

Duty to not make a misrepresentation (consumer insurance contracts)

You have a duty under the Insurance Contracts Act 1984 (ICA) to take reasonable care not to make a misrepresentation to the insurer (your duty).

Your duty applies only in respect of a policy that is a consumer insurance contract, which is a term defined in the ICA.

Your duty applies before you enter into the policy, and also before you renew, extend, vary, or reinstate the policy.

Before you do any of these things, you may be required to answer questions and the insurer will use the answers you provide in deciding whether to insure you, and anyone else to be insured under the policy, and on what terms.

This notice includes information you have previously told us that is relevant to your policy, which we passed on to the insurer. The insurer requires you to contact us to tell us if this information is incorrect, or if it has changed. If you do not tell us about a change to something you have previously told us, the insurer will take this to mean that there is no change.

To ensure you meet your duty, your answers to the questions must be truthful, accurate and complete.

If you fail to meet your duty, the insurer may be able to cancel your contract, or reduce the amount it will pay if you make a claim, or both.

If your failure is fraudulent, the insurer may be able to refuse to pay a claim and treat the contract as if it never existed.

Your Duty of Disclosure (non-Consumer Insurance Contracts)

Before you enter into an insurance contract, you have a duty to tell the insurer anything that you know, or could reasonably be expected to know, that may affect the insurer's decision to insure you and on what terms. You have this duty until the insurer agrees to insure you.

You have the same duty before you renew, extend, vary, or reinstate an insurance contract.

You do not need to tell the insurer anything that:

- reduces the risk they insure you for; or
- is common knowledge; or
- the insurer knows, or should know; or
- the insurer waives your duty to tell them about.

If you do not tell the insurer something

If you do not tell the insurer anything you are required to, they may cancel your contract, or reduce the amount they will pay you if you make a claim, or both. If your failure to tell the insurer is fraudulent, they may refuse to pay a claim and treat the contract as if it never existed.

Terms of Trade

Payment of this account constitutes your acknowledgement and acceptance of these conditions and authorises us to act as your insurance brokers for the risks outlined on the face hereof and no others unless specifically agreed by us in writing.

Payment

You may not be insured if you fail to pay the premium in full within 14 days from commencement of the risk for new policies and prior to the due date for renewals unless alternative credit arrangements have been agreed with us in writing.

Premium Funding Warning

Premium funding allows you to spread out the cash flow associated with paying your insurance premiums over the next twelve months. We receive a commission from the funder for arranging the funding contract, please see our Financial Services Guide for further information.

Please note that should the insurance policy be cancelled before the expiry date for whatever reason, the Premium Funder will charge you the full credit fee applicable to the contract, unless your contract is governed by the Consumer Credit Act, in which case no fees will be charged. Typically there will be no refund of our commission on the refund premium and no refund of any fee we may have charged you for arranging the cover. We also reserve the right to charge you a policy cancellation handling fee. In some cases insurers also apply minimum premiums to policies, which may further reduce the refund that you might otherwise receive. The impact of the above on you is that any refund you receive for the mid term cancellation of your policy will usually be significantly less than a pro rata calculation would produce and in extreme cases may involve you having to make an additional final payment even though the policy has been cancelled. Therefore prior to cancelling a policy and replacing it with another cover we strongly recommend that you discuss your situation with us so that we can advise the exact extent and impact of the early cancellation provisions mentioned above.

Utmost Good Faith

Every contract of insurance is subject to the doctrine of utmost good faith which requires that the parties to the contract should act toward each other with the utmost good faith. Failure to do so on your part may prejudice any claim or the continuation of cover provided by Insurers.

Contractual Liability

Many commercial or business contracts contain clauses dealing with your liability (including indemnities or hold harmless clauses). Such clauses may entitle your insurers to reduce cover, or in some cases, refuse to indemnify you at all. You should seek legal advice before signing and accepting contracts. You should inform us of any clauses of this nature before you enter into them.

Third Party Interests

Insurance policies will only provide cover for your interest in the property insured and does not cover the interest of any third parties unless you have informed us of them in writing and they are noted on the policy.

Alterations

No alterations to the risk whatsoever will be admitted until you have notified us in writing and will not take effect until acceptance is confirmed by the insurance underwriters.

Cooling Off

All Retail Products are subject to a 14-day "cooling off period". This means that if you are not happy with a Retail Product, you have 14 days to withdraw from the new contract at no cost to you other than our broker's fee, which is not refundable.

Disclaimer

This notice is a summary only (errors and omissions excepted) and does not purport to be a copy of the insurance underwriters' policy or other documents. In case of any discrepancy, the underwriters' documents will prevail.

Subrogation

You are warned that should you become a party to any agreement that has the effect of excluding or limiting your insurer's ability to recover from a third party, your insurers may have the right to refuse to indemnify you for such loss where it is shown that your insurer's rights of recovery have been prejudiced by your action.

Claims Made Policy

This policy provides cover on a "claims made" basis which means that claims first advised to you (or made against you) during the period of insurance are covered irrespective of when the incident causing the claim occurred. To protect your entitlement to indemnity under this policy you must report to insurers without delay and prior to expiry of the policy period all incidents that may give rise to a claim against you.

Claims Occurring Prior to Commencement

Your attention is drawn to the fact that your policies do not provide indemnity in respect of events that occurred PRIOR to commencement of the contract.

Average / Co-Insurance

It is most important that the Sum Insured you select is adequate to represent the value of the insured property and is calculated in accordance with the cover being arranged. Otherwise, you will be under-insured and in terms of the Average / Co-insurance provisions of your policy, you may be responsible for paying part of the loss you actually suffer. If the subject matter of insurance (or part thereof) relates to Industrial Special Risks, Fire and Perils or Business Interruption/Consequential Loss, then the policy (or part thereof) will be subject to average. This means that if the sum insured you nominate for buildings, plant, machinery, stock is less than 100% of its value (100% for Business Interruption/Consequential Loss) at the time the insurance was effected (or renewed), then part of the loss will/may not be covered by the policy. For example, a policy with a 100% co-insurance clause pays as follows: if a building is insured for \$150,000 when its value is \$200,000, then in the event of a claim for damage of \$100,000, insurers will only pay \$75,000 and you will be your own insurer for the balance. Some policies contain an Average/Co-Insurance clause which is fully set out in the "Basis of Cover" or "Policy Specification" of the policy.

For the types of cover most usually provided, the Average/Co-Insurance calculation is arrived at by applying the Rate of Gross Profit, Revenue or Rentals (as applicable) to the Annual Turnover, Revenue or Rentals (as applicable); these factors first being appropriately adjusted as provided for in the "Trend of Business" or "Other Circumstances" clauses.

If you are in any doubt regarding this clause insofar as it applies to your policy, please contact your Account Manager for assistance.