



E.R.I.S.A Bond Application Form

Important notice

“Important notes regarding the completion of this proposal form.

1. Important – New Duty to Make a Fair Presentation of the Risk/Disclose Material information

From 12 August 2016 the duty of disclosure for commercial Insurance contracts changes with the implementation of the Insurance Act 2015 (“the Act”).

For risks incepting or renewing on or after 12 August 2016 you will have a new duty to make “a fair presentation of the risk”. To meet this duty you still need to disclose all material information to insurers which is known to you (or which ought to be known to you). Information is material if it would influence the judgement of a prudent insurer in establishing the premium or determining whether to underwrite the risk and, if so, on what terms. Material information does not necessarily have to actually increase the risk of the insurance under consideration.

Under the Act you will be deemed to know information if it is known to any individuals in the categories below:

- (a) anyone within your business in a senior management or decision-making role, and
- (b) anyone responsible for arranging the insurances,

Furthermore, under the Act, you “ought to know” what should reasonably have been revealed by a reasonable search for information held internally or externally (including by any third parties to whom services are outsourced, consultants and agents). -

In order to be able to argue that you have satisfied the duty, should an insurer allege that you have not, you must now do the following:

1. Carefully consider who are the individuals who may fall into categories (a) or (b) above, record this in writing and explain your reasoning;
2. Make enquiries of those individuals as to whether they are aware of any material information (having explained to them what this means);
3. Record the results of these enquiries in writing; and
4. Consider whether any material information could be held anywhere other than with the individuals identified at (a) and (b). If so, you will need to carry out a reasonable search. This could mean making enquiries of individuals or may in some circumstances mean having to carry out an electronic and/or physical search of records.

It is important to bear in mind that if material information is held by third parties such as accountants or lawyers, or internally by branch offices, even if it is not known to the individuals you have identified at paragraphs (a) and (b), it may need to be disclosed. Please note that you must not rely on information that may be held by us in relation to other policies that we may place on your behalf. You must ensure that all relevant information is provided to us for each and every policy that we place on your behalf. We accept no liability to you in this respect.

Your enquiries must cover all relevant group companies, branch offices etc. and the relevant personnel within them. You must ensure you make a full written record of the search made and the responses provided to ensure that you have evidence in the event of any claim being made. In completing this proposal form for your (Re)insurer(s), the accuracy and completeness of all answers, statements and /or information is your responsibility and it is of paramount importance that all relevant information is provided and that it is accurate. If you become aware of any material information that you supplied before the contract of insurance is finalised is incorrect or has been omitted, you should inform us immediately. If you are unsure if information is material you should disclose it.

What are the consequences of not making a fair presentation of the risk?

Under the Act, in the event that there is a breach of duty to make a fair presentation of the risk, the remedies available to insurers will vary dependent on whether the breach is deliberate or reckless or otherwise. For deliberate or reckless breaches the insurer may avoid the contract, refuse all claims and retain the premium paid.

For other, non-fraudulent or non-reckless, breaches the remedy will depend on what the insurer would have done had a fair presentation of the risk been made. If the insurer would not have accepted the risk he can avoid the contract but must refund premiums paid. If the insurer would have accepted the risk on other terms, the contract is to be treated as if those terms applied. In the event that a higher premium would have been charged, any claims payments can be reduced proportionately. This latter provision is especially important because if insurers can show that they would have charged only a modest additional premium, the impact on a claim could be disproportionately large.

For certain policies the insurer may change the remedies available to them from those described above. In such circumstances we will inform you of the changes and what this means for you.

2. **Presentation** This proposal form must be completed in ink by an authorised individual or principal of the firm. **All** questions must be answered. If there is insufficient space to provide answers, additional information should be provided on the firm's headed paper. Please answer all questions fully and avoid answers such as "As last year", or "As already provided to...." or similar. Where available brochures, standard contract conditions, agreements and letters of appointment should be provided. **Failure to present insurers with information in an appropriate manner may adversely influence the ability of insurers to offer terms and for you to evidence that a fair presentation of the risk has been made to insurers.**
3. **Guidance** If in doubt as to the meaning of any question contained within this proposal form or the issues raised in (1) or (2) above, please contact a member of your servicing team."

If the Proposer or any individual wishes to contact Indemnifi Advisory regarding their online submission, then please contact info@indemnifi.co.uk

Complete Form

Fraud Warnings and Privacy Notice

Fraud Warnings

Any person who knowingly presents a false or fraudulent claim for payment of a loss or benefit or knowingly presents false information in an application for insurance is guilty of a crime and may be subject to fines and confinement in prison.

APPLICABLE IN ALABAMA

Any person who knowingly presents a false or fraudulent claim for payment of a loss or benefit or who knowingly presents false information in an application for insurance is guilty of a crime and may be subject to restitution, fines or confinement in prison, or any combination thereof.

APPLICABLE IN ARKANSAS, LOUISIANA AND WEST VIRGINIA

Any person who knowingly presents a false or fraudulent claim for payment of a loss or benefit or knowingly presents false information in an application for insurance is guilty of a crime and may be subject to fines and confinement in prison.

APPLICABLE IN CALIFORNIA

For your protection California law requires the following to appear on this form. Any person who knowingly presents false or fraudulent information to obtain or amend insurance coverage or to make a claim for the payment of a loss is guilty of a crime and may be subject to fines and confinement in state prison.

APPLICABLE IN COLORADO

It is unlawful to knowingly provide false, incomplete, or misleading facts or information to an insurance company for the purpose of defrauding or attempting to defraud the company. Penalties may include imprisonment, fines, denial of insurance, and civil damages. Any insurance company or agent of an insurance company who knowingly provides false, incomplete, or misleading facts or information to a policyholder or claimant for the purpose of defrauding or attempting to defraud the policyholder or claimant with regard to a settlement of award payable from insurance proceeds shall be reported to the Colorado Division of Insurance within the Department of Regulatory Agencies.

APPLICABLE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WARNING: It is a crime to provide false or misleading information to an insurer for the purpose of defrauding the insurer or any other person. Penalties include imprisonment and/or fines. In addition, an insurer may deny insurance benefits, if false information materially related to a claim was provided by the applicant.

APPLICABLE IN FLORIDA

Any person who knowingly and with intent to injure, defraud, or deceive any insurer files a statement of claim or an application containing any false, incomplete, or misleading information is guilty of a felony of the third degree.

APPLICABLE IN HAWAII

For your protection, Hawaii law requires you to be informed that presenting a fraudulent claim for payment of a loss or benefit is a crime punishable by fines or imprisonment, or both.

APPLICABLE IN KANSAS

Any person who, knowingly and with intent to defraud, presents, causes to be presented or prepares with knowledge or belief that it will be presented to or by an insurer, purported insurer, broker or any agent thereof, any written statement as part of, or in support of, an application for the issuance of, or the rating of an insurance policy for personal or commercial insurance, or a claim for payment or other benefit pursuant to an insurance policy for commercial or personal insurance which such person knows to contain materially false information concerning any fact material thereto; or conceals, for the purpose of misleading, information concerning any fact material thereto commits a fraudulent insurance act.

APPLICABLE IN KENTUCKY

Any person who knowingly and with intent to defraud any insurance company or other person files an application for insurance containing any materially false information or conceals, for the purpose of misleading, information concerning any fact material thereto commits a fraudulent insurance act, which is a crime.

APPLICABLE IN MAINE

It is a crime to knowingly provide false, incomplete or misleading information to an insurance company for the purpose of defrauding the company. Penalties may include imprisonment, fines or denial of insurance benefits.

Fraud Warnings and Privacy Notice

APPLICABLE IN MARYLAND

Any person who knowingly or willfully presents a false or fraudulent claim for payment of a loss or benefit or who knowingly or willfully presents false information in an application for insurance is guilty of a crime and may be subject to fines and confinement in prison.

APPLICABLE IN MINNESOTA

Any person who files a claim with intent to defraud or helps commit a fraud against an insurer is guilty of a crime.

APPLICABLE IN NEW JERSEY

Any person who includes any false or misleading information on an application for an insurance policy is subject to criminal and civil penalties.

APPLICABLE IN OHIO

Any person who, with intent to defraud or knowing that he/she is facilitating a fraud against an insurer, submits an application or files a claim containing a false or deception statement is guilty of insurance fraud.

APPLICABLE IN OKLAHOMA

WARNING: Any person who knowingly, and with intent to injure, defraud or deceive any insurer, makes any claim for the proceeds of an insurance policy containing any false, incomplete or misleading information is guilty of a felony.

APPLICABLE IN OREGON

Material misstatements, misrepresentations, omissions or concealments by an insured that are fraudulent or material to the insurance contract, the risk assumed, or the interests of an insurer and are relied upon by an insurer may result in policy rescission, cancellation, or denial of claim.

APPLICABLE IN TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA AND WASHINGTON

It is a crime to knowingly provide false, incomplete or misleading information to an insurance company for the purpose of defrauding the company. Penalties include imprisonment, fines or denial of insurance benefits.

APPLICABLE IN VERMONT

Any person who knowingly presents a false statement in an application for insurance may be guilty of a criminal offense and subject to penalties under state law.

NOTICE TO NEW YORK APPLICANTS:

Any person who knowingly and with intent to defraud any insurance company or other person files an application for insurance or statement of claim containing any materially false information or conceals for the purpose of misleading, information concerning any fact material thereto, commits a fraudulent insurance act, which is a crime, and shall also be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed five thousand dollars and the stated value of the claim for each such violation.

FACTS

WHAT DOES INDEMNIFI ADVISORY DO WITH YOUR PERSONAL INFORMATION?

Why?	Financial companies choose how they share your personal information. Federal law gives consumers the right to limit some but not all sharing. Federal law also requires us to tell you how we collect, share, and protect your personal information. Please read this notice carefully to understand what we do.
What?	The types of personal information we collect and share depend on the product or service you have with us. This information may include: ■ Account and transaction information; ■ Contact and demographic information; ■ Financial information; ■ Claims information; and ■ Credit history.
How?	All financial companies need to share customers' personal information to run their everyday business. In the section below, we list the reasons financial companies can share their customers' personal information; the reasons Indemnifi Advisory chooses to share; and whether you can limit this sharing.

Reasons we can share your personal information	Does Indemnifi Advisory share?	Can you limit this sharing?
For our everyday business purposes— such as to process your transactions, maintain your account(s), respond to court orders and legal investigations, or report to credit bureaus	Yes	No
For our marketing purposes— to offer our products and services to you	Yes	No
For joint marketing with other financial companies	Yes	No
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes— information about your transactions and experiences	Yes	No
For our affiliates' everyday business purposes— information about your creditworthiness	Yes	Yes
For our affiliates to market to you	Yes	Yes
For nonaffiliates to market to you	No	N/A

To limit our sharing	■ Email us at info@indemnifiadvisory.com Please note: When you are <i>no longer</i> our customer, we continue to share your information as described in this notice. However, you can contact us at any time to limit our sharing.
Questions?	Send us an email at info@indemnifiadvisory.com .

Who we are

Who is providing this notice?

IndemniFI Advisory Limited

What we do

How does IndemniFI Advisory protect my personal information?

To protect your personal information from unauthorized access and use, we maintain reasonable administrative, technical and physical safeguards designed to protect your personal information against accidental, unlawful or unauthorized destruction, loss, alteration, access, disclosure or use.

How does IndemniFI Advisory collect my personal information?

We collect your personal information, for example, when you:

- Sign up for and use our services, including when you choose to provide us with your information online or offline;
- Interact with our website and mobile applications;
- Obtain an insurance product from us through a broker, where we may collect personal information from your broker in order to prepare your quote and/or your insurance policy; and/or
- Submit an insurance claim, so we can properly handle your claim.

We may also collect your personal information from others, such as credit bureaus, affiliates, or other companies.

Why can't I limit all sharing?

Federal law gives you the right to limit only:

- sharing for affiliates' everyday business purposes—information about your creditworthiness;
- affiliates from using your information to market to you; and
- sharing for nonaffiliates to market to you.

State laws and individual companies may give you additional rights to limit sharing.

What happens when I limit sharing for an account I hold jointly with someone else?

Your choices will apply to everyone on your account.

Definitions

Affiliates

Companies related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.

Nonaffiliates

Companies not related by common ownership or control. They can be financial and nonfinancial companies.

Joint marketing

A formal agreement between nonaffiliated financial companies that together market financial products or services to you.

- *Our joint marketing partners include categories of companies such as insurance companies.*

Other important information

For more information, please review our privacy policy, located at <https://www.indemnifiadvisory.com/privacy-policy/>.