

Forest insurance

Product guide

Insurance terms and conditions

This product guide and insurance terms and conditions are valid as of 1 April 2018.

Our insurance services are always with you

Claim Help: vahinkoapu.op.fi/en

In the event of loss or injury, the number and address of our partner closest to you will be readily made available. You can conveniently report the loss or injury at the same time. To file a report, you need the login identifiers and key code for your online bank.

OP-mobile

As a cooperative bank customer, you can view your insurance policy and any loss or injury on OP-mobile. In the event of loss or injury, the number and address of our partner closest to you will be readily made available. You can conveniently report the loss or injury at the same time. To file a report, you need the login identifiers and key code for OP eServices.

eInsurance Services

Log into the online service at **op.fi** or **pohjola.com** with your user identifiers for OP eServices. You can

- Buy insurance.
- Report a loss and file claims.
- Make changes to your insurance.
- View your insurance documents.

Insurance services number
+358 (0)10 253 1333 (in English),
+358 (0)303 0303 (in Finnish)

You can take care of your insurance business on weekdays until 10 p.m.

Benefits from loyalty

By concentrating your banking and insurance services with OP Financial Group

- You only need one user ID and password to use banking and insurance services at op.fi or on OP-mobile.
- As a customer-owner you accumulate OP bonuses not only from your banking transactions but also from Vehicle Cover and Extrasure insurance premiums.
- You can use the bonuses to pay for home, family and motor vehicle insurance premiums.
- You can earn considerable banking and insurance discounts.

For more information, please go to **op.fi/edut**.

Call us

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Call rates

OP telephone service at +358 (0)10 253 1333 and
+358 (0)100 0500:

- mobile charge based on your telephone service provider's service price list or
- standard local network charge.

Insurance services number +358 (0)10 253 1333 (in English),
+358 (0)303 0303 (in Finnish)

- From mobile phones and landline networks in Finland, EUR 0.0835 per call plus EUR 0.12 per minute.

We record customer calls to assure the quality of customer service, among other things. Read more about uusi.op.fi/tietosuoja.

CONTENTS

Product guide.....3

Insurance terms and conditions.....6

Good to know 12

Do you know the value of your forest and the opportunities it involves?

OP Forest shows the value of your forest and helps you to make decisions about your assets.

Read more at
www.op-metsa.fi (in Finnish)

Forest insurance – product guide

A forest is a valuable asset to which storms, fires and moles pose a threat. Fires can be prevented, but little can be done about the damage caused by storms and moles. Some 70–80% of all forest damage indemnified by us is caused by storms.

Forest insurance secures the value of and returns on your forest. As extreme weather phenomena is becoming more common, insurance helps to prepare for sudden and unexpected damage which is even more difficult to anticipate than before.

Forest insurance mainly covers storm damage, but the share covered for insect damage is increasing steadily.

By taking out forest insurance you secure:

- trees and saplings
- felled logs or pulpwood and timber
- seedlings to be planted
- wood-felling residues intended for use as bioenergy.

Select the cover level according to your needs

Different levels are available in forest insurance:

Forest insurance	Coverage					Forest fire insurance
	↓	↓	↓	↓	↓	
Storm	x	x	x	x	x	
Snow	x	x		x		
Fire, lightning and fire-watch	x	x	x			x
Insects	x					
Flooding	x					
Theft and malicious damage	x					
Fungal diseases	S					
Deer*	S					
Hares, other rodents and birds	S					

S = Only covers damage to saplings and seedlings to be planted

* The Finnish Government indemnifies for damage caused to private individuals by elk or deer. The Finnish Government does not indemnify for damage caused to organisations such as the state, municipalities or foundations. Therefore, forest insurance policies taken out by the said organisations can be supplemented with elk and deer cover. Please do not hesitate to contact us for more information.

Damage that is not storm-related is compensated in accordance with the loss on the basis of the damage assessment and insurance terms and conditions. You can select the maximum amount of compensation for storm damage: 16, 23 or 32 euros per solid cubic metre.

- **Mature forests** are primarily threatened by insects and storms. As a result of storm damage, merchantable trees may remain, in which case the maximum compensation recommendation is EUR 23 or EUR 32 per solid cubic metre.
- **Forests dominated by thinning stands** are primarily threatened by snow and storms. The maximum compensation recommendation is EUR 32 per solid cubic metre.
- **Sapling-dominated forests** are threatened by moles, for example. The maximum compensation sufficient for storm damage is EUR 16 per solid cubic metre.

A storm hits your forest and destroys a total of 3,000 solid cubic metres of timber, the value of which, prior to the storm, was EUR 145,000. The forest will not produce the same amount of timber and pulpwood that it would have done prior to the damage. Moreover, increased harvesting costs reduce the stumpage price. After the damage, the value of the tree stand is EUR 70,000, and the actual loss is therefore EUR 75,000, i.e. EUR 25 per solid cubic metre.

The amount of compensation depends on the maximum compensation you have chosen for your policy.

EUR 16 per solid cubic metre: EUR 48,000 – deductible – withholding tax

EUR 23 per solid cubic metre: EUR 69,000 – deductible – withholding tax

EUR 32 per solid cubic metre: EUR 75,000 – deductible – withholding tax

Damage to growing stock and timber

We compensate losses when, following a coverable loss,

- growing stock or timber (a minimum of 15 cubic metres of) is destroyed or becomes unusable
- timber and pulpwood levels are lower following the loss
- the damaged growing stock must be felled before the final felling age (expectation value loss). The expectation value is compensated according to instructions by Forestry Development Centre Tapio. The requirement for compensation is that the growing stock is underproductive after the storm. The maximum compensation for storm damage does not limit compensation payable for expectation value loss.

The maximum compensation for a tree stand is its stumpage price and for timber the sale price for the felled timber. We will subtract your deductible and withholding tax from the compensation.

A heavy layer of snow on the branches damaged trees over an area of one hectare.

- Before the damage, the value of the trees was EUR 1,200.
- After the damage, the stand was found to be underproductive.
- According to the Forest Management Association's assessment expert, the expectation value increment was EUR 1,320.
- Thus, the value of the trees prior to the loss was EUR 2,520 (EUR 1,200 + EUR 1,320).
- The value of the growing stock after the loss is EUR 580 and compensation amounts to EUR 1,940 (EUR 2,520 – EUR 580).

The deductible selected and withholding tax is subtracted from the compensation payable.

Damage to sapling stands

We compensate the costs of establishing and growing a sapling stand when the number of trees that have been destroyed following a coverable loss is so extensive that artificial reforestation is required to compensate for underproduction. The area to be reforested must be at least 0.5 hectares.

Damage to seed-tree stands

We compensate forest cultivation costs if a storm fells seed trees or fire destroys a tree stand to the extent that artificial reforestation is required to compensate for underproduction.

Damage to wood-felling residues

We compensate a loss at fair value when wood-felling residues intended as bioenergy collected or intended to be collected from an area of at least 0.5 ha burns or is stolen or vandalised.

Fire-watch

We compensate necessary and reasonable fire-watch costs due to forest fires from the moment the rescue operations leader transfers responsibility for the fire-watch to you.

Additional cover for forests (max. five hectares)

Forest insurance is suitable for forests of all sizes.

Insurance for forests of not more than five hectares can be extended in such a way that

- you receive compensation even if less than 15 solid cubic metres of growing stand or timber is destroyed
- you receive compensation even if saplings are destroyed and the area becomes underproductive over an area smaller than 0.5 hectares
- storm damage does not have a limit for maximum compensation as set out above

or

- you receive compensation even if less than 15 solid cubic metres of growing stand or timber is destroyed
- you receive compensation even if saplings are destroyed over an area smaller than 0.5 hectares
- underproductivity is not required
- storm damage does not have a limit for maximum compensation as set out above
- your compensation will be tripled.

The deductible you selected and the withholding tax is subtracted from the compensation payable.

What does forest insurance not cover?

Forest insurance does not cover damage or loss which

- began before the insurance took effect
- has been covered or is coverable from public funds, or for which a claim on public funds can be submitted
- is coverable under perpetual forest insurance or perpetual forest fire insurance.

Nor does it cover

- extinguishing costs
- clearance costs
- loss caused by air, ground or water pollution
- costs of reforestation due to damage to a tree stand
- damage to sawn, planed or otherwise processed wood.

Insurance pricing

Each cover in forest insurance is priced separately to correspond with the risks as closely as possible. The total price depends on the details of the object of insurance and the insurance coverage choices.

Things that affect the price when you buy the insurance and while it is valid include

- The exact surface area of the forest or forest plot. Any low-yield forest and waste land is excluded from the area.
- Location of the forest. Give us the forest's real estate unit identifier.
- Is there a forest plan in effect for your forest?
- Level of cover chosen for the insurance.
- The deductible, i.e. the amount you have to pay yourself in the event of loss or damage.
- The maximum compensation you have chosen in case of storm damage: EUR 16, EUR 23 or EUR 32 per solid cubic metre
- Loyalty benefits for using our banking and insurance services: with OP bonuses, your insurance bills may be reduced to nothing.
- Number of instalments: if you pay in one instalment, you will receive a 2.5% discount.

The information concerning the insurance must be correct because if it turns out later that the information you have given, for example the land area, is incorrect or incomplete, the indemnity may be reduced or denied altogether, or your insurance contract may even be cancelled.

Change in premium

We weigh the policy's existing pricing factors' effect on the premium price on the basis of claims paid out, and review the price to ensure that the price can meet the potential risk involved. We will also review the premium annually if necessary on the basis of claims expenditure and for reasons explained in the general terms and conditions. Premiums are linked to the forest insurance premium index which is adjusted annually by Natural Resources Institute Finland.

In addition to the above, the insurance company has the right to make changes owing to bonus, customer loyalty and owner-customer matters or other similar reasons. The premium amount is affected, at the time the policy is taken out and also later during its validity by any customer benefits and discounts, the amounts of which and the grounds for granting them, and duration and validity periods may change, for example, when a fixed-period discount or campaign discount comes to an end.

Take good care of your forest

Forests should be protected according to the safety regulations provided. They include risks of forest fire, how felled timber is to be stored at the felling site and how saplings should be handled. For more detailed information, see the safety regulations in the insurance terms and conditions. If the safety regulations are not followed, compensation can be reduced or may not be paid at all.

Please see also the guide for preventing damage by the European spruce bark beetle (in Finnish) at op.fi.

In case of loss or damage

The number and address of our partner closest to you will be readily made available on OP-mobile, online or by telephone. You can conveniently report the loss or injury at the same time. To file a report online or on OP-mobile, you need the login identifiers and key code for your online bank.

- Claim Help: vahinkoapu.op.fi/en
- OP-mobile
- eInsurance Services at op.fi or pohjola.com
- Insurance services number
+358 (0)10 253 1333 (in English),
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We will ask the Forest Management Association or a forest company of your choice for an estimate of the value of the damaged tree stand and we will pay the costs involved and compensation according to the terms and conditions.

Insurance terms and conditions

The types of insurance covering forests are forest insurance and forest fire insurance.

By excluding risks, a type of forest insurance can be selected which only covers

- losses caused by storm, snow, fire and lightning
- losses caused by storm, fire and lightning
- losses caused by storms and snow, or
- storm damage.

The form and type of the selected cover is recorded in an insurance policy.

Common provisions

1 Liability and legal expenses insurance extension to forestry

If the policyholder has liability and legal expenses insurance included in Extrasure,

- liability insurance also covers the insured party's liability for damages regarding forest management in a forest property, and
- legal expenses insurance covers issues related to the insured party's ownership, possession or forest management of the insured forest property.

2 Insured property

The object of insurance is the forest of the farm specified in the insurance policy. The term 'forest' refers to tree and sapling stands with silvicultural value.

A 'tree stand' is forest in which the dominant height of the trees is over seven metres. A 'sapling stand' is forest in which the dominant height of the trees is no more than seven metres and the diameter of the trees does not meet the requirements for pulpwood.

The object of insurance is also

- any timber owned by the policyholder, felled on the insured farm and stored at a felling site or roadside landing or in a forest depot
- seedlings intended for the forestation of the insured forest, when the seedlings are in a storage space, or before plantation temporarily in a motor vehicle or forest
- wood-felling residues, owned by the policyholder and collected or intended for collection for bioenergy use, for which an agreement has been concluded with an outside buyer for processing forest chips.

Exclusion:

Sawn, planed or otherwise further processed wood does not, however, constitute objects of insurance.

3 Nuclear accident and war

The insurance does not cover any loss or damage caused by

- a nuclear accident as referred to in the Nuclear Liability Act, or caused by material, equipment or weapons based on nuclear reaction or ionising radiation, regardless of where the nuclear accident occurred
- war or armed conflict.

Forest insurance

1 Coverable insurance events

1.1 The insurance covers direct material damage caused by storm to a tree stand, sapling stand, timber or seedlings to be planted.

1.2 The insurance covers direct material damage caused by snow to a tree stand, sapling stand, timber or seedlings to be planted.

1.3 The insurance covers direct material damage caused by fire, fire extinguishing measures or lightning to a tree stand, sapling stand, timber or seedlings to be planted or wood-felling residues.

1.4 The insurance covers direct material damage caused by insects, flood, theft or malicious damage to a tree stand, sapling stand, timber or seedlings to be planted. Loss or damage caused to wood-felling residues are only covered on condition that the loss or damage has been caused by theft or malicious damage.

1.5 The insurance covers direct material damage caused by rodents, hares, deer, birds or fungi to a sapling stand or seedlings to be planted.

Indemnities are paid on the condition that the damage has occurred during the validity of the insurance cover.

Limited cover alternatives

If recorded in an insurance policy, the insurance only covers

- losses caused by storm, snow, fire and lightning as per sections 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3
- losses caused by storm, fire and lightning as per sections 1.1 and 1.3
- losses caused by storm and snow as per sections 1.1 and 1.2
- losses caused by storm as per section 1.1

to a tree stand, sapling stand, timber or seedlings to be planted.

2 Preconditions for compensation of insurance events

2.1 Damage to a tree stand or timber is covered provided that the volume of damaged trees and timber totals at least 15 solid cubic metres per insurance event.

2.2 Damage to a sapling stand is covered provided that the continuous damaged area totals at least 0.5 ha and artificial reforestation is required to com-

pensate for underproduction. The underproduction of the area is assessed in accordance with instructions from the Forestry Development Centre Tapio.

2.3 The preconditions laid down in sections 2.1 and 2.2 do not apply to loss caused by theft or malicious damage.

2.4 Damage to seedlings to be planted is covered provided that the amount of damaged seedlings equals at least an amount needed for planting a forest area of 0.5 ha.

2.5 Loss or damage caused to wood-felling residues is covered only if the amount of felling residues that has been destroyed or stolen equals at least the amount collected or intended to be collected from a forest area of 0.5 ha.

3 Removal of the preconditions for compensation

3.1 If so recorded in the insurance policy, damage is covered even if the amount is smaller than is required under sections 2.1 and 2.2. In the case of damage to a sapling stand, however, underproduction as referred to under section 2.2 is a precondition for compensation.

3.2 If so recorded in the insurance policy, damage is covered even without existence of the preconditions for compensation as referred to under sections 2.1 and 2.2.

4 Exclusions

The insurance does not cover

4.1 loss if the loss event began before the insurance took effect

4.2 loss insofar as it has been covered or it can be covered from public funds, or insofar as it is coverable under perpetual forest insurance or perpetual forest fire insurance

4.3 extinguishing costs or clearance costs

4.4 loss caused by pollution of the air, soil or water

4.5 reforestation due to damage to a tree stand. In case of damage caused by storm and fire to a seed-tree stand, however, the insurance covers forest cultivation costs in situations specified in section 4.2 of the indemnification regulations.

Forest fire insurance

1 Coverable insurance events

The insurance covers direct material damage caused by

- fire and measures taken to extinguish it
- lightning

to a tree stand, sapling stand, timber, seedlings to be planted or felling residues during the validity of the insurance.

2 Preconditions for compensation of insurance events

2.1 Damage to a tree stand or timber is covered provided that the volume of damaged trees and timber totals at least 15 solid cubic metres per insurance event.

2.2 Damage to a sapling stand is covered provided that the continuous damaged area totals at least 0.5 ha and artificial reforestation is required to compensate for underproduction. The underproduction of the area is assessed in accordance with instructions from the Forestry Development Centre Tapio.

2.3 Damage to seedlings to be planted is covered provided that the amount of damaged seedlings equals at least an amount needed for planting a forest area of 0.5 ha.

2.4 Loss or damage caused to wood-felling residues is only covered provided that the amount of felling residues that has been destroyed equals at least the amount obtained or intended to be obtained from a forest area of 0.5 ha.

3 Exclusions

The insurance does not cover

3.1 loss if the loss event began before the insurance took effect

3.2 loss insofar as it has been covered or it can be covered from public funds, or insofar as it is coverable under perpetual forest insurance or perpetual forest fire insurance

3.3 extinguishing costs or clearance costs

3.4 loss caused by pollution of the air, soil or water

3.5 reforestation due to damage to a tree stand. In case of damage caused by fire to a seed-tree stand, however, the insurance covers forest cultivation costs in situations specified in section 4.2 of the indemnification regulations.

Safety regulations for forest insurance and forest fire insurance

1 Significance of safety regulations

The insured must comply with the safety regulations given in the insurance policy, insurance terms and conditions or other instructions in writing. If the insured fails to comply with the safety regulations, any compensation payable to him/her may be reduced or disallowed under clause 6 of the General Terms of Contract.

2 Open fire

Making an open fire without the necessary permit is forbidden. No camp fire or any other open fire may be built if, owing to a drought or some other reason, the conditions are such that there is an obvious risk of forest fire.

Open fires must be continuously supervised and extinguished with special care. Proper extinguishing equipment must be at hand when an open fire is burning.

3 Insect and fungus damage

In order to prevent damage by insects and fungi, it is necessary to act in accordance with the provisions of the Forest Damages Prevention Act (1087/2013).

The Act in question contains provisions on when coniferous wood must be removed from the felling site and the intermediate storage site, and on alternative methods to act, such as debarking the timber.

The Act also stipulates when damaged conifers must be removed from a forest stand or an intermediate storage site, such as after a storm.

The Act further provides on the removal of parts of the trunk and stumps of pine and spruce from a forest stand and their intermediate storage.

4 Theft and criminal damage

To prevent theft and criminal damage, insured seedlings may not be stored alongside a public road or in an otherwise visible place without supervision.

Indemnification regulations for forest insurance and forest fire insurance

1 How to make a claim

1.1 Notification of an insurance event

The claimant shall immediately notify the insurance company of the insurance event. This can be done by filling in the insurance company's loss report form.

The claimant must provide the insurance company with documents and information necessary for the assessment of the insurance company's liability. These include documents and information that confirm the occurrence of loss, the extent of the loss, and the recipient of compensation. Examples of such documents are a police investigation report or notice of a crime, abstract of title and account of mortgage holders. All crimes must be reported to the local police without delay.

1.2 Documents and the cost of obtaining them

The police investigation report must be supplied to the insurance company upon request. The company indemnifies for the fees arising from the police investigation reports and other official documents which are required for handling the claim and which the company has requested.

Any costs incurred from a specialist's evaluation requested by the insurance company for the claims handling are refunded. To clarify the amount of loss, the insurance company may require a certificate of measurement with unit prices or a deed of conveyance.

1.3 Loss inspection

The insurance company must be reserved the right to inspect the loss before the damaged area is cleared, damaged trees are harvested or other measures are taken which may hamper ascertainment of the loss.

Any assessment of loss or damage by the insurance company does not imply that the insurance will indemnify for the loss or damage.

2 Upper limits of indemnity

The insurance covers damage to a tree stand and timber caused by

- their destruction
- unsuitability for use or
- the fall of a higher stumpage price tree stand or timber into a lower assortment class (a change in the timber assortment).

In addition, the insurance covers loss due to a rise in the felling and harvesting costs of a tree stand.

The maximum compensation for a tree stand is its stumpage price and for timber the sales price for the felled timber. If the tree stand is destroyed completely with no residual value, increased felling and harvesting costs are indemnified even in excess of the stumpage price. The indemnity in excess of the stumpage price for increased felling and harvesting costs may not, however, be more than 20 per cent of the stumpage price.

The loss caused by the destruction of a sapling stand is compensated in accordance with the instructions of the Forestry Development Centre Tapio.

Curly birches are considered equivalent to silver birches and Christmas tree plantations equivalent to spruce stands.

Storm damage to a tree stand is only compensated up to the maximum indemnity specified in the insurance policy in euros per solid cubic metre.

3 Deductible

In all insurance events, the policyholder is responsible for a certain amount of the loss, i.e. the deductible, which is specified in the insurance policy. Also, when the maximum indemnity for storm damage applies, the deductible is subtracted from the maximum indemnity.

4 Costs indemnified in addition to material damage

4.1 Compensation of expectation value loss

In addition to material damage, the insurance covers the expectation value loss incurred due to premature cutting of damaged trees following a cov-

erable loss. The insurance also covers expectation value loss where the maximum indemnity limit for storm damage applies. The expectation value of a tree stand refers to its current value calculated on the basis of the income from felling obtainable in the future.

Expectation value losses are compensated according to instructions by Forestry Development Centre Tapio.

To qualify for compensation for expectation value loss, the tree stand must, as a result of a loss, have been underproductive as defined by the Forestry Development Centre Tapio.

4.2 Forest cultivation costs in case of damage caused by storm or fire to seed-tree stand

The insurance covers forest cultivation costs if storm makes seed trees fall or fire destroys a seed-tree stand to the extent that artificial reforestation is required to compensate for underproduction. Artificial reforestation is replaced if natural reforestation has been recorded in the valid forestation plan as the most recommendable forestation method in the said forest area and if the forestation has been undertaken in accordance with guidelines issued by a forest professional. It is required, among other things, that enough seed trees are available and that they have been grouped in an accurate manner and that the forest area intended for reforestation has been cultivated or that cultivation measures are recorded to be taken in a forest use declaration.

Losses are covered on the basis of costs incurred from forest seedling. Compensation is paid on the condition that the forest area has been insured under insurance corresponding to storm or fire insurance and that compensation is paid even if the volume of the damaged tree stand did not total 15 solid cubic metres as required by the preconditions for compensation.

Artificial reforestation, instead of forest seeding where seedlings are planted, is only covered if that is specifically justified in the damaged forest area according to the guidelines issued by a forest professional.

Expenses are not covered if storm makes seed trees fall or if fire damages the seed tree stand after five full calendar years have elapsed from the year of seed-tree cutting.

4.3 Indemnity for fire-watch and other measures taken to prevent loss or damage

In addition to material damage, the insurance covers

- any necessary and reasonable fire-watch costs from the moment when the rescue operations leader has transferred the responsibility for the fire-watch to the forest owner
- any reasonable costs incurred due to measures taken by the policyholder to prevent and limit forest fire.

5 Indemnity for loss or damage

5.1 Bases for the amount of compensation

The basis for the amount of compensation is the felling value of the tree stand, the price of timber or the cost value of the sapling stand.

If the property still has value after the loss, it is taken into account when the compensation is calculated. The residual value is determined using the same criteria as for the pre-loss value.

The felling value of a tree stand refers to the stumpage price obtainable for the stand if it had been sold as current timber assortments at the price level current in the place of loss at the date of loss.

The price of timber refers to the sales price obtainable for felled timber at the price level current in the place of loss at the date of loss.

The cost value of a sapling stand refers to the cost of establishing and growing such a stand.

Loss or damage caused to wood-felling residues intended for bioenergy use is covered based on the current value loss. The amount of loss is determined by calculating the current value of the felling residues immediately before and after the damage occurred.

5.2 Bases of compensation in conservation areas

If the economic use of a forest land which is the object of insurance has been significantly restricted by some law, statute or agreement, the compensation payable may be reduced to correspond to the actual felling possibilities in the forest area at the time of loss.

5.3 Effect of false or insufficient information

If the policyholder has submitted false or insufficient information for the calculation of the premium and too small a premium has, therefore, been collected, the indemnity is paid only for that part of the loss amount, reduced by the deductible, which corresponds to the ratio of the premium collected for the object of insurance to the premium determined on the basis of correct data.

5.4 Ornamental value coefficient

If an ornamental value coefficient has been specified in the insurance policy, the amount of loss for a tree stand is its felling value and for saplings the cost value multiplied by the ornamental value coefficient.

6 Indemnity for mortgaged property

If indemnity is paid on property for which a real estate mortgage has been secured, the owner of the property is entitled to receive the indemnity (Code of Real Estate, chapter 17, section 8) provided that:

- he/she has repaired the damage within a reasonable time
- he/she has provided assurance that the indemnity will be used to renovate or repair the damaged property
- the amount of indemnity is small compared to the value of the property, or
- it is evident that drawing the indemnity does not weaken the creditors' chance of being paid back the debt.

7 Value added tax

Legal provisions on value added tax will be taken into account in calculations of the amount of loss.

If the indemnity is to be considered income which replaces business income subject to value added tax, the indemnity is exempt from tax.

General terms of contract

The General Terms of Contract apply to all the types of insurance included in the insurance contract.

The General Terms of Contract contain the relevant provisions of the Insurance Contracts Act (543/94). The symbol § in brackets refers to the relevant sections of the Insurance Contracts Act in which the matters in question are dealt with. The insurance contract is also subject to certain provisions of the Insurance Contracts Act not appearing from these General Terms of Contract.

1 Concepts (§2 and 6)

The policyholder is the party who has concluded an insurance contract with the insurer.

In terms of travel insurance (luggage, travel liability and legal expenses travel insurance), the **insurer** is Eurooppalainen Insurance Company Ltd. For any other insurance, the insurer is OP Insurance Ltd.

In these terms and conditions, the insurer is referred to as 'the insurance company'. The insurers under the contract are stated in the insurance policy.

The insured is the party for whose benefit a non-life insurance is valid.

The insurance period is the agreed period recorded in the policy documents during which the insurance is valid. The insurance contract continues for one agreed insurance period at a time, unless either contracting party gives notice of termination.

Premium period is the period for which a premium is paid at regular intervals as agreed.

An insurance event is an event for which compensation is paid under the insurance.

2 Disclosure of information prior to concluding an insurance contract

2.1 Policyholder's and insured party's obligation to disclose information (§22 and 23)

Prior to the insurance being granted, the policyholder and the insured must provide full and correct answers to all questions presented by the insurance company which may affect the assessment of the insurance company's liability. During the validity of the insurance period, the policyholder and the insured person must also correct without undue delay any information provided to the insurance company by them which they have found to be incorrect or insufficient.

If the policyholder or the insured person has acted fraudulently with regard to the abovementioned obligation, the insurance contract is not binding on the insurance company. The insurance company has the right to withhold all premiums paid, even if the insurance is annulled.

2.2 Failure to disclose information (§23 and 34)

If the policyholder or the insured person has wilfully or through negligence which cannot be deemed minor failed in his/her obligation to disclose information under non-life insurance, compensation payable under the insurance can be reduced or disallowed. The effect of the erroneous or deficient information given by the policyholder or the insured person on bringing about the loss or damage will be taken into account when reduction or disallowance is being considered. In addition, the policyholder's and the insured person's intent or the type of negligence and other circumstances will be taken into account.

If, due to incorrect or insufficient information provided by the policyholder or the insured person, the agreed premium is smaller than it would have been had the insurance company been given the correct and full information, the insurance company, when reducing the amount of compensation, takes account of the ratio of the agreed premium to the premium that would have been charged had the information provided been correct and full. If, however, the information provided differs only slightly from the cor-

rect and full information, the insurance company is not entitled to reduce the compensation.

3 Beginning of the insurance company's liability and validity of the insurance contract

3.1 Beginning of the insurance company's liability (§11)

If the insurance company has not agreed on any other date individually with the policyholder, the insurance company's liability will commence from the time when the insurance company or the policyholder has submitted or sent an affirmative reply to the offer/bid of the other contracting party.

Payment of the premium for the insurance period is a precondition for commencement of the insurance company's liability

- always in the case of a fixed-period travel insurance
- when the insurance company has set the payment of the premium for the first insurance period as a precondition before continuous travel insurance can enter into force, or
- if there are special reasons, for instance, because of the policyholder's earlier default of payment.

The insurance bill contains a mention to this effect.

3.2 Grounds for granting insurance

The insurance premium and other terms of contract are determined according to the policy anniversary. If another insurance is added to the contract, the premium and other contract terms are determined in accordance with the starting date of the added insurance.

3.3 Validity of the insurance contract (§16)

After the first insurance period, the insurance contract is valid for one agreed insurance period at a time, unless the policyholder or the insurance company terminates the contract.

The insurance contract can also be terminated on other grounds, as specified below under sections 4.2 and 13.

A fixed-period insurance contract is valid for the agreed insurance period. The insurance can, however, be terminated during the insurance period on grounds specified below in sections 4.2 and 13.

In fixed-period travel insurance, if the journey back to the insured persons' country of residence is delayed for reasons beyond his/her control, the validity period of the insurance will be extended by 48 hours.

4 Insurance premium

4.1 Premium payment (§38)

The insurance premium must be paid within one month of the date on which the bill for the premium was sent by the insurance company to the policyholder.

The premiums of the individual insurance policies included in the same insurance contract are combined into a single premium to be invoiced in one or several instalments as agreed. If a premium arising from a change in the insurance contract is not combined with the earlier agreed instalments, this premium will be invoiced separately. The insurance premium paid for the insurance contract is divided amongst all cover types included in the contract in proportion to the relationship between the payment and the invoice, so that all continuous insurance types are valid until the same date.

If a payment by the policyholder is not sufficient to cover all the insurance company's insurance premium receivables, the policyholder has the right to decide which of the outstanding premiums the money is to be used for. However, the policyholder's payment will primarily apply to the insurance contract in accordance with the reference data based on the paid bill unless the policyholder has specifically ordered otherwise in writing in connection with the payment.

4.2 Delayed premium (§39)

If the policyholder has neglected to pay the premium in part or in full by the due date as referred to under section 4.1, the insurance company has the right to terminate the entire insurance contract 14 days after sending a notice of termination. The policy may also be terminated by one of the insurance companies referred to in clause 1 on behalf of another insurance company.

However, if the policyholder pays the outstanding premium in full before the end of the notice period, the insurance contract will not be terminated at the end of the notice period. The insurance company will state this option in its notice of termination.

If the delay of payment is caused by the policyholder's financial difficulties resulting from illness, unemployment or other special reason primarily beyond the policyholder's control, then despite the notice given, the insurance will not expire until 14 days after the obstacle in question has ceased to exist. The contract will, however, expire three months from the end of the notice period, at the latest. The notice of termination will state this option concerning continuation of the insurance for a fixed period. The policyholder must notify the insurance company in writing of the financial difficulties referred hereto during the notice period at the latest.

If the premium is not paid by the due date referred to under section 4.1 above, penalty interest must be paid for the period of delay in accordance with the Interest Act.

The insurance company is entitled to compensation for costs incurred due to collection of insurance premiums under the Act on the Collection of Debts. If the insurance company has to collect an unpaid insurance premium through legal action, it is also entitled to being recompensed for the statutory fees and charges incurred due to legal proceedings.

The insurance company may transfer outstanding amounts for collection by a third party.

4.3 Returning of premium at the termination of a contract (§45)

When determining the amount of returnable premium, the validity is calculated in days according to the insurance period to which the premium pertains.

However, the premium is not returnable in cases stated below in this clause or if the policyholder or the insured has acted fraudulently in the circumstances referred to in clause 2.2 above. The premium is not returned separately if the returnable sum is smaller than the sum in euros specified in the Insurance Contracts Act.

The insurance company charges a non-returnable minimum premium for travel insurance, valuables insurance, animal insurance and treatment expenses insurance covering animals, as specified in the respective policies.

4.4 Setoff against premiums to be refunded

Any one of the insurance companies may, on behalf of all of the insurance companies that may be acting as insurers in the Extrasure insurance cover, deduct any outstanding premiums overdue and other outstanding amounts from the premium to be returned.

5 Policyholder's obligation to disclose information about any increase in risk (§26 and 34)

The policyholder shall notify the insurance company of any essential change, during the insurance period, in the circumstances stated at the time of concluding the contract or in the state of affairs recorded in the policy, which has increased the risk of loss or damage, and which the insurer cannot be deemed to have taken into account when concluding the contract. The policyholder must notify the insurance company of any such changes no later than one month of receipt of the annual bulletin following such a change. The insurance company will remind the policyholder of this obligation in the annual bulletin.

Changes resulting in increased risk may include repairs, alterations or extensions of the insured object, its altered use, surrender to the use of others than those insured for a continuous period exceeding three months, or transfer to other than homelike premises.

If the holder of a non-life insurance policy has wilfully or through negligence which cannot be deemed minor failed to notify the insurance company of the increased risk, the insurance company may reduce or completely disallow compensation payable under the insurance. The effect of the changed, risk-increasing circumstance on the occurrence of the loss or damage is taken into account when considering whether to reduce or disallow the compensation. The policyholder's intent or the type of negligence and any other circumstances will also be taken into account.

If, due to incorrect or insufficient information provided by the policyholder or the insured person, the agreed premium is smaller than it would have been had the insurance company been given the correct and full information, the insurance company, when reducing the amount of compensation, takes account of the ratio of the agreed premium to the premium that would have been charged had the information provided been correct and full. If, however, the information provided differs only slightly from the correct and full information, the insurance company is not entitled to reduce the compensation.

6 Obligation to prevent and limit loss or damage

6.1 Obligation to observe safety regulations (§31 and 34)

The insured must observe the safety regulations recorded in the policy, in the insurance terms and conditions or otherwise provided in writing. If

the insured has wilfully or through negligence which cannot be deemed minor failed to observe the safety regulations, the insurance company may reduce or completely disallow any compensation payable to him/her. The effect of the failure to observe the safety regulations on the occurrence of the loss or damage is taken into account when considering whether to reduce or disallow compensation. The insured person's intent or the type of negligence and any other circumstances will also be taken into account.

6.2 Obligation to prevent and limit loss or damage (salvage obligation) (§32, 34 and 61)

In the case of an insurance event or the immediate threat of one, the insured must, in accordance with his/her abilities, take the necessary action to prevent or limit the loss or damage. If the loss or damage is caused by a third party, the insured must take the necessary action to uphold the insurance company's right vis-à-vis the liable party. The insured person must, for instance, attempt to establish the identity of the tort-feasor. If the loss or damage resulted from a punishable act, the insured person must, without delay, report it to the police and sue the offenders if the insurance company's interest so requires. The insured person must, in other respects, too, observe all instructions given by the insurance company aimed at preventing and mitigating loss or damage.

The insurance company will indemnify for reasonable expenses incurred due to fulfilling the above duty of salvage even if the sum insured were thus be exceeded.

If the insured person has wilfully or through negligence which cannot be deemed minor failed to observe the duty of salvage referred to above, the insurance company may reduce or completely disallow the compensation payable to him/her. The effect of the failure to observe the duty of salvage on the occurrence of the loss or damage is taken into account when considering whether to reduce or disallow the compensation. The insured person's intent or the type of negligence and any other circumstances will also be taken into account.

6.3 Failure to observe the safety regulations and the salvage obligation in liability insurance (§31 and 32)

Under liability insurance, negligence on the part of the insured person will not lead to compensation being reduced or disallowed.

However, if the insured has wilfully or through gross negligence failed to observe the safety regulations or the salvage obligation, or if the insured person's use of alcohol or other intoxicant has contributed to the negligence, compensation may be reduced or disallowed.

If the insured has through gross negligence failed to observe the safety regulations or the duty of salvage or if the insured person's use of alcohol or other intoxicant has contributed to the negligence, the insurance company will nevertheless pay from the liability insurance that part of the compensation which the natural person who has suffered the loss or damage has been unable to collect because of the insured person's state of insolvency as authenticated by distraint or bankruptcy.

7 Causing an insurance event

7.1 Non-life insurance (§30 and 34)

The insurance company is released from liability to the insured if the insured has wilfully caused the insurance event.

If the insured person has caused an insurance event through gross negligence or if the insured persons use of alcohol or some other intoxicant has contributed to the insurance event, the compensation payable to him/her may be reduced or completely disallowed.

The effect of the insured person's action on the occurrence of the loss or damage is also taken into account in considering whether the compensation is to be reduced or disallowed. The insured person's intent or the type of negligence and other circumstances will also be taken into account.

7.2 Occurrence of an insurance event under liability insurance (§30 and 34)

If the insured person has caused an insurance event through gross negligence or if his/her use of alcohol or other intoxicant has contributed to the insurance event, the insurance company will nevertheless pay under the liability insurance that part of the compensation which the natural person who has suffered the loss or damage has been unable to collect because of the insured persons state of insolvency as authenticated by distraint or bankruptcy.

8 Identification (§33)

The provisions set out above concerning the insured person with regard to causing an insurance event, observing the safety regulations or the duty of salvage also apply to a person:

- 1) who, with the consent of the insured person, is responsible for a motor-driven or towed vehicle, vessel or aircraft covered by the insurance
- 2) who, jointly with the insured person, owns the insured property and uses it jointly with them, or
- 3) who co-habits with the insured party and uses the insured property jointly with him.

The provisions set out above concerning the insured person with regard to observing the safety regulations also apply to a person who, on the basis of his/her employment or service with the policyholder, is responsible for supervising the observance of such safety regulations.

9 Claims settlement procedure

9.1 Duties of claimant (§69 and 72)

The claimant is required to obtain the documentation which he/she is reasonably able to obtain, although taking into account that the insurance company may also acquire such documentation.

The claimants shall acquire and submit to the insurance company said documentation and information at their own cost, unless otherwise agreed.

All crimes must be reported to the local police without delay.

The insurance company is not required to pay compensation before it has received the above documentation.

If the claimant has, after the insurance event, fraudulently provided the insurance company with incorrect or insufficient information relevant to the assessment of the insurance company's liability, their compensation may be reduced or disallowed, depending on what is reasonable in the circumstances.

Insurance companies share a non-life insurance information system which can be used in processing claims to check claims submitted to different companies.

9.2 Limitation on right to obtain compensation (§73)

A claim for compensation must be presented to the insurance company within 12 months of the date when the claimant became aware of the insurance and was informed of the insurance event and the damaging consequences of that event. A claim for compensation must in any case be presented within 10 years of the date when the insurance event occurred or, in the case of insurance taken out against liability for damages, the damaging consequences were caused. Reporting an insurance event is comparable to presenting a claim. If the claim is not presented within the said period, the claimant loses his/her right to obtain compensation.

9.3 Setoff against compensation

Any one of the insurance companies may, on behalf of all of the insurance companies that may be acting as insurers under the Extrasur insurance cover, deduct any outstanding premiums overdue and other outstanding overdue amounts from compensation.

10 Lodging an appeal against a decision taken by the insurance company (§8, 68 and 74)

10.1 Right to correct

If a policyholder or claimant suspects that the insurance company has made a mistake in its claim settlement decision, he/she has the right to obtain more information about matters which have led to the decision.

10.2 FINE and the Consumer Disputes Board

The Finnish Financial Ombudsman Bureau (www.fine.fi) offers free and independent advice and assistance. The Finnish Financial Ombudsman Bureau and

the Finnish Insurance Complaints Board also give settlement recommendations in civil action cases. FINE does not handle a dispute pending in the Consumer Disputes Board or a court of justice or processed by the Consumer Disputes Board or a court of justice.

A decision made by an insurance company may also be submitted to the Consumer Disputes Board (www.kuluttajariita.fi). Before submitting a matter to the Consumer Disputes Board, consumers should first consult the Local Register Office's Consumer Advice services (www.kuluttajaneuvonta.fi). The Consumer Disputes Board will not process any disputes that are pending or already processed at the Finnish Insurance Complaints Board or a court of law.

10.3 District court

If the policyholder or claimant is dissatisfied with the insurance company's decision, he/she may bring action against the insurance company.

Action against the insurance company's decision must be brought within three years of the policyholder or claimant being informed in writing about the insurance company's decision and the time limit. The right to bring action ceases once the time limit has expired.

Handling of a case by a board will interrupt the limitation period for the right to bring action.

11 The insurance company's right of recovery (§75)

The insured person's right to claim damages from a third party which is held liable transfers to the insurance company up to the amount of compensation paid by the insurance company.

If the loss or damage was caused by a third party as a private person or as an employee, a civil servant or any other person comparable to these as referred to in Chapter 3, Section 1 of the Tort Liability Act, the right of recovery will be transferred to the insurance company only if the person in question caused the insurance event wilfully or through gross negligence or is held liable regardless of the nature of his/her negligence.

12 Altering an insurance contract

12.1 Altering the terms of contract during the insurance period (§18)

The insurance company has the right to alter the insurance premiums or other terms of contract during the insurance period to correspond to the changed circumstances if

- 1) the policyholder or the insured has neglected his/her obligation to disclose information as referred to in clause 2.1 above; or
- 2) during the insurance period, a change as referred to in clause 5 above has occurred in the circumstances recorded in the insurance policy or reported by the policyholder or the insured person to the insurance company at the time the contract was concluded.

After being informed of said change, the insurance company will notify the policyholder without undue delay of how and from what date the premium or other terms of contract will be altered. The notification shall state that the policyholder has the right to cancel the insurance.

12.2 Altering the terms of contract of a continuous policy at the end of an insurance period (§19)

Notification procedure

The insurance company has the right to alter the insurance terms and conditions, and premiums and other terms of contract at the end of the insurance period on the basis of

- new or amended legislation or a regulation issued by the authorities
- change in legal practice
- an unforeseeable change in circumstances (e.g. an international crisis, exceptional natural event and catastrophe)
- change in claims expenditure and cost levels
- change in a factor or circumstance which, in the view of the insurance company, as an effect on the amount of premium. Such may include the age or domicile of the policyholder or person insured, the age, location, properties or place of insurance of the object of insurance or part thereof.

The insurance company also has the right to make minor changes to the insurance terms and conditions and other terms of contract provided that the changes do not affect the primary content of the insurance contract.

If the insurance company alters the insurance contract as outlined above, it will, when sending an insurance bill, notify the policyholder of the changes in the insurance premium and other terms of contract. The notification shall state that the policyholder has the right to cancel the insurance.

The change will take effect from the beginning of the next insurance period following one month from the date the notification was sent.

The insurance contract may also change in accordance with clause 12.3 below concerning index regulations.

In addition to the above, the insurance company has the right to make changes owing to bonus, customer loyalty and owner-customer matters or other similar reasons. The amount of the insurance premium is also affected by any customer bonuses or discounts, the amounts of which, the grounds of and durations and periods of validity may vary.

Changes requiring termination of insurance

If the insurance company alters the insurance terms and conditions, premiums or other terms of contract in cases other than those listed above or discontinues an actively marketed benefit, the insurance company must give written notice of termination of the insurance as of the end of the insurance period. The notice will be sent one month before the end of the insurance period at the latest.

12.3 Effect of the index

In the case of forest insurance and forest fire insurance, the premium is linked to the forest insurance premium index and the deductible to the consumer price index.

12.3.1 Index clause for the premium

The adjustment index used is the index of the calendar year preceding the first day of the insurance period. The insurance premium for each insurance period is changed by the same percentage as the adjustment index deviates from the adjustment index most recently used.

12.3.2 Index clause for the deductible

The adjustment index used is the index for September of the calendar year preceding the first day of the insurance period. The deductible recorded in the insurance policy is adjusted at the beginning of every insurance period by the same percentage as the adjustment index deviates from the adjustment index most recently used.

The deductible is rounded off to the nearest full euro.

13 Termination of insurance contract

13.1 Policyholder's right to terminate the insurance (§12)

The policyholder has the right, at any time, to terminate the insurance contract during the insurance period. Notice of termination must be given in writing. Notice of termination given in any other manner shall be null and void. If the policyholder has not specified a later termination date for the insurance, the insurance will terminate on the date the notice was submitted or sent to the insurance company.

Notice given to one of the insurance companies is also valid for the other insurers.

13.2 Insurance company's right to terminate insurance during insurance period (§15)

The insurance company has the right to give notice of termination of the insurance during the insurance period if

- the policyholder or the insured person has, before the insurance was granted, provided incorrect or insufficient information and the insurance company, had it known the circumstances, would have refused to grant the insurance
- during the insurance period, a change which has substantially increased the risk of loss or damage has occurred in the circumstances recorded in the insurance policy or reported by the policyholder or the insured person to the insurance company at the time of concluding the contract, and which the insurance company cannot be deemed to have taken into account when concluding the contract
- the insured has wilfully or through gross negligence failed to observe the safety regulations
- the insured has wilfully or through gross negligence caused the insurance event, or
- the insured person has, after the insurance event, fraudulently provided the insurance company with incorrect or insufficient information relevant to the assessment of the insurance company's liability.

13.2.1 Procedure

Having been informed of the grounds for permitting termination, the insurance company will give written notice of termination without undue delay. The notice of termination will contain a mention of the grounds for termination. The insurance contract will end one month from the time the notice was sent.

The insurance company's right to give notice of termination of insurance owing to an outstanding insurance premium is defined in clause 4.2 above.

13.3 The insurance company's right to terminate the insurance at the end of the insurance period (§16)

The insurance company has the right to give notice of termination of an insurance effective as of the end of the insurance period. The notice of termination will contain a mention of the grounds for termination. The notice will be sent one month before the end of the insurance period at the latest.

13.4 Change of owner (§63)

If the insured property is transferred to a new owner other than the policyholder him/herself or his/her estate, the insurance on this property will terminate. If an insurance event takes place within 14 days of the transfer of ownership, the new owner will, however, be entitled to compensation unless he/she has taken out insurance on the property.

14 Applicable law

All insurance contracts are subject to Finnish law.

15 Other matters dealt with in the Insurance Contracts Act

The Insurance Contracts Act also covers the following matters:

Scope of application (§1)

Compulsory nature of provisions (§3)

Insurance company's obligation to disclose information (§4b-7 and 9)

Information on reason for rejection (§6a)

Insurance company's obligations (§7-9, 67-68 and 70)

Insignificance of misrepresentation or increase in underlying risk (§35)

Irresponsibility and emergency (§36)

Payment of a delayed non-life insurance premium (§42)

Limitation on insurer's right to insurance premium (§46)

Overinsurance and underinsurance (§57-58)

Double insurance (§59-60)

Persons covered by property insurance (§62)

Notification that insurance cover ceases or is limited (§64)

Position of insured after occurrence of insurance event (§65)

Priority to compensation (§66)

Injured party's entitlement to compensation under general liability insurance (§67)

Appeal against insurer's decision on claim under general liability insurance (§68)

Payment to wrong person (§71)

Subrogation (§75)

Good to know

General cover restrictions and exclusions

We do not cover any loss or damage caused wilfully or through gross negligence. Moreover, the insurance policies do not cover nuclear accidents or loss or damage indemnified under a specific guarantee, law or other agreement.

Inception and termination of insurance and the minimum payment

Your policy will come into force as soon as we have received your insurance application. If you wish, you may choose a later date of commencement. If the policy cannot be granted, we are not responsible for any damage. The insurance is valid until further notice but you may give notice of termination of the insurance at any time.

Note! During the insurance period, we may charge an insurance-based minimum premium.

If the bill for the premium is not paid by the due date, we can automatically terminate your insurance contract with two weeks' notice. We also charge penalty interest and collection costs.

The insurance can also be terminated if the policyholder or the insured has

- provided incorrect information
- failed to observe the safety regulations
- caused the loss intentionally or, through gross negligence, increased the risk, for example by handing over property to a third party.

The policy may be changed annually

We have the right to alter the insurance terms and conditions, and premiums and other terms of contract at the end of your insurance period on the basis of

- new or amended legislation or a regulation issued by the authorities
- unforeseen change in circumstances, such as an international crisis
- change in claims expenditure or index.

Please note that various price factors affect the insurance premium at the moment of purchase and that, on that basis, the payment may also change while the insurance is valid. The price factors affecting the insurance are available in conjunction with the product description.

We may also make minor changes to the insurance terms and conditions and other terms of contract provided that the changes do not affect the primary content of the insurance contract.

The insurance company has the right to make price changes as a result of bonus, customer loyalty and owner-customer matters or other similar reasons. The premium amount is affected, at the time the policy is taken out and also later during its validity by any customer benefits and discounts, the amounts of which and the grounds for granting them, and duration and validity periods may change, for example, when a fixed-period discount or campaign discount comes to an end.

Insurance sales commissions

OP Insurance Ltd and Eurooppalainen Insurance Company Ltd will pay a commission that is either a percentage of the insurance premiums or a fixed fee based on the number of policies sold. The com-

mission and its amount is affected by the insurance product and sales channel. The commission is paid to the agent or insurance company employee.

OP Life Assurance Company Ltd will pay the agent a percentage-based fee on the basis of insurance premiums.

How to make a claim

A claim for compensation must be made within 12 months from the date when you became aware of the insurance and received information about the loss or damage and its consequences. A claim for compensation must in any case be presented within 10 years of the date when the insurance event occurred or, in the case of insurance taken out against liability for damages, the damaging consequences were caused.

Advice concerning compensation and insurance policies

We advise you on insurance policies and claims at +358 (0)10 253 1333 (in English), +358 (0)303 0303 (in Finnish).

Insurance and financial advice is provided by

- The Finnish Financial Ombudsman Bureau (FINE), tel. +358 (0)9 685 0120, www.fine.fi/en

If you wish to file a complaint or an appeal, please contact

- The Customer Ombudsman, asiakasiamies@op.fi
- The Finnish Financial Ombudsman Bureau and Insurance Complaints Board (FINE), tel. +358 (0)9 685 0120, www.fine.fi/en
- Consumer Disputes Board, tel. +358 (0)10 366 5200, www.kuluttajariita.fi/en
First contact: www.kuluttajaneuvonta.fi.
- Traffic Accident Board, tel. +358 (0)10 286 8200, www.liikennevahinkolautakunta.fi

You may also submit the case to court within three years of our decision.

Your information will be treated confidentially

We will handle your personal data according to the law, Privacy Statement and Privacy Policy and also make use of automatic decision-making in insurance and claim settlement decisions.

When you buy an insurance policy, any automatic decision to grant the policy will be based on the information you have submitted, our customer register and the credit information register, in accordance with our customer selection guidelines. Should a loss occur, any automatic decision by us will be based on the loss details you have provided, on the insurance terms and conditions and our customer register, as well as information in the joint claims register kept by insurance companies. The insurance policy is also terminated automatically in the event of the non-payment of premiums.

Read more about privacy protection at www.uusi.op.fi/tietosuoja.

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