

This is a translation of the original Finnish insurance Terms and Conditions 'Matkavastuun vakuutusehdot'. In case of discrepancy, the Finnish wording prevails.

The overall travel liability insurance cover comprises the Policy Document, the Terms and Conditions of travel liability insurance and the General Terms and Conditions.

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1 The insured persons and validity of insurance

The Insurance covers the Policyholder and any persons living permanently in the Policyholder's household.

The address entered in the register of the population register authority is considered the Insured Person's place of residence.

Children under the age of 20 travelling with their parents are insured under the cover of their parents, even if they do not live at the same address with the parent. Grandchildren under the age of 20 travelling with their grandparents are insured under the cover of their grandparents. Accompanying children and grandchildren must have the same outward and homeward journey and same destination as their parents and grandparents.

Continuous travel insurance is valid on journeys lasting up to 45 consecutive days anywhere in the world. The Insurance is valid in Finland only if the Insured Person's permanent place of residence is not in Finland.

Fixed-term insurance is valid at the destination stated in the Policy Document for the selected period.

Travel refers to travel to a destination outside the Insured Person's daily sphere of activities which comprises travelling to the destination, the sojourn there and return (such as holidays). Travel does not refer to ordinary travelling related to running errands, hobbies, visiting friends or family, or travel to one's own holiday home or place of work/study.

2 Travel liability cover

The Insurance covers sudden bodily and property damage caused by the Insured to another person during travel, discovered during the validity period of the insurance, and for which the Insured is liable to pay compensation according to the legislation in force.

3 Exclusions

The Insurance does not cover loss, damage or injury:

- 1) caused to the Policyholder itself or other Insured Persons
- 2) caused by the participation of the Insured in a game or other activity which requires physical contact, or which, according to general experience, could otherwise cause bodily injury or property damage to a participant
- 3) which is caused in connection with a fight, assault or other crime
- 4) for which the Insured is liable solely on the basis of an agreement, commitment or promise, and liability to compensate would not exist without these commitments.
- 5) which is caused by
 - the use of a sailing boat, registered boat or ship
 - the use of a jet ski
 - the use of an aircraft
 - the use of a motor vehicle or other engine-powered machine in traffic under the Finnish Motor Third Party Liability Insurance Act or equivalent foreign legislation.

Neither does the Insurance cover damage to the above-listed means of transport themselves, caused in said situations.

- 6) which the Insured causes during practical training, for obtaining income or for gainful purposes in general. Nor does the Insurance cover damage caused to property that is connected with the gainful employment or practical training of the Insured, such as property which belongs to the employer (for example, a company car or phone), or when the Insured uses such property.
- 7) relating to an investment apartment owned by the Insured
- 8) caused by a defect in workmanship or installation. This exclusion does not apply if the Insured has made an error in workmanship or installation concerning their own or their close relative's property, and this work does not require special qualifications according to the law or regulations, such as electrical and plumbing work.
- 9) caused to property that has been in the Insured's possession or that the Insured has taken possession of to manufacture, install, repair, transport, store or otherwise handle or take care of
- 10) caused to movable property that the Insured or another person acting on the Insured's behalf has rented or borrowed from another private person
- 11) caused through wear due to ordinary use or inappropriate care of the property
- 12) caused by shower or bath water being prevented from entering the floor drain
- 13) caused to permanent fixtures in an owner-occupied flat or detached house used as the Insured's and his/her family's home. Permanent fixtures of a flat refers to property for whose maintenance the flat owner is responsible under Section 4, Subsections 2–3 of the Finnish Housing Companies Act (1599/2009), and redecorating and refurbishing of the premises.
- 14) caused by the Insured performing service, maintenance or repair work for the housing corporation or joint-stock property company. This exclusion does not apply to damages caused by the Insured while carrying out the above-mentioned work in the yard of their own detached house belonging to a housing company or in an adjoining area, for which the shareholders of the housing company are jointly liable.
- 15) caused by humidity or mildew, which is a result of a permanent circumstance such as a construction method, defective planning, installation or construction, or some other characteristic of a building or structure
- 16) for which the Insured is liable as the owner or occupant of the property, unless the majority of the property is in the Insured's use
- 17) caused by the breakdown of steel oil storage tanks and their pipework unless the tanks have been inspected by an expert service shop at least every 10 years or the measures and repair work suggested by the inspection have not been performed. Storage tanks located in groundwater areas must be inspected at least every five (5) years.
- 18) caused by a cause which is compensable on the basis of a special Act, guarantee, obligation, or other insurance, or from public funds
- 19) caused by the growing of narcotic plants.

4 Compensation

4.1 Basis for compensation

The covered loss or damage must be sudden. The loss is considered sudden when it has been caused suddenly and the loss (damage) is determined within one (1) year from the date on which the loss was caused.

This Insurance also covers the necessary expenses arising from the prevention of imminent loss or damage covered by this liability insurance and the settlement of liability. Lawyer's fees and legal expenses are covered in accordance with clause 5.1.

Damage caused by a child will be compensated, even though the child is not liable due to its age. The scope of compensation is determined as if the damage was caused by a child that has reached the minimum age for liability. Damage caused by an under 12-year-old, even when caused intentionally, will be compensated.

However, the Insurance does not cover property damage caused by a child to its carer or another person belonging to the carer's household, nor does the Insurance cover damage for which the carer or someone other than the Insured is liable. Carer refers to a person under whose supervision the child is.

4.1.1 Exclusions

The Insurance does not cover expenses arising from the correction or redoing of incorrect or incomplete work.

The Insurance does not cover fines, contractual penalties or other comparable sanctions.

The Insurance does not cover financial losses which are not caused by bodily injury or property damage.

4.2 Determination of compensation

The indemnification regulations are followed in determining compensation.

In the case of bodily injuries, compensation for medical expenses is paid in accordance with the charge according to the general tariff of public health care.

Medical expenses as a result of damage caused to the pet are covered to the maximum amount of EUR 2,000. In the event of death, the value of the pet is covered.

As regards other animals, medical expenses are covered up to the value of the animal, and in the event of death, the value of the animal is covered.

The Insurance does not cover property damage caused by an animal to its carer or another person belonging to the carer's household, nor does the Insurance cover damage for which the carer or someone other than the Insured is liable. Carer refers to a person under whose supervision the animal is.

If the party suffering loss has contributed to the loss or damage, the policy covers only the part of the loss which corresponds to the Insured's contribution as a party causing damage.

If several persons are jointly and severally liable for the same loss, the policy covers only that part of the loss which corresponds to the Insured's contribution as a party causing damage, or the benefit received by the Insured from the loss or damage. Unless the Insured otherwise demonstrates, the Insurance covers no more than that part of the total loss determined on the basis of the number of persons who caused the loss or damage.

The sum insured stated in the Policy Document is the maximum limit of the Insurance Company's liability per insured event. Loss or damage resulting from one and the same act or omission is considered one insured event. The deductible stated in the Policy Document is deducted from the amount of loss covered by the Insurance for each insured event.

The deductible and other deductions are made from the compensation in the following order:

- the amount of possible tax
- deductible
- any deductions based on the actions of the Insured

No deductible is deducted from costs arising from the prevention of loss or the reduction of its extent.

If several insured objects are compensated on the basis of the same insured event and there are different deductibles, only the highest of these is subtracted.

5 Measures to be taken after an insured event

The Policyholder must afford the Insurance Company the opportunity to inspect the loss or damage and to contribute towards its amicable settlement.

The Insurance Company will find out whether the Insured is liable to pay compensation and will negotiate with the claimant, if no exclusions are applied to the loss or damage. If the Insured pays the compensation, agrees on payment or accepts the claim, this is not considered binding on the Insurance Company, unless the amount of, and grounds for, compensation are clearly valid.

The Insured must inform the Insurance Company without delay if the insured event leads to a trial.

If the Insurance Company notifies the Insured that it is prepared to agree with the injured party on compensating the loss or damage incurred within the limits of maximum liability, but the Insured does not agree to this, the Insurance Company is not liable to compensate for additional costs arising after this, nor to investigate the matter any further.

5.1 Requirements for the compensation of lawyer's fees and legal expenses

Compensation of lawyer's fees and legal expenses requires that:

- the claim is related to an insured event eligible for compensation under the insurance terms
- the Policyholder immediately notifies the Insurance Company if settling the damage requires the use of an external lawyer or will lead to a trial
- the claim report is made to the Insurance Company before legal proceedings begin
- the Insurance Company has had the opportunity to appoint an advocate or other lawyer to represent the Insured

6 Calculating the insurance premium

Premiums for liability insurance shall be calculated according to the personal qualities of the Policyholder, the Insured, or the possessor of the Insured Interest, such as age, the number of the Insured, the place of residence and the living environment, as well as the insurance and claims history, the Insured Interests and their purpose of use, the scope of cover, and the amount of the deductible.

The insurance company is entitled to adjust the premium at the turn of the insurance period on the basis of a change in the age of the insured interest, the Policyholder, his/her family members, the Insured or the possessor of the insured interest. In such a case, the premium is adjusted in accordance with the change in the statistical risk of loss or damage that corresponds to the change in age.

When the effect of age on the risk of loss or damage changes, the insurance premium can be adjusted to better correspond to the risk.

The other cases in which the insurance company is entitled to adjust the premium are stated in the General Terms and Conditions.