

# Documents verifying personal injury



- 1. Medical history or its extract (epicrisis)** – the medical history is necessary for determining the reasons of the health damages, extent of injuries caused by the traffic accident and compensation of non-patrimonial damage i.e. pain and suffering related to the traffic accident (MTPLIA § 33).
- 2. Out-patient or treatment chart or its copy** – the out-patient chart is necessary for establishing health damages prior to the traffic damages and those caused by the traffic damages and their treatment (MTPLIA § 31 (5)).
- 3. Copy of the certificate of incapacity for work issued by the Health Insurance Fund** – the health insurance benefits paid by the Health Insurance Fund for the period of temporary incapacity for work (usually starting from the 9th day of the injury) shall be deducted from the net income unreceived due to the traffic accident that is indemnified by the insurer (MTPLIA § 29 (4)).
- 4. Pay slips from the Tax and Customs Board regarding the 12 months preceding the traffic damages (income taxed with social tax and deductions made from it, and net income). The pay slip can be printed out through the E-tax office (TSD summarised data)** – the pay slip is necessary for calculating damages arising from temporary incapacity for work or unreceived income (MTPLIA § 29 (5)). The certificate of the Tax Board shall indicate the gross as well as net income by 12 calendar months preceding the traffic accident, as well as sums of deductions made from the payment.
- 5. Certificate regarding the amount of sickness benefits paid by the employer** – the sickness benefits paid by the employer from the 4th calendar day until the 8th calendar day for the injuries received in a traffic accident shall be deducted from the net income unreceived due to the traffic accident that is indemnified by the insurer (MTPLIA § 29 (2) (4)).
- 6. In the case of a sole proprietor the income tax declaration with the confirmation of the Tax and Customs Board regarding the income taxed with social tax declared during the past 2 calendar years** – the income tax declaration is necessary for calculating the damages arising from temporary incapacity for work or income not received taxed with social tax in the case of a sole proprietor (MTPLIA § 29 (5) (3)).
- 7. Certificate on registration as sole proprietor** – if a sole proprietor has been an entrepreneur less than 2 calendar years before the traffic accident then the compensation arising from his/her temporary incapacity for work shall be calculate on the basis of the income during the period when he/she operated as an entrepreneur (MTPLIA § 29 (5) (4)).
- 8. Transport costs** – bus tickets, taxi receipts, gasoline cheques etc – transport expenses made for visiting the medical institution related to the treatment (hospital, policlinic, sanatorium etc) (MTPLIA § 31 (2) (3)).
- 9. Receipts verifying the medical expenses (the receipt shall indicate what has been bought and to who the goods/ services have been sold)** – the expenses for treatment of health damages arising from traffic accident and expenses on acquiring medicaments shall be compensated and the compensation shall be paid on the basis of the documents verifying the actual expenses (bill, receipt, cheque) (MTPLIA § 31 (2)) (1), (2) and (3) (4)). Expenses that do not exceed the prices of the medical services established on the basis of legal acts or the average level of prices on the market of the respective services (MTPLIA § 31 (3)).
- 10. Funeral expenses** – documents certifying expenses. Reasonable funeral expenses are compensated to the person who organised the funeral of the deceased person (except the driver who caused the accident) who actually made the expenses. All reasonable expenses directly related to the burial of the deceased shall be subject to compensation (MTPLIA § 32 (1) (1) and (2)).

The abovementioned list is representative and not exhaustive. In addition, the person suffering a personal injury shall generally have the right to claim compensation of damages caused by damages to and destruction of personal necessities and clothes (property damage).

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