

## Euro Accident Liv

# Insurance on loss of earning capacity

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### Insurance terms

Applicable from 1 January 2021

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## Contents

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<b>1</b>	<b>Loss of earning capacity .....</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1	Scope of the terms	3
1.2	Cover	3
1.3	Notification	3
1.4	Assessment of earning capacity	3
1.5	Right to payment of regular benefits and waiting period	3
1.6	Inbound and outbound expatriates	4
1.7	Payment to the insured's employer	4
1.8	Period of payment of benefits	4
1.9	Recurrent loss of earning capacity and waiting period	4
1.10	Disability lump sum benefit	4
1.11	The insurance benefit	4
1.12	Increase of the insurance benefit	5
1.13	Indexation	5
1.14	Overcompensation	5

## 1 Loss of earning capacity

### 1.1 Scope of the terms

The conditions in this section apply only if the insurance policy includes loss of earning capacity.

The covers of the insurance and any clauses applicable to such covers are specified in the insurance certificate.

Euro Accident's General Insurance Terms shall also apply to the insurance.

If there are discrepancies between the Danish and English insurance terms, then the Danish insurance terms apply.

### 1.2 Cover

The cover entitles the insured to payments in case of loss of earning capacity. It is specified in the insurance certificate whether the insurance entitles the insured to regular benefits and/or disability lump sum benefit.

### 1.3 Notification

For loss of earning capacity, notification must be made as soon as possible after the start of the period of illness. Euro Accident may request the insured to be examined by physicians in Denmark selected by Euro Accident.

It is a requirement that the insured participates in the Danish public programme and receives public social security benefits to which the insured is entitled.

### 1.4 Assessment of earning capacity

The earning capacity is regarded as reduced to a degree covered under the insurance if Euro Accident assesses that the insured is no longer able to use more than half of his/her earning capacity with due consideration for the insured's current state of health, education and former occupation. Dyslexia and other conditions that are not caused by illness or accident are not included in the assessment of the reduction of earning capacity.

When the earning capacity is assessed for the first time, the reduced earning capacity is assessed in relation to the insured's current occupation (occupational cover). If the insured does not return to the current occupation no later than 24 months after the first sick day, Euro Accident will assess the general earning capacity. The general earning capacity means the earning capacity in relation to both the insured's current occupation and other occupations, solely restricted by the insured's health conditions. The granting of public disability pension or flexjob and other public benefits or contributions does not involve a right to payment of insurance benefits since these are granted according to other rules.

### 1.5 Right to payment of regular benefits and waiting period

The insured is entitled to payment of regular benefits if the insured's earning capacity during the policy period is reduced to 50% or less of full earning capacity due to illness or accident.

The insurance benefit is paid from the date where the earning capacity has been reduced without interruption to an extent that is covered under the insurance for longer than the waiting period applicable to the insurance. The waiting period is specified in the insurance certificate.

It is a prerequisite for payment of the benefit that the insurance is paid and effective until the end of the waiting period.

It is also a prerequisite for payment that the insured participates in the Danish public programme and receives social benefits from this according to entitlement. Euro Accident must be informed immediately if the public system chooses to grant, change or stop payment of public benefits and contributions of any kind. This also applies if other income changes.

It is a prerequisite for payment that the insured is under medical supervision during the period of illness and that the insured follows the physician's and Euro Accident's recommendations, which are prepared in consultation with a physician.

Payment ceases when the insured's earning capacity is restored to a degree where the conditions for payment are no longer fulfilled – but no later than the agreed time of termination in the insurance agreement. Euro Accident is entitled to carry out usual follow-up.

#### **1.5.1 Dangerous secondary occupation**

The insurance does not cover injuries sustained during any dangerous secondary occupation, such as fireman and guard duty. This applies regardless of the size of the fee

#### **1.5.2 Stays abroad during an illness**

If the insured leaves Denmark during an ongoing illness, the insurance entitles the insured to payment for loss of earning capacity if continued loss of earning capacity has been documented by a physical examination by a physician appointed by Euro Accident before the trip. Euro Accident may require the insured to undergo a physical examination in Denmark with a physician selected by Euro Accident if Euro Accident assesses that this is necessary in connection with payment of benefits during an ongoing illness.

It is also a prerequisite for payment that the insured participates in the Danish public programme and receives social benefits from this according to entitlement. Euro Accident must be informed immediately if the public system chooses to grant, change or stop payment of public benefits and contributions of any kind. This also applies if other income changes.

### **1.6 Inbound and outbound expatriates**

Inbound and outbound expatriates under a corporate insurance agreement are covered on the same terms as other employees.

### **1.7 Payment to the insured's employer**

It may be agreed that the insurance benefit is paid to the insured's employer as long as the insured receives a full salary. The employer receives the fixed insurance benefit, which cannot, however, exceed the salary payment. Social benefits and contributions etc. paid to the employer are deducted from the payment.

### **1.8 Period of payment of benefits**

Regular benefits may be paid from the year in which the insured reaches the age of 16 and until the end of the month in which the insured reaches the age of 67, unless otherwise agreed. Payment of benefit ceases at the agreed expiry age, at the latest. Euro Accident may grant insurance benefits for a limited period.

### **1.9 Recurrent loss of earning capacity and waiting period**

If, within 12 months after the end of a payment period with regular benefits, the insured once more loses the earning capacity due to the same illness or accident, the previous waiting period is deducted in the calculation of the new waiting period. The previous period will also be deducted where the assessment in relation to the current occupation (occupational cover) has been used in the calculation of the new period in the current occupation.

### **1.10 Disability lump sum benefit**

The insured is entitled to payment of disability lump sum benefit when the insured's general earning capacity in any occupation is permanently reduced to 50% or less of full earning capacity, see clause 1.4.

### **1.11 The insurance benefit**

The size of the insurance benefit is specified in the insurance certificate.

The insurance benefit applicable at the time when the insured is entitled to the benefit will be paid.

Regular benefits are determined based on the information provided by the policyholder and the insured on earned income and/or wage compensation. As a main rule, Euro Accident disregards overtime pay and similar remuneration if this is not paid on a regular basis.

If the insured has earned income and/or receives wage compensation, Euro Accident effects payment up to the insurance benefit. The insured thus receives the insurance benefit with deduction of earned income and wage compensation.

If the insured is entitled to payment of regular benefits, he/she is also entitled to waiver of premium for the insurance premium.

#### **1.11.1 50% payment on loss of earning capacity due to physical work**

The rules on 50% payment apply to individual insureds

If the insured loses earning capacity to a degree covered by the insurance because of the insured performing physical work, the insurance will cover 50% of the amount payable. This does not include injuries occurred during spare time activities.

### **1.12 Increase of the insurance benefit**

The insurance benefit may be increased according to Euro Accident's rules for taking out insurance and any provisions in the corporate insurance agreement.

The conditions for increasing the insurance benefit may vary during the policy period.

It is a condition for increase of the insurance benefit that the insured may provide satisfactory health information at the time of the increase.

The increase of the insurance benefit takes effect from the date stated in the application provided that

- the insurance may be taken out under the current rules, and
- Euro Accident has received all necessary information.

If, under the current rules, there is a requirement for satisfactory health information and/or a physical examination, and as a result of this cover can only be established subject to clause and/or increased premium, the increase will not become effective until the clause and/or premium increase has been accepted by the insured and the policyholder.

### **1.13 Indexation**

The insurance benefit is indexed annually at 1 January according to the net price index of Statistics Denmark, but maximum 5%.

If a period of benefit payments starts within 12 months after the expiry of a payment period that has itself lasted longer than 12 months, the insurance benefit is indexed as had the two payment periods been in direct continuation of each other.

### **1.14 Overcompensation**

The insurance on loss of earning capacity must compensate for the loss of earned income. Overcompensation means that the insured's total income in connection with the loss of earning capacity – including any wage compensations received by the insured and payments from other insurance companies etc. – is higher than the insured's insurance benefit with Euro Accident.

If, during the policy period, it becomes known that the insured is overcompensated, Euro Accident is entitled to reduce the insurance benefit. The insurance benefit may also be reduced during an ongoing period of incapacity for work.

The reduction of the insurance benefit takes effect from the time when Euro Accident gives notification of the reduction.

If the insurance benefit is reduced, the premium is calculated based on the reduced insurance benefit. Premium already paid is not repaid.

The policyholder is obliged to repay any excess insurance benefit paid.