



# Property risk insurance

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## PROPERTY RISK INSURANCE

### STRUCTURE OF INSURANCE

The insurance includes Property Insurance (ES) and the General Terms of Contract (YL).

### ES PROPERTY INSURANCE

#### ES 1 Purpose of insurance

In accordance with these terms and conditions and the General Terms of Contract (YL), Pohjola Insurance Ltd (hereinafter the Insurance Company) undertakes to cover material damage caused to the object of insurance as well as other expenses mentioned separately in the terms and conditions.

#### ES 2 Object of insurance

The object of insurance is the property specified in the insurance policy at the location indicated in the policy (place of insurance).

##### 2.1 Building

The object of insurance is the building specified in the insurance policy.

##### 2.1.1 Machinery, equipment and systems serving the building

The building includes the following fitted items serving its purpose of use

- heating, cooling, extinguishing, water distribution, sewerage, electrical and automation systems, rain-water drainage inside the building, ventilation, control and data transfer systems. Heat pumps, solar panels and solar collectors are considered part of heating and cooling systems,

- lifts, escalators and up-and-over doors,
- machines and equipment intended for joint use by private households,
- items owned by the policyholder or otherwise at the risk of the policyholder and serving the purpose of the building, such as fixed water pipes, sewers, heating, cooling, oil, gas and steam pipes, electric cables and data transfer cables outside the building and machines and appliances related to them, up to the connection with the public mains.

##### 2.1.2 Other property

The building also includes the following items owned by the policyholder or otherwise at the risk of the policyholder and serving the purpose of the building

- fixed ordinary structures that serve the building's purpose
- light structures and buildings of a maximum of 40m<sup>2</sup> that serve the building's purpose, such as shelters for cars, waste bins, storage and for other purposes, as well as waste bins
- regular property maintenance machinery and tools as well as fuels and lubricants for them
- fixed vehicle charging stations
- equipment in premises intended for joint use by private households, and
- trees and other plants in the yard.

##### 2.1.3 Items excluded from cover

- the foundation soil of the building under the base floor and foundation slab, its reinforcement
- French drains and other soil drainage systems
- external rainwater systems

- jetties and other beach constructions, outdoor swimming pools and bathing tubs
- wells located on the grounds except for wastewater system wells
- adhesive tapes, neon signs and other advertisements, structures, equipment, wiring and piping that serve business operations being carried out in the building, even if they are a fixed part of the building
- structures for which a shareholder in a condominium has maintenance responsibility under the Limited Liability Housing Companies Act, other than ordinary permanently fixed, original or equivalent fittings and surface coverings
- motor vehicles with a design speed of over 15 kilometres per hour
- energy and water.

## 2.2 Movable property

The object of insurance is the movable property specified in the insurance policy at the location indicated in the policy (place of insurance).

The insurance also provides cover for the property outside the place of insurance, if the property is being temporarily stored, repaired or maintained and during related transportation; to a maximum, however, of EUR 50,000.

Temporary storage means that property that has been insured in normal conditions is located and used at the place of insurance, even though it has been removed from the place of insurance on a temporary basis.

Temporary storage does not include, for example

- longer-term storage,
- continuous or recurring use, transfer, carrying or transport outside the place of insurance marked in the insurance policy document.

If the property is stored for more than six (6) months or is removed from the place of insurance in any of the other above-mentioned ways, the property must be separately insured at the new location.

The following property items are insured at the location specified in the insurance policy (place of insurance) without any separate agreement or indication thereof in the policy, up to the amounts specified below. The insurance does not cover damage or expenses which are covered by a separate insurance policy related to the object of insurance.

- Money and securities
  - in a locked Euro Grade safe or equivalent marked with points for its protective value, the maximum compensation is EUR 10,000
  - if they are kept in a locked fireproof cabinet or safe or other separate, closed place that provides protection, the maximum compensation is EUR 2,000
- drawings, archives, data and software in data storage media, and models and moulds, the maximum total compensation including overtime and temporary work expenses is EUR 5,000. The insurance will not cover the destruction of software or files in electronic format, except in the event that the insured device or data medium has sustained damage that is indemnifiable under these terms and conditions.

- Movable property of customers in the policyholders possession and directly connected with the policyholders business operations, maximum total EUR 10,000. The requirement is that the property, if owned by the policyholder, would be included in the policy. The insurance does not, however, cover instruments of payment or securities,
- movable property of an employee of the policyholder in the place of insurance or, in connection with a work commission, also elsewhere, per employee, up to EUR 1,000. However, the insurance does not cover payment instruments, valuable collections, securities nor motorised vehicles or equipment,
- Damage caused to a building used by the policyholder and located in the place of insurance indicated in the insurance policy, when the apartment or another space containing property covered by burglary and robbery insurance is broken into by damaging its structures or locks, up to EUR 3,000.

The insurance does not cover, unless otherwise specified in the policy document.

- property not owned by the policyholder, such as leased or other rented property
- motor-driven or motor-transported vehicles and equipment or their fittings and accessories
- aircraft
- vessels and boats subject to registration
- plants and animals.

## 2.3 Additional investments

The insurance also covers, with the restrictions referred to under section 6.2 below, investments made in buildings and machinery during the insurance period.

# ES 3 Coverable losses and related restrictions

## 3.1 Coverable losses

The insurance covers direct material damage suffered by the object of insurance, and any other expenses specified elsewhere in these terms and conditions if the damage was caused by a sudden and unforeseeable event during the validity of the insurance. Whether an insurance event is unforeseeable or not is subject to an objective assessment, on the basis of the cause of the loss, not on the basis of the consequence of the loss.

The indemnity is at most the agreed sum insured for the property, each object or property item, adjusted by the index of the time of the loss (see Index clauses).

The insurance also covers the cost of opening up and reinstating structures in the insured building and the cost of excavating and filling land when these costs are essential for the repair of direct material damage, or for acquiring a replacement.

## 3.2 Other coverable losses and costs

Additional expenses resulting from regulations issued by the authorities

In the event of damage to a building, the insurance covers reasonable additional expenses arising from any imperative regulations issued by the authorities concerning repair or constructions, but no more than 20% of the total amount of the direct material damage and related expenses as defined above. The total maximum indemnity amounts to the sum insured.

### Combating impending loss

In addition to direct material damage, the insurance covers, under clause 6.2 of the General Terms of Contract, reasonable expenses arising from mitigating or preventing a loss occurred or immediately impending and coverable under the insurance.

### Damage to soil

As a result of coverable material damage to the object of insurance, the insurance covers the examination, soil remediation or replacement costs as well as waste transportation and treatment costs arising from damage to the soil on property owned or controlled by the policyholder. The precondition is that the costs were incurred due to measures taken as a result of an imperative official regulation issued no later than within twelve months of the date when the loss was discovered or took place. Expenses are covered to a maximum of EUR 200,000 per loss.

## 3.3 Losses excluded from cover and other exclusions

### 3.3.1 Wear and tear and other gradually appearing phenomena

The insurance does not cover wear and tear, rust, corrosion, deterioration, fungal growth, rotting, material fatigue or any similar gradual damage, or malfunction of the object or any of its parts.

The insurance does not cover loss caused by the weight or movement of accumulated ice or snow.

### 3.3.2 Maintenance costs

The insurance does not cover expenses caused by adjustments or maintenance, preventive or periodic servicing or elimination of functional disturbances, nor does it cover any parts replaced in connection with such work.

### 3.3.3 Fabrication flaws and work errors

The insurance does not cover losses to the building by faulty design or manufacturing, material, construction or installation errors in the insured property, or expenses caused by failure to comply with construction regulations or instructions, or good building practice.

The insurance does not cover losses to movable property caused by a work error, deficient equipment or material, manufacturing flaws, an error in calculations or drawings or by incorrect advice related to raw materials, or semi-finished or finished products or customer property being repaired, serviced or handled.

The insurance does not cover expenses caused by the repair of an object or a component that has been made deficiently or from deficient materials, even if the cause of such deficiency is an error in calculations or drawings, or incorrect advice or instructions.

However, the insurance covers a sudden loss to other property included in the insurance caused by a sudden mechanical damage or breakage of the insurance object as the result of the above error, action or neglect.

The loss caused as the result of a sudden damage or breakage is only covered if the insured or the policyholder has not been, or should not have been, aware of the existence of such an error, action or neglect and the case is not of any other loss mentioned in the restrictions, remaining outside the coverage.

### 3.3.4 Agreements

The insurance does not cover loss or expenses for which the supplier or some other party is responsible on the basis of an agreement, guarantee, service agreement or similar commitment. Loss covered otherwise by the insurance is, however, indemnified to the extent that the policyholder shows that the responsible parties are unable to meet their liability to make good the loss.

If the policyholder is the maker or seller of the object, the loss is not covered if the maker/seller is responsible for the loss on the basis of an established guarantee in the business.

### 3.3.5 Financial crime

The insurance does not cover loss caused by fraud, embezzlement or any other similar offence.

### 3.3.6 Disappearance, leaving behind and theft

The insurance does not provide coverage if property disappears or is left behind. The insurance does not cover theft either if

- the exact time, place and circumstances of theft cannot be specified, or
- the theft is only discovered in inventory.

Loss caused by theft is not considered unforeseeable if the policyholder has not taken all reasonable safety precautions in view of the value of the property and the circumstances of its storage.

### 3.3.7 Blasting

The insurance does not cover loss caused by commercial blasting or quarrying. Loss covered otherwise under the insurance is, however, indemnified to the extent that the policyholder shows that the party found to be liable is unable to meet its liability.

### 3.3.8 Property outdoors

The insurance does not cover damage caused by the forces of nature to movable property outdoors or in an uncovered building, unless the equipment in question is intended for use in such premises.

### 3.3.9 Consumables

The insurance does not cover damage caused to consumables used in machinery or equipment, such as fuels and lubricants, other liquids, scoops, cables and rubber tyres; except when the consumables have been damaged in connection with another loss covered under these terms and conditions.

### 3.3.10 Circuit boards and data storage media

The insurance does not cover loss caused by the discontinuance of performance or non-performance of an individual circuit board, data storage medium or an equivalent component; unless the insured can prove that the cause is a sudden and unforeseeable event outside the component.

### 3.3.11 Interruption in the supply of public utilities

The insurance does not cover loss caused by an interruption in the supply of electricity, gas, liquid, heat or other utilities, except for the spoiling of frozen goods caused by an interruption in the supply of electricity in the public grid.

### 3.3.12 Groundwater

The insurance does not cover loss caused by changes in the groundwater level.

### 3.3.13 Reduction in value

The insurance does not cover any reduction in value or any loss that does not affect the usability of property.

### 3.3.14 Flooding

The insurance does not cover loss caused by heavy seas, movement of ice, or flood resulting from a rise in the level of seas, lakes, rivers or other body of water.

### 3.3.15 Roof leakage

The insurance does not cover loss or damage caused by roof leakage, unless the leakage was caused by breakage of the roofing as a result of a sudden and unforeseeable external event.

### 3.3.16 Leakage, moisture and condensing water

The insurance does not cover loss caused by

- condensing water
- moisture, such as rotting, fungal growth, decay or odour
- liquid leaking through the water insulation in the structures or through the join of pipes and structures such as between a floor gully and a raising piece
- damage to or ineffectiveness of the drainage systems referred to in clause 2.1.3.
- external corrosion of pipe or equipment.
- wear and tear, corrosion or other gradual reason.

### 3.3.17 Pests

The insurance does not cover damage caused by insects, lagomorphs (mainly rabbits and hares) or rodents nor their prevention and removal expenses.

However, the insurance shall cover fire and leakage damage caused by hare and rodent bites.

### 3.3.18 Data system break-ins, malicious software or denial of service attacks

The insurance does not cover equipment malfunction caused by

- data system break-in, referring to illegal entry into an information system
- malicious software, interference with telecommunications or other similar criminal damage affecting software, files or equipment.

## ES 4 Safety regulations

### Compliance with safety regulations

Safety regulations are part of the insurance contract. The policyholder and insured person must comply with the safety regulations listed in the policy document, insurance terms and conditions, and other written instructions. If the policyholder or insured person fails to comply with safety regulations, either intentionally or through negligence that cannot be considered minor, and the failure to comply with safety regulations has contributed to the damage or the amount of damage, the compensation may be reduced or the claim may be rejected in accordance with the General Terms of Contract.

The policyholder and insured person must follow the rules and regulations concerning the insured property and operations. Buildings, machinery, equipment and systems shall be maintained in a condition which complies with the Building Act, building regulations and occupational safety regulations. The user instructions and maintenance programmes of buildings, machinery, equipment and systems must be followed, and any faults and defects must be fixed without delay.

The separate safety regulations related to the insurance contract are indicated in the insurance policy.

## ES 5 Appraisal and indemnification regulations

The sum insured and indemnities are determined in accordance with these regulations, unless otherwise specified elsewhere in the terms and conditions or in the insurance policy.

### 5.1 Sum insured of property

Property is insured for the agreed sum insured entered in the insurance policy for each object or property item. This sum, adjusted by the index entered in the insurance policy (see section 6, Index clauses), is the maximum indemnity in the case of loss.

The basis of the sum insured is recorded in the insurance policy. It is one of the following.

#### 5.1.1 Replacement value

The replacement value refers to the amount of money required for acquiring new similar or equivalent property for delivery to the same location to replace the old property, including the costs of demolition and disposal of the damaged property. Replacement value is determined

according to costs incurred by the use of standard and modern construction methods and materials.

Unless otherwise agreed with the insurance company, the sum insured is based on the replacement value of the property.

#### 5.1.2 Current value

The current value refers to the amount based on the reduced value of property, as a result of age, use, technological obsolescence, decrease in usability or similar reasons, deducted from the replacement value. When determining the current value for buildings, the fair value of the asset is also taken into account. Fair value refers to the sum that would have been obtained if the asset had been sold before the loss occurred.

The current value must be lower than the asset's replacement value.

#### 5.1.3 First loss

First loss refers to the sum insured agreed for the object of insurance and recorded in the insurance policy. Provisions governing under-insurance shall not apply to first loss insurance (see clause 5.5.2 Underinsurance).

### 5.2 Significance of the sum insured

The sum insured is used as the calculation basis for the insurance premium and equals the maximum indemnity, but it does not form a basis for the amount of loss or its assessment.

### 5.3 Scope of indemnity

The insurance covers direct material damage to insured property. The indemnity is, at most, the agreed sum insured for the property, each object or property item, adjusted by the index of the time of the loss (see section Index clauses).

The insurance also covers the cost of opening up and reinstating structures in the insured building and the cost of excavating and filling land when these costs are essential for the repair of direct material damage, or for acquiring a replacement.

### 5.4 Calculation of property value and material damage

#### 5.4.1 Loss amount based on replacement value

The loss amount based on replacement value is calculated by deducting the replacement value-based residual value of the remaining property from the replacement value of the property immediately before the loss and then the reductions based on age and usage defined in the insurance terms and conditions or policy. (A definition of replacement value is provided above in clause 5.1.1)

If the damaged property can be repaired, the amount of loss equals the repair costs minus the reductions based on age and usage as defined in the insurance terms and conditions or policy. However, the maximum loss amount equals the difference between the replacement value and residual value.

If, however, the value of the property item had by the time of loss decreased to the extent that the current value of

the object was less than 50% of the replacement value immediately before the loss, the loss amount is calculated based on the current value and calculation bases for the loss amount (see clause 5.4.2). Each damaged object and structure shall be assessed separately.

#### 5.4.2 Loss amount based on current value

The loss amount based on current value is calculated by deducting the current value-based residual value of the remaining property from the current value of the property immediately before the loss and then the reductions based on age and usage defined in the insurance terms and conditions or policy. (The definition of current value is provided in section 5.1.2 above)

If the property can be repaired, the amount of loss equals the repair costs minus the reductions based on age and usage as defined in the insurance terms and conditions or policy. However, the maximum loss amount equals the difference between the current value and current value-based residual value.

If the property is not rebuilt or repaired, the current value of the amount of loss cannot exceed the fair value of the property.

#### 5.4.3 Loss amount based on first loss

The loss amount based on first loss is calculated in accordance with the determination grounds for the amount of loss for replacement value or current value. (The definition of first loss is provided in section 5.1.3 above)

The under-insurance rule does not apply to assessing the amount of indemnity under first loss insurance.

#### 5.4.4 Loss amount in case of breakage of machinery, equipment or systems serving the building

When compensating for damage to property as specified in clause 2.1.1, all repair or repurchase costs, including material damage referred to in clause 5.3, are subject to a 5% reduction for each year that has started since the beginning on the fifth year of use.

Calculating the years of use starts from the beginning of the calendar year following the year when the equipment was brought into use.

The reduction is calculated by multiplying the reduction percentage by the number of years of use.

No deduction is applied if the breakage or loss was caused by an outbreak of fire, lightning stroke, explosion, triggering of fire extinguishing equipment, theft, criminal damage, gale-force wind or robbery external to the machinery, equipment or system.

#### 5.4.5 Loss amount for leakage

If the loss was caused by a sudden, unforeseen leakage of liquid, vapour or gas directly from a fixed structure installed in the building, such as

- water pipes, or sewer, heating, steam, gas or oil pipes, oil tanks, a rainwater drain inside the building, pipes of a whirlpool or swimming pool, machines or appliances permanently connected to the above-mentioned, or
- a container used for storage of a substance.

In case of leakage damage, age reductions are made on all of the building's repair and replacement costs, based on the age of the leaking cable, pipes or other equipment, as shown in the table below:

Age of cables, pipes or other equipment, years	%
11–20	10
21–30	20
31–40	40
41–50	50
Over 51	60

However, the age reduction shall not exceed EUR 20,000 per loss.

The age of any pipelines, pipes or other equipment is calculated as of the beginning of the first calendar year following the year they were installed.

#### 5.4.6 Loss amount for breakage of moveable property

Reductions based on age, 20% per annum, are made on the repair and replacement costs for the following machines and appliances included in movable property:

- office machines and equipment
- IT equipment, for example workstations and servers and peripherals, such as scanners and laser printers
- telecommunications equipment
- telephone switchboards
- voice and image reproduction devices and amplifying devices.

The age of IT equipment and any other electronic equipment is calculated from the beginning of the calendar year following the year the equipment was brought into use, 5% per annum.

- machines and equipment related to other movable property.

When compensating for damage to machines and equipment related to moveable property, all repair or repurchase costs, including material damage referred to in clause 5.3, are subject to a 5% reduction for each year that has started since the beginning on the second year of use. The counting of the years of use starts as of the beginning of the calendar year following the installation year.

No deduction is applied if the breakage or loss was caused by an outbreak of fire, lightning stroke, explosion, triggering of fire extinguishing equipment, theft, criminal damage, gale-force wind or robbery external to the machinery or equipment.

#### 5.4.7 Value added tax

Provisions governing value added tax are taken into account when calculating the amount of loss.

Accordingly, the tax will not be paid if it is tax-deductible by the beneficiary.

Value added tax will not be compensated in the event that the insured has the right of refund with respect to value added tax.

## 5.5 Indemnity amount

The amount of indemnity is the amount of loss less the deductible.

### 5.5.1 Deductible

For each loss, the policyholder has a deductible. The deductible is stated in the policy document.

#### 5.5.1.1 Deductible in hot work

If a fire loss is caused by hot work, the policyholder's deductible is ten times that specified in the insurance policy, but no more than EUR 20,000 or a higher deductible specified in the insurance policy.

By hot work, we mean work in which sparks are created or in which a naked flame or other heat is used, creating a fire hazard.

These include arc and gas welding, gas soldering, hot air blowing, flame-cutting, metal abrasion and cutting with a disc cutter, as well as hot work in connection with roofing and waterproofing.

#### 5.5.1.2 Deductible for fire damage caused to fireproof waste bin shelters and underground waste containers

No deductible is subtracted if a fire-safe waste shelter or underground waste container has restricted the extent of the damage.

#### 5.5.1.3 Deductible for leak damage

No deductible will be subtracted if the loss caused by leakage was reduced because the leakage alarm equipment at the place of insurance restricted the extent of the damage.

### 5.5.2 Under-insurance

If the sum insured is less than the property's value, the property is underinsured.

In the case of loss incurred by an underinsured property or benefit, the insurance will only cover that part of the loss amount which corresponds to the ratio of the sum insured and the value of the property.

When assessing under-insurance, the sum insured is compared, when the indemnity based on replacement value is calculated, with the replacement value of the property and, when the indemnity based on current value is calculated, with the current value of the property.

The under-insurance clause does not apply to first loss insurance.

### 5.5.3 Overinsurance

If the sum insured is higher than the property's value, the property is overinsured. In such a case, the indemnity is calculated in accordance with clause 11.1 of the General Terms of Contract.

## 5.6 Payment of indemnity

Indemnity based on the current value is paid first. The difference between the indemnities based on the replacement value and current value will be paid if, within two years of the loss, the damaged property has been repaired or

replaced with similar property intended for the same use in the same location.

Only the policyholder or a third party in favour of whom insurance has been taken out has the right to the difference between the indemnities based on the replacement value and current value. This right is not transferable.

If construction is delayed due to action by the authorities, the delay period will be added to the two-year time limit.

## 5.7 Residual value of the building

### 5.7.1 Indemnity for reduction in residual value

If, due to a building prohibition or construction restriction in force under the provisions of the Finnish Building Act or Road Act, the parts of the building remaining after the loss may not be used for restoring the building, the reduction in residual value will also be indemnified.

### 5.7.2 Special permit

The policyholder shall prove that a building prohibition or construction restriction is in force.

If the insurance company so requests, the policyholder shall apply for a special permit to restore the building to its former condition and, if the permit is rejected, the policyholder shall appeal against the decision. At the insurance company's request, the policyholder shall authorise the insurance company to represent him in applying for the permit.

## 5.8 Other regulations concerning indemnity

### 5.8.1 Indemnity for drawings, etc.

Drawings and documents, as well as patterns and moulds, are indemnified only if similar property is acquired within two years of the loss to replace the damaged property. In the event of unfinished manuscripts and translations, indemnity is only paid for those sheets that, owing to the loss, must be rewritten in order to complete the unfinished work.

### 5.8.2 Unfinished work

Unless otherwise agreed on the insurable value of current assets, the value of unfinished work is calculated in accordance with the pricing bases which the policyholder has agreed on in advance with the buyer. The indemnity is paid in accordance with the above-mentioned pricing bases up to the value of the work phase of the damaged property at the time of loss.

### 5.8.3 Securities

In case of equities, amortisable bonds, debentures, other fixed-income securities and other amortisable financial instruments, indemnity is only paid for the amortisation costs incurred.

### 5.8.4 Third party property

In case of damaged third party property covered by the insurance, indemnity is only paid in the event that the said property is not indemnified under another insurance contract. The loss is covered in full up to the sum insured, in maximum, and the regulations concerning underinsurance are not applied.

### 5.8.5 Alternatives to cash indemnity

The insurance company has the right to have the lost or damaged property built, acquired, or repaired in lieu of cash indemnity.

The insurance company has the right to decide which builder or repairer is to be used for rebuilding or repairing the property, or from what source of supply similar property is to be acquired.

### 5.8.6 Loss inquiry costs

The insurance company is only obliged to compensate loss assessments it has requested itself, or other necessary investigations carried out to settle a claim or evaluate the extent of loss. The insurance company is not obliged to compensate other assessments or investigations, unless they have been agreed upon in advance with the insurance company.

### 5.8.7 Mortgageable property

The policyholder will be indemnified for property for which a mortgage can be secured only if the policyholder has ascertained that the property has not been mortgaged as security for debt, or that the mortgagees have agreed that the policyholder should be indemnified.

For real estate, no such ascertainment is required,

- proves that the damage has been repaired
- shows a guarantee stating that the indemnity will be used to repair the damaged property
- provided that the policyholder indicates that the amount of indemnity is small in comparison with the value of the real estate, or
- if it is otherwise obvious that indemnification will not impair a creditor's prospect of payment.

### 5.8.8 Insurance company's right to redeem damaged property

The owner of insured property retains ownership even if the property is damaged. However, the insurance company has the right to redeem the remaining damaged property or part thereof. The redemption will be indemnified on the same grounds as damage to that object or property item (i.e. in accordance with either replacement value or current value).

### 5.8.9 Policyholder's obligation to return recovered property

If the policyholder recovers part of the lost property after payment of indemnity, the policyholder shall immediately surrender the property concerned to the insurance company, or refund the relevant indemnity.

### 5.8.10 Motorised machinery and equipment

Compensation for motorised machinery and equipment is calculated in the basis of current value.

## ES 6 Index clauses

The insurance is linked to the index indicated in the insurance policy.

### 6.1 Index adjustment of the sum insured per insurance period

The sum insured entered in the insurance policy is adjusted on the first day of each insurance period. The sum insured is adjusted by as many per cent as the adjustment index deviates from the basic index. At the same time, the amount of investments made and reported during the insurance period is added to the sum insured.

The basic index is the calendar month index five months before the first month of the first insurance period.

The adjustment index is the calendar month index five months before the first month of the insurance period entered in the insurance policy.

The insurance premiums are altered to match the adjusted sum insured.

### 6.2 Sum insured at the time of loss

The sum insured at the time of loss is as many per cent of the original sum insured as entered in the insurance policy as the calendar month index five months earlier is of the basic index.

In addition, the sum insured at the time of loss is increased by the amount of investments made in buildings and machinery in the place of insurance before the loss during the insurance period, yet with the following restrictions:

- the investments are based on the same activity for which the property covered under the insurance is used.
- the increase due to index increase and investments in the sum insured and specified in each section of the insurance policy may be a maximum total of 15% of the sum insured as indicated in the insurance policy, but no more than the amount entered in the insurance policy.

## ES 7 Double insurance

If the same property is insured under several insurance policies for the same loss, it is a double insurance. If the property is over-insured with the combined policies, the compensation paid from this policy cannot be greater than the amount of loss after taking into account the compensation from the other policies.



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