MARKEY

CLAIMS MADE COVERS PROFESSIONAL INDEMNITY INSURANCE

What is a circumstance?

A 'circumstance' is a fact, situation or circumstance that the Insured knows about and which the Insured ought to reasonably realise may give rise to a claim in the future.

How to recognise a circumstance?

Circumstances can at times be obscure, so we have split them into two categories: obvious and less obvious types.

Whilst this list is extensive, it is NOT intended to be a comprehensive listing of all possible types of circumstances. It is generally a matter for the courts to interpret whether a fact, situation or circumstance is a 'fact which might give rise to a claim' or not.

The following examples should only be used as a guide.

OBVIOUS TYPES	LESS OBVIOUS TYPES
 Letter of demand from client/client's solicitor foreshadowing potential litigation. 	 Client makes a negative comment in passing about the adequacy of the professional services provided.
 Telephone call from client or client's solicitor alleging failure of professional services. 	 Insured hears, via another source, about a client's strong dissatisfaction with service.
 Abusive/angry customer demanding return of paid fees. 	 A client's continued failure to pay the Insured's account arouses suspicions of their dissatisfaction of the service provided by the Insured.
 Persistent complaints, either in writing or verbally, over a period of time about the standard/quality of the professional service provided. 	 Newspaper / TV / Radio reports a claim against an Insured's client for work completed by the Insured – potential for a cross claim against the Insured.
 Major problem/mishap occurs with a job and Insured can foresee potential financial loss for their client ie a bridge designed by Insured collapses – possible design problem. 	Insured discovers that the professional advice was incorrect and can forsee client suffering an economic loss.