

## Euro Insurances DAC International Liability Cover

Valid from 1.1.2020

The international liability cover is an additional complementary cover to the comprehensive insurance and subject to group insurance agreement made by Euro Insurances DAC ("**Agreement**"). These terms are an essential part of the Agreement.

The definitions made in the general terms ("**General Terms**") attached to the agreement shall apply in these terms, unless otherwise defined herein.

### 1 AREA OF VALIDITY OF THE COVER

The international liability cover has the same area of validity as defined in the Agreement for the comprehensive insurance.

### 2 OBJECT OF THE COVER

The objects of the international liability cover are vehicles which are under the Agreement and have the international liability cover added to the full comprehensive insurance.

The international liability cover is valid only for passenger cars and vans registered for private use.

The international liability cover cannot be added to insurance issued for yellow license plate for test use.

### 3 THE INSURED

The Insured include the owner, holder and driver of the vehicle.

### 4 COVERED COSTS

#### 4.1 General

The Insurance covers the personal liability of the Insured arising from property damage or personal injury caused by using the insured motor vehicle on the road outside of Finland, when the liability of the Insured is based on an act or negligence that took place during the period of validity of the Insurance.

#### 4.2 Maximum Compensation

The maximum amount of compensation in each Insured Incident is 170.000 € for personal injuries and 85.000 € for property losses. These amounts include possible court costs, cost of preventing an immediate threat of damage, interest, and any investigation costs of the damage that are the responsibility of the Insurance Company.

#### 4.3 Deductible

The international liability cover is free of deductible.

#### 4.4 Restrictions

The Insurance does not cover a Loss:

- Of which the liability is solely based on an agreement, commitment, promise or guarantee;
- Of which the claimant is entitled for a compensation based on motor liability insurance, accident insurance or other insurance policy or similar foreign insurance policy or other compensation system;
- When it is covered by another valid liability insurance of the Insured; or
- That can be removed by repairing the fault in the product handed over or the results of the work.

Neither does the Insurance cover losses caused:

- To the Policyholder or the Insured him/herself or a passenger in the vehicle;
- To an employee of the Insured or a similar person to the extent that he/she is entitled to compensation from a statutory accident or motor liability policy;
- To goods that have been sold but not handed over;
- To goods handed over, which at the time of the act or negligence that caused the loss were in possession of the Insured, borrowed by him/her or otherwise being used for his/her benefit;
- To property that at the time of the act or negligence that caused the loss was being prepared, installed, stored or otherwise handled or cared for by or for the account of the Insured;
- By a fine or other similar penalty to which the Insured is sentenced;
- On an airport area that requires access permit; or
- To the vehicle itself or the cargo, load or other property in it.

### 4.5 Handling of the Claims

If the Insured wants to make a claim on the Insurance, he/she must notify the Insurance Company in writing in advance. The Insurance Company shall issue the compensation decision. The Insurance Company has a right to appoint or approve the handler of the damage or compensation matters.

The Insurance Company shall establish if the Insured is liable for a reported Insured Incident covered by the Insurance and negotiates with the party claiming compensation. If the Insured compensates the loss, agrees on this or accepts a claim, this is not binding to the Insurance Company, unless the amount and grounds of the compensation are obviously correct.

The Insured must immediately notify the Insurance Company if the Insured Incident results in a court hearing. The Insurance Company shall take care of the court case and pay any legal costs arising from it within the limits of the amount Insured. If the court case also involves other matters, only the share of the claim covered by the Insurance in the costs is covered.

If the Insurance Company has informed the Insured that it is prepared to agree on compensating the losses of the injured party within the limits of the amount Insured but the Insured does not accept this, the Insurance Company shall not be liable to compensate any costs subsequently incurred or to proceed to further investigations in the matter.

The damage caused by a single act, act of negligence or condition shall be regarded as a single Insured Incident. This shall apply regardless of whether the damage was discovered over one or several insurance periods. If damage of this nature is discovered during separate insurance periods, they shall be regarded as concerning the insurance period during which the first damage was detected.

**4.6 Joint Interest**

If several persons are jointly liable for the same loss, the Insurance shall only cover the share of the loss that corresponds to the degree of blame attached on the

Insured and any benefit received by him/her as a result of the Insured Incident. The Insurance shall cover no more than the share in the total liability based on the number of persons, unless what is said above results in a different interpretation.