Client agreement – Professional

As a provider of the financial services "order execution" and "investment advice", DNB Carnegie is required to collect information about its clients, in accordance with section 10-15 of the Norwegian Securities Trading Act. When providing financial services to a professional client, DNB Carnegie may presume that the client has the necessary experience and knowledge in relation to the financial instrument in question. When providing 'investment advice', to a professional client, we are required to gather information about the client's objective of trading risk willingness and any sustainability preferences the client may have. The information will be used to determine to what extent a transaction is suitable for the client ("suitability test").

Please note that the questions below only apply to the proportion of your portfolio you want to trade or investments to be made through DNB Carnegie. Any investment advice given will apply to the proportion of the portfolio traded/invested through DNB Carnegie. In connection with this agreement, we will collect and process personal data in accordance with our privacy protection policy (which you can find here Privacy Policy | From A to Z - DNB Personal data will be stored in DNB Group's client register.

CLIENT INFORMATION

Client name	
Legal Entity Identifier (LEI)	
Country of incorporation	
Contact email	
Contact phone	

TRADING OBJECTIVE (CHOOSE ONE):

- ☐ Investment (all forms of trade aimed at making a capital return)
- ☐ Hedging (mainly hedging of interest rates, currency and/or commodities)
- ☐ Balance sheet management
- ☐ Liquidity management

RISK WILLINGNESS – IF OBJECTIVE IS RISK MANAGEMENT PURPOSES:

Low risk (prefer instruments with limited fluctuations in value)	☐
Moderate risk (willing to use instruments with moderate fluctuations in value)	☐
High risk (willing to use instruments where the value could fluctuate substantially)	☐

RISK WILLINGNESS – IF OBJECTIVE IS INVESTMENT:

Low return / low risk (The client has low return expectations. Low risk normally means a limited potential for loss. Examples of low-risk investments are bank deposits, money market funds and government bonds)	☐
Moderate return / moderate risk (The client is willing to take more risk to increase the potential return. Examples of moderate-risk investments are ordinary equity funds, ungeared ETFs and investment grade bonds)	☐
High return / high risk (The client wants high returns and is willing to take a high risk to achieve this. The client can also tolerate substantial fluctuations of value/losses. Examples of high-risk investments are listed shares on the Oslo Børs Main Index or the equivalent in other marketplaces, high-yield bonds, convertible bonds and ungeared	☐
Higher risk (The client is able to bear the loss of the investment. Examples of higher-risk investments are listed shares that are not in the Oslo Børs Main Index or the equivalent in other marketplaces, unlisted shares, ungeared ETNs, ungeared	☐
Highest risk (The client is able to bear a loss that exceeds the invested amount. Examples of highest-risk investments are equity derivatives, margin accounts, short selling, geared ETFs, geared ETNs (Bull/Bear certificates), warrants, subscription rights, geared currency forwards, geared interest rate derivatives, geared commodity	☐

SUSTAINABILITY PREFERENCES (ESG):

DNB Carnegie is required to consider our clients' sustainability preferences when providing investment advice. Further information is provided in the section "ESG and sustainability in DNB Carnegie" below.

Do you want us to take your sustainability preferences into account when providing investment advice?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Please note that this may limit the selection of investment options that are suitable for you. Not all companies report non-financial data relating to sustainability. Therefore, we cannot always provide investment advice that fully matches your preferences. We will inform you if this is the case. As more sustainability data is published, we will be able to provide advice on a wider range of financial instruments.

If you want us to take your sustainability preferences into account when providing investment advice, please indicate what sustainability preferences you have (EU taxonomy and/or Principal Adverse Impact):

EU- Taxonomy:
The EU taxonomy is the EU's classification system for defining which economic activities are environmentally sustainable.

The six environmental objectives are:

- ☐ 1. climate change mitigation
- ☐ 2. climate change adaptation
- ☐ 3. the sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources
- ☐ 4. the transition to a circular economy
- ☐ 5. pollution prevention and control
- ☐ 6. protection and restoration of biodiversity and ecosystems.

Would you like advice on investments in companies whose operations can be classified as environmentally sustainable in accordance with the EU taxonomy?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Tick the box for the desired minimum proportion of EU taxonomy alignment:
☐ >0% ☐ ⩾10 % ☐ ⩾30 %

Principal Adverse Impact (PAI)

PAI is a set of indicators that measure the extent to which a company's activities have a negative impact on various sustainability factors.

Tick the box for the PAI indicators you want DNB Carnegie to consider in the investment advice, if relevant:

I do *not* want DNB Carnegie to consider PAI when providing investment advice.

I want DNB Carnegie to consider the following PAI indicators when providing investment advice:
☐ greenhouse gas emissions
carbon footprint
☐ greenhouse gas intensity
☐ exposure to the fossil fuel sector
☐ hazardous waste
☐ violations of the UN Global Compact and the OECD Guidelines
☐ lack of compliance mechanisms to monitor compliance with UN Global Compact and OECD Guidelines
☐ diversity in Board composition
☐ exposure to controversial weapons

By signing this agreement, the client confirms to

- have read and accepted DNB Carnegies General Business Terms & Conditions
- agree to and accept DNB Carnegies prevailing guidelines for order execution
- receive electronic communication from DNB Carnegie
- that the client orders may be executed outside a regulated market or Multilateral Trading Facility (MTF) to the extent this is permitted by the guidelines for order execution.

I, the signatory, hereby confirm that the information provided herein is correct and complete.
I also agree to inform DNB Carnegie of any noteworthy changes to the information provided.

Date:	**Place:**

Signature:
Name in print:

SUSTAINABILITY IN DNB CARNEGIE (ESG):

EU- Taxonomy:
The EU taxonomy is the EU's classification system for defining which economic activities are environmentally sustainable. For an activity to be environmentally sustainable in accordance with the EU taxonomy, it must contribute to achieving at least one out of six environmental objectives without having a material negative impact on the other five objectives. This is determined based on detailed requirements and performance thresholds set for different sectors and industries. The activity must also meet certain minimum criteria relating to social conditions and corporate governance (social safeguards).

The EU Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR):
The SFDR like the EU taxonomy, sets out rules for when an investment can be considered sustainable. Unlike the taxonomy, however, it is not the EU, but the providers of saving products, such as mutual funds, that need to develop further criteria and performance thresholds. It is therefore difficult for DNB Carnegie to assess issuers of individual securities according to these rules. Accordingly, DNB Carnegie will not classify shares or bonds as sustainable investments under SFDR.

PAI: DNB Carnegie collects PAI data from external suppliers. The level of negative impact within each PAI indicator is ranked and compared with other companies in the same sector. Companies that outperform* other companies in the same sector stand out positively, in that their operations have a less negative impact on the sustainability factors.

For each PAI indicator you choose, DNB Carnegie will only recommend companies that outperform other companies in the same sector within the relevant PAI indicator.

For certain PAI indicators DNB obtain, this is based on reported and comparable figures. A company outperforming other companies in the same sector in this area means that the company's performance here is better than the median. For PAI indicators that are less based on measurable data, or binary PAI indicators based on yes/no questions, the companies' performance is ranked without the performance being assessed considering the median.

For certain PAI-indicators data is currently limited or not available. Consequently, we cannot consider these PAI-indicators when providing investment advice. As soon as we have received data about these PAI-indicators, we will give you the opportunity to choose them. At present, this includes the following PAI-indicators:

non-renewable energy
energy intensity
adverse effects on biodiversity sensitive areas
emissions to water
unadjusted gender pay gap