

Name of accountholder	Norwegian Nat. ID no.	Account number	
Address / postal code / place		Municipality / country	
		IBAN kontonr. - International Bank Account No (Used for foreign transactions)	
Account product		Account description	

Please note that new interest rates may have been communicated but not have come into effect. For more detailed information about prices, visit www.nordea.no/privat (Price lists)

Signature

The signing of the agreement is executed on the corresponding "Signature form".

Terms and Conditions

1. The terms and conditions for Brukskonto are an addition to the «General terms for deposit and payment services». In case of any discrepancies, the Terms and conditions for Brukskonto override the General terms.
2. The account balance is interest bearing, and services are calculated in accordance with the prevailing rates at any time. Interest rates and prices on payment services are stated in the bank's standard price list. Credit interest is settled to the account at the end of every calendar year. Debit interest is settled to the account quarterly and transaction prices monthly.
3. Bank statement are sent monthly subject to transaction on the account. Annual statement and bank statement are sent at the end of calendar year with information about balance, settled interest, interest settled to the account and fees
4. Standard prices for payment services apply to all withdrawals or debits to the account. Nordea's payment services may involve charges that will reduce the effective interest rate on the account.

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Account agreement - Consumer

Main document for deposit accounts and related payment services

1. About the account agreement

Act no 146 of 18 December 2020 on financial contracts (the Financial Contracts Act – finansavtaleloven), including transition rules, applies to the account agreement. If an agreement on an account or a single payment service has been entered into before this Act (or individual statutory provisions) entered into force, transitional rules and potentially the previous Financial Contracts Act no. 46 of 25 June 1999 apply. The Financial Contracts Act cannot be deviated from by agreement to the detriment of a consumer.

The account agreement must be in writing. The requirement for written form does not preclude the agreement from being entered into and amended by means of electronic communication. The Financial Contracts Act prescribes the contents of such account agreements.

The accountholder, or a third party opening an account for someone else or guardian(s), must document their identity towards the bank and verify the accuracy of the information provided. The same applies to persons authorised to operate the account.

The account agreement consists of the following:

Part A. This main document

Part B. The bank's current price list

Part C. General terms and conditions for deposits and payment services – consumer account

Part D. Any specific terms of agreement for the type of account covered by the account agreement

Part E. Any specific terms of agreement for the payment service(s) covered by the account agreement

Part F. Form for authorised signatories and power of attorney arrangements

Part G. Any other documents and terms and conditions

2. Additional products and services related to the agreement

If the accountholder and the bank agree to extend (supplement) the prevailing account agreement by adding other deposit products or payment services, the accountholder will receive the current price list and specific terms of agreement for the relevant products or services.

3. About opening of an account for minors

3.1 Brief description of account for minors

Terms and conditions for accounts for minors apply to accounts where a minor is registered as the accountholder. The terms and conditions apply to accounts that the minor can operate on their own as well as accounts that can only be operated by the guardian(s).

Minors are persons who have not reached the age of 18; see Section 8 of the Guardianship Act (vergemålsloven).

Funds that can only be managed by the guardian(s) cannot be deposited in an account that the minor can operate on their own.

Minors' funds managed by the County Governor must be deposited in a separate account and are not governed by these terms and conditions.

3.2 Supplementary terms and conditions

The terms and conditions for accounts for minors are supplemented by the bank's General terms and conditions for deposits and payment services – consumer. In case of conflicts, the terms and conditions for accounts for minors take precedence over the General terms for deposits and payment services.

In addition, the account agreement is supplemented by the provisions of the Guardianship Act and other laws that establish special rules for minors.

Where the account agreement is concluded with both guardians, the bank will forward the account agreement to one of them. The other guardian can obtain the account agreement by contacting the bank.

Account agreement - Consumer

3.3 A minor's right to open and operate an account on their own

A minor who has reached the age of 15 can enter into an account agreement and operate an account on their own for:

- funds available to the minor because the funds were earned through the minor's own work or activities after the age of 15, or
- funds that the guardian or others have allowed the minor to manage on their own,
- as well as the return on such funds, cf. Section 12 of the Guardianship Act.

The minor accountholder can give guardian(s) the right to access or operate the account.

An accountholder who has reached the age of 15 may also enter into an agreement on payment services and payment instruments on their own, for instance payment cards (debit) or Netbank/mobile banking app (digital banking solution).

The bank may notify one or both of the guardians regarding the account opening. The bank may also require one of the guardians to confirm that the minor has the right to manage the funds.

3.4 Others who can open and operate an account for minors

3.4.1 Guardians

A guardian is required in order to open an account for funds that the minor does not have the right to manage. The same applies to the opening of an account for minors younger than 15.

Guardian(s) may open an account in the name of the minor.

If the minor has two guardians, the account must be opened jointly by the guardians. However, a guardian may enter into an account agreement for a minor alone if the guardian provides the other guardian's name. The bank may notify the other guardian of the account opening.

A guardian may also open an account alone if the other guardian has consented in writing.

The guardian(s) must specify whether the minor will have the right to access or operate the account and whether the guardian(s) will have the right to access or operate the account. If the minor has two guardians, both guardians have the right to access and operate the minor's account. However, this does not apply if:

- A guardian has consented in writing to the other guardian acting alone. Such consent may be withdrawn at any time.
- The County Governor has decided that a guardian may act alone or operate the minor's account alone, cf. Section 18, third or fourth paragraph, of the Guardianship Act.
- Under Section 95 of the Guardianship Act, a donor or testator has decided that the child and/or one of the guardians alone may operate an account that is a gift or inheritance to the minor.

3.4.2 Account opened in connection with a gift or inheritance

The bank may also allow one guardian alone or a person other than the guardian to open an account for the minor in connection with giving a gift or inheritance to the minor through a deed of gift or a will. The donor/testator may at the same time decide that the funds are to be exempted from the provisions of the Guardianship Act, including an exemption from the County Governor's administration and supervision and/or that the funds will be blocked on the account until the minor comes of age. A guardian who is also a donor may at the time of the account opening make decisions about the right to operate the account, including that the other guardian will not have the right to access or operate the funds given as a gift.

3.4.3 The municipal child welfare authority

Under the provisions in Section 4-2 of the Financial Contracts Act, the municipal child welfare authority may enter into an account agreement and agreement on payment services for a minor when a custody transfer decision has been made under the Child Welfare Act (barnevernsloven). The agreement is entered into in the name of the minor.

The municipal child welfare authority may only enter into an agreement for funds that the minor has the right to manage under the provisions of the Guardianship Act, including the right to access and operate the funds.

Account agreement - Consumer

Through a written consent, the municipal child welfare authority may give foster parents or a child welfare institution where the minor is in care, the right to enter into an agreement on behalf of the minor, as mentioned above.

3.5 Account information, etc.

3.5.1 Account for funds that the accountholder may manage

In respect of accounts for funds that the minor accountholder has the right to manage, information that the bank is obliged to disclose to the accountholder under the agreement (such as bank statements) will normally be given to the accountholder. Accountholders who have reached the age of 12 may request access to information about their own customer relationship.

If the minor accountholder has opened the account after reaching the age of 15, information that the bank is obliged by law and the terms of the agreement to disclose to the customer, will normally be given to the minor accountholder. The guardian(s) may still receive information about account opening, payment instruments and balance.

3.5.2 Account for funds that the accountholder cannot manage

For any account containing funds that the minor accountholder does not have the right to manage, the bank will disclose account information to the guardian. Even if there are two guardians, the bank may disclose the information to only one of the guardians, unless otherwise agreed.

The bank must provide customers who have reached the age of 12 with access to information about their own customer relationship when requested by the minor customer.

3.5.3 Account opened by the municipal child welfare authority

If the account has been opened or authorised by the municipal child welfare authority, the municipal child welfare authority can decide that account information etc. will be given to the person in custody of the minor customer on behalf of the parents, in accordance with regulations in the Child Welfare Act.

3.5.4 Duty of disclosure to the County Governor

Under the Guardianship Act, the County Governor may require the bank to provide information about minors' accounts, including balances and movements on the account.

3.6 Responsibilities of parents and guardians

Where the account agreement describes that the accountholder may incur liability in tort, for example in the event of fraud on the account by others, the parents may also incur joint liability under the Indemnity Act (skadeserstatningsloven) in the following cases:

- a) Under Section 1-2 subsection 1 of the Indemnity Act parents are liable for losses caused by children and young people under 18 years of age if they have failed to provide proper supervision or otherwise failed to do everything that is reasonable to require under the circumstances to prevent the loss.
- b) Under Section 1-2 subsection 1 of the Indemnity Act, regardless of whether the parents are at fault, they are liable for up to NOK 5,000 per loss event due to wrongful acts on the part of the minor accountholder.

Parents and guardians alike may also incur liability to the bank if they, as guardian and/or authorised person, operate the account in violation of this agreement or in violation of the provisions of the Guardianship Act, resulting in losses for the bank.

3.7 The County Governor's control of minors' funds

If a minor's financial assets are equal to or more than twice the National Insurance basic amount (G), they must be managed by the County Governor. However, this does not apply to funds that a testator or donor has decided should be exempted from the County Governor's administration under Section 95 of the Guardianship Act.

The guardians are obliged to notify the County Governor when the minor's financial assets are equal to or exceed twice the National Insurance basic amount (G). The tax authorities will also provide such information to the County Governor, based on banks' annual reports to the tax authorities.

Account agreement - Consumer

3.8 The accountholder comes of age

When the accountholder reaches the age of majority (18 years), the accountholder alone has full control of the account. The account agreement, including the payment instrument agreement, entered into by the guardians on behalf of the minor accountholder, will be legally binding on the accountholder who has reached the age of majority. The bank will inform the accountholder of this, and discuss with the accountholder any ambiguities regarding access to or control of the account.

If the account was opened as a gift from a third party or guardian and the bank has accepted the donor's request for restrictions on the accountholder's right to operate the account after the accountholder's 18th birthday (conditional gift), the bank has an obligation to the donor to comply with any such agreement.

4. Electronic communications – messages and notifications between the bank and the accountholder

The accountholder agrees that the bank may communicate electronically with the accountholder. The accountholder may opt out of electronic communication by notifying the bank in writing. The accountholder will then normally receive communication from the bank by post. If the accountholder has opted out of electronic communication, notifications and notices will take effect for the accountholder when the notification has been received by post.

Electronic communication between the bank and the accountholder will take place via, for example, digital banking in accordance with Part E of the account agreement, e-mail, telephone, text message or digital mailbox to the extent that the bank has facilitated this. Digital banking means electronic communication channels that provide banking services, such as online banking, mobile banking (including applications (apps) on digital devices), or telephone banking. In cases where the Financial Contracts Act requires someone to be notified, the alert or message about the notification must be sent directly to the recipient. Regarding alerts from the bank to the customer, the customer must be notified via a communication channel that the customer uses on a daily basis and which is not the bank's digital service portal, such as a digital mailbox, e-mail not created by the bank or text message.

Notices to accountholders who have not opted out of electronic communications will take effect for the accountholder when they are made available to the accountholder in digital banking.

In the event of notification of cancellation, termination, blocking, enforcement or similar circumstances of which it is essential that the accountholder becomes aware, the bank must ensure that the recipient has been made aware that the notification has been received. If necessary, the bank can contact the accountholder by text message, e-mail, telephone or otherwise ensure that the accountholder has received the notification. In the event of accountholder notifications to the bank, the notification is regarded to have been received when it has been satisfactorily sent to or made available to the bank. The accountholder must make use of the notification options provided by the bank. Such notification is deemed to meet the requirement for direct notice when required by the Financial Contracts Act.

5. Signature of accountholder/account opener

One copy of the account agreement has been received by or in other ways been made available to the accountholder. The accountholder confirms to have read and understood the account agreement before it was entered into.

Account agreement - Consumer

Standardised format for customer information set by the Norwegian Banks' deposit guarantee scheme INFORMATION FOR DEPOSITORS

Additional products and services related to the agreement

Deposits in Nordea Bank Abp, branch of Norway are protected by:	The Finnish Deposit Guarantee Scheme and the Norwegian Banks' Guarantee Fund 1)					
Limit of protection:	EUR 100,000 from the Finnish guarantee scheme and any additional coverage up to NOK 2,000,000 from the Norwegian guarantee scheme per depositor and per credit institution 2)					
Deposit guarantee:	Your account is covered by the deposit guarantee					
Additional protection:	If your deposits exceed the limit of NOK 2,000,000, you may in certain cases be entitled to unlimited additional protection. This may apply to deposits into your account made in the last 12 months related to the purchase and sale of a home or holiday home, marriage, breakup, termination of employment, disability, death, insurance payment or compensation 3)					
If you have multiple deposits with the same credit institution:	All your deposits with Nordea Bank Abp are added together and the sum is subject to the limit of EUR 100,000. Deposits in the bank's Norwegian branch that are not covered by the Finnish deposit guarantee are added together and covered by the Norwegian deposit guarantee scheme up to NOK 2,000,000.					
If you hold a joint account with one or more other people:	The limits apply separately to each depositor's share of the deposit 4)					
Repayment period if the credit institution cannot meet its obligations:	As a starting point, 7 working days 5)					
Repayment currency:	Compensation is awarded in Norwegian kroner					
Contact:	<table><tr><th>Finnish guarantee scheme</th><th>Norwegian guarantee scheme</th></tr><tr><td>Financial Stability Authority PO Box 70 FI-00581 Helsinki talletussuoja@rvv.fi</td><td>Norwegian Banks' deposit guarantee scheme Pb. 2579 NO-0202 OSLO firmapost@sikringsfondet.no</td></tr></table>		Finnish guarantee scheme	Norwegian guarantee scheme	Financial Stability Authority PO Box 70 FI-00581 Helsinki talletussuoja@rvv.fi	Norwegian Banks' deposit guarantee scheme Pb. 2579 NO-0202 OSLO firmapost@sikringsfondet.no
Finnish guarantee scheme	Norwegian guarantee scheme					
Financial Stability Authority PO Box 70 FI-00581 Helsinki talletussuoja@rvv.fi	Norwegian Banks' deposit guarantee scheme Pb. 2579 NO-0202 OSLO firmapost@sikringsfondet.no					
Further information:	www.bankenessikringsfond.no					

1) Arrangements in place to protect your deposit

Your deposit is covered by the statutory deposit guarantee schemes of Finland and Norway. If the bank should become insolvent, your deposits will in all cases be repaid up to a total of NOK 2,000,000 from these deposit guarantee schemes.

2) Ordinary limit of protection

If a deposit is unavailable because a credit institution is unable to meet its financial obligations, depositors are reimbursed by a deposit guarantee scheme. The repayment covers up to NOK 2,000,000 per credit institution. (See above about the relationship between Finnish and Norwegian coverage schemes). This means that all deposits with the same credit institution are added together to determine the level of coverage. For example, if a depositor has a savings account with a balance of NOK 1,900,000 and a current account with a balance of NOK 600,000, he or she will only be reimbursed NOK 2,000,000.

3) Additional protection

In some cases, deposits over NOK 2,000,000 are covered. This applies to deposits made in the last 12 months related to certain life events, such as the purchase and sale of a home or holiday home, marriage, breakup, termination of employment, disability, death, insurance payment or compensation. More information can be found at www.bankenessikringsfond.no.

4) If you hold a joint account with one or more other people:

If you hold a joint account with one or more people, the limit of NOK 2,000,000 applies to each depositor's share of the deposit. Deposits into an account held by two or more persons by virtue of a business relationship or as members of a club or association that is not a separate legal entity will be combined and treated as if they had been made by a single depositor for the purpose of calculating the limit of NOK 2,000,000.

Account agreement - Consumer

5) Repayment

The deposit guarantee schemes responsible are:

Financial Stability Authority	Norwegian Banks' deposit guarantee scheme
PO Box 70 FI-00581 Helsinki Telephone +358 295 253 530 talletussuoja@rvv.fi http://rvv.fi/en/deposit-guarantee-scheme	Pb. 2579 NO-0202 OSLO Telephone: +47 2328 4242 firmapost@sikringsfondet.no www.banknessikringsfondet.no

As a starting point, guaranteed deposits must be repaid (up to NOK 2,000,000) within 7 working days at the latest. This period may be extended for up to 3 months in the case where payment from the Finnish guarantee scheme is to be made to depositors in a foreign branch (as is the case for deposits in Norway). For repayment of deposits with additional protection, see 3), the deadline for repayment is three months. If the repayment is not made by these deadlines, you should contact the deposit guarantee scheme, as the opportunity to claim a repayment may expire after a certain deadline.

Further information can be obtained at www.banknessikringsfondet.no.

Other important information

Normally, all personal customers and businesses are covered by the deposit guarantee scheme. Exceptions in connection with certain deposits are stated on the website of the Norwegian Banks' deposit guarantee scheme. Upon request, your credit institution will disclose whether certain products are covered or not.

Form for right of withdrawal

Cancellation form

to be used in connection with distance and off-premises contracts for financial services page 1 of 2.

This form is mandatory according to the Regulation relating to the duty of disclosure and right of cancellation of 20 June 2014, laid down by the Norwegian Ministry of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion pursuant to section 33 of the Norwegian Act relating to the duty of disclosure and the right to cancel distance contracts and off-premises contracts (the "Cancellation Act").

YOU HAVE 14 DAYS' (OR 30 DAYS') UNCONDITIONAL CANCELLATION RIGHT

Pursuant to the Cancellation Act, you may generally cancel contracts entered into with the trader without any physical meetings (**distance contracts**), for example contracts entered into by e-mail, telephone, ordinary post, and contracts entered into by door-to-door selling, trade fairs, street selling, etc. (**off-premises contracts**). **The right of cancellation must be exercised within 14 days after you entered into the contract and received the statutory information in the way required by the Cancellation Act.** In case of distance contracts of life insurances and individual pension savings (IPS) the deadline is 30 days. Life insurances and IPS agreements sold off-premises follow the general rule of the 14 day cancellation period. You do not need to state any reason for exercising your cancellation right.

You must notify the trader of your intention to exercise your cancellation right within the stated deadline. You are free to choose notification method. We recommend that you use this form. You have met the deadline if you have sent the notification (e.g. posted the form, sent it by telefax, e-mail, via Netbank, etc.) within the stated deadline. You should make sure that you can document this.

To be completed by the trader:		
Name of trader		Organisation number
Address		Phone number
E-mail address		
Customer's birth date		Agreement/reference no.
Type of services		
The contract was entered into on (date)		Cancellation form submitted (date)
To be completed by the consumer and sent to the trader. I exercise my right of cancellation.		
The form was received on (date)		
Name of customer		
Customer's address		
Phone (home)	Phone (work)	Mobile
E-mail address		
Date	Signature	

If a framework agreement has been entered into followed by separate transactions or assignments, the right of cancellation only applies to the initial framework agreement. One example may be a Netbank agreement entered into by way of a distance sale. The Act applies to the Netbank agreement, but not to any subsequent payment orders.

Form for right of withdrawal

Cancellation period

The cancellation period runs from the date on which the contract was entered into, in case of insurance contracts from the date you receive notification that the contract has been entered into. You must also have received all the statutory information required and in the way set out in the Cancellation Act. Section 28 of the Cancellation Act (<http://www.lovdata.no/>) states that distance contracts must include advance information. Information about the Act can be obtained from the trader, the Norwegian Consumer Council (Forbrukerrådet) <https://fil.forbrukerradet.no/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/veileder-angrerett-2017.pdf> or online: <http://www.lovdata.no>.

If you make several separate transactions of the same type at intervals of less than one year without any initial agreement for the service, the duty of disclosure only applies to the first transaction.

Some financial services have tax benefits. If you exercise your cancellation right, you will not be able to claim a tax deduction. For example in the case of loan agreements you will not be able to claim deduction other than for any net interest paid and for establishment fees, etc. If you exercise your cancellation right for e.g. BSU and IPS you will not be able to claim tax deduction for your deposit.

In the case of distance contracts, you are to receive the complete terms in due time in advance, see section 30 of the Cancellation Act. If the contract is entered into at your request, and the trader is unable to supply the terms of agreement and advance information before entering into the contract because of the remote communication method used, the trader must meet their obligations immediately after the contract is entered into. Distance contracts are defined as contracts entered into without any meetings in person between you and the trader, for example contracts entered into online, by e-mail, telephone, telefax, text message or ordinary post. To be regarded as a distance contract pursuant to the Act, the contract must be entered into through an organised scheme for sales or service provision.

Advance information and terms of agreement must be supplied in writing on paper or another permanent medium at your disposal (for example e-mail that is printed out or saved on the consumer's hard drive). In case of off-premises contracts the Cancellation Act requires that the trader provides you with the information mentioned in section 28, subsections j) and k), on a permanent medium at your disposal. Off-premises contracts are for example contracts entered into at trade fairs, in the street, etc. Contracts entered into in your home are also covered by the Act, but only if the trader's representative calls on you unsolicited, or if contracts are entered into for services/products other than the ones you originally asked the trader to introduce to you.

Settlement in connection with the exercise of the cancellation right

If you exercise your cancellation right, the parties' obligations under the contract cease. If either party has wholly or partly fulfilled the contract, a refund must be made.

The right to cancel distance contracts

The reversal must be made not later than 30 days after you have notified the trader that you will make use of your cancellation right. The trader must compensate you for any payment you have made for the actual service not later than 30 days after the trader has received your notification. **However, any establishment fee/custody fee etc. you might have paid, will not be refunded.** This also applies to amounts paid through the trader to a third party, for example appraiser's fee, registration fee, etc. If you have entered into a distance contract and expressly asked that the contract commences before the expiry of the cancellation period, the trader can claim compensation for the time during which you have made use of the financial service. The compensation must be in reasonable proportion to the scope of the service already delivered compared to the fulfilment of the entire contract.

The right to cancel off-premises contracts

The trader must repay your payments within 14 days after the trader has been notified of the exercise of the cancellation right. Within a reasonable period thereafter you must repay/return the service you have received under the contract. If the reversal obligation of both parties concerns money, the trader has the right to make a net settlement.

Consequences of not exercising the cancellation right

If you do not exercise your cancellation right, the original contract will be binding for both parties. In many cases you will still have the right to terminate the contract at any given time, irrespective of the abovementioned Cancellation Act. This right is regulated by the Norwegian Financial Contracts Act and the Insurance Contracts Act.

Information about the cancellation right can be obtained from the Norwegian Consumer Council (Forbrukerrådet), phone: 23 400 500. Internet address: <https://fil.forbrukerradet.no/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/veileder-angrerett-2017.pdf>