



Evli Bank's general information on consumer loans and credit lines

Issuer of credit:

Evli Bank Plc,
Aleksanterinkatu 19 A,
FI-00100 Helsinki
www.evli.com

We offer investment loans and housing loans, as well as credit lines, the main purpose of which is to raise income.

The duration of the granted credit and limit agreements is from 1 to 5 years.

The loans are mostly bullet loans where only interest is paid during the loan period, and the full capital is repaid along with any remaining interest on the maturity date.

We also offer fixed-installment loans where both repayment and interest are payable at either one- or three-month intervals.

An investment portfolio or an apartment or real estate located in Finland can be used as collateral.

The loans are tied to the 3-month Euribor and the credit lines to either the 1-week or the 3-month Euribor.

The rate of interest on the loan will remain constant throughout interest calculation period.

The actual percentage rate of interest means the total costs of the loan expressed as an annual interest rate.

Example

Bullet loan EUR 100,000.00
Loan period 2 years Margin 1.85%
+ 3-month Euribor
Set-up fee EUR 300.
The actual percentage rate of interest is 2.016%.

Example repayment installment for the above loan:
Euribor 3 months -0.316% installment sum EUR 462.50.

Credit lines also include a commission. The commission is charged on the line of credit granted directly from the borrower's account in arrears by the fifth bank day of the following month.

We only grant euro-denominated loans and limits.

We charge a EUR 150 to 300 set-up fee on loans and limits. There are no other additional costs.

The loans and limits may be repaid at any time during the loan period at no additional cost.

If an apartment or real estate is pledged as collateral, an impartial real estate agent must assess its value. The borrower will be liable for all costs of the assessment.

9. Special grounds for calling in a loan prematurely

9.1 On account of delayed payment

The loan falls due for payment upon the bank's written demand, if the borrower neglects the payment of the principal, interest, default interest or other payment on the due date, if

- (1) the payment is delayed by at least a month and is still unpaid, and
- (2) if the delayed amount is at least ten per cent or it includes more than one instalment, at least five per cent of the original amount of the loan.

The loan matures, however, for payment upon the bank's written demand if the payment has been delayed at least by six month and is still unpaid to an essential extent.

The bank has no right to call in the loan if the delay results from the borrower's illness, unemployment or other similar reason beyond the borrower's control. The bank is, however, entitled to call in the loan if it was evidently un-reasonable to continue the loan relationship given the duration of the delay and other circumstances.

9.2 On some other ground

The credit falls due for payment upon the bank's written demand, if

- (1) the borrower or one of the borrowers has given the bank misleading information that may have affected the granting of the loan or its terms and conditions;
- (2) the borrower or one of the borrowers dies;
- (3) the pledge placed as security of the loan is converted into money;
- (4) insuring the pledge that stands as security for the loan has been neglected; or
- (5) the borrower or one of the borrowers has materially violated the credit agreement.

The initiation of the borrower's bankruptcy proceedings calls the loan in for immediate repayment. If the guarantor of the loan or one of them dies or is declared bankrupt, the borrower or a co-guarantor must acquire a new guarantor approved by the bank or some other security approved by the bank within a period set by the bank, which must be at least one month. Otherwise the bank can call in the loan in writing.

If the bank can prove that the security provided can no longer be considered adequate and that the reduced value of the security is a result of the actions of the borrower or owner of the pledge, the borrower must, within a period of at least one month set by the bank and in a man-ner approved by the bank, increase the security or amortise the loan by an amount stated by the bank in writing. Otherwise the bank can call in the loan in writing.

9.3 Time of the calling in of the loan

The loan falls due after four weeks, or, if the borrower has previously been reminded of delay in repayment or other breaches of contract, after two weeks from the date on which the notification of calling in was sent to the borrower. If the borrower pays the delayed amount or rectifies other breach of agreement within the aforementioned period of time, the calling in will lapse.

If the borrower is placed in bankruptcy, the loan will fall due for immediate repayment.

If the credit is called in, the credit costs for the unused credit period must be deducted from the remaining receivable. The bank may, however, charge in full the costs arisen from actions related to opening the credit, specified in the credit agreement.

9.4 Borrower's right to call in the loan prematurely in an exceptional case

The borrower is entitled to call in the loan for early repayment based on the bank's material breach of agreement related to this loan relationship. In such a case the borrower is not liable to pay the costs arisen from the premature repayment of the loan.

11. Grounds for demanding repayment of the credit

11.1 Repayment for exceeding the approved credit limit

If the Debtor's amount of credit in use exceeds the approved credit limit because credit interest, commission on the line of credit, penalty interest, or fees and payments are due for payment, or for some other reason and the Debtor does not repay the credit within at least one (1) month so that the amount of credit in use goes below the approved credit limit, the Creditor is entitled to demand the repayment of the entire amount of remaining credit, including interest and other fees and payments. The Creditor is not entitled to demand the repayment of the credit if the approved credit limit is exceeded due to the Debtor's illness, unemployment or other corresponding circumstances that are beyond the Debtor's control. However, the Creditor is entitled to demand immediate repayment of the credit if, taking into account the length of the delay and other circumstances, it would be manifestly unfair to continue to credit relationship.

11.2 Other grounds for demanding repayment

The credit shall fall due for repayment on the basis of a written demand of the Creditor if

- 1) the Debtor or a contact person authorized by the Debtor has provided the bank with misleading information that may have had an effect on the approval of the credit or its terms and conditions, or
- 2) the Debtor dies, or
- 3) insurance of the pledge acting as collateral for the credit has been neglected, or
- 4) The Debtor has fundamentally breached the credit line agreement.

If the Debtor is declared bankrupt, the credit will immediately fall due for repayment. If a guarantor dies, is declared bankrupt or is placed in liquidation proceedings, ceases to pay or negotiates the arrangement of debts of a private individual or the restructuring of a company, or seeks the arrangement of debts of a private individual or the restructuring of a company, the Debtor or co-guarantor must obtain a new guarantee, subject to the bank's approval, or obtain some other form of collateral that has been approved by the bank within a time frame given by the bank, the minimum duration of which is one (1) month. Otherwise, the bank shall be entitled to terminate the credit in writing for immediate repayment.

11.3 Credit shall fall due for repayment

The credit shall fall due for repayment within four (4) weeks, or if the Debtor has previously been given a reminder of an overdue repayment or some other breach of agreement within two (2) weeks from the time when the notification explaining the credit is due for payment was sent to the Debtor. If the Debtor pays the overdue amount within the above-mentioned time, the credit will no longer be due for repayment. If the Debtor gave the Creditor misleading information when applying for the credit or if the Debtor has fundamentally breached the credit line agreement, the Creditor, in addition to requiring the repayment of the credit, is entitled to rescind the credit line immediately in accordance with section 10.

In the case of a Debtor that is not a consumer, the Creditor is entitled, in deviation to the requirements mentioned above, to require the immediate repayment of the credit on the basis of a written request, unless otherwise separately agreed with the Debtor.

If the Creditor is entitled to demand the immediate repayment of the credit but the Creditor has not done this immediately after receiving the information on the grounds for repayment, this does not mean that the Creditor has relinquished the right to refer to these grounds for repayment. However, the Creditor must inform a Debtor that is a consumer in writing within six months that the Creditor has not relinquished the right to refer to these grounds for repayment.