



Working Machine Extra

Insurance terms and conditions valid as of 1 January 2024

Content of the insurance policy

Working Machine Extra always includes the following insurance cover:

- A Property Insurance
- B Oil Damage Insurance
- C Crisis Insurance

The General Terms of Contract also apply to this insurance.

A PROPERTY INSURANCE

1 Purpose of insurance

The purpose of Working Machine Extra is to supplement the insurance cover provided by Working Machine Insurance as the basic insurance.

Based on these terms and conditions and the General Terms of Contract, the insurance company will indemnify, to the extent indicated in the insurance policy, direct property damage caused by insurance events specified in clauses 4.1 and 4.2, as well as other expenses specified in the terms and conditions.

2 Territorial limits

The insurance cover is valid throughout the Nordic countries. The territorial limits can be expanded against an additional premium. Such an extension must be agreed separately and recorded in the insurance policy.

3 Object of insurance

The insurance covers property used in machine contracting and owned by the policyholder, as well as property of which the policyholder has taken possession based on a written lease agreement as follows:

3.1 Objects based on fair value

Objects covered on the basis of their fair value and either extensive or limited property insurance (see clause 7.2; Indemnification regulations based on fair value) include specified accessories intended to be used in the working machine.

3.2 Objects based on replacement value

Objects covered on the basis of their replacement value and extensive property insurance (see clause 7.3; Indemnification regulations based on replacement value and

current value):

- machinery, tools, small power tools and equipment used in repair and maintenance
- furniture, office equipment and documents related to one's occupation
- working machine spare parts and other accessories
- fuels and lubricants separate from the working machine.

3.3 The insurance does not cover

- working machines to be covered by basic insurance
- accessories fitted to a working machine; however, see the exception specified in clause 4 below
- securities, cash or other payment instruments
- data and software contained in data storage media
- property the possession or use of which is against safety and official regulations.

4 Coverable insurance events and related exclusions

If the damage is covered by both Working Machine Insurance as the basic insurance and Working Machine Extra, the indemnity will be paid from Working Machine Insurance. In such a case, the deductible applied to Working Machine Insurance will be subtracted from the indemnity.

Working Machine Extra does not cover damage to an accessory fitted to a working machine which would be covered by Working Machine Insurance if sufficiently extensive Working Machine Insurance coverage had been chosen.

Breakage of an accessory is covered by Breakage Insurance included in Working Machine Insurance as an optional additional cover, provided that the cover was available as an option, and the loss was coverable under the applicable terms and conditions. Working Machine Extra cannot be used to offset the age reduction and deductible applied to breakage losses.

4.1 Extensive property insurance

The insurance covers loss caused by a sudden and unforeseeable event affecting the insured property.

4.2 Limited property insurance

4.2.1 Coverable losses

The insurance only covers direct material damage to insured property caused by insurance events specified in clauses 4.2.1.1–4.2.1.3.

4.2.1.1 Fire

The insurance covers loss caused by an uncontained fire or short circuit in the electrical equipment of the object of insurance.

However, the insurance does not cover damage due to a short circuit in a generator, electric motor, battery, or other electrical appliance where the damage is caused to the said appliance itself.

4.2.1.2 Theft

The insurance covers loss caused by loss or damage to the object of insurance only if the reason was theft of the object of insurance, unauthorised use, or an attempt of these as referred to in chapter 28, section 7 or 8 of the Criminal Code of Finland.

If it was impossible to lock the insured accessory due to its structure, the loss will be indemnified under the theft cover if the insured object was duly stored or protected as specified in clause 5.

The insurance does not cover loss or damage caused by a person identifiable with the policyholder as stated in clause 8 of the General Terms of Contract or someone else in their presence or knowledge.

The insurance does not cover loss or damage to property which was lost, left behind or misplaced, or which disappeared, or an event whose time and place cannot be specified.

4.2.1.3 Vandalism

The insurance covers damage to the object of insurance caused by wilful acts of damage to the extent that the damage is not covered as theft.

The insurance does not cover damage caused by another device or work machine, or damage that cannot be defined in terms of time and place. The insurance does not cover loss or damage caused by the policyholder or a person identifiable with the policyholder as stated in clause 8 of the General Terms of Contract or someone else in their presence or knowledge.

4.3 Exclusions applied to extensive and limited property insurance

4.3.1 Wear and tear

The insurance does not cover loss or damage caused to the object itself by a structural, manufacturing or material fault, wear and tear, rust, corrosion, fatigue or other gradual event, or due to the malfunctioning, insufficient maintenance or unskilled or careless handling of the object or part thereof.

4.3.2 Fire

The insurance does not cover damage caused to an object through being subjected to heat.

4.3.3 Agreements

The insurance does not cover loss or expenses for which the supplier, manufacturer, vendor or some other party is responsible on the basis of an agreement, warranty, service agreement or similar commitment.

However, loss covered otherwise by the insurance is indemnified to the extent that the policyholder shows that the responsible parties are unable to meet their liability to make good the loss.

4.3.4 Blasting

The insurance does not cover loss or damage caused by blasting or quarrying.

4.3.5 Disappearance

The insurance does not cover

- loss or damage to property which was lost, left behind or misplaced, or which disappeared, or an event whose time and place cannot be specified
- property which was lost or left behind, or theft if the theft was not discovered until an inventory was made.

4.3.6 Financial crime

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

4.3.7 Computer errors

The insurance does not cover loss or damage caused to the data carriers of computers or electronic devices by malfunction of hardware, operating system or software, or by operating error, incorrect labelling or disappearance of data due to magnetic fields or another malfunction. (See clause 3.3.)

4.3.8 Work errors

The insurance does not cover loss or damage caused by a work error, deficient equipment or material, manufacturing flaws, an error in calculations or drawings, or by incorrect advice related to property being repaired, serviced or handled.

4.3.9 Consumables

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

4.3.10 Goods transport

The insurance does not cover loss or damage caused by inappropriate packaging or the transport method of the object of insurance.

4.3.11 Flooding and other changes in water level

The insurance does not cover loss or damage caused by flooding, or a change in the level of groundwater or another body of water.

4.3.12 Maintenance costs

The insurance does not cover expenses caused by adjustments or maintenance, preventive or periodic servicing, or any parts replaced in connection with such work, or the elimination of functional disturbances.

4.3.13 Other losses not covered by property insurance

The insurance does not cover damage

- to the engine and its optional extras, gears, power transmission or cooling system caused by deficient circulation of air, oil or coolant
- caused by water, if the device is operated on a road or area covered by water
- caused by sinking through the ice or into a swamp elsewhere than on a winter road that meets the safety requirements of the road authorities
- caused by the load, overload or overstress on a working machine
- caused by frost, rain or gradually increasing moisture
- loss or damage due to a nuclear accident, war, rebellion, or any other such reason, or to the motor vehicle having been requisitioned by the authorities.

The insurance does not cover loss or damage compensated under a specific law, guarantee or other insurance policy (cf. motor liability insurance, Working Machine Insurance etc.).

4.4 Subsequent loss caused by certain insurance events

The insurance covers loss or damage provided that the object of insurance disappears or is stolen or damaged in connection with a coverable insurance event referred to above in clauses 4.1 and 4.2.

The insurance covers damage to the object of insurance due to cold, heat, precipitation or another similar reason in coverable insurance events specified in clause 4.1 and 4.2 if the damage was a direct and unavoidable consequence of the said insurance event.

5 Safety regulations

The safety regulations must be observed. Failure to observe them may result in reduction or disallowance of indemnity (see General Terms of Contract, clause 6.1).

5.1 Normal care should be taken to look after the property, and the insured machine or equipment must be maintained according to the importer's or manufacturer's instructions.

5.2 The windows, doors and other openings to storage spaces intended for movable property other than the accessories of motorised machinery must be closed in a manner providing protection against burglary (see clause 4.2.1.2 above). When keeping property in a safe or vault, their doors must be locked after use, and the key to them must not be kept in the same premises.

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

Valuables or portable optical or electronic appliances whose replacement value exceeds EUR 337 must not be kept in a motor vehicle under the care of any other party than the policyholder's employees or in an uninhabited caravan or another trailer or boat.

The item must not be left in a vehicle, boat or trailer overnight or left there in the daytime so that it is easily visible to passers-by. When such an item is kept in a hotel room, it must be in a separate locked space.

5.4 If the working machine or its accessory cannot be locked or kept in a locked shelter without preventing its appropriate use, it must be kept in a place where it cannot be easily detected by outsiders, unnecessarily making it subject to theft and vandalism. If the working machine or its accessory is out of use for a lengthy period of time, it must be kept under weekly supervision. If the object of insurance is in a place where it cannot be normally supervised, the person in charge of the object of insurance must check that it is safe by visiting the place personally or arrange to have it checked by someone else at least once a month.

5.5 An accessory kept separate from the working machine at the worksite or another work location must be moved to a locked or continuously guarded shelter immediately when this is possible with respect to the work that is being carried out.

5.6 In addition to these safety clauses, the safety regulations and deductible increases specified in clause 16 of the terms and conditions for Working Machine Insurance are applied to working machine accessories covered by this insurance.

6 Special measures to be taken on occurrence of an insurance event

The insurance company must be given the opportunity to inspect the damaged property before it is repaired. The insurance company has the right to decide on the repair shop to use for repair.

Loss assessment, advice on a garage, or other technical investigation of the loss carried out by the company is not proof of the insurance company's liability.

7 Assessment and indemnification regulations

7.1 Scope of indemnity

The insurance indemnifies, under these terms and conditions, any direct material damage caused to the object of insurance by an insurance event. The insurance also covers any reasonable costs incurred by the policyholder in taking action to limit or prevent loss that has occurred or is imminent.

The insurance does not indemnify for reduction of value, alterations or improvements made in conjunction with repairs, washing or any other treatment not connected with the loss or damage, for fuel, overtime charges or air freight. The insurance does not cover expenses arising from non-use of a working machine accessory due to damage.

In addition to direct material damage, the insurance covers the cost of lifting the damaged working machine accessory back onto the road. The insurance also covers the cost of transporting the damaged accessory to the nearest repair shop.

Loss caused directly by the loss of a working machine accessory will be compensated under the theft cover if the accessory has not been retrieved within 30 days of the date on which the insurance company and the police received a written notification of the event. The time limit shall be calculated from a subsequent notification.

In the event of theft, the insurance also covers reasonable costs incurred due to transporting or returning the object of insurance in Finland as a result of an event referred to in clause 4.2.1.2 above. No indemnification will be paid for wear and tear due to the use of the object of insurance.

7.2 Indemnification regulations based on fair value (see clause 3 Object of insurance)

7.2.1 Determining and payment of indemnity

7.2.1.1 Fair value

In property insurance, the insurance company's maximum indemnification liability is the fair value of the object of insurance or its part. The fair value is considered to be the cash price which is generally obtainable for a working machine accessory on the market at the time of the loss if it had been made available for sale in the appropriate manner. In determining the fair value, the insurance company takes account of the current market price of the accessory and the brand, its condition, its accessories, the year when first used, the year of manufacture, the manner of use, the hours of use and other factors affecting the price.

7.2.1.2 Loss amount

If the object of insurance or part of it is so badly damaged that it cannot be repaired at reasonable cost, the loss amount is considered to be the difference between its fair value immediately before and after the loss event.

7.2.1.3 Repairs

Any damaged accessory must be repaired with useable parts of equivalent age and condition if they are available, and their acquisition does not delay the repair work.

The insurance company is not obligated to use new parts to replace damaged parts that the repair shop can repair to meet their intended purpose.

If, in connection with the repair of the object of insurance, worn, rusted or corroded parts have been replaced with new ones because they are damaged, or if such painting, upholstery or other work is carried out that results in a situation where the condition of the working machine accessory regarding these parts is substantially better than previously, this will be taken into account when calculating the amount of indemnity, and the indemnity will be reduced correspondingly.

7.2.1.4 Redemption at fair value

The insurance company has the right to redeem the object of insurance for its fair value if the loss is estimated to be at least two thirds of the fair value.

7.3 Indemnification regulations based on replacement value and current value (see clause 3 Object of insurance)

7.3.1 Assessment of the value of property and the amount of loss

The value of property and the amount of loss and compensation is assessed based on the insurable value of property.

The insurable value of the property is its replacement value unless otherwise agreed and recorded in the insurance policy. However, the insurable value of property is the current value if the current value is less than 50% of the replacement value.

By replacement value, we mean the amount of money required to buy new identical or equivalent property.

Current value refers to the amount based on the reduced value of property, as a result of age, use, decrease in usability or similar reasons, deducted from the replacement value. In determining the current value of property, the decrease in its usability due to a change in the circumstances of the locality is also taken into account.

On the occurrence of an insurance event, the insurable value of property is determined, and the amount of loss is calculated based on the price level prevailing at the time of loss.

Assessment of the amount of loss includes consideration of the residual value of the property, which refers to the value of the property immediately after the insurance event, assessed using the same criteria as immediately before the insurance event.

7.3.2 Determining and payment of indemnity

According to these terms and conditions, indemnity will be paid on the basis of replacement value on the conditions specified in clause 7.3.2.1. Otherwise, indemnity will be paid as stated in clause 7.3.2.2.

With respect to IT equipment, an age reduction will be applied from the second year of use onwards as specified in clause 7.3.2.1.

7.3.2.1 Indemnity based on replacement value

The amount of loss based on replacement value is calculated by subtracting the residual value of property from its replacement value.

If the damaged property can be repaired, the amount of loss equals the repair costs.

The amount of indemnity based on replacement value is the amount of loss less the deductible. Indemnity based on replacement value requires that

- within two years of the insurance event, the damaged property is either repaired or replaced by new property of the same type or property intended for the same purpose, and
- the current value of property before the damage exceeded 50% of its replacement value.

Indemnity based on replacement value is paid in two instalments. Indemnity based on the current value is paid first. An additional indemnity, which is the difference

between the indemnities based on replacement value and current value, is paid when the insurance company has received a report on the replacement measures mentioned above.

In the event of damage to IT equipment, the amount of loss is the replacement cost less the deductible and an annual age reduction of 15% from the second year of use onwards. A reduction will not be made when indemnifying for repair costs. However, if a piece of IT equipment whose current value is less than 50% of its replacement value could be repaired, the maximum amount of loss equals the current value.

7.3.2.2 Indemnity based on current value

The amount of loss based on current value is derived by calculating that portion of the loss based on replacement value which equals the ratio of current value to replacement value. If the damaged property can be repaired, the amount of loss is the proportion of the repair costs given by the ratio of current value to replacement value.

The amount of indemnity based on current value is the amount of loss less the deductible.

7.3.3 Other regulations concerning indemnity

The sum insured is reduced by the amount of a claim paid. In connection with the claim settlement decision, the insurance company is obligated to inform the policyholder of a decrease in the sum insured as a result of the loss.

If indemnity is paid

- on property for which a business mortgage can be secured, and if the whole property subject to a business mortgage or the majority of it is destroyed by a fire or other comparable event, or
- on property for which a chattel mortgage has been secured, compensation will be paid to the policyholder after they have ascertained that the property has not been mortgaged in security for debt, or that the mortgagees have agreed that the policyholder should be indemnified (cf. section 13 of the Finnish Enterprise Mortgage Act; section 11 of the Chattel Mortgage Act).

If compensation is paid to an insured person who is liable to pay VAT, the VAT is reduced from the compensation when the insured person may deduct the VAT in their own taxation.

7.3.5 Incorrect or incomplete information provided by the policyholder

If the policyholder has submitted incorrect or incomplete 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 based on correct data.

7.4 Double insurance

If another insurer has granted insurance against the same loss or damage to the object of insurance, no compensation will be paid under this insurance.

7.5 Sum insured

The insurance company's maximum liability is the sum insured specified in the policy document.

7.6 Deductibles and their order of subtraction

7.6.1 Basic deductible

The policyholder is responsible for a basic deductible for any one insurance event and specified in the insurance policy or otherwise notified to the policyholder in writing.

7.6.2 Special deductibles

If a safety regulation (see clause 5 Safety regulations) mentioned in clause 16.6 or 16.7 of the Working Machine Insurance Terms and Conditions is neglected, the policyholder must pay a deductible of 25% of the amount of loss in each insurance event, but not less than the basic deductible.

If a working machine accessory is heated in a manner specified in clause 16.8 of the Working Machine Insurance Terms and Conditions (see clause 5 Safety regulations), the policyholder must pay a deductible of 50% of the amount of loss in each insurance event, but not less than the basic deductible.

If supervision required under the said clause is neglected when heating the accessory as described in that clause, no compensation will be paid.

Only one special deductible, amounting to the highest sum, will be applied to each insurance event. The special deductible is subtracted once the amount of compensation has first been determined under the other insurance terms and conditions.

B OIL DAMAGE INSURANCE

1 Purpose of insurance

The insurance company will compensate direct material damage specified in clause 4 as stated in these terms and conditions and the General Terms of Contract.

2 Territorial limits

This policy is valid in Finland.

3 Coverable insurance events and related exclusions

3.1 Coverable losses

The insurance covers direct material damage caused by a liquid in accordance with the fair value of the damaged property, when such liquid has escaped suddenly, unforeseeably and directly from a tank.

The insured tank refers to any (fixed) tanks above the ground and outside a building whose minimum capacity is 450 litres and total maximum capacity 10,000 litres, in which liquid substances referred to in the Decree on the Industrial Handling and Storage of Dangerous Chemicals (682/1990) are stored.

3.2 Restrictions

The insurance does not cover

- damage caused to the tank and its pipes or other equipment
- loss of liquid
- loss or damage insofar as it is compensated under other insurance.

4 Safety regulations

Orders of the authorities and any safety regulations attached to the insurance policy must be observed. Failure to observe the safety regulations may lead to the compensation being reduced or completely refused (see clause 6.1 of the General Terms of Contract).

5 Indemnification regulations

5.1 Sum insured

The sum insured recorded in the insurance policy is the upper limit of the insurance company's liability in each insurance event.

5.2 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.

C CRISIS INSURANCE

1 Purpose of insurance

The purpose of the insurance is to compensate crisis therapy expenses to a person entitled to such therapy, under these terms and conditions and the General Terms of Contract.

2 Persons entitled to crisis support

The persons entitled to crisis support are:

- policyholder
- the policyholder's employees
- the general partners and Board members of the policyholder company
- family members living in the same household with any of the above persons

3 Validity of insurance

Crisis support may be given following an event within Europe entitling to such support, caused when performing commercial transport work, or in circumstances connected to such work.

4 Event entitling to crisis support

4.1 Persons entitled to crisis support other than family members are entitled to crisis support provided they were involved in a road accident or other accident, or subject to robbery, robbery attempt or assault, or if a person employed by the policyholder is involved in a similar event.

4.2 Family members are entitled to crisis support if a person living in the same household and referred to in clause

4.1 is injured or dies in a road accident, accident, robbery, robbery attempt or assault.

5 Restrictions

Persons otherwise entitled to crisis support will not be entitled to it if they caused the event deliberately, through gross negligence, by causing a serious traffic hazard, being guilty of aggravated drunken driving, being guilty of a criminal attempt or a crime or concealing the offender.

6 Provision and compensation of crisis support

Crisis support can only be given in Finland.

The insurance covers the costs incurred to the person entitled to crisis support by crisis therapy prescribed by a physician and provided by a physician or a psychologist, for a maximum of ten therapy sessions, however, no more than EUR 1,500 per insurance event.

Crisis support must be started within three months and completed within six months of the event.

The insurance does not compensate indirect expenses such as loss of income or travel and accommodations costs, incurred by the policyholder, employee or family member.

7 Payment of crisis support compensation

Crisis support must be agreed upon with the insurance company in advance. The insurance company will pay the expense amount afterwards against receipts to the claimant unless otherwise agreed.

D VALIDITY OF INSURANCE AND INSURANCE PREMIUM

The validity of insurance requires that the policyholder has Working Machine Insurance in addition to this insurance.

The insurance company has the right to terminate this insurance if the Working Machine Insurance ends.

The insurance premium is determined based on a separate tariff used by the insurance company. However, regardless of the duration of the insurance period, a minimum premium of EUR 33 will be charged.

Clause 4 of the General Terms of Contract will be applied to the insurance premium payment and payment default.

The insurance company may collect a delayed insurance premium for continuous Working Machine Extra by distraint without a court ruling or decision. A note of this will be made on the payment slip. The premium for a fixed-term Working Machine Extra cannot be collected by distraint without a court ruling or decision.

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