

Liability insurance, according to your needs

Everything that matters for the decision – on one page.

What is it?

Liability insurance comes into play when a business's work – against its will – causes loss to someone else. **General (activity) liability** covers personal injury and property damage caused in the course of operations (for example, a painter's ladder breaks a shop window), while **professional liability** covers loss arising from a professional error, often purely financial loss (for example, an accountant's oversight leads to a fine). There is also **product liability** and **employers' liability** – many businesses need several covers at once, and the boundaries between them are shaped by each insurer's terms and conditions in force at any given time.

Most professional liability policies tie cover not to when the loss was caused but to when the claim is made against the insured (**claims-made**) – so when switching insurer, carrying over the retroactive date and extended reporting cover is the first question I check separately for every offer. On felelosseg.biz we start with a 20-minute assessment of your activity, after which I present the relevant insurers' offers in one table – limit, deductible, exclusions, retroactive date, premium – with strengths and weaknesses. If a claim is disputed, I liaise with the insurer as broker and help wherever I can.

What makes up good liability insurance?

The four families of cover

- 1. **General liability** – personal injury and property damage caused to others in the course of operations; the backbone of cover for most hands-on trades.
- 2. **Professional liability** – loss arising from a professional error, often purely financial; the backbone of cover for knowledge-based service providers.
- 3. **Product liability** – loss caused by a manufactured or distributed product, from the manufacturer to the web shop.
- 4. **Employers' liability** – claims for damages and non-pecuniary compensation brought against the employer over an employee's workplace accident.

Why it pays to set it up well

- **Chamber minimum vs. real risk** – the minimum is the entry point, not the right sizing; the real risk depends on your book of contracts, the value of your projects and the chains through which loss can arise.
- **Limit and deductible** – liability insurance is not a "have it or don't" question: the cover limit and the deductible decide how much the protection is worth.
- **Continuity of cover** – when switching insurer, carrying over the retroactive date and extended reporting (run-off) cover is the key question.
- **Help with a disputed claim** – if a claim is disputed, I try to make sure you are not left on your own: I liaise with the insurer as broker, and help support the claim wherever I can.

The covers, in one table the boundary between categories depends on the terms – a typical pattern, not a legal classification

Cover	What it protects	The right question to ask
General liability	Personal injury and property damage caused to others during operations	<i>Does it also extend to loss caused by a subcontractor?</i>
Professional liability	Loss arising from a professional error, often purely financial	<i>What is the retroactive date, and how long is the extended reporting cover?</i>
Product liability	Loss caused by a manufactured or distributed product	<i>Does it extend to the whole chain – from manufacturer to distributor?</i>
Employers' liability	Claims brought against the employer over a workplace accident	<i>Does it also extend to occupational illness?</i>
Cover limit	The upper limit of the insurer's liability, per event and per year	<i>Is it still adequate against your book of contracts?</i>
Deductible	The part of the loss that stays with you	<i>Is the balance matched to your reserves?</i>
What it does not cover	Intentional loss, extra liability assumed under a contract, fines	<i>Exactly what does the exclusion list rule out?</i>

How does it work?

1 · Assessing your activity 20 minutes, free of charge.

What you do, who you work for, and whether there is a written client or chamber requirement.

2 · Sizing the cover The limit is the key figure.

Measured against your book of contracts and the chains through which loss can arise, together with the deductible and the retroactive questions.

3 · Offer table and signing Several insurers, one table.

Limit, deductible, exclusions, retroactive date, premium side by side; I handle the paperwork and, if needed, the certificate of cover too.

4 · Claims and review Help when you need it.

Reporting through the insurer's claims line is the fastest route; if a case stalls or is disputed, I help wherever I can; we review the limits if warranted or if you request it.



Book an appointment

NEXT STEP

20-minute free consultation

By the end you will know exactly what sum and what scope to request offers for – and what the next step is.

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