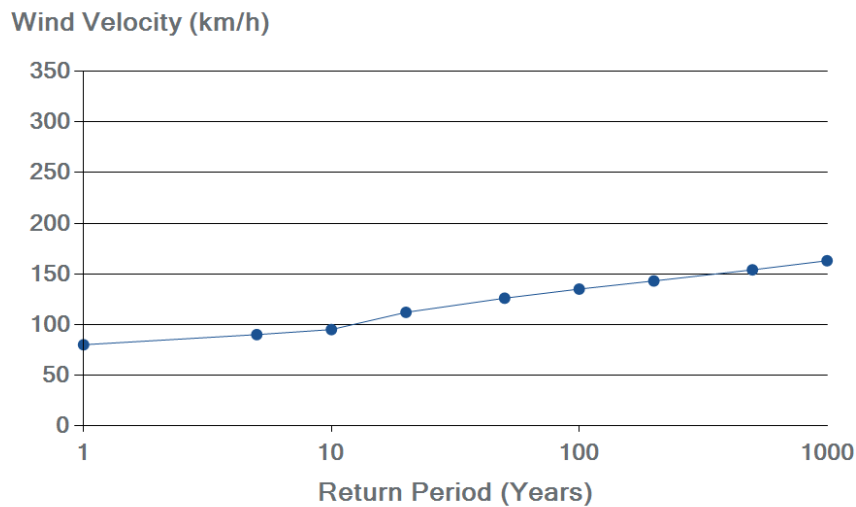
The calculation of the storm hazard with K.A.R.L.[®] is based on KA's own analyzes of approximately 5000 weather stations worldwide. These stations provide relevant long term measurements of local wind speeds. In this context, no distinction is made between tropical cyclones and extratropical storms. Furthermore, we used the digital elevation model to examine whether the landscape morphology around the location might influence the maximum wind speed to be expected there.

Wind forces of ≥ 8 Bft (≥ 72 km/h) might occur several times a year, according to the statistical analysis of the data. A 100 year storm event would mean a local maximum wind speed of 135 km/h.

Frequency of Storms

The following diagram shows the wind speed of the maximum expected strong gusts depending on their individual return periods. Wind speeds are classified as follows : storms 89-102 km/h,

severe storms 103-117 km/h, gales and tropical storms 118-177 km/h; severe tropical storms > 178 km/h



Vulnerability Storm

The vulnerability has been defined as loss percentage depending on the possible wind speed at the location under investigation and refers to "Büroimmobilie oder Geschosswohnungsbau, über 7 Etagen". It has been used to calculate the following risk figures.



Risk Figures Storm

Probable Maximum Loss, Return Period 50 years (%):	0,11
Probable Maximum Loss, Return Period 100 years (%):	0,29
Probable Maximum Loss, Return Period 200 years (%):	0,62
Probable Maximum Loss, Return Period 500 years (%):	1,2
Probable Maximum Loss, Return Period 1000 years (%):	2,0
Relative Risk (%/year):	0,0162

For further explanations see section RISK FIGURES.

According to these conditions the risk of storm is classified as very low.

8. Tornado

The site under investigation is located in a region where the tornado hazard is insignificant according to current knowledge.

The calculation of the hazard of tornados by K.A.R.L.[®] is based upon regional climatic parameters and geographical factors. Furthermore, within the model it was considered that large plains or slightly hilly landscapes would favour the occurrence of tornados. On the other hand, a strongly varied landscape prevents the formation of tornados or only permits tornados of a short duration. The model was calibrated using meteorological and climatic data from the USA. (Source: NOAA).

Therefore, in the region of the location under survey the statistical probability of 0,0510 severe tornados p.a. is to be reckoned with on a reference area of 10.000 square km as a worst case.

Furthermore, it was presumed that significant damage only occurs when the location is directly hit by a tornado. In this case total loss is to be expected. A tornado normally only has a width of 500 m and hence, even in an area with a high hazard of tornados a direct hit occurs seldom. Therefore, in comparison to other natural risks the calculated tornado risks are generally relatively low.

The definition of vulnerability regarding tornados is based on a maximum loss potential of 100 %.

Risk Figures Tornado

Calculated Max. Loss (%):	100
Relative Risk (%/year):	0,0051

For further explanations see section RISK FIGURES.

According to these conditions the risk of tornados is classified as very low.

9. Hail

The site under investigation is located in a region where a low hazard of hail can be assumed.

The calculation of the hazard of hail by K.A.R.L is based upon a model developed by KA. Regional climatic parameters were analysed whether they favour or hinder the formation of hail or how their effects might be mutually cancelled out. Furthermore, since hail is mostly coupled with thunderstorm, the frequency of flashes has been included in the model. The model was calibrated using meteorological and climatic data from the USA. (Source: NOAA).

Therefore, hailstones with an average diameter of < 1 cm have to be reckoned nearly every year, 1,1 ±0,7 cm with about every 10 years and hailstones with an average diameter of 2,6 ±0,8 cm have to be reckoned with about every 100 years.

No hail protection measures have been given. This information has been taken into consideration in the following risk analysis.

Vulnerability Hail

The vulnerability has been defined as loss percentage depending on the mean diameter of the hailstones and refers to "Büroimmobilie oder Geschosswohnungsbau, über 7 Etagen". It has been used to calculate the following risk figures.



Risk Figures Hail

Probable Maximum Loss, Return Period 50 years (%):	0
Probable Maximum Loss, Return Period 1000 years (%):	0,10
Calculated Max. Loss (%):	1,2
Relative Risk (%/year):	0,0004

For further explanations see section RISK FIGURES.

According to these conditions the risk of hail is classified as very low.

METHODOLOGY

The risk and hazard classifications determined by K.A.R.L.[®] are based on globally available geological, geographic and meteorological data sets that are stored, continuously maintained, extended and specified at KA. The methods of calculation are constantly being improved and adapted to the state of knowledge. Hence, the results refer solely to the state of knowledge at the time of this report.

The calculation methods are not based upon past claim events, they are only verified by them. This guarantees that the modelling of risks follows scientific principles and is not influenced by a random and sometimes incomplete collection of claim data.

Any missing or incomplete data is supplemented in the best plausible way by special estimation procedures developed by KA. These procedures follow generally the WORST CASE PRINCIPLE. Therefore, risk evaluations with a large amount of estimated parameters may lead to higher risk results.

IMPORTANT NOTICE:

This risk analysis was generated automatically. It was not checked for plausibility by an expert. Certain facts only visible in maps, air or satellite reconnaissance pictures which might have influenced the risk evaluation, could not be taken into account.

SOURCES OF DATA

A.Jarvis, H.I.Reuter, A.Nelson, E.Guevara, 2008, Hole-filled seamless SRTM data V4, International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)

Giardini, D., Grünthal, G., Shedlock, K. M. and Zhang, P.: The GSHAP Global Seismic Hazard Map. In: Lee, W., Kanamori, H., Jennings, P. and Kisslinger, C. (eds.): International Handbook of Earthquake & Engineering Seismology, International Geophysics Series 81 B, Academic Press, Amsterdam, 1233-1239, 2003

KA Köln.Assekuranz Agentur GmbH, our own data source and investigations

Munich RE, "topics" (various editions)

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KA Köln.Assekuranz Agentur GmbH

Scheidtweilerstr. 4

50933 Köln

Tel.: +49 (221) 3 97 61 – 200

Fax: +49 (221) 3 97 61 – 301

info@koeln-assekuranz.com

www.koeln-assekuranz.com

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