

Mortgage loan for a consumer's individual use**1. General**

These general terms and conditions apply to mortgage loans. The term 'mortgage loan' is used to refer to:

- a) Loans involving mortgages in real property, site-leaseholds, or housing co-operative properties, or involving comparable rights in buildings which do not belong to a property, or
- b) Loans raised with the purpose of acquiring or retaining ownership rights of such property, where it is not a temporary financing solution as part of a transition to a different financial arrangement and the loan has an undetermined tenor or must be repaid within 12 months.

In these terms and conditions, the term "green mortgage" refers to loans which are granted for the purpose of financing energy-efficient housing and which fulfil the prevailing requirements as described on the website of Svenska Handelsbanken AB (publ) (hereinafter referred to as "Handelsbanken").

1.1 The terms and conditions, as related to the instrument of debt

These general terms and conditions are part of the instrument of debt that has been entered into by the lender and the borrower. The instrument of debt consists of:

- a) Page 1 of the instrument of debt, including its appendices (e.g. the amortisation requirement applying to the loan).
- b) The general terms and conditions applying to mortgage loans at any time (page 2 of the instrument of debt).
- c) The appendices of specific terms applying at any time (page 3 of the instrument of debt).

1.2 Amendments to the general terms and conditions

The Bank is entitled to amend these general terms and conditions. The borrower will be notified of such amendments before such amendments come into effect.

General terms and conditions for mortgage loans are available at Handelsbanken's website and can be obtained from your Handelsbanken branch.

2. Disbursement of loans

The loan is disbursed in the manner and on the date agreed upon by the lender and the borrower.

The appendix of specific terms may be issued later than page 1 of the instrument of debt, including any appendices. If, at the time the instrument of debt is signed, the specific terms appendix has not yet been issued, the interest terms are shown on your interest rate offer, which is enclosed as an appendix to the instrument of debt.

The loan is disbursed by Handelsbanken and transferred to Stadshypotek AB (publ) ("Stadshypotek"), which thereby becomes the lender for the loan.

3. Lack of right of withdrawal

The right of withdrawal does not apply to this instrument of debt.

4. Interest terms, etc.

The borrower shall pay annual interest on the remaining part of the loan. The interest terms are set out in the appendix of specific terms applying at any time. The interest rate for the loan can never be lower than zero.

The interest rate maybe fixed or variable, depending upon what has been agreed between the borrower and the lender.

4.1 Fixed-rate loans

'Fixed rate' means that the duration of the loan is divided into validity periods, and the interest rate on the loan is fixed for each validity period.

The first validity period for the loan starts on the disbursement date, and the following validity periods start on the amendment date for the specific terms.

The interest rate that will apply to a validity period is the rate applied by the lender at any time to loans on the disbursement date or the amendment date for the specific terms (i.e. the standard mortgage interest rate, also known as the list price), with any reduction in the interest rate that has been agreed upon.

If, before the amendment date for the specific terms, the borrower does not specify a validity period, the loan will continue on the terms and conditions and at the interest rate that the lender generally applies for a loan with a three-month validity period. If the three-month validity period is no longer available in the lender's product range, the loan will continue with the validity period that is closest to three months.

After the amendment date for the specific terms, the lender will send to the borrower a new appendix of specific terms setting out the new terms and conditions of the loan. If a three-month validity period is followed by an equivalent validity period, the lender will send a new appendix of specific terms only in cases where the borrower has made an agreement on new interest or amortisation terms.

Capped rate loans

Capped-rate loans are divided into five-year validity periods. Each validity period is, in turn, divided into fixed-interest periods. The interest rate is fixed for each fixed-interest period, but is adapted to the market on the dates for interest rate adjustment listed in the specific terms appendix.

The borrower and the lender have agreed on an interest rate cap, which is set out in the appendix of specific terms. The interest rate cap means that the interest rate cannot exceed the cap rate during any fixed-interest period. If the calculated interest rate exceeds the rate cap level, the interest rate will be equivalent to the rate cap.

The interest rate for fixed-rate loans can be amended when this is warranted by a) credit policy decisions, b) changes in funding costs, or c) other cost changes which the lender could not have reasonably predicted at the time the loan was granted. The lender is obliged to apply these terms and conditions for interest rate amendment both to the borrower's advantage and to the borrower's disadvantage.

4.2 Variable-rate loans

Variable interest is calculated at the interest rate generally applied by the lender to variable-rate loans at any given time. The interest rate is variable throughout the period of the loan and can be changed with immediate effect when this is warranted by a) credit policy decisions, b) changes in funding costs, or c) other cost changes which the lender could not have reasonably predicted at the time the loan was granted. The lender is obliged to apply these terms and conditions for interest rate amendment both to the borrower's advantage and to the borrower's disadvantage.

The borrower may convert the variable-rate loan to a fixed-rate loan free of charge.

4.3 Agreement on interest rate reduction

If the lender and the borrower have agreed on a reduction of the interest rate for a certain loan, this will be set out in the appendix of specific terms. Borrowers with a green mortgage are granted a separate interest rate reduction.

This reduction in the interest rate will apply to the agreed period only. If an agreement on a reduction in the interest rate has expired without a new agreement having been made, the interest rate will be adjusted to the level which the lender generally applies for loans of that category (i.e. the standard mortgage interest rate, also known as the list price).

The interest rate reduction automatically ceases if the borrower chooses another validity period, or if the loan is taken over by a



different borrower. Interest rate reductions on green mortgages expire on the contracted date, or when the terms and conditions for the green mortgage are no longer fulfilled.

4.4 Information about changes to interest rates during the period of the loan

The lender will notify the borrower of any interest rate changes before they start to apply, by means of a separate notice or by advertising in the daily press, followed by a notice about the change in the next notification.

Interest rate amendments due to the reference rate

For capped rate loans, interest rate amendments may also be made as a result of changes to the reference rate for the loan. If an interest rate amendment is due solely to a change in the reference rate, the lender will inform the borrower periodically, in conjunction with the next notification. Information about the new reference rate is available at Handelsbanken as soon as it has been made public.

5. Annual percentage rate of charge (APR)

The 'annual percentage rate of charge (APR)' (Sw: effektiv ränta) is the borrowing cost (interest, charges and other mandatory costs that the borrower must pay due to the loan) stated as an annual rate of interest, calculated on the loan amount taking into account instalment payments during the period of the loan.

When making the calculation, the loan period has been assumed to be 40 years.

The APR applying to the loan is set out in the appendix of specific terms.

6. Mortgage loans in foreign currency

A mortgage loan in foreign currency exists when a borrower with a mortgage loan in Swedish kronor (SEK)

- a) has his/her main income in a currency other than SEK,
- b) is resident in an EEA country other than Sweden, or
- c) has the assets to be used as payment for the loan outside Sweden.

When a mortgage loan in foreign currency is granted to a borrower who runs an actual risk of exchange rate movements having a negative impact on their repayment capacity, the foreign exchange risk to the borrower is taken into account in the calculation of repayment capacity as the lender increases the calculated monthly cost of the loan by 20 per cent. The purpose of this is to ensure that the borrower has the repayment capacity to resist any exchange rate movements.

In addition, the lender will warn the borrower on a regular basis if exchange rate movements mean that the repayments on the loan take more than 20 per cent of the borrower's repayment capacity when the loan was disbursed.

7. The total amount to be paid

The total amount payable by the borrower is the sum of the loan amount and the borrower's total borrowing costs.

Since mortgage loans that are subject to these general terms and conditions are for a undetermined period of time, and the terms of the loan (e.g. interest rates and amortisation) may vary, it is not possible to exactly predict the total amount when the instrument of debt is drawn up. The total amount stated by the lender is instead calculated on the basis of the loan having a 40-year term, and on the interest and repayment terms applicable at the time of disbursement. As a consequence, the stated combined amount is only an estimate.

8. Amortisation

The loan shall be amortised in accordance with the terms and conditions agreed upon by the lender and the borrower, and at least in accordance with the amortisation requirements set out in laws, regulations or provisions.

If the borrower amortises less than that stipulated by laws, regulations or provisions, the lender is entitled to raise the amortisation amount, e.g. when the number of borrowers changes,

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or when a loan that has been split into a number of different interest-fixing periods is redeemed.

The amortisation amount and the number of amortisations applying at any time are set out in the appendix of specific terms. The amortisation requirement applying to the loan is set out in the appendix of the instrument of debt.

Upon request and at no charge during the term of the instrument of debt, the borrower is entitled to receive a repayment plan that is in the borrower's long-term interest.

The lender may submit to the borrower information regarding the loan and the collateral for the loan, including the total amortisation and the total loan amount with which the collateral is encumbered, even if the collateral is owned by another party.

9. Penalty interest - if you do not pay on time

If the borrower does not repay the principal debt (e.g. amortisation), or pay the interest or fees on this loan - or any other commitments which the borrower has assumed towards the lender concerning the pledged property - when due, the borrower shall pay, in addition to the interest applying on the loan, a special penalty interest at a rate of 0.6 per cent per month on the amount due until payment is made. After consultation with the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority, a higher interest rate can be applied under special circumstances.

10. Fees and costs

10.1 Fees for the loan

The lender may charge fees as compensation for the costs that it has for the loan, e.g. arrangement and notification fees. Fees are specified in the current appendix of specific terms.

The lender is entitled to amend a fee for the loan if the lender's costs for the service which the fee is intended to cover have increased. The increased fee shall apply at the earliest from the date that the lender notified the borrower of the fee amendment.

The lender announces adjustments in fees for the loan either by separate notice to the borrower or by advertising in the daily press, followed by a separate notice at the time of the next notification.

10.2 Other fees

In addition to payment for the costs of the loan itself, the lender may also charge other fees. These include, for example, the costs of a supplementary service, or in a situation where the borrower has not complied with the terms and conditions of the loan (e.g. a reminder fee, collection fee, or fee for notices to guarantors or pledgers). Such fees are charged for the amounts and on the terms applied by the lender at any time.

The borrower shall also reimburse the lender for its work and expenses in conjunction with obtaining, maintaining, insuring, valuing and utilising the agreed collateral, and also for lodging of proof and collecting the lender's claims on the borrower or on any other party liable for payment thereof.

For further information regarding these fees and costs, please contact the lender or visit Handelsbanken's website.

11. Automatic payments

To enable payment of the loan, the lender may require the borrower to have an account with Handelsbanken.

If the lender and the borrower have made an agreement that due amounts shall be automatically deducted from a Handelsbanken account, such withdrawal is made on the due date. If the due date is not a banking day, the deduction is made on the next banking day, unless it is a public holiday at the turn of the year. In this case, the withdrawal is made on the banking day immediately preceding the due date.

The borrower shall ensure that sufficient funds are available on the account by the day before the due date at the latest. If there is not a sufficient amount on the account on the due date, the lender may make several attempts to make the transfer in accordance with its procedures and/or temporarily refrain from charging the account. If the lender debits the account when there are insufficient funds, the lender is subsequently entitled to reverse the transaction.



12. Order of debt settlement

When payment is made from the borrower, the lender is entitled to deduct in the first place all fees, costs and interest due on the loan before deducting from the principal amount.

13. Loans with a government credit guarantee

For loans with a government credit guarantee, the lender pays an annual fee to the government, in accordance with the amounts and principles determined by the government. The borrower shall compensate the lender for this cost according to the principles determined by the lender. Early repayment charges pursuant to Section 16 are not calculated for the part of the interest corresponding to the fee for the loan with a government credit guarantee.

For loans with a government credit guarantee, the lender may give notice of termination of the loan at a date determined by the lender if the guarantee expires or is changed, such that the collateral for the loan has seriously deteriorated.

If the government makes a payment under its guarantee, the government assumes the lender's rights for the part of this instrument of debt covered by the guarantee.

14. The lender's right to terminate the loan prematurely

The lender's right to give notice of premature termination of the loan is set out points a) and b) below.

This notice of termination means that the borrower must repay the remaining principal debt, accrued interest, fees and costs up until the date when the loan was terminated. If the interest rate is fixed and the loan is terminated in accordance with any of the criteria under point a), the borrower must pay an early repayment charge (see Section 16).

The lender's right to terminate the credit agreement also applies before the loan has been disbursed.

a) The lender's right to terminate the loan prematurely (variable and fixed rates)

The lender is entitled to terminate the loan and request that the borrower repay the loan at any time determined by the lender, if any of the following circumstances should occur:

- 1) The borrower is more than one month late in paying an amount exceeding ten per cent of the loan receivable (i.e. the sum of the loan amount, interest and fees).
- 2) The borrower is more than one month late in paying an amount exceeding ten per cent of the loan receivable (i.e. the sum of the loan amount, interest and fees), and the delay applies to two or more items that have become overdue at different times.
- 3) The borrower is otherwise materially late (significantly overdue) with the payment.
- 4) Collateral for the loan has deteriorated significantly for a reason other than a general fall in prices on the relevant market.
- 5) It is obvious that the borrower is avoiding paying the debt by absconding, concealing property, or acting in any other way.

If the lender terminates the loan prematurely in accordance with sections 1) - 3), a notice period of at least four weeks applies. The notice period shall commence on the date on which the lender sends the notice of termination in a registered letter to the borrower, or on the date on which the borrower receives the notice of termination by any other means. In the case of termination under sections 4) or 5) above, the loan must be repaid by the date set by the lender.

If the debt is not repaid during the period of notice, the loan in its entirety will become due for repayment at the end of the notice period.

However, the borrower may be released from his/her obligation to prematurely repay the loan in its entirety in the case of termination

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under Sections 1) - 3) if the borrower repays the overdue amount and the penalty interest before the end of the notice period. The same applies if the borrower, upon termination in accordance with Sections 4 and 5 above, immediately or within the permitted period of notice agreed with the borrower, provides satisfactory collateral for the loan.

The borrower's opportunity to be released from his/her obligation to repay the loan prematurely, as set out in the above paragraph, may only be utilised once.

b) The lender's right to terminate fixed-rate loans in connection with the date for amendment of specific terms

In exceptional circumstances, in the case of a loan with a fixed rate of at least three months, the lender may give notice of premature repayment on the date for amendment of specific terms.

The period of notice is at least four weeks. The notice period shall commence on the date on which the lender sends the notice of termination in a registered letter to the borrower, or on the date on which the borrower receives the notice of termination by any other means.

15. The borrower's right to repay the loan

a) Repayment of fixed-rate loans in connection with the date for amendment of specific terms

A borrower who has a fixed interest rate may repay all or part of the loan on the date for amendment of specific terms. In order to be valid, notice of termination must have reached the lender 14 days before the date for amendment of the specific terms.

b) Repayment of fixed-rate loans during a period of specific terms

A borrower who has a fixed interest rate may repay all or part of the loan during a period of specific terms without needing to observe the period of notice set out in Section 15 a). In the case of such a repayment, the borrower is obliged to pay an early repayment charge to the lender (see Section 16).

c) Repayment of variable-rate loans

Borrowers that have variable-rate loans may repay part or all of the loan at any time, free of charge.

16. Early repayment charge

In the case of premature repayment of a fixed-rate loan before the date for amendment of specific terms, the lender is entitled to make an early repayment charge for the remaining part of the validity period. No early repayment charge is payable in connection with the premature repayment of a loan with a three-month validity period.

The early repayment charge must not exceed the difference between the interest on the loan and the interest which at the time of payment generally applies for mortgage bonds with a time to maturity corresponding to the remaining interest-fixing period increased by one percentage point.

In the early repayment of capped rate loans (fixed rate), the early repayment charge must not exceed the difference between the interest on the loan and the interest which at the time of payment generally applies for mortgage bonds with a time to maturity corresponding to the period until the next interest adjustment date for the loan, increased by one percentage point. If early repayment is requested later than 14 days before an interest adjustment date, an early repayment charge will be payable for the period until the next interest adjustment date. The borrower must also pay an early repayment charge for the remainder of the validity period. In this section, the early repayment charge may correspond to no more than the agreed fixed interest rate per year calculated for the loan during its remaining validity period. The agreed fixed interest rate is stated in the current appendix of specific terms.

In the case of premature repayment of a fixed-rate loan where the validity period commenced before 1 July 2014, the regulations regarding calculation of the early repayment charge in force before 1 July 2017 shall apply. In this case, the benchmark interest rate is the rate on treasury bills or government bonds.



Information regarding the amount of the early repayment charge on a given date, and how the calculation is carried out, may be obtained from the lender.

17. Right of guarantor and pledger to request termination of the loan

A guarantor (Sw: borgensman) is not entitled to terminate his/her guarantee, and a pledger cannot revoke his/her pledge.

However, guarantors and pledgers may individually request in writing that the lender shall terminate the loan pursuant to Section 14. Such termination may mean that the guarantor becomes forced to pay by virtue of his/her guarantee, or that the lender utilises its claim on the pledged property. If the lender has received such a request for termination and the lender deems that there are grounds for termination pursuant to Section 14, but it has failed to terminate the loan within six weeks thereafter, the guarantee commitment or pledge for the party who has requested termination of the loan shall lapse six months after the lender has received the request. This does not apply, however, if the lender, due to the borrower's negligence, has, before expiry of the aforementioned time period, commenced legal proceedings against the party requesting termination or has commenced negotiation with this party concerning the guarantee commitment or pledge.

18. Order of priority among collateral

If the borrower does not meet his/her obligations under the instrument of debt, the lender may determine the order in which the collateral for the loan (pledges, guarantees, etc.) may be utilised to repay the debt. In such a case, the lender is also entitled to determine the part of the borrower's debt that is to be repaid first.

19. Release of pledge

The lender may release a pledge even if there is a guarantor who has who has paid a party other than the lender due to the guarantee, and therefore may be entitled to the pledge.

20. Transfer of unencumbered mortgage deeds

When the lender is no longer the pledgee and has not received information regarding a new pledge or has received a request that a written mortgage deed shall be issued, the lender is entitled to transfer dematerialised mortgage deeds electronically to the unencumbered deeds archive in the mortgage register maintained by the Swedish National Land Survey.

21. Guarantor's right to pledges, etc.

If a guarantee has been signed on this instrument of debt, the following shall apply with regard to the guarantor's right to property pledged in the instrument of debt by the borrower alone or jointly with another.

If the lender does not utilise the pledge for the borrower's debt under this instrument of debt or for any other obligation for which the pledge has been pledged, the pledge will be collateral for the guarantor's claim for recourse against the borrower. If several guarantors have the right of recourse, they have rights to the pledged property in proportion to the right of recourse of each of them, unless they agree otherwise.

A guarantor who has paid under his/her guarantee commitment must notify the lender that payment has been made due to the guarantee, and request that this be noted by the lender.

Where a guarantor has fulfilled the borrower's commitments under this instrument of debt and wishes to exercise his/her right to the pledge as stated in the first paragraph, the lender may submit the pledge to the guarantor.

In relation to the lender, a guarantor is not entitled to any other property specified in the instrument of debt which has been pledged to the lender by the borrower or any other party.

22. Cancellation of negotiable promissory notes

A negotiable promissory note will be cancelled one month after the loan has been repaid in full, unless the borrower has previously requested its return.

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23. The pledger's care of pledged property

Pledged property must not be materially modified without the lender's consent, other than through repair and improvement work. Nor may the property be used for purposes which materially deviate from that which was assumed at the time the loan was granted, without the lender's consent.

If the provisions of this section have been contravened such that the value of the collateral has materially deteriorated, the lender may terminate the loan for immediate repayment under the terms of Sections 14 a) and b).

24. Control and inspection of pledged property

In order to verify that pledged property has not decreased in value to such an extent that the value of the collateral has materially deteriorated, the lender is entitled to inspect the pledged property and also to obtain from the pledger any information which the lender considers necessary. In order to verify that property fulfils the requirements for a green mortgage, the lender is entitled to inspect the property and also to obtain from the borrower any information which the lender considers necessary.

25. Purchase of buildings on site leasehold

A pledger may not without the consent of the lender authorise a purchase value, unless this is sufficient to cover the lender's claim, or concede the right to receive the purchase price for a mortgaged building and associated constructions on a site leasehold.

If the lender's right is affected and the lender so demands, the pledger shall refer the matter of purchase value for hearing by a court of law or arbitration board. In this case, the pledger must not demand a lower purchase value than that approved by the lender, nor neglect to invoke the reasons and proof which the lender wishes to have presented.

26. Insurance

As long as any commitment for which the pledge constitutes collateral remains unsettled, pledged property must be insured as required. The insurance shall include fire and water cover, unless the property is an undeveloped building site. For properties, including site leasehold rights, there must be full value insurance, and for a housing co-operative apartment/owner-occupied apartment/share in an association or in a limited company there must be home insurance with a housing co-operative apartment supplement or the equivalent, which covers damage of this nature.

If the borrower cannot show that such insurance exists, the lender may have the property insured at the borrower's expense.

27. The lender's right to assign loans, etc.

The lender is entitled to assign the loan to another party. The lender is also entitled to pledge the claim that the lender has on the borrower, to another party.

28. Communication and notices

If the borrower is connected to Handelsbanken's digital communication services, information and notices to the borrower can be provided through this service. Otherwise, information and notices are sent by post to the address registered with the lender or which is otherwise known to the lender, or by any other communications services registered with the lender. For information concerning adjustments in interest rates, in Section 4.4 shall apply.

Information and notices provided via digital communication services shall be deemed to have reached the borrower as soon as they have been made available. For information and notices sent by post, the lender will assume that these will reach the borrower, guarantor or pledger after a normal delivery period in accordance with the prevailing terms and conditions of the provider of the postal service in question. If the lender sends a registered letter to the borrower, guarantor or pledger, the lender will assume that this will reach the addressee at the latest by the seventh day after it has been sent.

If there is more than one borrower for the same loan, the notices (e.g. notifications) will be sent to the borrower whose name is entered first on the instrument of debt, unless otherwise agreed.

Borrowers, guarantors and pledgers shall notify Handelsbanken of any changes of contact details.

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29. Limitations on the lender's responsibility

The lender shall not be held responsible for any damage resulting from a Swedish or foreign legal enactment, the intervention of a Swedish or foreign public authority, act of war, act of terrorism, strike, blockade, lockout, boycott or any other similar circumstance. The reservation in respect of strikes, lockouts, boycotts or blockades applies even if the lender itself takes such measures or is subjected to such measures. The lender will not indemnify any loss or damage that may occur in other circumstances, provided that the company has observed general standards of care. The lender is not liable for indirect damage unless the damage was caused by gross negligence on the part of the lender.

If a circumstance as referred to in the first paragraph should prevent the lender from receiving payments, the lender shall, as long as the obstacle exists, be entitled to the agreed interest without additional penalty interest.

30. Applicable law and court of law

Swedish law shall apply to this instrument of debt.

Any dispute due to this instrument of debt shall be settled by a Swedish court. However, if the borrower resides or is domiciled in a different country, or has assets in that country, the lender is entitled to pursue a claim in a court of law in that country.

31. Disclosure of information for the purpose of credit information

The lender may disclose information concerning the loan, payment defaults and credit abuse to credit agencies, etc. pursuant to the Swedish Credit Information Act (SFS 1973:1173). For more information regarding disclosure, please contact your Handelsbanken branch.

32. Supervisory authorities

The following public authorities are supervisory authorities for the lender's operations:

- The Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority, Box 7821, 103 97 Stockholm, Sweden, www.fi.se.
- The Swedish Consumer Agency, Box 48, 651 02 Karlstad, Sweden www.konsumentverket.se.
- The Swedish Authority for Privacy Protection, Box 8114, 104 20 Stockholm, Sweden, www.imy.se.

33. Management of complaints

If the borrower is dissatisfied with the lender's handling of matters, the borrower should submit his/her complaint in the first place to the contact person or Handelsbanken branch that granted the loan. The customer complaints officers at Handelsbanken or Stadshypotek may also be contacted.

34. Trial of disputes out of court

As regards disputes with the lender, the borrower has the option of contacting the Swedish National Board for Consumer Disputes, which is a board for alternative resolution of disputes (www.arn.se).

A submission to the Board must be made in writing. Submissions are to be sent to the following address: Box 174, 101 23 Stockholm, Sweden.

The National Board for Consumer Disputes has rules for cases that are to be heard; among other things, certain value and time limits must be met.

35. Processing of personal data

35.1 Responsibility for personal data

The lender is the controller for the processing of personal data that takes place as a result of this instrument of debt.

The information below that pertains to the borrower also applies to the guarantor, pledgers other than the borrower, and the borrower's representative, trustee, or guardian.

35.2 Why is personal data processed?

The lender processes personal data submitted in conjunction with a mortgage loan application in order to enable a credit assessment, and for the administration of the loan in other respects. The personal data will mainly be subject to such processing as is required in order to enter into, document, administer and fulfil the loan agreement. If the borrower fails to provide the personal data that is required, the lender cannot provide the loan.

In certain cases, the lender may process the personal data for market research and customer research, which comprises background material for marketing, as well as method and business development, with the aim of improving the lender's products and quality.

Customer research is also done to counteract fraud. Personal data may also be processed in the testing of systems development, as well as risk management in the Handelsbanken Group. The personal data may be processed for direct marketing to offer the borrower other financial products and services, unless the borrower has requested a block on direct advertising.

The lender also processes personal data in order to fulfil its legal obligations or decisions by authorities, e.g. the requirements of accounting legislation and the Swedish Act on Anti-Money Laundering, or in conjunction with reporting to authorities such as the Swedish Tax Agency, the Swedish Police, and the Swedish Financial Supervisory Authority. The lender may, as a result of Swedish or foreign legislation, regulations from public authorities, or agreements with Swedish or foreign authorities, be obliged to disclose personal data regarding the borrower. Upon the lender's request, the borrower must provide the information, including written documents, which the lender deems necessary for the lender to fulfil such obligations.

Where applicable - subject to the applicable regulations on banking confidentiality - the lender may share personal data with other companies within the Handelsbanken Group and other recipients, such as public authorities or third party contractors in the event of outsourcing.

35.3 Right to information, rectification, erasure, etc.

The borrower is entitled to have access to the data being processed, request a rectification of incorrect or incomplete data, erasure, restriction of or objection to the processing of data.

35.4 More information

Further information about the lender's processing of personal data and the consumer rights associated with this processing is available at www.handelsbanken.se/personuppgifter, or from any branch of the Bank.