As a provider of the financial services "order execution" and "investment advice", DNB Carnegie is required to collect information about its customers, in accordance with section 10-15 of the Norwegian Securities Trading Act.

When providing financial services to a professional customer, DNB Carnegie may presume that the customer has the necessary experience and knowledge in the relation to the financial instrument in question. When providing 'i nvestment advice', to a professional customer, we are required to gather information about the customer'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 apply to only 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.

## **Privacy protection statement**

In connection with this agreement, we will collect and process personal data in accordance with our privacy protection policy (which you can find here <a href="www.dnb.no/en/about-us/protection-of-personal-privacy.html">www.dnb.no/en/about-us/protection-of-personal-privacy.html</a>). Personal data will be stored in DNB Group's customer register.

Customer information	
Enterprise number:	
Name of legal entity:	
Telephone number:	E-mail:
Country of incorporatio:	Legal Entity Identifier (LEI):
Objective of trading (check only one box)	
☐ Investment (all forms of trade aimed at making a	☐ Balance sheet management
capital return)	
	☐ Liquidity management
☐ Hedging (mainly hedging of interest rates, currency	
and/or commodities)	

Sustainability preferences (complete this section if your objective of trading is either investment,

liquidity management or balance sheet management)		
In DNB Carnegie, we have an obligation to collect information on our customer's sustainability preferences		
in order to take this into account when giving investment advice.		
The state of the s		
Do you want us to take your sustainability preferences into account when providing investment advice?		
bo you want us to take your sustainability preferences into account when providing investment advice:		
□ Yes □ No		
Please note that this will narrow the selection of investment options that are suitable for you.		
Not all companies report non-financial data relating to sustainability. This entails that we cannot guarantee that		
we can provide specific advice that matches your preferences. We inform our customers about this when giving		
investment advice. As more and 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:		
The 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 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 %		
The EU Sustainable Finance Disclosure Regulation (SFDR)		
The <u>SFDR</u> like the EU taxonomy, sets out rules for when an investment can be considered sustainable. Unlike in		
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 neither shares nor bonds as a 'sustainable investment' under the SFDR.

## **Principal Adverse Impact (PAI)**

and PAI data at least twice a year.

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

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.

Below you can tick boxes to specify which PAI indicators you want to focus on in your investments.

\* For certain PAI indicators, 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 in light of the median.

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

ii reievant.
☐ I do <i>not</i> 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.
For certain PAI-indicators data is currently limited or not available. Consequently, are not able to 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 to biodiversity sensitive areas emissions to water unadjusted gender pay gap
We will do our best to take your sustainability preferences into account when providing investment advice

DNB Carnegie obtains its taxonomy and PAI data from an external provider. We aim at updating taxonomy



Risk willingness in connection with hedging	
(complete only if the objective of trading is hedging)	
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 in connection with investments	
(complete only if the objective of trading is investment)	
Low return / low risk (The customer 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 customer 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 customer wants high returns and is willing to take a high risk to	
achieve this. The customer 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 currency futures)	
<b>Highest risk</b> (The customer 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 commodity derivatives)	
Highest risk (The customer 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 derivatives and currency trading)	



By signing this agreement, the customer confirms

- that the customer has read and accepts DNB Carnegies General Business Terms & Conditions
- that it agrees to and accepts DNB Carnegies prevailing guidelines for order execution
- that customer 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. •

That it agrees to receive electronic communication from DNB Carnegie.

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.

Signature	
Date:	Place:
Signature:	
Name (printed):	

Please return to DNB Bank ASA, DNB Carnegie – Client Data, Postboks 7100, 5020 Bergen