

## CRIME INSURANCE POLICY

Every company is a potential breeding ground for white collar crime. Often, the offences may seem very minimal. Over time, however, these can amount to significant losses for an organisation. The best protection against this threat is a strong system of internal controls allied with the robust, comprehensive coverage provided by HDFC ERGO's Crime Insurance.

### TYPICAL LOSSES

- Theft by employees or management, including direct theft of cash or business assets, making false claims expenses or payroll fraud
- Collusion between employee and a third party receiving bribes or commissions from a supplier for awarding of a contract, failure of an employee to disclose financial interest in a transaction
- Computer fraud such as diverting funds from bank accounts, stealing intellectual property, posing as a legitimate business on the Internet and obtaining payment for goods or services

### POLICY FEATURES

- **Employee Theft Coverage:** Loss of money, securities or other property by theft or forgery by an identifiable employee of the Insured
- **Premises Coverage:** Losses from destruction, disappearance or wrongful abstraction or computer theft of money or securities from the Insured premises by third parties
- **Transit Coverage:** Losses sustained due to the destruction, disappearance or abstraction of money and securities outside the Insured's premises by a third party, while being conveyed by the Insured, an armoured motor vehicle company or any person authorized by the Insured
- **Depositors Forgery Coverage:** Losses from instruments such as cheques fraudulently drawn on Insured's accounts by a third party
- **Computer Fraud Coverage:** An extension to cover losses sustained by the Insured due to computer fraud by a third party including cover for expenses incurred by the Insured due to a computer violation

### WHO IS COVERED?

The policy covers the organisation identified as the Insured and its subsidiaries.

### KEY EXCLUSIONS

- Losses due to war, civil war, insurrection. Rebellion, revolution, military action or governmental intervention or expropriation
- Losses caused or contributed to by the theft or fraud of the Insured's partner
- Loss involving the cost of reproducing any information contained in lost or damaged manuscripts, records, accounts, etc.
- Expenses incurred by the Insured in establishing existence or amount of any covered loss
- Loss of Income
- Loss of trade secrets
- Fees or expenses in prosecuting or defending any legal proceedings
- Loss, unless reported, in accordance with the provision of the policy regarding notification of loss or within one (1) year of voluntary liquidation/ dissolution of the Insured

### SECTION 41 OF INSURANCE ACT 1938 (PROHIBITION OF REBATES)

No person shall allow or offer to allow, either directly or indirectly, as an inducement to any person to take or renew or continue an insurance in respect of any kind of risk relating to lives or property in India, any rebate of the whole or part of the commission payable or any rebate of premium shown on the policy, nor shall any person taking out or renewing or continuing a policy accept any rebate, except such rebate as may be allowed in accordance with the published prospectus or tables of the insurers.

Any person making default in complying with the provision of this section shall be liable for a penalty which may extend to ₹10 Lakh.