

## PART C. BOAT PERSONAL ACCIDENT CONDITIONS

### §1 Scope of the Insurance

1. The insurance relates to accidents which occur worldwide in causal connection with the use of the vessel specified in the policy and its dinghies on private journeys and regattas, as well as during moorage, lay-up and use in harbours, during hauling out and launching, maintenance, servicing, conversion and repair works. It also covers accidents which occur during any trip ashore not exceeding 48 hours. The exercise of sports by using water sports equipment belonging to the vessel, swimming, snorkelling and diving are also covered provided that such activities are carried out in connection with the use of the vessel.
2. This insurance also covers accidents which occur in connection with the use of a yacht which the Policyholder has chartered or hired and which is under his control as skipper, excluding any charter contracts which are for more than 2 weeks duration or are for commercial purposes, or include participation in any regattas or races.
  - c) damage to health typical to diving such as decompression sickness or barotrauma suffered by licensed divers or divers in training without being able to establish an accident event. Costs for any necessary treatment in a decompression chamber are also insured within the scope of §4 .4;
  - d) damage to health caused by the sudden escape of gases and vapours, fumes, dust clouds and acids;
  - e) the insured person(s) suffer(s) from rabies, tetanus or infected wounds as the result of an accident;
  - f) food poisoning caused by the one-off ingestion of a poisonous foodstuff provided that any damage to health resulting therefrom occurs within 48 hours and is medically diagnosed within this time;
  - g) damage to the health of insured persons caused during the lawful defence of, or attempts to rescue people or things.

### §2 Insured persons

1. The insured persons are the owner of the vessel and the following entitled persons: skipper, crew members, visitors and guests and unpaid authorised persons carrying out maintenance, servicing, hauling out, launching, conversion and repair works.
2. In the event that a chartered yacht is used in accordance with §1 .2 above, only the Policyholder as skipper and his crew members shall be insured.
3. Search and rescue costs are also insured within the scope of benefits under §4 .3.
4. An accident also occurs if the insured person suffers damage to health caused by food deprivation or deprivation of medication or by the incorrect administration of essential medicines or foodstuffs as a result of an abduction or hostage taking which commenced during the term of the insurance cover.

### §3 Object of the Insurance

1. An accident occurs if the insured person involuntarily suffers damage to his health due to an external event which suddenly affects his body (accident event).
2. The following are also deemed to be accidents:
  - a) due to excessive exertion on the limbs or the spine, a joint is sprained or muscles, tendons, ligaments, or joint capsules are strained or torn or abdominal or inguinal hernias occur. This also applies to slipped discs, as long as there is no pre-existing damage or degeneration (please refer to §5);
  - b) drowning or death by asphyxia underwater. Drowning shall be assumed if an insured person goes overboard and cannot be recovered within one month;

### §4 Agreed benefit

The agreed types of benefit and the insured sums can be found in the policy.

The insurance applies in accordance with the lump-sum system. The amount per insured person is therefore calculated by dividing the agreed lump sum by the number of insured persons on board. It is limited to the agreed maximum insured sum per person.

The following provisions apply for the accrual of the claim and the assessment of the benefits.

**1. Disablement benefit**

a) Precondition for the benefit

The physical or mental capacity of the insured person is permanently impaired as the result of an accident (disablement).

An impairment is permanent if it is likely to exist for more than three years and no change to the person’s condition is expected.

The disablement occurred within 12 months of the accident and was diagnosed by a doctor in written or electronic form and was claimed by the insured person by submitting a medical certificate to us within 15 months of the accident.

No claim for disablement benefit exists if the insured person dies as the result of an accident within a year from the date of the accident.

b) Type and amount of benefit

The disablement benefit is paid as a capital sum.

The amount of benefit is calculated based on the insured sum and the degree of disablement caused by the accident. In the event of the loss or total functional incapacity of the following body parts and sensory organs, the following degrees of disablement shall apply exclusively:

Arm	75%
Arm above the elbow joint	70%
Arm below the elbow joint	65%
Hand	60%
Thumb	25%
Index finger	16%
Other finger	10%
Several fingers of one hand, but maximal of	60%
Leg above the middle of the thigh	75%
Leg up to the middle of the thigh	70%
Leg below the knee	65%
Leg up to the middle of the lower leg	60%
Foot	50%
Big toe	8%
Other toe	4%
Eye	50%
if however the vision in the other eye	
had already been lost before the accident	75%
Hearing in one ear	35%
if however the hearing in the other ear	
had already been lost before the accident	50%
Sense of smell	15%
Sense of taste	10%
Voice	70%

For the partial loss or partial impairment of function, the corresponding portion of the respective percentage applies.

c) For other body parts and sensory organs, the degree of disablement is assessed according to the degree of impairment of the normal physical or mental capacity as a whole. Only medical aspects are considered in doing this.

d) If affected body parts or sensory organs or their functions were already permanently impaired before the accident, the degree of disablement is reduced by the previous degree of disability. This is to be assessed in accordance with §4 .1 b) and c) above. In the event of complete loss of hearing or eyesight as a result of the accident, a pre-existing permanent impairment shall not be reduced by the percentage by which the impairment was corrected by auditory or optical aids (hearing aids, glasses, lenses).

e) If several body parts or sensory organs are impaired by the accident, the degrees of disablement assessed according to the above provisions shall be added together. However, an amount of more than 100% shall not be taken into account.

f) Additional benefits from 90% disablement

Double the amount of disablement benefit shall be paid if the following preconditions exist:

The degree of disablement is assessed in accordance with §4 .1 b) to e) above and the accident occurred before the insured person attains the age of 65 and the accident leads to a degree of disablement of at least 90%.

The additional benefit shall be limited to a maximum of EUR 200,000 for each insured person.

g) If the insured person dies due to causes unrelated to the accident within one year after the accident or, due to any cause, later than one year after the accident and if a claim for disablement benefit had arisen, then benefit shall be provided according to the degree of disablement which would have been the basis for calculation according to the medical evidence.

## 2. Death benefit

### a) Preconditions for the benefit

It is a precondition for the benefit that the insured person has died as a result of the accident within one year. Your attention is drawn to the specific duties in accordance with §7 .6 below.

### b) Amount of benefit

The death benefit shall be paid in the amount of the agreed insured sum.

## 3. Search and rescue costs

An amount of up to EUR 50,000 shall be reimbursed for the necessary search and rescue costs incurred by public law or private law organisations if the insured person has suffered an accident or emergency at sea, such an incident was imminent or suspected according to the specific circumstances, even if the search was unsuccessful.

## 4. Patient transport costs

Transport costs which are incurred as the result of an accident shall be reimbursed up to a sum of EUR 50,000:

- costs accrued for the medically ordered transportation of the injured person to a hospital or a specialist clinic;
- the additional expenses for the injured person's return transport to his place of residence if such additional costs are attributable to medical orders or were unavoidable due to the type of injury;
- upon the occurrence of an accident abroad, the additionally accrued costs associated with the journey home or for accommodation for minors and partners travelling with the insured person;
- in the event of death caused by an accident, the costs for the repatriation of remains to the last place of residence;
- in the event of death abroad caused by an accident, costs for a funeral abroad as an alternative to the repatriation of remains to the place of residence;
- the costs for a necessary stay for a licensed diver or a diver in training in a decompression chamber if this was necessary after a dive.

## 5. Medical emergency costs abroad

Necessary medical costs which have accrued as the result of an accident from EUR 50 to EUR 50,000 (up to EUR 100,000 outside of Europe) shall be refunded for emergencies, i.e. an injury which occurs outside of the insured person's country of residence which necessitates immediate inpatient or outpatient treatment by a recognised doctor and which cannot be postponed until the insured person has returned to his country of residence.

## 6. Yacht return transportation costs

### a) Preconditions for the benefit

The insured accident has necessitated an immediate inpatient hospital stay for the skipper. A disablement caused by the accident is not required in this event.

The return transportation of the insured yacht by the skipper is not possible and no replacement skipper is available.

### b) Type and amount of benefit

The insurance cover extends to an amount of EUR 10,000 for the necessary return transportation of the yacht specified in the policy to its home harbour.

## 7. Cosmetic operations

### a) Preconditions for the benefit

It is a precondition for the benefit that the insured person has undergone a cosmetic operation following an accident covered by the contract.

A cosmetic operation is deemed to be medical treatment carried out following the conclusion of the therapeutic treatment which has as its aim the correction of any impairment to the external appearance of the insured person caused by the accident.

The cosmetic operation must take place within three years after the accident; for accidents suffered by minors by no later than upon the age of 21.

### b) Type and amount of benefit

Up to a total of EUR 10,000 shall be provided as compensation for evidenced doctor's fees, other operation costs, necessary costs of accommodation and care in the hospital and for costs for dental treatment and dental prostheses accruing as a result of the loss or partial loss of incisors or canine teeth as a result of an accident.

## 8. Additional benefits

For the benefits specified in No. 3 to No. 7, it is a precondition that a third party (e.g. another insurer) is not under an obligation to provide benefit, disputes his obligation to provide benefit or has provided benefit but this was not enough to settle the costs.

If the insured person has several accident insurance policies with insurers that participate in this policy, these benefits may only be claimed under one of these contracts.

The benefits specified in No. 3 to No. 7 apply per insured person per insured event. This does not apply to search costs under No. 3 or yacht delivery costs under No. 6; the one-off sum for the Vessel is provided for these.

### §5 Pre-existing illnesses or disabilities

If illnesses or disabilities have contributed to the damage to health or consequences of such damage to health caused by an accident event, then the percentage of the degree of disablement shall be reduced in the event of disablement and the amount of benefit shall be reduced in the event of death and, unless agreed to the contrary, in all other cases in proportion to the illness or the disability.

However, if the proportion of the contribution amounts to less than 35%, the reduction shall not be applied.

### §6 Exclusions to the Insurance Cover

No insurance exists for the following accidents:

1. Accidents suffered by the insured person as a result of mental disorders or impaired consciousness, even if these are due to drug abuse, as well as accidents suffered as a result of strokes, epileptic fits or other seizures which affect the insured person's entire body.

However, insurance cover exists:

- if these disorders or seizures were caused by an accident event covered by this contract; this does not apply to insured events under §4 .3;
- for accidents caused by impaired consciousness due to drunkenness if the blood alcohol level at the time of the accident was under 1.1 ‰.

2. Accidents suffered by the insured person whilst he deliberately commits a criminal offence or attempts to commit such an offence.

3. Accidents which are caused either directly or indirectly by acts of war or civil war.

However, insurance cover exists if the insured person is unexpectedly affected by acts of war or civil war whilst travelling abroad.

This insurance cover shall expire at the end of the 14th day following the outbreak of a war or civil war in the territory of the state in which the insured person is staying.

The extension does not apply to travel to or through states in whose territory war or civil war is already being waged. It also does not apply to active participation in war or civil war or accidents caused by nuclear, biological and chemical weapons and in connection with any war or warlike conditions between China, Germany, France, Great Britain, Japan, Russia or the USA.

4. Accidents suffered by the insured person when participating in driving events for motor vehicles, including the associated test drives, when the goal of such events is the attainment of maximum speeds. This does not apply to participation in sailing regattas.
5. Accidents suffered by crew members/skippers appointed for remuneration.
6. Accidents suffered by the insured person as a professional diver or licensed sportsperson.
7. The following injuries are also excluded:

- a) Bleeding from internal organs and brain haemorrhages.

However, insurance cover exists if an accident event covered by this contract according to §3 is the predominant cause.

- b) Damage to health caused by radiation.

However, insurance coverage exists for damage to health caused by exposure as a result of an accident to X-rays, laser radiation, MASER radiation and artificially generated ultraviolet radiation.

- c) Damage to health caused by therapeutic treatments or surgery to the body of the insured person. However, insurance cover exists if the therapeutic treatments or surgery, including radio-diagnostic and radio-therapeutic treatment or surgery, are carried out as the result of an accident which is covered by this contract and also exists for violent acts by third parties.

- d) Infections with the exception of those specified at §3 .2 e).

- e) Poisoning as a result of taking solid or liquid substances through the gullet with the exception of food poisoning as specified at §3 .2 f).

- f) Abnormal disorders as a result of psychological reactions which cannot be directly and causally attributed to a physical injury / a physical loss, even if these are caused by an accident.

### **§7 Obligations in an insured event and consequences of breaches of obligations**

1. Following an accident which is expected to result in a duty to provide benefit, the policyholder or the insured person must immediately consult a doctor, follow the doctor's orders and notify the insurer.
2. The notice of accident sent to you must be completed truthfully and returned to us immediately. Any additional relevant information which has been requested must be provided in the same way.
3. If doctors are instructed by the Insurer, the insured person must also be examined by such doctors. The Insurer shall bear the necessary costs including any loss of earnings which may result.
4. If loss of earnings is not substantiated for self-employed persons, a fixed amount shall be reimbursed amounting to 1 ‰ of the insured sum for disablement but no more than EUR 500.beträgt.
5. The doctors who have treated or examined the insured person, even if they have done so for other reasons, hospitals and other medical establishments, other personal insurers, statutory sickness funds, workers' compensation insurers and authorities, all must be authorised to issue requested information. The Insurer shall inform the insured person of the collection of personal health data if the Insurer has already been provided with consent before the accident. The insured person may object to such data being collected; however, this may lead to the loss of the insured person's right to claim any benefit. The insured person may at any time request that data only be collected if consent has been obtained for the individual collection.
6. If the accident results in death, this must be reported to the Insurer within 48 hours of knowledge of this, even if the accident has already been reported.  
  
If necessary, the Insurer shall be granted the right to have a post-mortem examination carried out by an instructed doctor.
7. Further deadlines must be observed for individual types of benefit. However, this deals with prerequisites for making claims and not with obligations.
8. If any contractual obligation is intentionally breached, the Policyholder shall lose his insurance cover.

In the event of a breach of the obligation due to gross negligence, the Insurer shall be entitled to reduce its benefit in proportion to the severity of the Policyholder's negligence. If the Policyholder can establish that he did not breach the obligation by means of gross negligence, he shall retain his insurance cover. The Policyholder shall also retain insurance cover if he can establish that the breach of the obligation did not cause either the occurrence or the ascertainment of the insured event or the ascertainment or extent of the benefit owed by the Insurer. This does not apply if the Policyholder has breached the obligation fraudulently.

Any breach caused without fault or caused by simple negligence does not affect the Insurers duty to provide benefit.

9. There is particularly no breach of obligation if the insured person does not consult a doctor until the true extent becomes known, or if it was initially believed that there were no consequences of the accident and there was, therefore, no immediate notification of claim, or if an obligation was unintentionally not fulfilled but was then immediately fulfilled after such obligation was identified.

### **§8 Payment date of benefits**

1. The Insurer is obliged to state within one month – within three months for disablement claims – whether and to what extent he accepts a claim. The time limits commence upon the receipt of the evidence of the circumstances of the accident and the consequences of the accident and, for disablement claims, evidence of the completion of treatment if this is necessary for the assessment of the disablement.
2. The Insurer shall bear any medical fees incurred in order to substantiate the claim for benefit if he has commissioned the certificate. The Insurer shall not bear any additional costs.
3. If the Insurer accepts the claim or if there is agreement as to the cause and the amount, the benefit shall be provided within two weeks.
4. The following applies for disablement benefit:

If initially only the causes for the obligation to provide benefit are determined, an appropriate advance payment shall be made upon request. Within one year from the date of the accident, disablement benefit may only be claimed up to the amount of the agreed sum in the event of death if treatment has not been completed.

## 5. Re-evaluation of the disablement

- a) Both the Insurer and the insured person are entitled to have the degree of disablement medically reassessed annually. This right is valid for up to three years after the accident; for children it is valid until the attainment of the age of 14 but for no longer than five years after the accident.

This right must be exercised by the Insurer together with his declaration as to the obligation to provide benefit in accordance with §8 .1 and by the Policyholder before the expiry of the time limit. In order for the Policyholder to be able to exercise his right to a reassessment of disablement within the time limit, the Policyholder must provide the Insurer with the opportunity to instruct a doctor to examine the insured person in sufficient time before the expiry of the time limit. The declaration of the wish to exercise this right should therefore reach the Insurer within three months from the date of the declaration as to the obligation to provide benefit and at the latest by three months before the expiry of the time limit of five years after the accident.

- b) If the final assessment of the degree of disablement for the disablement benefit in accordance with §4 results in a higher benefit than we have already provided, then an annual interest of 5 percentage points above the basic rate of the ECB is to be paid on the additional amount.

## **§9 Legal relationships between the parties**

1. A co-insured person may claim benefits under the accident insurance by contacting the Insurer directly without the Policyholder's consent. In such an event, the benefit shall be paid directly to the insured person.
2. The Policyholder shall inform each co-insured person about the existing insurance cover within the scope of this contract and also about the rights of the insured person in accordance with §9 .1.

The Policyholder alone and not the insured person is entitled to exercise any other rights under the contract.

Both the Policyholder and the co-insured person are responsible for fulfilling the obligations.

3. All provisions applicable to the Policyholder must be applied accordingly to his successors in title and other claimants.