

Forest insurance

Contents

Forest insurance.....	2	Christmas tree plantation insurance.....	14
1 Insurance terminology	2	1 Subject matters of the insurance.....	14
2 Subject matter of insurance.....	2	2 Perils insured, and the smallest covered loss	14
3 Perils insured.....	3	3 Compensating for losses.....	14
4 General exclusions.....	4	4 Deductible	14
5 Safety regulations.....	4	5 Perils excluded.....	14
6 Compensating for damage	5	6 Determination of the premium.....	14
7 Premium.....	7	Curly birch stand insurance.....	14
Forestry liability insurance	7	1 Subject matters of the insurance.....	14
1 Purpose of the insurance	7	2 Perils insured, and the smallest covered loss	15
2 Insureds.....	7	3 Compensating for losses.....	15
3 Perils insured.....	8	4 Deductible	15
4 Perils excluded.....	8	5 Perils excluded.....	15
5 Claim settlement	9	6 Determination of the premium.....	15
6 Indemnification regulations	9		
Forestry legal expenses insurance	10		
1 Purpose of the insurance	10		
2 Insureds.....	10		
3 Courts of law and territorial limits.....	10		
4 Perils insured.....	10		
5 Exclusions	11		
6 What to do after an insured event occurs	12		
7 Indemnification regulations	12		
8 Amount and calculation of indemnity.....	12		
9 Excluded expenses.....	13		
10 Other indemnification regulations	13		

Forest insurance

Forest insurance covers direct loss and damage to the policyholder's property. In addition, the cover provided by this insurance also applies to the costs specifically stated in the policy wording. The cover is provided in accordance with the contract (policy) of insurance concluded between the insurer and the policyholder. Your policy of insurance is made up of the policy document, this policy wording, and the General terms and conditions of contract. The subject matters of insurance, the maximum indemnity amounts, the deductibles and the insurance covers selected are stated in the policy document.

1 Insurance terminology

'Forest holding' means any independent parcel of land, recorded in the Real Estate Register under the register unit 'estate', that has a unique reference number and name.

'Forest trees' mean any trees with an average diameter of not less than 8 cm at breast height, or trees with a dominant height, in the case of conifers, of not less than 7 metres and, in the case of birch forests, not less than 9 metres.

'Forest saplings and seedlings' mean any trees with an average diameter of less than 8 cm at breast height, or trees with a dominant height, in the case of conifers, of less than 7 metres and, in the case of birch forests, less than 9 metres.

'Timber' means any harvested timber that has not been further processed by sawing, planing or in some other manner.

'Forest residues for bioenergy' mean any forest residues derived from a timber harvest, such as leaves, stumps and tree crowns, for the sale of which there is an agreement in place with an external operator and which is intended to be manufactured into bioenergy products.

'Forestry equipment' means any tools, devices and personal equipment acquired for use in forestry work. The cover provided by this insurance does not apply to vehicles running on their own engine power.

'Forestry building' means any building or construction standing at the forest holding and clearly linked to the practice of forestry. These buildings include resting huts and site huts.

'Christmas tree plantation' means any forest compartment, situated at the forest holding, where Christmas trees are grown for a sales purpose. Areas used for growing ornamental conifers are not considered Christmas tree plantations.

'Curly birch stand' means any forest compartment, situated at a forest holding, where curly birch is grown for a sales purpose.

'Best Practice Guidelines' for Sustainable Forest Management mean the independent, research-based and practical experience-based national recommendations prepared by Tapio Oy.

'Underproductivity' means any financial underproductivity in respect of timber production as defined in the Best Practice Guidelines, meaning that the basal area or the number of trees viable from a forestry point of view is less than 50% of the minimum tree number or of the basal area set out in the thinning models described in the Best Practice Guidelines. A seedling/sapling stand is underproductive when the number of viable trees there does not satisfy the regeneration obligation laid down in the Forest Act.

'Forest compartment' means any section of forest where the growth conditions and the tree species composition are homogeneous.

'Stand development classes' mean the stage of development, examined from the perspective of forest management and wood production, of the trees at a stand at a certain point in time, independently of biodiversity or other values. The development class is determined based on stand age, structure and previous forest management.

'Replacement value of a movable item (movable property)' means the amount of money needed to obtain new property of like kind or property with the closest equivalent features of usage.

'Replacement value' of the building is assessed with reference to the damaged building in the condition it was, and considering the purpose of use it had, before loss or damage. 'Replacement value' means the amount of money needed to construct a new building of like kind, quality and size and intended for the same purpose of use. However, replacement value will be determined, at most, according to a building constructed for the same purpose of use by employing modern components, conventional working methods and building materials that are generally available for sale in Finland.

'Fair value' of the building means the cash price that would have been generally obtainable for the property in the market situation on the day on which the loss or damage occurred. When calculating fair value, factors such as the item's age, service life, condition and usability will be taken into account.

'Current value' of the building means the amount of money obtained by subtracting from replacement value any diminution in value due to the building's age, use, non-habitation, neglected service or maintenance, decreased usability, or obsolescence.

2 Subject matter of insurance

2.1 Insured property

The cover provided by this insurance applies to:

- trees, saplings and seedlings growing at the forest holding stated in the policy document. Cover does not apply to any unit smaller than a forest holding, with the exception of Christmas tree plantations and curly birch stands;
- timber felled at the insured forest holding, that the policyholder or the tenure holder owns. Timber can be stored at the felling site, at the cutblock or by the roadside;

- forest residues for bioenergy that the policyholder or the tenure holder owns, collected or intended to be collected from an area of not less than 0.5 hectares situated at the insured forest holding. Forest residues can be stored at the felling site, at the cutblock or by the roadside;
- fertilisers in the possession of the policyholder or the tenure holder that are intended for fertilising the insured forest holding, up to a maximum of €10,000;
- forest tree seedlings in the possession of the policyholder or the tenure holder that are intended for regenerating the insured forest holding;
- equipment stated in the policy document and intended for the practice of forestry, up to the maximum indemnity amount;
- buildings and constructions stated in the policy document and intended for the practice of forestry, up to the maximum indemnity amount;
- Christmas tree plantations and curly birch stands with a forestry value that is considerably higher than the value of a production forest that, in the event of a claim, are wished to be treated as more valuable than normal and that are insured separately.

2.2 Excluded property

This insurance does not cover:

- soil of the forest holding;
- natural sites situated at the insured forest holding that are voluntarily protected or conserved under forest or nature conservation laws;
- timber that has been further processed by sawing, planing or in some other manner.

3 Perils insured

For every forest holding to be insured, the perils you wish this insurance to cover can be selected from among sections 3.1–3.11 below. However, when deciding this, the following rules must be observed:

- cover against fire is always compulsory;
- cover against storm is also compulsory if you select any other covers for your policy.

3.1 Loss by fire

This insurance covers loss or damage caused to:

- trees,
- seedling and sapling stands,
- timber,
- forest residues for bioenergy,
- seedlings kept for planting,
- stored fertilisers

in consequence of an outbreak of fire and extinguishing it. Loss or damage caused to other property, such as forest roads or tracks, in consequence of extinguishing a fire will not be covered.

This insurance covers additional costs arising from the measures taken by the forest owner or the tenure holder to prevent and contain a forest fire. Examples of such additional costs include the cost of refilling hand fire extinguishers, and the fire-watching costs

essentially and reasonably incurred after a fire, from the moment when the director of the rescue activities orders the forest owner to assume responsibility for fire-watching.

This insurance does not cover any costs of extinguishing a forest fire, or costs of mopping up, damping down and clearing.

Loss or damage caused by firefighting will not be covered, except when caused to the insured forest site or to any building or movable property insured by forest insurance.

3.2 Loss by storm

This insurance covers loss or damage caused to:

- trees,
- seedling and sapling stands,
- timber,
- seedlings kept for planting,
- stored fertilisers

by storm. When claiming for loss or damage to trees by storm, the maximum sum indemnified will be limited to the maximum indemnity amount, per damaged solid cubic metre, stated in the policy document plus any applicable expected value.

3.3 Loss by snow

This insurance covers loss or damage caused to:

- trees,
- seedling and sapling stands

by snow.

3.4 Loss by insects

This insurance covers loss or damage caused to:

- trees,
- seedling and sapling stands

by insects.

Insect damage caused to the same forest compartment will be covered a maximum of two times during the period of cover. If the policy of insurance is cancelled and the same policyholder takes out a new policy on the same forest holding, this new policy will be treated as the same policy for the purposes of applying this exclusion.

The insurance does not cover loss or damage caused by the pinewood nematode or other nematodes.

3.5 Loss by flood

This insurance covers loss or damage caused to:

- trees,
- seedling and sapling stands,
- timber,
- seedlings kept for planting,
- stored fertilisers

by a freshwater flood, masses of ice moved by water, and dams built by beavers.

‘Freshwater flood’ does not mean any recurring and normal natural event, such as spring floods, occurring in the area regularly on an annual basis or not more seldom than once every five years.

3.6 Loss by fungal diseases

This insurance covers loss or damage caused to:

- trees,
- seedling and sapling stands

by fungal diseases.

The insurance does not cover loss or damage caused by wood decaying fungal diseases, such as Heterobasidion or Armillaria root rot. This insurance does not cover loss or damage by fungal disease caused in the context of logging or forest management work or in consequence of external damage to seedlings.

3.7 Loss by animals

This insurance covers loss or damage caused to:

- trees,
- seedling and sapling stands,
- timber,
- seedlings kept for planting,
- stored fertilisers

by roe deer, lagomorphs, rodents and birds.

This insurance does not cover loss or damage caused by the pinewood nematode or other nematodes. The insurance does not cover loss or damage caused by other Cervidae than roe deer. Damage caused by roe deer to the same sapling stand will be covered not more than twice.

Instances of damage caused by flooding brought about by trees felled and dams built by beavers will be treated as a single insured event, which will be subject to one deductible. The damage will need to occur in the same contiguous area.

3.8 Loss by vandalism

This insurance covers loss or damage caused to:

- trees,
- seedling and sapling stands,
- timber,
- forest residues for bioenergy,
- seedlings kept for planting,
- stored fertilisers

by vandalism.

All cases must be reported to the police.

3.9 Loss by theft

This insurance covers loss or damage caused to:

- trees,
- seedling and sapling stands,
- timber,
- forest residues for bioenergy,
- seedlings kept for planting,
- stored fertilisers

by theft.

All cases must be reported to the police.

3.10 Forestry equipment damage

This insurance covers loss or damage caused to forestry equipment by:

- fire,
- storm,

- vandalism or theft,
- external breakdown.

This insurance does not cover loss or damage occurring outside Finland.

3.11 Forestry building damage

This insurance covers loss or damage caused to forestry buildings by:

- fire,
- storm,
- vandalism or theft,
- external breakage.

This insurance does not cover loss or damage caused to buildings by the weight of snow or ice.

4 General exclusions

This insurance will not cover:

- loss or damage occurring or starting before cover takes effect;
- loss or damage insofar as it can be indemnified out of public funds;
- loss or damage covered on the basis of a law, a warranty or some other contract;
- costs of forestation carried out after a forest stand has suffered damage;
- loss or damage by drought, frost, ground frost, surface frost, spring drought or nutrient deficiency;
- loss or damage by contamination of air, soil or water;
- loss or damage to trees or sapling or seedling stands by a mechanical cause, such as damage from logging;
- changes in the market prices brought about by the political or economic situation;
- clearance, cleaning or landscaping costs after harvest removal of destructed wood from the forest;
- loss or damage by war, rebellion, revolution, strike or other similar cause, or by nuclear damage;
- internal breakage and breakdown of buildings and movable property;
- loss or damage by normal use, wear and tear, scratching, denting, corrosion, rusting, rotting or natural material fatigue of buildings and movable property, or by some other gradual phenomenon;
- loss or damage by:
 - errors in design, installation, erection, handling, use or delivery, or by bad workmanship;
 - structural, manufacturing or material defects;
 - foundation or construction faults, or construction that breaches the building codes, instructions or generally accepted construction practiceof or in buildings and movable property.

5 Safety regulations

Compliance with the below regulations serves to avoid loss or damage or, if something has already occurred, the consequences can at least be limited. If you fail to comply with these regulations, your cover can be reduced or it may be refused (General terms

and conditions of contract, section 6). In addition to the policyholder, any additional insured or anyone likened with them under the law need to comply with these regulations. The safety regulations apply to all insured events.

5.1 Open flame

Never light an open flame if, due to drought or some other reason, the circumstances are such that there is a demonstrable risk of a forest fire. When a forest fire warning is in force, it is absolutely forbidden to light an open flame. Even in permitted circumstances, never leave an open flame unattended, and always extinguish it with special care.

5.2 Removing timber from the forest to prevent insect damage

The policyholder or the tenure holder is required to ensure that conifer timber with bark is transported away from the forest or from the roadside storage within the time period laid down in the Forest Damages Prevention Act (1087/2013) or a subsequent corresponding act, or to otherwise ensure that insects causing forest damage will not spread in any significant degree from the timber in storage.

5.3 Storage of seedling material and fertilisers

Seedlings kept for planting, and fertilisers, may be temporarily stored at the planting area, but not in any visible place along a public road or some other place where there is an obvious risk of theft or vandalism.

5.4 Forest management

The management of forests must comply with the Best Practice Guidelines for Sustainable Forest Management.

5.5 Storage of movable property, and locking of buildings

Whenever not in use, movable property must be stored in a locked place. Buildings must be locked whenever they are vacant or not under constant watch.

6 Compensating for damage

6.1 Damage to trees

This insurance provides compensation per established damaged solid cubic metre for loss or damage to trees by:

- timber grade transition,
- unusability,
- destruction

in consequence of an insured event.

In addition, cover applies to any increased felling and harvesting costs incurred in consequence of an insured event, and to the lost expected value of trees due to them needing to be felled prematurely.

Lost expected value will be covered if the forest compartment is determined to be underproductive in consequence of an insured event. The concept of underproductivity is explained in section 1 'Insurance terminology'.

6.2 Damage to timber

This insurance provides compensation per established damaged solid cubic metre for loss or damage to timber, on the basis of the lost sales price.

6.3 Damage to sapling/seedling stands

This insurance provides compensation per established damaged surface area for loss or damage to sapling and seedling stands in consequence of an insured event by destruction of the stand.

Loss or damage to sapling and seedling stands will be covered when the stand is determined to be underproductive in consequence of an insured event and when artificial regeneration is necessary in order to eliminate this underproductivity. The concept of underproductivity is explained in section 1 'Insurance terminology'.

6.4 Damage to forest residues for bioenergy

This insurance provides compensation per established damaged cubic metre for loss or damage caused by destruction to forest residues for bioenergy in consequence of an insured event.

6.5 Damage to seedlings kept for planting

This insurance provides compensation per established number of damaged seedlings for loss or damage caused by destruction to seedlings kept for planting in consequence of an insured event.

6.6 Damage to fertilisers

This insurance provides compensation per established damaged kilograms for loss or damage caused by destruction to fertilisers in consequence of an insured event.

6.7 Amount of loss

6.7.1 Amount of loss entitling to indemnity

For indemnity to be paid, the amount of loss, by insured subject matter, must be at least as follows:

trees or timber	15 solid cubic metres
sapling and seedling stands	contiguous area to be afforested of 0.5 hectares
forest residues for bioenergy	amount collected or intended to be collected from a 0.5-hectare area
seedlings kept for planting	number of seedlings intended for planting in a 0.5-hectare area

6.7.2 Amount of loss for damaged trees

When claiming for loss or damage to trees, the amount of loss will be the felling value, representing the felling method, obtainable for the trees when selling as marketable grades of timber. The felling value that the trees had before the insured event will be examined as the average price for the three (3) months preceding the damage and as the price obtainable after the insured event immediately after the damage.

Expected value of trees means the yield obtainable from the trees in the future, as calculated in present value terms. The amount of lost expected value of trees is obtained using the expected-value coefficient calculated by Tapio Oy relating to the summation approach.

When claiming for loss or damage to trees by storm, we will cover the actual harm caused, but in any case not more than the maximum indemnity amount, per solid cubic metre of damaged timber, stated in the policy document.

6.7.3 Amount of loss for damaged timber

When claiming for loss or damage to timber, the amount of loss will be the sales price of the timber that would have been obtained for it immediately before the loss or damage.

6.7.4 Amount of loss for damaged seedling or sapling stands

When claiming for loss or damage to a seedling or sapling stand, the amount of loss will be the value of the stand as calculated by Tapio Oy using the summation approach.

6.7.5 Amount of loss for damaged forest residues for bioenergy

When claiming for loss or damage to forest residues for bioenergy, the amount of loss will be the sales price of the forest residues that would have been obtained for them immediately before the loss or damage.

6.7.6 Amount of loss for damaged seedlings kept for planting

When claiming for loss or damage to seedlings kept for planting, the amount of loss will be the replacement value of the seedlings.

6.7.7 Amount of loss for damaged fertilisers

When claiming for loss or damage to fertilisers, the amount of loss will be the replacement value of the fertiliser.

6.7.8 Fire-watching costs

The costs stated in the policy document will be indemnified as costs essentially and reasonably incurred in consequence of the prescribed fire-watching.

6.7.9 Costs of measures taken to prevent and contain a forest fire

This insurance covers costs of refilling the policyholder's or the tenure holder's fire extinguishers.

6.7.10 Amount of loss for damaged forestry equipment

When claiming for loss or damage to forestry equipment, the amount of loss will be the replacement value of the equipment less an annual reduction of six (6) per cent starting from the second year of use. This reduction will be calculated by multiplying the applicable percentage by the number of the full calendar years that follow the property's first year of use and that have ended by the time when the loss or damage occurs. The year in which the loss or damage occurs will not be subject to an age reduction.

'First year of use' means the year in which the item is taken into use. The first year of use ends upon a new calendar year, regardless of the time of year when the item was taken into use. However, the maximum age reduction is limited to 78 per cent. In addition to the applicable age reduction, we will deduct the deductible stated in the policy document.

6.7.11 Amount of loss for damaged forestry buildings

For any building insured for a maximum indemnity amount, the amount of loss will be assessed as follows:

- If the damaged building is repaired, the amount of loss will be the actual costs of repairing the property.
- If the building or building part cannot be repaired, the amount of loss will be the current value less its residual value, but in any case not more than the fair value that the building had immediately before the loss or damage.
- If a building or building part that can be repaired is not repaired, the amount of loss will be as high a portion of the estimated repair costs as the current value is out of the replacement value, but in any case not more than the fair value that the building had immediately before the loss or damage.

The maximum indemnity is limited to the maximum indemnity amount. However, the indemnity cannot be more than the replacement value of the building.

6.8 Indemnification regulations

6.8.1 Post-loss property value (residual value)

If the property has any value immediately after loss or damage has occurred, it will be taken into account when calculating the indemnity. Residual value is assessed under the same criteria as the amount of loss.

6.8.2 Making a claim

A claim must be filed with the insurer as soon as possible after the forest owner becomes aware of the loss or damage, even if the final scope of the loss is not yet known.

The insurer must be afforded an opportunity to inspect the losses before taking any measures that may hamper examination of the losses. Such measures include the harvesting of damaged trees and the clearing and cleaning of the damaged area.

The claim must be accompanied with the following documents:

- a copy of the relevant funding application or funding decision if the policyholder or the tenure holder is entitled to receive funding for the loss out of public funds under a law or a decree; and
- when claiming for vandalism or theft, a copy of the police report filed with the police authority.

6.8.3 Insurer-contracted damage assessments

Where the insurer contracts a specialist to determine the amount of loss, the insurer will bear the full cost arising from this.

6.8.4 Damaged property

The damaged property will remain in the ownership of the policyholder or the tenure holder. The insurer has a right to salvage the damaged property.

6.8.5 Mortgagee's right to indemnity

Where there is a confirmed mortgage of property on the damaged property to secure a debt, the indemnity will in the first instance be paid to the mortgagee. However, instead of the mortgagee, the indemnity can be paid to the policyholder if the mortgagee gives written consent for this or if the policyholder is entitled to this indemnity under the provisions laid down in the Code of Real Estate.

6.8.6 Tenure holder's right to indemnity

If, at the time of the loss or damage, the policyholder does not enjoy a felling right to the damaged trees, the right to indemnity primarily rests with the tenure holder. The indemnity can be paid to the policyholder with the tenure holder's consent.

6.8.7 Deductible

Every insured event is subject to the deductible stated in the policy document. The deductible will be deducted from the amount of indemnity calculated under the policy wording. The deductible will also be deducted when the indemnity is determined according to the maximum indemnity amount stated in the policy document.

6.8.8 Impact of taxation on the amount of indemnity

When calculating the amount of loss, account will be taken of the applicable legal provisions on taxation, such as those governing the value added tax and the withholding of tax.

If, under the Value Added Tax Act, the policyholder or the tenure holder is entitled to deduct the value added tax included in the damage remediation costs, in the replacement costs of the damaged property or in any other covered costs, the indemnity will be paid net of the value added tax included in the costs. All repairs or property acquired will be provided and the relevant invoice addressed to the policyholder or the tenure holder.

The indemnity will be paid net of the value added tax whenever the damaged property, at the time when the loss or damage occurred, was in use in economic activities that are subject to the value added tax, or if the policyholder or the tenure holder was, under the Value Added Tax Act, entitled to deduct the tax included in the acquisition cost of the destroyed, lost or otherwise damaged property.

The indemnity will be subject to tax withholding in compliance with the regulations issued by the Finnish Tax Administration.

7 Premium

Your forest premium will be determined based on the surface area of the productive forest land at the forest holding, divided into the surface area for **thinning stands** and the surface area for **seedling and sapling stands**, on the basis of the stand development classes.

The surface areas for each stand development class and the related details can be found in the policy document.

In addition, the forest premium will also be affected by the municipality where the forest is located.

Forestry liability insurance

1 Purpose of the insurance

Forestry liability insurance covers bodily injury and property damage falling within the scope of the insurance caused to third parties, provided that the insured is held legally liable to compensate for the injury or damage caused. The cover provided is in accordance with this policy wording and the General terms and conditions of contract. On the basis of liability insurance, the insurer will also determine the grounds for and the amount of the compensation demands presented to the insured, and will take care of the legal proceedings if the compensation demand is taken to court.

Cover applies only in Finland.

Cover applies to the insured in matters related to forestry.

2 Insureds

2.1 Individual as the policyholder

The cover provided by this insurance applies to the policyholder and anyone who actually and permanently lives in the same household with the policyholder. The address recorded in the population information system is treated as the insured's permanent residence.

If the policyholder dies during the insurance period, cover will apply to the persons who, at the policyholder's death, were permanently living in the same household with the policyholder, unless they have their own insurance.

With regard to forestry, cover also applies to any tenure holder of the forest, even if he or she did not live in the same household with the policyholder.

2.2 Estate in co-ownership as the policyholder

The cover provided by a policy taken out by an estate in co-ownership applies to the estate beneficiaries in matters that concern forestry business activity or ownership or possession of immovable and movable property used for such activity, but not in a private capacity.

2.3 Deemed partnership or incorporated enterprise as the policyholder

The cover provided by a policy taken out by a deemed partnership or an incorporated enterprise applies to the owner-partners and owner-shareholders in matters that concern forestry business activity or ownership or possession of immovable and movable property used for this activity, but not in a private capacity.

2.4 Additional insureds

The cover provided by this insurance applies to any workers hired by the insured forestry trader to carry out work, and it also applies to any unpaid or casual work performers for whose loss or damage the insured is held legally liable.

3 Perils insured

This insurance covers bodily injury and property damage caused to a third party in the capacity of forestry trader, provided that the injury or damage is discovered during the period of cover and the insured is held legally liable for the injury or damage caused.

4 Perils excluded

4.1 Loss caused to self or employee

This insurance does not cover injury or damage caused to:

- the insured himself or herself;
- an additional insured;
- a legal person of whose controlling interest the insureds enjoy more than one half in total;
- the insured's employee or an equivalent person insofar as that person is entitled to indemnity for the injury or damage under statutory workers' compensation insurance or motor liability insurance.

4.2 Contractual liability

This insurance does not cover injury or damage insofar as the compensation liability is contractual or based on a warranty or some other commitment if this liability did not exist without that commitment.

4.3 Known risk of damage

This insurance does not cover injury or damage if the insured was or should have been aware of the error, defectiveness or another basis of liability when the insurance took effect.

4.4 Property in use, custody or control

This insurance does not cover loss or damage to property that is in the possession of or on loan to the insured when the act or omission causing the loss or damage occurs.

The insurance does not cover loss or damage to property that, when the act or omission causing the loss or damage occurs, is:

- being manufactured, installed or repaired by or otherwise in the custody of the insured or someone acting on the insured's behalf;
- being stored by the insured or someone acting on the insured's behalf;
- subject to a protection obligation or a damage prevention obligation of the insured or someone acting on the insured's behalf, when taking account of the nature of and anything directly affected by the insured's activity or the act causing the loss or damage;
- otherwise in the control of the insured or someone acting on the insured's behalf.

4.5 Ownership and possession of immovable property or condominium unit

This insurance does not cover loss, damage or injury caused by:

- ownership,
- possession, or
- maintenance

of any other immovable property or condominium unit than the insured's permanent residence, or the insured's holiday home or leisure property situated in Finland that is in the insured's personal use.

4.6 Traffic accidents, and watercraft and aircraft

This insurance does not cover loss or damage caused by:

- the use of any motor vehicle or motor-driven device in traffic. 'Use in traffic' is defined in the Motor Liability Insurance Act or in a corresponding foreign law.
- the use of any boat, vessel or other motorised watercraft subject to registration;
- the use of any aircraft for aviation when the insured is held liable in the capacity of aircraft owner, holder or operator, someone carrying out a duty aboard the aircraft, or employer of any of these persons.

4.7 Groundwater, and quarrying, piling and blasting

This insurance does not cover loss or damage caused by:

- changes in the water table level;
- quarrying, piling or blasting performed using outside labour or to a third party, or by resultant soil settling or ground movement.

4.8 Environmental damage, and loss by moisture and flooding

This insurance does not cover loss or damage caused by:

- contamination to or some other effect on soil, a building, a water abstraction facility, a lake or another body of water, or groundwater;
- noise, vibration, radiation, heat, smell, light or some other equivalent interference;
- smoke, soot, dust, steam, gas or contamination of air;
- moisture;
- flooding caused by rainwater or melt water.

However, the insurance covers sudden loss or damage in consequence of the insured's random or single error or omission or any sudden and unexpected failure or defect appearing in a building, a facility or a device due to any cause based on the insured's liability. It is further necessary that the loss in consequence of a cause satisfying the above conditions must occur suddenly, unexpectedly and quickly and must not be based on any delayed, gradual impact or a continued act or omission or events that are otherwise recurring.

4.9 Gainful activity, trade or business

This insurance does not cover loss or damage that:

- the insured causes in employed work, or in any other independent, self-employed profession, trade, business, gainful activity or on-the-job training than the practice of forestry business activity;
- is caused to property related to the insured's gainful activity or on-the-job training.

4.10 Intent or gross negligence

This insurance does not cover loss or damage that the insured causes intentionally.

The indemnity can be reduced or it may be refused altogether if the insured causes loss or damage:

- through gross negligence;
- while under the influence of alcohol or drugs such that this factor materially contributes to the loss or to the amount of loss.

4.11 Fine

This insurance does not cover fines or other similar sanctions.

4.12 Other liability insurance

This insurance does not cover loss or damage insofar as it is covered by the insured's any other liability insurance policy.

5 Claim settlement

5.1 Insurer's obligations

When a covered claim exceeding the deductible is reported to the insurer, it will determine whether the insured has liability, and will also negotiate with the claimant.

When the insurer is prepared to enter into an agreement with the injured party on indemnifying for loss or damage under this insurance within the limits of the maximum indemnity amount, it will notify the insured of this. If the insured does not accept the agreement, the insurer will not be liable to pay any more indemnity. The insurer will also not be liable to cover any costs incurred after this notice or to investigate the case any further.

5.2 Insured's obligations

The insured is required to seek that the insurer is given an opportunity to assess the amount of loss and to settle the case amicably. If the insured personally compensates the claim, settles it or accepts the compensation demand made, this will be binding on the insurer only if it is apparent that the amount of and the grounds for the indemnity are correct.

The insured is liable:

- at their own cost to contribute towards the settlement of their claim (see General terms and conditions of contract, section 10.1);
- to present to the insurer the information and documents they hold that are relevant for the settlement of the claim;
- to obtain or prepare any necessary information, documents and examinations that are available to the insured at a reasonable cost.

6 Indemnification regulations

6.1 Damages

Subject to the exclusions laid down in the policy document and in any special conditions, this insurance provides indemnity for the damages that the insured is held liable to pay. The amount of damages will be determined in accordance with the legal practice and provisions governing the awarding of damages.

6.2 Costs for preventing imminent risk of damage

In the event that loss or damage is imminent or has already occurred, the insured is under an obligation to prevent or limit it (see General terms and conditions of contract, section 6.2). This obligation only concerns measures to eliminate an immediate danger of liability damage to third parties, but it does not apply to any damage aftercare measures that are more far-reaching than this, unless otherwise agreed on these measures with the insurer. The costs incurring from these essential measures will be indemnified by the insurance.

6.3 Settlement expenses and legal expenses

This insurance covers the expenses of claim settlement reasonably and necessarily incurred. However, this insurance does not cover any settlement expenses incurring to the insured that, under the policy wording, the insured is liable to pay out of pocket or that have not been specifically agreed with the insurer.

If an issue of damages is taken to court and the demand and its basis concern a claim covered by this insurance, the insurer will take care of the legal proceedings on the insured's behalf and will cover the legal expenses necessarily and reasonably incurred from this. Unless the insured notifies the insurer of the legal proceedings in advance, the insurer will not be liable to cover any costs or expenses arising from the legal proceedings. If the legal proceedings also concern other matters, expenses will be covered only in respect of the compensation claim that falls within the scope of the insurance.

Reimbursement for legal expenses will be provided in accordance with what is laid down in the Code of Judicial Procedure and in the guidelines on legal expenses set out in the Criminal Procedure Act. When assessing the reasonableness of fees and expenses, account will be taken of the value of the benefit at issue, the complexity and the scope of the case, and the volume and the quality of the work carried out.

6.4 Sum insured, the deductible and value added tax

Including all settlement expenses and legal expenses, the maximum total amount of indemnity payable on the basis of one claim is limited to the sum insured stated in the policy document. All losses caused by the same event or circumstance are considered to constitute one insured event, regardless of whether the losses are discovered in the course of one or several insurance periods. In the event that such losses are discovered in the course of different insurance periods, they will be deemed to be attributed to the insurance period in which the first instance of loss was discovered.

In every loss event, the insured is liable for the deductible stated in the policy document. The deductible will be deducted from the amount of loss.

When calculating the amount of loss, account will be taken of the applicable legal provisions governing value added tax.

6.5 Liability in solidum

Where several parties are held liable in solidum to compensate the same claim, this insurance will cover only that part of the claim which reflects the insured's contribution and the advantage that the insured has gained from the insured event. The maximum cover provided by this insurance is in proportion to the number of the liable parties, unless the reasons shown above give rise to a higher level of compensation.

Forestry legal expenses insurance

1 Purpose of the insurance

The purpose of forestry legal expenses insurance is to cover the insured's legal expenses of legal aid in disputes, criminal cases and non-contentious civil cases necessarily and reasonably incurred in any of the insured events set out in section 4. Cover is in accordance with this policy wording and the General terms and conditions of contract.

Cover applies to the insured in matters that concern forestry business activity.

2 Insureds

2.1 Individual as the policyholder

The cover provided by this insurance applies to the policyholder and anyone who actually and permanently lives in the same household with the policyholder. The address recorded in the population information system is treated as the insured's permanent residence.

If the policyholder dies during the insurance period, cover will apply to the persons who, at the policyholder's death, were permanently living in the same household with the policyholder, unless they have their own insurance.

Cover also applies to any tenure holder of the forest, even if he or she did not live in the same household with the policyholder.

2.2 Estate in co-ownership as the policyholder

The cover provided by a policy taken out by an estate in co-ownership applies to the estate beneficiaries in matters that concern forestry business activity or ownership or possession of immovable and movable property used for such activity, but not in a private capacity.

2.3 Deemed partnership or incorporated enterprise as the policyholder

The cover provided by a policy taken out by a deemed partnership or an incorporated enterprise applies to the owner-partners and owner-shareholders in matters that concern forestry business activity or

ownership or possession of immovable and movable property used for this activity, but not in a private capacity.

2.4 Additional insureds

The cover provided by this insurance applies to any workers hired by the insured forestry trader to carry out work, and it also applies to any unpaid or casual work performers.

3 Courts of law and territorial limits

The insured may take advantage of the insurance in insured events that can be directly referred to a district court in Finland.

The insurance does not cover expenses in cases that come before the administrative authorities or special courts, such as the Administrative Court, the Insurance Court, an Environmental Permit Authority, or the Supreme Administrative Court. The insurance also does not cover expenses in cases that come before the European Court of Human Rights, the Court of Justice of the European Union or the European General Court.

4 Perils insured

4.1 Definition of insured event

The peril insured (insured event) under this insurance in disputes and non-contentious civil cases is:

- the materialisation of the dispute. A dispute materialises when a claim, the grounds for and the amount of which have been set out, has been demonstrably contested as regards the grounds for or the amount of that claim.

in criminal cases is:

- opening of the judicial investigation when the insured is the injured party in the case.
- the instituting or continuing of the criminal prosecution against the insured, when the public prosecutor has decided to discontinue or terminate the criminal prosecution. A criminal prosecution is considered instituted when the injured party's summons arrives at the office of the district court. A criminal prosecution is considered continued when the injured party notifies the court in writing of conducting a criminal prosecution after the public prosecutor has terminated the criminal prosecution.

4.2 Period of cover

This insurance provides cover against the perils (insured events) occurring during the period of cover of the insurance. If the policy of insurance has been in force for less than two years when the peril occurs, the factors on which the dispute, claim or criminal prosecution is based must have occurred during the period of cover.

The period of cover includes all the time for which the cover provided by this insurance, alone or consecutively with any terminated legal expenses insurance covers of equivalent content, has been uninterrupted in force in respect of the insured with one or several insurers.

However, if several legal expenses insurance policies are in force when a peril occurs, the period of cover only includes the cover provided by this insurance.

If the extensions of cover have been in force for less than two years when a peril occurs, the extensions of cover are in force only in respect of perils occurring after the date on which the relevant change took effect, on the condition that the cause of the peril has also occurred after the extension was made to the policy. 'Extension of cover' means an increase of the sum insured, or if some other special condition is added to the policy.

4.3 One insured event

Matters will be considered to constitute one insured event whenever:

- two or more insureds of this insurance are on the same side in a dispute, a criminal case or a non-contentious civil case; or
- the insured has pending several disputes, criminal cases or non-contentious civil cases which are based on the same event, circumstance, legal act, or tort.

5 Exclusions

5.1 Earning of income, and ownership

This insurance does not cover any expenses that the insured incurs in cases:

- a) that concern the policyholder's current, prior, future or planned work, professional activities, public office, duty, gainful activity, trade, business, partnership in a commercial enterprise, membership of any administrative organs of such an enterprise, or other principal or ancillary activity to acquire income, or that concern any of the above activities in which an additional insured living in the same household with the policyholder engages, with the exception of business activities that are directly associated with the practice of forestry;
- b) that concern:
 - investment activity; or
 - an individual investment the value of which upon the materialisation of the dispute, or at investment, exceeds €100,000;
- c) that concern a guarantee, a pledge or some other commitment towards any debt taken or commitment made by a third party for that party's gainful activity, trade or business;
- d) that concern any loan granted in respect of a third party's gainful activity, trade or business;
- e) that concern any immovable property, section of immovable property, building or condominium or rental unit not associated with forestry. Expenses incurring to the insured will not be covered in cases concerning any renting or letting of immovable property, a building, a dwelling, a unit or a section thereof if the insured is a party to the case in the capacity of lessor;
- f) that concern co-ownership or the dissolution of co-ownership.

5.2 Criminal cases

This insurance does not cover any expenses that the insured incurs in cases:

- a) that concern a criminal prosecution or a civil claim conducted by the public prosecutor against the insured which the injured party brings against the accused insured in the course of such a criminal prosecution. If the prosecutor discontinues the criminal prosecution against the insured under specific rules governing it, the insured's legal expenses will also not be covered in the event that the injured party brings criminal proceedings against the insured;
- b) that concern a civil claim brought against the insured where the claim is based on an act which has led to the insured's conviction, or for which the insured was not prosecuted or was exempted from penalties under specific rules governing it;
- c) that concern a civil claim presented by the insured where the claim is based on an act which has led to the insured's conviction, or for which the insured was not prosecuted or was exempted from penalties under specific rules governing it.

5.3 Family matters and inheritance

This insurance does not cover expenses incurring to the insured in cases that concern the appointment or removal of a guardian, a trustee, an executor or an administrator.

5.4 Financial matters

This insurance does not cover expenses incurring to the insured in cases that concern:

- a) bankruptcy;
- b) distraint, the contested enforcement referred to in the Enforcement Code, or the enforcement of any distraint;
- c) a proceeding pursuant to the laws adopted on the restructuring of undertakings or on a private individual's debt adjustment, or that concern a farmer's voluntary debt adjustment under the Rural Business Act.

5.5 Other exclusions

This insurance does not cover expenses incurring to the insured in cases:

- a) where the contestation of the claim cannot be proved;
- b) that are insignificant to the insured;
- c) that are between any of the insureds of this insurance. However, the policyholder's costs will be covered when the opposing party is an insured referred to in section 2.4;
- d) that relate to a receivable or a claim that was transferred to the insured, unless the dispute arises more than two years after the transfer;
- e) where it is contested whether the expenses arising from the insured event that the insured has reported are eligible for reimbursement under this legal expenses insurance either wholly or in part;
- f) that are tried as a collective action or as a collective complaint.

6 What to do after an insured event occurs

6.1 Reporting the claim

If the insured wishes to take advantage of this insurance, the insured is required to inform the insurer of this in advance before any legal expenses are incurred. After being informed of this, the insurer will send the insured a claim settlement decision.

6.2 Appointing an attorney

The insured is required to appoint as their attorney an attorney-at-law or a lawyer who is legally authorised to serve as an attorney or legal counsel in the country belonging to the territorial limits in which the legal proceedings are intended to be instituted.

No expenses will be covered if the insured does not appoint an attorney at all or appoints an attorney other than an attorney described above.

6.3 Cost claim to the opposing party

In cases that have progressed to the main hearing at a district court, and in arbitration, the insured is required to demand the opposing party to cover the insured's full legal expenses. If the insured, without a valid reason, fails to submit a cost claim or gratuitously withdraws it or will not appeal the court's ruling on legal expenses, cover can be reduced or it may be refused altogether under the Insurance Contracts Act.

However, in the mediation proceedings (judicial mediation) referred to in the Act on mediation in civil matters and confirmation of settlements in general courts, it is not necessary to demand reimbursement in respect of the expenses incurred to the insured by the mediation proceedings.

6.4 Accepting expenses

The insured does not have a right to accept, in a manner that would be binding on the insurer, the amount of the expenses of pursuing the case. If the insured pays any of their legal expenses out of pocket, the sum paid will not be binding on the insurer when assessing whether the legal expenses are reasonable.

7 Indemnification regulations

7.1 Sum insured

The sum insured stated in the policy document is the maximum limit of the insurer's liability in every insured event.

7.2 Deductible

Covered expenses are subject to the deductible stated in the policy document.

7.3 Covered expenses

This insurance covers the insured's legal expenses essentially and reasonably incurred in consequence of the insured event, as follows:

7.3.1 In disputes and non-contentious civil cases

The attorney's expenses, and expenses for the presentation of evidence. If the case is subject to judicial mediation, cover also includes the insured's portion of the fee and expenses paid to the mediator's assistant, calculated in relation to the number of the disputing parties.

If bringing the dispute before the court is conditional on some legal act or on a decision passed in a body or in a proceeding, expenses will be covered from the moment when said condition is fulfilled.

The attorney's fees and expenses, if the dispute referred to above in this paragraph is brought before the Consumer Disputes Board, the Insurance Complaints Board or other such body instead of a court.

7.3.2 In criminal cases

Insured as the injured party

The legal expenses from using an attorney and from the presentation of evidence, insofar as the litigation concerns the insured's other civil claim arising from a criminal offence than legal expenses.

Insured as the defendant

The legal expenses from using an attorney and from the presentation of evidence, if the case concerns a criminal prosecution which the injured party conducts against the insured when the public prosecutor has decided to discontinue or terminate the criminal prosecution.

This insurance does not cover any expenses in cases in which the public prosecutor conducts a criminal prosecution against the insured. Cover will not apply even if the court later dismisses the charges and exempts the insured from penalties.

7.4 On appeals to the Supreme Court

If appealing to the Supreme Court is subject to leave to appeal, the costs of appeal will be covered only if such leave is granted. The costs of extraordinary appeals can be covered only if the Supreme Court accepts the complaint, annuls the judgment or provides restitutio in integrum.

7.5 Common interest

Where the case concerns an interest materially other than the insured's own interest, or if the insured has in the case an interest to safeguard which the insured shares with any persons not covered by this insurance, this insurance will cover only that portion of the expenses which is deemed to be attributable to the insured.

8 Amount and calculation of indemnity

The legal expenses recoverable under this insurance are awarded in accordance with the guidance governing legal expenses laid down in the Code of Judicial Procedure and in the Criminal Procedure Act. If, following cognovit by the parties, the court does not rule on legal expenses in its judgment, or if the case is resolved amicably, the covered expenses will also be awarded with reference to the expenses usually awarded or paid in comparable cases.

With regard to the attorney's expenses, the reasonable fee for the attorney's work as well as the essential expenses will be reimbursed. When determining the reasonableness of fees and expenses, account will be taken of the value of the benefit at issue, the complexity and the scope of the case, and the volume and the quality of the work carried out.

Expenses can be covered up to the costs which the court orders the insured's opposing party to pay, unless the court expressly holds, by virtue of the reasons set out in its judgment, that the insured is personally to bear all or some of the insured's own costs.

However, the maximum amount of covered expenses is limited to the cost claim that the insured presents to the opposing party.

If the monetary value of the benefit at issue can be determined, the maximum covered expenses will be limited to the benefit at issue multiplied by two, subject to the limits of the sum insured stated in the policy document, or if the matter in dispute concerns a recurring payment, in assessing the amount of covered expenses they are not to exceed the lump-sum benefit at issue multiplied by ten. When assessing the amount of the benefit, any claims for interest expenses and those for legal expenses will be disregarded.

If, under the Value Added Tax Act, the insured is entitled to deduct or claim the tax included in the legal expenses invoice or in the legal expenses, the value added tax included in the expenses will be deducted from the indemnity that becomes payable.

9 Excluded expenses

This insurance does not cover:

- a) the opposing party's legal expenses that the insured is ordered or agrees to pay, unless this is expressly agreed and stated in the policy document. However, this insurance will also indemnify, on the same terms as those applied to the insured's own legal expenses, the opposing party's legal expenses,
 - when the insured is assisted in litigation by the Consumer Ombudsman or his or her employee, and the insured's case is important in view of the implementation of the law and the general interest of consumers;
 - when the insured's opposing party in the main fails to comply with a decision, issued in the matter by the Consumer Disputes Board, the Insurance Complaints Board or some other equivalent body, that essentially favours the insured;
- b) expenses arising from the enforcement of a judgment or a decision;
- c) the insured's waste of time, own work, loss of income or earnings, travel, subsistence expenses, or the additional expenses of replacing an attorney or of any action taken by the insured that increases the expenses or incurs unnecessary expenses;

- d) expenses of acquiring expert legal opinion;
- e) expenses of reporting a criminal offence to the police, of requesting an investigation, or of any pre-trial investigation of a criminal case;
- f) expenses arising from factors or evidence which the court dismisses on the ground of delay;
- g) expenses incurred from measures taken prior to the insured event or from any preliminary investigation of the case. However, the expenses of materials drawn up and evidence gathered prior to the insured event will be covered if the material is used as evidence.
- h) expenses which the insured or the insured's attorney incurs by not appearing before the court, by failing to comply with orders given by the court or by presenting a submission which they have known or which they should have known to be groundless, or which they otherwise incur by prolonging the criminal proceedings intentionally or through negligence;
- i) expenses of litigation or appeal which the insured or the insured's attorney initiates without the opposing party having given any reason for this, or if they have otherwise caused an unnecessary trial intentionally or through negligence;
- j) the arbitrator's or the mediator's fee or expenses;
- k) fees or expenses of a guardian, a trustee, an executor or an administrator;
- l) expenses of seeking public legal aid.

10 Other indemnification regulations

10.1 Time of payment of indemnity

The insurer will indemnify the insured's legal expenses after the court's legally valid judgement or the board's ruling, or once the case has been settled amicably. In the absence of specific reasons to the contrary, the insurer will also pay indemnity after each level of court. In addition, the insurer may at its discretion exceptionally pay indemnity in advance if the legal proceedings become considerably prolonged.

The insurer has a right to pay the indemnity after the insured, having been requested by the insurer to do so, has shown that it has paid the attorney the insured's deductible for the costs as well as any amount that may be in excess of the sum insured.

10.2 On the opposing party's reimbursement of expenses

- a) Any reimbursement of expenses that the insured's opposing party is ordered or undertakes to pay the insured is to be treated as reducing the insurer's liability, provided that it is successfully collected from the party liable to pay it.

- b) If the opposing party is ordered or undertakes to pay the insured reimbursement of expenses which remains unpaid upon payment of the insurance indemnity, the insured is liable, before payment of the indemnity, to transfer to the insurer the insured's right to the reimbursement of expenses up to the amount of the insurance indemnity. In order for the indemnity to be paid, the insured is also required to submit an enforceable judgment. If the insured has had to pay some of the insured's expenses out of pocket by reason of the expenses exceeding the maximum indemnity shown in section 7.1, the insured is liable to transfer to the insurer that portion of the opposing party's reimbursement of expenses which exceeds the out-of-pocket element paid by the insured.
- c) If the reimbursement of expenses that the insured's opposing party is ordered or undertakes to pay is paid to the insured, or if the insured otherwise claims it to the insured's benefit, the insured will be required to return this reimbursement of expenses, with interest, to the insurer up to the amount of the insurance indemnity paid.

Christmas tree plantation insurance

1 Subject matters of the insurance

The cover provided by this insurance applies to the seedlings and saplings grown at Christmas tree plantations. Christmas tree plantations will be covered only if there are clearly-defined forest compartments for them, described on a map, and the details for each compartment are available and submitted to the insurer when taking out the insurance.

The entirety of a compartment will be defined as a Christmas tree plantation compartment when the surface area of the land where Christmas tree seedlings and saplings are grown at the compartment is equal to or greater than 0.1 hectares.

Cover does not apply to saplings felled at the insured compartment.

2 Perils insured, and the smallest covered loss

This insurance covers loss or damage caused to Christmas tree seedlings and saplings in consequence of:

- fire
- storm
- snow
- insects
- flood
- animals
- vandalism, or
- theft.

The perils insured are defined more precisely in section 3 of this Forest insurance policy wording.

Cover will apply if at least 50 seedlings or saplings more than 20 centimetres in height are damaged in consequence of the same insured event.

3 Compensating for losses

The seedlings and saplings of a Christmas tree plantation are covered for the following lump-sum compensation amounts:

- €1 per one seedling, if less than 3 years have elapsed from the year in which the damaged seedling was planted;
- €5 per one seedling, if 3 years or more have elapsed from the year in which the damaged seedling was planted;
- €20 per one sapling, if the damaged sapling is more than 120 cm in height or 7 years or more have elapsed from the year in which the sapling was planted.

In order for any of the above types of compensation to be paid, a covered event must damage the seedling or sapling so severely that it dies or cannot be cultivated any longer.

The maximum amount of compensation is limited to €40,000 per hectare.

4 Deductible

Every insured event is subject to the deductible stated in the policy document. The deductible will be deducted from the amount of indemnity calculated under the policy wording.

5 Perils excluded

This insurance does not cover loss or damage to seedlings less than 20 cm tall, and any loss or damage of that kind will be disregarded when determining the smallest covered loss set out in section 2.

The cover provided by this insurance only applies to loss or damage to cultivated Christmas trees. Loss or damage to naturally sown seedlings will be covered in accordance with this Forest insurance policy wording.

This insurance is subject to the exclusions laid down in section 4 of this Forest insurance policy wording.

6 Determination of the premium

The premium for this insurance will be determined on the basis of the scope of insurance cover and the surface area of the Christmas tree plantation, in such a way that the combined surface area of the forestry compartments is rounded to the nearest ten *ares*.

Curly birch stand insurance

1 Subject matters of the insurance

The cover provided by this insurance applies to the seedlings, saplings and trees grown at curly birch stands. Curly birch stands will be covered only if there are clearly-defined forest compartments for them, described on a map, and the details for each compartment are available and submitted to the insurer when taking out insurance.

The entirety of a compartment will be defined as a curly birch stand when the surface area of the land where curly birch trees are grown at the compartment is equal to or greater than 0.1 hectares.

Cover does not apply to trees felled at the insured compartment.

2 Perils insured, and the smallest covered loss

This insurance covers loss or damage caused to curly birch seedlings, saplings and trees in consequence of:

- fire
- storm
- snow
- insects
- flood
- fungal diseases
- animals
- vandalism, or
- theft.

The perils insured are defined more precisely in section 3 of this Forest insurance policy wording.

Cover will apply if at least 50 seedlings or saplings more than 50 centimetres in height (average height under 7 metres, or age not more than 10 years) or at least 20 grown trees (average height over 7 metres, or age more than 10 years) are damaged in consequence of the same insured event.

3 Compensating for losses

This insurance will pay the following lump-sum compensation amounts:

- €5 per one curly birch seedling grown, if less than 6 years have elapsed from the year in which the damaged seedling was planted;
- €15 per one curly birch sapling grown, if 6–10 years have elapsed from the year in which the damaged sapling was planted;
- €50 per one curly birch tree grown.

Seedlings, saplings and trees are defined in section 2 of the wording, in the context of the smallest covered loss.

The maximum amount of compensation is limited to €75,000 per hectare.

In order for any of the above types of compensation to be paid, a covered event must damage the seedling, sapling or tree so severely that it dies or cannot be cultivated any longer.

4 Deductible

Every insured event is subject to the deductible stated in the policy document. The deductible will be deducted from the amount of indemnity calculated under the policy wording.

5 Perils excluded

This insurance does not cover loss or damage to seedlings less than 50 cm tall, and any loss or damage of that kind will be disregarded when determining the smallest covered loss set out in section 2.

The cover provided by this insurance only applies to loss or damage to cultivated and tended curly birch trees. Naturally sown and untended curly birch trees are considered equivalent to normal silver birch trees, and loss or damage to them will be covered in accordance with this Forest insurance policy wording.

This insurance is subject to the exclusions laid down in section 4 of this Forest insurance policy wording.

6 Determination of the premium

The premium for this insurance will be determined on the basis of the scope of insurance cover and the surface area of the curly birch stand, in such a way that the combined surface area of the forestry compartments is rounded up to the nearest ten ares.

In case of any dispute under these terms and conditions the original Finnish wording shall prevail.

Insurance is granted by the following mutual insurance companies in LocalTapiola Group (business ID):

LähiTapiola **Etelä** (0139557-7) | LähiTapiola **Etelä-Pohjanmaa** (0178281-7) | LokalTapiola **Sydkusten** -
LähiTapiola **Etelärannikko** (0135987-5) | LähiTapiola **Itä** (2246442-0) | LähiTapiola **Kaakkois-Suomi**
(0225907-5) | LähiTapiola **Kainuu-Koillismaa** (0210339-6) | LähiTapiola **Keski-Suomi** (0208463-1) |
LähiTapiola **Lappi** (0277001-7) | LähiTapiola **Loimi-Häme** (0134859-4) | LähiTapiola **Länsi-Suomi** (0134099-8) |
LähiTapiola **Pirkanmaa** (0205843-3) | LokalTapiola **Österbotten** - LähiTapiola **Pohjanmaa** (0180953-0) |
LähiTapiola **Pohjoinen** (2235550-7) | LähiTapiola **Pääkaupunkiseutu** (2647339-1) | LähiTapiola **Savo**
(1759597-9) | LähiTapiola **Savo-Karjala** (0218612-8) | LähiTapiola **Uusimaa** (0224469-0) |
LähiTapiola **Varsinais-Suomi** (0204067-1) | LähiTapiola **Vellamo** (0282283-3) |
LocalTapiola General Mutual Insurance Company (0211034-2)

The companies' contact details are available at www.lahitapiola.fi.

