

# QUEBEC AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE POLICY FORM

(Q.P.F.) No. 1

Owners' Form

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## INTRODUCTION

The following is to provide general explanations concerning the insurance contract to make it easier to understand. These explanations must not be used to create any right or coverage.

In case of any ambiguity or discrepancy between the introduction and the laws applicable to the insurance contract, the terms of the laws will prevail.

### 1. DOCUMENTS INCLUDED IN INSURANCE CONTRACT

The following documents form part of the insurance contract:

- This document, i.e., the "Quebec Automobile Insurance Policy Form (Q.P.F.) No. 1 – *Owners' Form*," a standard document approved by the Autorité des marchés financiers.

Note that the "*Declarations*" section of this insurance policy contains information specific to the **named insured**.

- The **endorsements** listed in Item 4, "*Declarations*."

Below is useful information to help understand the insurance contract:

- Refer to the "*Table of Contents*" to see how the insurance contract is structured and to locate specific information.
- Words and expressions in bold throughout this document and in the **endorsements** are explained in the "*Definitions*" section. Note that the **endorsements** may include their own definitions.
- The insurance contract should be read as a whole. Consequently, clauses should be interpreted as they relate to each other and considering the entire insurance contract.
- Coverages described in Section A and Section B are different and apply separately.
- Words in the singular include the plural.

### 2. OBLIGATION TO INFORM INSURER

Both before the contract is made and after, any and all information that may influence the risk must be reported to the **insurer**. Such information must also be reported upon renewal of the insurance contract.

In case of doubt over the obligation to report specific information, it is advisable to contact the **insurer**.

Among other information, the following must be reported:

- Any change in the use of the **described vehicle**.
- If any persons other than the **named insured** drive the **described vehicle**.
- Any automobile accident or any **loss** that occurred in the past.
- Any conviction for an offence under the *Highway Safety Code*.
- Any criminal conviction.
- Any change or addition to the **described vehicle**.
- Any change to the personal circumstances of the **named insured** or drivers.

The obligation to inform the **insurer** is detailed in Article 5, "*General conditions*."

## SECTION A: Coverage for civil liability arising from property damage and bodily injury caused to another person (*Mandatory insurance*)

### 1. INSURED PERSONS

The persons insured under Section A are as follows:

- the **named insured**;
- any person who drives an insured vehicle; and
- any person who uses an insured vehicle. Any person who operates a part of an insured vehicle is deemed to be using that vehicle.

The legal representatives and succession of such persons are also insured.

A person who steals or assists in stealing an insured vehicle is not insured.

### 2. INSURED VEHICLES

Unless the context indicates otherwise, the expression "insured vehicle" under Section A refers to the following:

- A. **Described vehicle.**
- B. **Vehicle of which the named insured has recently become the owner**, subject to the conditions set out in that definition.
- C. **Temporary replacement vehicle**, subject to the conditions set out in that definition.
- D. **Vehicle of which the named insured is not the owner**, subject to the conditions set out in that definition.
- E. **Trailer or semi-trailer of which the named insured is the owner**, subject to the conditions set out in that definition.
- F. Trailer or semi-trailer of which the **named insured** is not the **owner** and that is used with a **vehicle** insured under the insurance contract.

### 3. PRINCIPAL COVERAGE

#### 3.1 Description of principal coverage

Section A covers the following risk: the financial consequences that an insured person may incur if held civilly liable for **damage** caused to **another person** by an insured vehicle.

The insured person's civil liability must arise from the fact that he or she is the **owner** of the vehicle or was driving or using it.

#### 3.2 Clarification concerning damage

##### 3.2.1 Damage caused to trailers or semi-trailers of which insured persons are not the owners

When **damage** is caused to a trailer or semi-trailer of which an insured person is not the **owner** and:

- the trailer or semi-trailer is attached to a **motor vehicle used for personal purposes** and insured under this Section A; or
- it is not attached to a **motor vehicle used for personal purposes**, provided that it is usually attached to such a vehicle;

the financial consequences suffered by the insured person will be covered if the trailer or semi-trailer is not designed or used either to carry passengers or for demonstration, sales, office or dwelling purposes.

##### 3.2.2 Damage under the Direct Compensation Agreement

When **property damage** is caused to an insured person and if the *Direct Compensation Agreement* made in accordance with the *Automobile Insurance Act* applies, this damage will be covered under Section A.

##### 3.2.3 Damage caused to another named insured

When a **named insured** suffers **damage** caused by another **named insured**, the person who suffers the **damage** will be deemed to be **another person** and may therefore be indemnified by the **insurer** under Section A.

### 4. ADDITIONAL COVERAGES

When the principal coverage applies, Section A will include the following additional coverages:

#### 4.1 Protection and defence of insured persons' interests

When a **loss** is reported, the **insurer** will protect the interests and assume the defence of the insured persons.

The **insurer** is free to act as it wishes with regard to investigation, transaction or settlement.

However, the **insurer** may not raise any legal defence prohibited to insurers where the **loss** occurred.

#### 4.2 Bearing certain costs related to legal action

When an insured person is sued, the **insurer** will bear

- the costs and expenses arising from the lawsuit; and
- any interest on the **amount of insurance**.

#### 4.3 Reimbursement of medical treatment

When **another person** suffers **bodily injury**, the **insurer** will reimburse expenses incurred by an insured person for immediately necessary medical treatment.

#### 4.4 Bearing costs claimed by municipality

The **insurer** bears the costs claimed from the **named insured** by a municipality under the *Act respecting municipal taxation* and its regulations, if its fire protection service was called to prevent or fight any fire in an insured vehicle.

### 5. EXCLUSIONS

The following are excluded from coverage under Section A:

- A. Any **bodily injury** when compensation is provided under:
- the *Automobile Insurance Act*,
  - *An Act respecting industrial accidents and occupational diseases*, or
  - the *Crime Victims Compensation Act*.

However, if the *Automobile Insurance Act* does not apply, coverage will be provided.

- B. Any liability imposed under a worker's compensation act.
- C. Any **bodily injury** caused to a person who is employed by an insured person and who is engaged in the operation or repair of an insured vehicle.
- D. Any **damage** caused to a person who is engaged in a **garage business** while the insured vehicle is in the person's custody.
- E. Any **loss** that occurs while the insured vehicle is:
- leased to **another person**;
  - used as a taxicab, sightseeing vehicle, bus, coach or other chauffeur-driven vehicle;
  - used to carry explosives;
  - used to carry radioactive material for research, education, development, industrial or other related purposes.

The **insurer** may accept to insure the above situations by specifying them in "*Declarations*" or by way of an **endorsement**.

### 6. INDEMNITY PAYABLE BY INSURER

#### 6.1 General rule

The indemnity payable by the **insurer** may not be greater than the **amount of insurance**, plus any expenses described under the additional coverages. This rule applies even if:

- there are more than one insured person or multiple interests;
- more than one person suffers **damage**;
- more than one insured person is civilly liable for **damage** arising from one and the same **loss**; and
- if damage differs in nature.

If more than one insured person are civilly liable for **damage** arising from one and the same **loss** and the **amount of insurance** is insufficient, the **named insured** will be given priority for coverage.

#### 6.2 Adjustment of amount of insurance by law

If the **amount of insurance** is less than the minimum amount prescribed by the applicable laws regarding motor vehicle insurance which are in force where the **loss** occurred, the **amount of insurance** will be adjusted to comply with this minimum requirement.

#### 6.3 Cases where insured persons must refund indemnity

If the **insurer** is required to indemnify **another person** under a legal provision regarding motor vehicle insurance and the **insurer** was not otherwise required to do so under the

insurance contract, the insured persons agree to refund such indemnity to the **insurer**, upon request.

#### 6.4 Limitation of amount of insurance for nuclear hazard

If **damage** arose out of the occurrence of a **nuclear hazard**, the applicable **amount of insurance** will be limited to the minimum amount prescribed by either of the following laws, depending on the type of **motor vehicle** involved in the **loss**:

- Automobile Insurance Act; or
- An Act Respecting Off-highway Vehicles.

#### 6.5 Specific rules for vehicle of which the named insured has recently become the owner

- A. The **vehicle of which the named insured has recently become the owner** will benefit from the same coverage as the **described vehicle**.
- B. If the **named insured** has more than one **described vehicle** insured with the **insurer**, under one or more insurance contracts, the vehicle of which he or she has recently become the owner will be insured to the extent of the least of existing coverages on all such other vehicles.

#### 6.6 Specific rules for temporary replacement vehicle

- A. Any civil liability insurance contract issued to the **owner** of a **temporary replacement vehicle** applies first.
- B. This Section A will apply only if the insurance of that **owner** is insufficient,
- up to the **amount of insurance** on the **described vehicle**, and
  - only for the amount exceeding the obligation of the **owner's insurer**.

If the **named insured** has more than one **described vehicle** insured with the **insurer**, under one or more insurance contracts, the highest **amount of insurance** on those vehicles will apply.

#### 6.7 Specific rules for vehicle of which named insured is not the owner

- A. Any civil liability insurance contract issued to the **owner** of a **vehicle of which the named insured is not the owner** applies first.
- B. This Section A will apply only if the insurance of that **owner** is insufficient,
- up to the **amount of insurance** on the **described vehicle**, and
  - only for the amount exceeding the obligation of the **owner's insurer**.

If the **named insured** has more than one **described vehicle** insured with the **insurer**, under one or more insurance contracts, the highest **amount of insurance** on those vehicles will apply.

- C. For the four exceptions described in the definition of **vehicle of which the named insured is not the owner** and subject to the conditions set out therein, the **amount of insurance** is limited to the minimum amount prescribed by either of the following laws, depending on the type of **motor vehicle** involved in the **loss**:
- Automobile Insurance Act; or
  - An Act Respecting Off-highway Vehicles.

#### 6.8 Specific rules for trailers or semi-trailers attached to a motor vehicle

- A. When one or more trailers or semi-trailers are attached to a **motor vehicle**, they will be held to be one and the same vehicle.

This rule means that, if **damage** is caused by the **motor vehicle**, trailer or semi-trailer, a single **amount of insurance** will apply, namely, the highest amount.

- B. The same rule will apply if the vehicles are insured under different insurance contracts with the **insurer**.

C. For the four exceptions described in the definition of **vehicle of which the named insured is not the owner** and subject to the conditions set out therein, the **amount of insurance** is limited to the minimum amount prescribed by either of the following laws, depending on the type of **motor vehicle** involved in the **loss**:

- *Automobile Insurance Act*; or
- *An Act Respecting Off-highway Vehicles*.

6.9 Specific rules for insured vehicle in custody of a person engaged in a garage business

When **damage** is caused by an insured vehicle in the custody of a **garage business** at the time of **loss**:

A. The insurance contract of the person who engages in a **garage business** and in whose custody the vehicle has been placed applies first, provided such contract covers the person's civil liability without expressly designating the vehicles that are insured.

B. This Section A only applies if such person's insurance is insufficient,

- up to the applicable **amount of insurance**, and
- only for the amount exceeding the obligation of that person's insurer.

## 7. REPRESENTATION MANDATE

The insured persons authorize the **insurer** to represent them in any lawsuit brought against them in Canada or the United States.

The lawsuit must arise from the fact that the insured person is the **owner** of the insured vehicle or from the insured person having been driving or using it.

This representation mandate includes the right for the **insurer** to appear on behalf of the insured persons and to assume their defence.

The insured persons renounce their right to withdraw this mandate from the **insurer** without the **insurer's** consent.

## SECTION B: Coverage for damage to insured vehicles (Optional insurance)

### 1. INSURED PERSON

The insured person under Section B is the **named insured**.

*To determine which persons are insured when a **temporary replacement vehicle** is involved in a **loss**, refer to Article 5, Section B.*

### 2. INSURED VEHICLES

Unless the context indicates otherwise, the expression "insured vehicle" under Section B refers to the following vehicles:

- A. **Described vehicle.**  
B. **Vehicle of which the named insured has recently become the owner**, subject to the conditions set out in that definition.

### 3. PRINCIPAL COVERAGE

#### 3.1 Description of principal coverage

Section B covers:

- any direct and accidental **damage** to an insured vehicle or its equipment and accessories; and
- the disappearance of an insured vehicle or its equipment and accessories.

The **damage** or disappearance must result from the occurrence of a peril covered by the applicable protection.

#### 3.2 Description of protections

*To determine which protection applies, refer to Item 4, "Declarations."*

##### 3.2.1 Protection 1 – "All perils" coverage

This protection covers **damage** caused by any type of peril. However, perils and **damage** as listed in Article 6, Section B are excluded.

#### 3.2.2 Protection 2 – Coverage against perils of collision and upset

This protection covers **damage** caused by the perils of collision and upset.

"Collision" includes:

- any collision between an insured vehicle and the ground;
- any collision between two vehicles attached to each other; and
- any collision between an insured vehicle and a person or an animal.

"Upset" of an insured vehicle may be partial or total.

However, perils and **damage** as listed in Article 6, Section B are excluded.

#### 3.2.3 Protection 3 - Coverage against perils other than collision or upset

This protection covers **damage** caused by perils other than collision or upset.

Coverage includes **damage** caused by the following perils:

- the perils listed in Protection 4;
- falling or flying objects;
- malicious mischief; and
- projectiles.

Like Protection 2, this protection also covers **damage** caused by a collision between an insured vehicle and a person or an animal.

However, perils and **damage** as listed in Article 6, Section B are excluded.

#### 3.2.4 Protection 4 - Coverage against specific perils

This protection only covers **damage** caused by the following perils:

- attempted theft;
- civil commotion;
- earthquakes;
- explosions;
- falling or forced landing of aircraft or parts of aircraft;
- fire;
- hail;
- lightning;
- riots;
- rising water;
- stranding, sinking, burning, derailment or collision of any vehicle or vessel in or upon which an insured vehicle is being transported;
- theft; and
- windstorms.

However, perils and **damage** as listed in Article 6, Section B are excluded.

## 4. ADDITIONAL COVERAGES

When the principal coverage applies, Section B will include the following additional coverages:

#### 4.1 Travel expenses due to theft of insured vehicle

If an insured vehicle is covered by Protection 1, Protection 3 or Protection 4 and can no longer be used by the **named insured** due to theft of the entire vehicle, the **insurer** will reimburse any expenses incurred for:

- leasing of **temporary replacement vehicle**;
- public transportation; and
- use of taxicab.

Upon submission of receipts, the above expenses will be reimbursed up to a maximum of \$40 a day and \$1,200 per **loss**.

This coverage only applies to expenses incurred 72 hours or more after the theft has been reported to the police or the **insurer**, even if the insurance contract has expired since the **loss**.

Expenses will no longer be eligible for reimbursement once:

- the insured vehicle has been replaced, or repaired if it was found damaged; or
- a settlement agreement for the **loss** has been reached before the insured vehicle is replaced or repaired.

#### 4.2 Bearing costs claimed by municipality

The **insurer** bears the costs claimed from the **named insured** by a municipality under the *Act respecting municipal taxation* and its regulations, if its fire protection service was called to prevent or fight any fire in an insured vehicle.

#### 4.3 Bearing other costs

The **insurer** will bear the following costs when the **named insured** is civilly liable:

- general average costs;
- salvage costs; and
- customs duties of Canada and the United States.

### 5. COVERAGE FOR TEMPORARY REPLACEMENT VEHICLES

The **insurer** will indemnify the **named insured** and the driver of a **temporary replacement vehicle** against the financial consequences they may incur when they are civilly liable for:

- direct and accidental **damage** to the vehicle; or
- disappearance of the vehicle.

Civil liability may be contractual or extracontractual.

The following conditions apply:

- the coverage applicable to the **temporary replacement vehicle**, i.e., coverage of the **described vehicle** that it replaces, must include the peril that caused the **damage**; and
- the named insured or the driver must have the care, custody or control of the vehicle.

The additional coverages under Section B do not apply to this coverage. However, the additional coverages under Section A may apply, as the case may be.

Coverage is subject to the exclusions listed in Article 6, Section B.

The indemnity payable by the **insurer** is determined in accordance with the rules set out in Article 8, Section B.

### 6. EXCLUSIONS

The following are excluded from coverage under Section B:

- A. **Damage** to tires, except:
- if **damage** is coincident with other **damage** insured under the same coverage; or
  - in case of fire, theft or malicious mischief insured under the same coverage.
- B. **Damage** caused by:
- breakdown;
  - corrosion;
  - explosion within the combustion chamber;
  - freezing;
  - mechanical failure;
  - normal wear and tear; and
  - rust.

However, the **damage** described above will not be excluded:

- if **damage** is coincident with other **damage** insured under the same coverage; or
  - in case of fire, theft or malicious mischief insured under the same coverage.
- C. For Protection 3 and Protection 4 only, theft committed by one of the following persons:
- a person whose domicile is the same as that of the **named insured**;
  - a person employed by the **named insured** in operating, selling, equipping, repairing, maintaining, servicing, storing, parking or moving an insured vehicle, whether or not the theft occurs in the course of such service or employment.
- D. Conversion, embezzlement, theft or secretion of an insured vehicle by any person in lawful possession of the vehicle under a hypothec, conditional sale, lease agreement or contract of leasing or under any other similar written agreement.
- E. Voluntary parting with title or ownership, with or without breach of trust, fraud or deceitful representation.
- F. Contents of a trailer or a semi-trailer.
- G. Tapes or accessories for use with a tape recorder or tape player, or compact discs, unless in place in a device.
- H. Whether or not war is declared, **damage** caused directly or indirectly by:
- bombardment;
  - civil war;
  - insurrection;
  - invasion;
  - military power;
  - operation of armed forces while engaged in hostilities;
  - rebellion;
  - revolution; and
  - usurped power.

- I. **Damage** caused by a **loss** that occurs while the insured vehicle:
- is leased to **another person**;
  - is used as a taxicab, sightseeing vehicle, bus, coach or any other chauffeur-driven vehicle;
  - is used to carry explosives;
  - is used to carry radioactive material for research, education, development, industrial or other related purposes.

The **insurer** may accept to insure the above situations by specifying them in "*Declarations*" or by way of an **endorsement**.

### 7. DEDUCTIBLE PAYABLE BY NAMED INSURED

The **named insured** must assume the **deductible** for the applicable protection. However, if the **damage** is caused by lightning or fire, the **deductible** will not apply.

*To determine the **deductible** applicable for each of the protections, refer to Item 4, "Declarations", or the **endorsements**, as applicable.*

### 8. INDEMNITY PAYABLE BY INSURER

#### 8.1 General rule

The indemnity payable by the **insurer** is equal to the value of the **damage**, less the **deductible**. It also includes any expenses described under the additional coverages.

*For the rules relating to determination of the value of **damage**, refer to Article 2, "Reporting a loss and submitting a claim."*

#### 8.2 Time of payment

The **insurer** must pay the indemnity:

- within 60 days after the date on which the **named insured** reported the **loss**; or
- within 60 days after receipt by the **insurer** of the information or supporting documents that it requested.

#### 8.3 Specific rules for vehicle of which the named insured has recently become the owner

- A. If a **vehicle of which the named insured has recently become the owner** replaces or is in addition to a sole **described vehicle**:
- coverage will be the same as for the **described vehicle**;
  - the **deductible** will be the same as for the **described vehicle**.
- B. If the vehicle is in addition to more than one **described vehicle** covered under one or more insurance contracts with the **insurer**:
- **damage** will be covered only to the extent that all the **described vehicles** are covered, at the date of **loss**, for the peril that caused the **damage**;
  - the applicable **deductible** will be the highest of all **deductibles** for the protections covering the peril that caused the **damage**.

#### 8.4 Specific rules for temporary replacement vehicle

- A. Any insurance contract issued to the **owner** of the **temporary replacement vehicle** will apply first.
- B. This Section B only applies if:
- the **owner** of the vehicle is not covered for the **damage** caused to his or her vehicle; or
  - the **owner** of the vehicle is covered, but the **deductible** under his or her insurance contract is higher than the **deductible** under this contract. The indemnity under this Section B is then limited to the difference between:
    - the **deductible** payable by the **owner** of the vehicle; and
    - the **deductible** payable for the **described vehicle** that is being replaced by the **temporary replacement vehicle**.

#### 8.5 Specific rules for trailers or semi-trailers attached to a motor vehicle

If one or more trailers or semi-trailers are attached to a **motor vehicle** and the vehicles incur **damage** in the same **loss**:

- the vehicles will be held to be separate vehicles; and
- their own coverage and their own **deductible** will apply.

### GENERAL CONDITIONS

#### 1. LAWS APPLICABLE TO INSURANCE CONTRACT

The insurance contract is governed by the following laws:

- *Civil Code of Quebec*;
- *Code of Civil Procedure of Quebec*;
- *Automobile Insurance Act* and its regulations; and
- *An Act Respecting Off-highway Vehicles*, where applicable.

Some of the general conditions of the insurance contract are a simplified version of the requirements of the above laws. In case of any ambiguity or discrepancy, the terms of the laws will prevail.

#### 2. PLACES WHERE COVERAGE APPLIES

The coverage provided under the insurance contract will apply only if the **loss** occurs:

- in Canada or the United States ; or
- on a vessel or in an aircraft travelling between the seaports and airports of those countries.

The **insurer** may accept, by way of **endorsement**, to cover a **loss** that occurs elsewhere.

#### 3. CONTINUATION OF COVERAGE AFTER A LOSS

A **loss** does not cause the insurance contract to terminate.

#### 4. RULES PERTAINING TO APPLICATION OF INSURANCE CONTRACT WHEN THERE ARE TWO OR MORE DESCRIBED VEHICLES

If there are two or more **described vehicles**, the insurance contract is deemed to apply to each of the vehicles as if a separate contract had been issued for each of them.

### 5. DISCLOSURE TO INSURER

#### 5.1 Initial declaration of risk

The **client** and the insured person if required by the **insurer** are bound to represent the facts known to them that are likely to materially influence an insurer in:

- analyzing the risk;
- deciding whether or not to cover the risk; or
- setting the **insurance premium**.

However, the **client** and the insured person are not required to represent facts known to the **insurer** already or which the **insurer** is presumed to know by their notoriety, unless the **insurer** asks questions in that regard.

#### 5.2 Aggravation of risk

##### 5.2.1 Obligation of insured person

The insured person is required to promptly report to the **insurer** any change that increases the risks specified in the insurance contract.

The facts to be reported must result from events within the control of the insured person. They must also be likely to materially influence an insurer in:

- analyzing the risk;
- deciding whether to continue or terminate the insurance contract; or
- setting the **insurance premium**.

##### 5.2.2 Rights of insurer

Upon being informed of any new facts, the **insurer** may:

- propose a new **insurance premium** to the **named insured** in writing. The **named insured** must then accept and pay the new **insurance premium** within 30 days of the proposal, failing which the insurance contract will terminate; or
- cancel the insurance contract subject to the conditions set out in Article 3, "*Effective date, renewal and expiry of insurance contract.*"

However, if the **insurer** continues to accept payment of the **insurance premium** or if the **insurer** pays an indemnity after a **loss**, the **insurer** will be deemed to have accepted the new facts as reported.

#### 5.3 Consequences of misrepresentation or non-disclosure

##### 5.3.1 Consequences for Section A

###### A. Nullification of Section A

Section A may be nullified at any time at the instance of the **insurer** if:

- (a) the **client** or an insured person:
- has falsely declared any of the information that must be reported, as stated in Articles 5.1 and 5.2 of this section (known as "misrepresentation"); or
  - has voluntarily failed to disclose any of the information referred to in Articles 5.1 and 5.2 of this section (known as "concealment"); and

(b) such misrepresentation or concealment is likely to substantially influence a reasonable insurer in the decision to cover the risk.

###### B. Reduction of indemnity following a loss

If, following a **loss**, the **insurer** fails to establish that the misrepresentation or concealment was likely to

substantially influence a reasonable insurer in the decision to cover the risk, the **insurer** will be required to pay a portion of the indemnity.

The indemnity is calculated in proportion to the **insurance premium** established by the **insurer** before becoming aware of the misrepresentation or concealment, divided by the **insurance premium** that the **insurer** would have established, had the **client** or the insured person provided the information that they were required to disclose.

### 5.3.2 Consequences for Section B

#### A. Nullification of Section B

Section B may be nullified at any time at the instance of the **insurer** if:

- (a) the **client** or an insured person:
  - has falsely declared any of the information that must be reported, as stated in Articles 5.1 and 5.2 of this section (known as “misrepresentation”); or
  - has voluntarily failed to disclose any of the information referred to in Articles 5.1 and 5.2 of this section (known as “concealment”); and
- (b) such misrepresentation or concealment is likely to substantially influence a reasonable insurer in the decision to cover the risk.

Following a **loss**, Section B may be nullified at the instance of the **insurer** even if the **loss** does not result from the risk so misrepresented or concealed.

#### B. Reduction of indemnity following a loss

Following a **loss**, and notwithstanding any misrepresentation or concealment, the **insurer** is required to pay a portion of the indemnity if the **insurer** fails to establish:

- the bad faith of the **named insured** or the **client**; or
- that it would not have covered the risk, had it known the true facts.

The indemnity is calculated in proportion to the **insurance premium** established by the **insurer** before becoming aware of the misrepresentation or concealment, divided by the **insurance premium** that the **insurer** would have established, had the **client** or the insured person provided the information that they were required to disclose.

## 6. BREACH OF WARRANTY

In the event of a breach of warranty aggravating the risk, coverage of the risk subject to the warranty will be suspended.

The suspension will cease when:

- an insured person remedies the breach; or
- the **insurer** gives its consent.

Warranties may be found, among others, in:

- the “*Declarations*” section; and
- the **endorsements**.

## 7. PROHIBITED USE OF INSURED VEHICLE

The insured vehicle may not be driven or operated by the insured persons

- (a) When the insured persons:
  - are under 16 years of age or the legal age to drive; and
  - are not authorized to drive, by law, or qualified to drive or operate the vehicle.
- (b) To make any illicit trade or transportation.

- (c) To participate in a race or speed test.

In addition, the insured persons are not to allow **another person** to use the insured vehicle in the above situations.

## 8. EXAMINATION OF INSURED VEHICLES

At any reasonable time, the **insurer** is entitled to examine the **described vehicle** and its equipment and accessories.

## 9. NOTICE TO INSURER AND NAMED INSURED

Any notice to the **insurer** may be sent by any recognized means of communication to the **insurer** or its authorized representative.

Any notice to the **named insured** may be delivered personally to the **named insured** or by mail to the last known address of the **name insured**.

## REPORTING A LOSS AND SUBMITTING A CLAIM

### 1. WHAT TO DO IN THE EVENT OF A LOSS

#### 1.1 Report information to insurer

##### 1.1.1 Report the loss

Notice must be given to the insurer as soon as an insured person becomes aware of a **loss** that may be covered under the insurance contract.

Any interested person may give such notice to the **insurer**.

Failure to fulfil the obligation to report the **loss** will result in the loss of his or her right to indemnity for the insured person if such failure causes prejudice to the **insurer**.

##### 1.1.2 Report any additional information

When so requested by the **insurer**, the insured person will be required to inform the **insurer** as soon as possible of all the circumstances surrounding the **loss**, including:

- the probable cause of the **loss**;
- the nature and extent of the **damage**;
- the location of the insured vehicle or any other property;
- the rights of **another person**; and
- any other insurance contracts that may apply.

The insured person must also provide the **insurer** with supporting documents and declare under oath that all of the information provided is true.

If, for any serious reason, the insured person is unable to fulfil these obligations as soon as possible, the insured person will be entitled to a reasonable time in which to do so.

If the insured person fails to fulfil these obligations, any interested person may do so on the insured person's behalf.

The insured person must also provide the insurer promptly with a copy of any documents received in connection with a claim, including:

- notices;
- letters; and
- summons and any other legal process.

##### 1.1.3 Consequences of deceitful representations

If a person makes a deceitful representation relating to a **loss**, the person will lose his or her right to an indemnity. The person will lose that right solely with respect to the **damage** caused by the occurrence of the peril to which the deceitful representation relates.

However, if the occurrence of the peril caused **damage** both to property for occupational use and to personal



property, the person will lose his or her right to indemnity solely with respect to the **damage** caused to the class of property to which the deceitful representation relates.

## 1.2 Fulfil obligations relating to insured vehicle

### 1.2.1 Do not abandon insured vehicle

The insured person must not abandon the insured vehicle or any other damaged property without the **insurer's** consent.

### 1.2.2 Facilitate the salvage and examination of the insured vehicle by the insurer

The insured person must facilitate the salvage of the insured vehicle and any other insured property.

The insured person must also facilitate the examination by the **insurer**. This includes allowing the **insurer** and its representatives to visit any premises and examine the insured vehicle and its equipment and accessories.

### 1.2.3 Protect the insured vehicle

The insured person must ensure the protection of the insured vehicle from further loss or **damage**, as far as reasonably possible and at the expense of the **insurer**.

If the insured person fails to fulfil this obligation, any **damage** resulting directly or indirectly will be at the insured person's expense.

### 1.2.4 Do not perform repairs or remove physical evidence

Until the **insurer** has had a reasonable time to examine the insured vehicle, as provided for in Article 8, "*General conditions*":

- no repairs must be made to the vehicle; and
- no physical evidence of the **damage** must be removed from the vehicle.

However, such actions may be taken if

- they are necessary to protect the insured vehicle; or
- the **insurer** gives its consent in writing.

## 1.3 Refrain from commenting on liability and from settling claim

Except at his or her own cost, following a **loss**, the insured person must refrain:

- from commenting on his or her liability; and
- from settling or attempting to settle any claim.

Should an insured person enter into an agreement (called a "transaction") in respect of the **loss**, without the consent of the **insurer**, the **insurer** will not be bound by such agreement.

## 1.4 Cooperate with the insurer

The insured person must cooperate with the **insurer** in the processing of any claim.

## 2. HOW TO CALCULATE VALUE OF DAMAGE

The value of **damage** payable by the **insurer** may not be greater than the "actual cash value" of the insured vehicle.

Once the **named insured** has been indemnified, the **insurer** has the right to recover the damaged property in whole or in part.

### 2.1 Value of damage payable by insurer for repair of insured vehicle

The value of **damage** is determined on the basis of, among other things, the cost of materials at the time of **loss**.

The materials used to repair the insured vehicle, or to replace the damaged parts, must be of like kind and quality, taking into account any kind of depreciation.

#### 2.1.1 Clarification concerning automobile body parts

The **insurer** will determine the cost of materials on the basis of original equipment manufacturer parts if

- the vehicle is less than two years old or has less than 40,000 km; or
- the vehicle is used for commercial purposes and is less than one year old.

In all other instances, the **insurer** may base its determination on the cost of similar automobile body parts. However, the **named insured** may ask for original equipment manufacturer parts, if available, and must then inform the **insurer** accordingly when reporting the **loss**. The **insurer** will then specify the applicable conditions and additional costs that the **named insured** will be required to pay.

#### 2.1.2 Parts out of stock or no longer manufactured

If the materials needed to repair the vehicle include replacement parts that are out of stock or no longer manufactured, the liability of the **insurer** will be limited to the latest list price of original equipment manufacturer parts.

The **insurer** may also take into account any kind of depreciation.

## 2.2 Value of damage payable by insurer for insured vehicle if a total loss

If the insured vehicle is a total loss or constructive total loss, the value of **damage** will be equal to the "actual cash value" of the insured vehicle.

In spite of the total loss or constructive total loss of the insured vehicle, the **named insured** may ask for the vehicle to be restored to the same condition as it was at the time of **loss**.

The **named insured** must provide the **insurer** with supporting evidence to determine the vehicle's condition at the time of **loss**.

In such instance, the **insurer** must accept the request if it considers that the costs are reasonable to restore the vehicle to the condition it was in at the time of **loss**.

## 2.3 Value of damage where insurer may decide to repair, rebuild or replace damaged property

In the absence of arbitration, and subject to the rights of preferred and hypothecary creditors, the **insurer** may decide to repair, rebuild or replace the damaged property with other property of like kind and quality, instead of making a cash payment.

Before repairing, rebuilding or replacing the property, the **insurer** must inform the **named insured** in writing within seven days after receipt of the proof of loss.

In addition, the property must be repaired, rebuilt or replaced within a reasonable amount of time.

## 3. RIGHT OF INSURER AFTER PAYING AN INDEMNITY (*RIGHT OF SUBROGATION*)

### 3.1 General rule

After paying an indemnity, the **insurer** will be subrogated to the rights of the insured person against the person responsible for the **damage**. This means that the rights of the insured person are transferred to the **insurer**.

Subrogation operates up to the amount of the indemnity paid by the **insurer**.

If the **insurer** cannot exercise its right of subrogation due to any act of the insured person, the **insurer** may be fully or partly released from its obligations towards the insured person.

### 3.2 Exceptions

In the following two instances, the **insurer** cannot ask the person responsible for the **damage** to reimburse the indemnity that it has paid:

- (a) When that person is a member of the insured person's household;
- (b) For Section B only, when that person had care, custody or control of the insured vehicle, with the consent of the **named insured**. The latter exception will not apply if the person:
  - was engaged in a **garage business** at the time of **loss**; or
  - has failed to comply with the insurance contract.

#### 4. ARBITRATION IN EVENT OF DISAGREEMENT BETWEEN NAMED INSURED AND INSURER

##### 4.1 Request for arbitration

The **named insured** or the **insurer** may request arbitration in the event of disagreement on the following:

- the nature, extent or value of the **damage**;
- the adequacy of the repairs or replacement.

Arbitration may be requested even if the validity of the insurance contract is being challenged.

##### 4.1.1 Request made by named insured

The **named insured** must send a written notice to the **insurer** indicating the reason of the disagreement.

The **insurer** must accept a request for arbitration made by the **named insured** and send the **named insured** an acknowledgement of receipt within 15 clear days after receipt of the notice.

##### 4.1.2 Request made by insurer

The **insurer** must send a written notice to the **named insured** indicating the reason of the disagreement.

The **named insured** must send the **insurer** confirmation of his or her acceptance or refusal to submit the disagreement to arbitration within 15 clear days after receipt of the notice.

##### 4.2 Designation of experts and arbitrator

The **insurer** and the **named insured** must each choose an expert.

Depending on the nature of the disagreement, both experts thus chosen must determine:

- the nature, extent and value of the **damage**. In order to do so, they must assess separately the "actual cash value" and the cost of repair or replacement;
- the adequacy of the repair or replacement.

If their assessments differ, experts must try and agree on a common value.

Should they fail to agree, they must submit their difference to a neutral arbitrator of their choosing, that is, an arbitrator who represents the interests of neither the **insurer** nor the **named insured**.

The **insurer** or the **named insured** must ask a competent jurisdiction where the arbitration is held to appoint the arbitrator or experts if:

- the **insurer** or the **named insured** failed to choose an expert within 30 clear days of the date of notice;
- the experts fail to choose an arbitrator within 15 clear days of their appointment; or
- one of the experts or the arbitrator refuses to act or is unavailable.

##### 4.3 Value of damage payable by insurer

Even if there is arbitration, the **insurer** will be required to pay the unchallenged portion of the value of **damage**. Payment must be made no later than:

- within 60 days after the **loss** was reported; or
- within 60 days after receipt by the **insurer** of the information or supporting documents that it requested.

However, if the validity or application of the insurance contract is being challenged, the **insurer** will not be required to pay such amount within the above time periods.

Following arbitration, the **insurer** will be required to pay the amount determined by the arbitrator within 15 days after the date on which the **named insured** accepted the arbitrator's decision.

##### 4.4 Conduct of arbitration

The arbitration must follow the procedure outlined in Articles 940 to 951.2, *Code of Civil Procedure* of Quebec, with the necessary modifications due to specific rules set out in the insurance contract.

As stated in Article 944.1, *Code of Civil Procedure* of Quebec, the arbitrator may decide which procedure to apply for arbitration. Nonetheless, the arbitrator must ensure that the rules set out in Articles 940 to 951.2, *Code of Civil Procedure* of Quebec are followed.

##### 4.5 Choice of language

The arbitrator, the **insurer** and the **named insured** may use the language of their choice during arbitration proceedings. Arrangements must be made to ensure that proceedings are understood by everyone.

##### 4.6 Place of arbitration proceedings

Arbitration proceedings take place in a location to be determined according to the domicile of the **named insured**.

##### 4.7 Arbitrator's decision

The arbitrator renders a decision based on the applicable laws of Quebec.

The arbitrator's decision must be written and reasoned. It must also be signed and indicate the date and place where it was made.

The decision must be sent to the **insurer** and the **named insured** within 30 days after the date on which it was made.

##### 4.8 Costs and fees of arbitration

The **insurer** and the **named insured** each pay the costs and fees of their own expert and half the costs and fees of the arbitration proceedings.

However, if the arbitrator considers that the method for sharing the costs and fees of the arbitration proceedings is not justified or fair in the circumstances, the arbitrator may decide otherwise.

#### 5. PRESERVATION OF RIGHTS OF NAMED INSURED AND INSURER

The actions of the **named insured** or the **insurer** are not considered as the waiving of their rights under the insurance contract if they relate to:

- investigation of a **loss**;
- settlement of a **loss**;
- arbitration; and
- proof of loss.

#### 6. TIME TO START LEGAL ACTION UNDER INSURANCE CONTRACT (PRESCRIPTION PERIOD)

Any legal action arising from the insurance contract, including a lawsuit must be started within three years after the date on which the right of action has arisen.

## EFFECTIVE DATE, RENEWAL AND EXPIRY OF INSURANCE CONTRACT

### 1. EFFECTIVE DATE AND EXPIRY OF INSURANCE CONTRACT

The insurance contract takes effect and expires at the time and dates indicated in Item 2, "*Declarations*" or, where applicable, in the **endorsements**.

### 2. RENEWAL OF INSURANCE CONTRACT

Upon its date of expiry, the insurance contract will be renewed automatically, unless notice to the contrary is given by the **named insured** or the **insurer**.

The insurance contract will be renewed for the same **insurance premium** and the same period, unless notice to the contrary is given by the **named insured** or the **insurer**.

The notice sent by the **insurer** may be a notice of non-renewal or a notice to change the **insurance premium**. The notice must be sent to the **named insured** no later than 30 days before the date of expiry of the insurance contract, at the last known address of the **named insured**.

If the **named insured** uses an insurance broker, the **insurer's** notice must be sent to the insurance broker who must then deliver it to the **named insured**.

### 3. CANCELLATION OF INSURANCE CONTRACT (*ENDING OF INSURANCE CONTRACT*)

#### 3.1 Cancellation by named insured

##### 3.1.1 Conditions to be met

The **named insured** may cancel the insurance contract at any time by written notice to the **insurer**.

The **named insureds** may mandate one or more of them to send a notice on behalf of them all.

Cancellation takes effect upon receipt by the **insurer** of the notice of each of the **named insureds** or their representative.

##### 3.1.2 Refund of insurance premium

If the insurance contract is cancelled by the **named insured**, the **insurer** must refund any overpayment of **insurance premiums**, as calculated according to the "*Cancellation table*." The "*Cancellation table*" is part of the insurance contract.

However, if the **insurance premium** was paid to the **insurer** by the insurance broker, the **named insured** may be refunded solely for what has actually been paid or refunded to the insurance broker.

#### 3.2 Cancellation by insurer

##### 3.2.1 Conditions to be met

###### A. Cancellation within 60 days

The **insurer** may cancel the insurance contract within 60 days after its effective date.

The **insurer** must send a written notice to each of the **named insureds** or their representative.

Cancellation takes effect 15 days after receipt of the notice by each of the **named insureds** or by their representative, at their last known address.

###### B. Cancellation after 60 days

More than 60 days after the effective date of the insurance contract, the **insurer** may cancel the insurance contract only if

- there has been an aggravation of risk which is likely to substantially influence a reasonable

insurer in the decision to maintain the insurance contract; or

- the **insurance premium** has not been paid.

The **insurer** must send a written notice to each of the **named insureds** or their representative.

Cancellation is effective either:

- 30 days after receipt of the notice by each of the **named insureds** or by their representative, at their last known address; or
- 15 days after receipt of the notice by each of the **named insureds** or by their representative, at their last known address, if the **described vehicle** is a vehicle under Title VIII.1, *Highway Safety Code*, and is not a school bus.

#### 3.2.2 Refund of insurance premium

If the **insurer** cancels the insurance contract, the **insurer** will be entitled only to the portion of the **insurance premium** corresponding to the number of days for which the **named insured** was actually covered under the insurance contract.

If the **named insured** paid the **insurance premium** in advance, the **insurer** must refund the overpayment. However, if the **insurance premium** was paid to the **insurer** by the insurance broker, the **named insured** may be refunded solely for what has actually been paid or refunded to the insurance broker.

## CANCELLATION TABLE

As stated in the "*Declarations*" section of the insurance contract.

## DEFINITIONS

Unless the context indicates otherwise, the definitions below applies to the words and expressions shown in bold in the insurance contract. Because of the context, a defined word or expression may not be shown in bold in the insurance contract, in which case it is being used in its ordinary meaning and the definition does not apply.

Some of the definitions are a simplified version of those set out in the following laws:

- *Civil Code of Quebec*;
- *Code of Civil Procedure of Quebec*;
- *Automobile Insurance Act*; and
- *An Act Respecting Off-highway Vehicles*.

In case of any ambiguity or discrepancy, the terms of the laws will prevail.

**AMOUNT OF INSURANCE:** The maximum amount payable by the **insurer**, under Item 4, "*Declarations*" or in an **endorsement**.

**BODILY INJURY:** Any physical or mental injury, including death.

**CLIENT:** The person who submits an application to the **insurer** in order to enter into an insurance contract. The insurance application may be made for the client personally or for another person. The client is not necessarily the **named insured**.

**DAMAGE:**

- In Section A, "**damage**" refers to both **property damage** and **bodily injury**.
- In Section B, "**damage**" refers solely to **property damage**.

**DEDUCTIBLE:** The amount left to be paid by the **named insured**.

**DESCRIBED VEHICLE:** A **motor vehicle**, trailer or semi-trailer specifically designated in Item 3, "*Declarations*", or included within the description of **described vehicles** therein.

**ENDORSEMENT:** A document modifying the insurance contract and officially called "Quebec Endorsement Form" or "Q.E.F."

**GARAGE BUSINESS:** Includes any business activity involving the custody, selling, equipping, repairing, maintaining, storing, parking, moving or servicing of **motor vehicles**.

**INSURANCE PREMIUM:** The amount payable to the **insurer** in consideration of the coverages provided under the insurance contract.

**INSURER:** The insurer issuing this insurance contract.

**LOSS:** A risk that occurs and causes **damage**.

**MOTOR VEHICLE:** A vehicle propelled by any power other than muscular force and adapted for transportation on public highways but not on rails.

**MOTOR VEHICLE USED FOR PERSONAL PURPOSES:** Includes any utility **motor vehicle** while used for personal purposes and whose gross vehicle weight does not exceed 4,500 kg (10,000 lbs.).

**NAMED INSURED:** A person designated in Item 1, "*Declarations*."

**NUCLEAR HAZARD:** The risk arising from the hazardous nature of substances:

- that have radioactive, toxic or explosive properties; and
- that are prescribed under the *Nuclear Safety and Control Act* or its regulations.

**ANOTHER PERSON:** Anyone who is not an "insured person" under the insurance contract.

**OWNER:** A person who acquires or possesses a **motor vehicle** under one of the following:

- a document confirming the person's status as owner of the vehicle (called a "title of ownership");
- a document entitling the person to become the owner of the vehicle subject to certain conditions or at a certain time;
- a document entitling the person to use the vehicle as if the owner, for a certain amount of time only;
- a lease agreement for a period of not less than one year.

**PROPERTY DAMAGE:** Any **damage** caused to a **motor vehicle** or another type of property, including their disappearance.

**SPOUSE:** A person who, at the time of the **loss**:

- (a) is married to and living with another person;
- (b) is not married, but has been living in a *de facto* union with another person of the same or opposite sex and is publicly represented as spouse. These conditions must exist for at least three years or, in the following cases, for at least one year:
  - a child has been born or is to be born of their union;
  - they have adopted a child together; or
  - one of them has adopted a child of the other.

**TEMPORARY REPLACEMENT VEHICLE:** A **motor vehicle** used temporarily to replace a **described vehicle**, if the following conditions are met:

- the **described vehicle** cannot be used for one of the following reasons: breakdown, repair, maintenance, loss, destruction, sale or servicing; and
- neither the **named insured** nor anyone whose domicile is the same as that of the **named insured** is **owner** of the temporary replacement vehicle.

**TRAILER OR SEMI-TRAILER OF WHICH THE NAMED INSURED IS THE OWNER:** A trailer or semi-trailer of which the named insured is the owner and that is not described in Item 3, "*Declarations*", if:

- (a) the trailer or semi-trailer is not designed or used to carry passengers or for demonstration, sales, office or dwelling purposes; and
- (b) the trailer or semi-trailer is attached to a **motor vehicle used for personal purposes** that is insured, or is not attached to such a vehicle provided that it is usually attached to such a vehicle.

**VEHICLE OF WHICH THE NAMED INSURED HAS RECENTLY BECOME THE OWNER:** A **motor vehicle**, trailer or semi-trailer of which the **named insured** has recently become the **owner**, if the following conditions are met:

- (a) Within 14 days of taking possession of the vehicle, the **named insured** informs the **insurer** that he or she is the **owner** thereof.
- (b) The vehicle replaces or is in addition to one or more **described vehicles**. If the vehicle is in addition to one or more **described vehicles**:
  - the **named insured** must have no other specific insurance in respect of such vehicle at the date of **loss**; and
  - the **insurer** must insure all the other vehicles of which the **named insured** is the **owner** on the date of taking possession of the vehicle.
- (c) The **named insured** agrees to pay the additional **insurance premium** charged by the **insurer**.

If the **named insured** is engaged in the business of selling **motor vehicles**, the **motor vehicles** acquired for such business activities will not be held to be "**vehicles of which the named insured has recently become the owner**."

**VEHICLE OF WHICH THE NAMED INSURED IS NOT THE OWNER:** A **motor vehicle** of which the **named insured** is not the **owner** provided the conditions outlined below are met. The conditions differ, depending on whether the **named insured** is an individual or a legal person, partnership or association.

- (a) If the **named insured** is an individual: At the time of **loss**, the driver must be the **named insured** or his or her **spouse**.

However, in the four exceptions listed below, the vehicle will be held to be an insured vehicle only if driven by the **owner** of a **described vehicle**. In addition, only the **owner** will be covered, and only for a reduced **amount of insurance** (see *Articles 6.7 and 6.8, Section A*):

1. At the time of **loss**, the vehicle is being driven in connection with a **garage business**.
2. The **owner** of the vehicle is a person whose domicile is the same as that of the **named insured**.
3. The vehicle is provided by the employer of the **named insured** or by the employer of anyone whose domicile is the same as that of the **named insured**.
4. The vehicle is appropriated for a use, outside Quebec:
  - as a taxicab, bus or coach; or
  - for commercial delivery.

- (b) If the **named insured** is a legal person, partnership or association:

1. At the time of **loss**, the vehicle must be driven by one of the following drivers or by their **spouse**:
  - an employee of the **named insured**;
  - a shareholder of the **named insured**;
  - a member of the **named insured**;
  - a partner of the **named insured**.
2. These drivers must regularly use the **described vehicle**.
3. These drivers or their **spouse** must not be **owners** of a **motor vehicle**.
4. At the time of **loss**, the vehicle is not being driven in connection with a **garage business**.
5. The vehicle must not be appropriated to a use outside Quebec:
  - as a taxicab, bus or coach; or
  - for commercial delivery.
6. Neither the **named insured**, nor the employee of the **named insured**, nor the following persons must be **owners** of the vehicle or in possession of the vehicle under a written agreement similar to a hypothec, conditional sale or lease agreement:
  - a shareholder, member or partner of the **named insured**;
  - anyone whose domicile is the same as that of the **named insured** or of the **named insured's** employee, shareholder, member or partner.

Condition 6 will not apply in the case of a lease for use that is not regular or frequent.