CHANGE DOCUMENT INVESTMENT CONDITIONS AS OF 1 NOVEMBER 2026

In this change document you can read what articles of the Investment Conditions will change.
You can find the actual conditions on abnamro.nl/voorwaardenbeleggen

The following conditions will change:

• **Glossary General Investment Conditions**
• **General Investment Conditions**
• **Investment Appendix**
• **Summary of ABN AMRO's order execution policy**

Explanation of the columns:

- **Article Old:** here you will find the current text of the article, as it is still valid until the date of amendment.
- **Type of change:**
    - *Clarification:* textual improvements and clarifications.
    - *Content:* real changes to the conditions, which may affect you.
    - *New:* A new article, paragraph, or example.
    - *Expired*.

Article New: Here you will find the amended or new text.

GLOSSARY GENERAL INVESTMENT CONDITIONS		As of 1 November 2026
Term Old	**Type of change**	**Term New**
Investor profile	*Clarification*	**Investor Profile**
Your investor profile consists of: • your risk profile; and • your knowledge of and experience with investing.		Your investor profile consists of: • your risk profile; • your knowledge of and experience with investing; *and* *• your sustainability profile.*

GLOSSARY GENERAL INVESTMENT CONDITIONS		As of 1 November 2026
Term Old	**Type of change**	**Term New**
Payment account	*Clarification*	**Payment account**
Your payment account is your account at the bank: • to which the bank credits the income from your investments; and • from which the bank debits all amounts, including the costs, for your investments. You can use an account designated by the bank as payment account, such as the savings account 'Beleggers Spaarrekening'.		Your payment account is your account at the bank: • to which the bank credits the income from your investments; and • from which the bank debits all amounts, including the costs, for your investments. *Do you invest independently or with advice from the bank? You can use an account designated by the bank as payment account, such as the savings account 'Beleggers Spaarrekening'.* *Do you invest with portfolio management? The payment account is the managed account. This account is subject to certain restrictions. For example, you cannot make credit transfers from this account, and you will not receive a bank card for this account.* *You need a counter account to be able to open and use the portfolio management account. A counter account is a regular payment account that you have with the bank, with which you can transfer money to others, inside and outside the bank.*

GENERAL INVESTMENT CONDITIONS		As of 1 November 2026
Article Old	**Type of change**	**Article New**
1.3 Which bank documents contain the rules that apply to investing with the bank?	*Clarification*	**1.3 Which bank documents contain the rules that apply to investing with the bank?**
The rules that govern investments at the bank are contained in the following: **1. The ABN AMRO Investment Agreement** You must sign the Investment Agreement if you want to invest with the bank. **2. The ABN AMRO Investment Conditions** The ABN AMRO Investment Conditions are part of the Investment Agreement and consist of the following four parts: **General Investment Conditions** These contain the general rules applicable to investing with the bank. **Investor Giro Conditions** These contain the rules applicable to investing using the investor giro. **Investment Appendix** This contains a description of the general risks of investing and the characteristics and risks of different types of investment products. **Summary of ABN AMRO's order execution policy** This contains the procedures and rules that the bank uses when executing orders for you. **3. Separate agreements and additional conditions** Additional conditions are applicable to certain investment services and products. You must sign separate agreements for these. These agreements supplement the Investment Agreement and are applicable in addition to this Agreement. Some of the separate agreements include additional conditions. Examples of these investment services and investment products with additional rules are: • Self-directed Investing • Portfolio Management		The rules that govern investments at the bank are contained in the following: **1. The ABN AMRO Investment Agreement** You must sign the Investment Agreement if you want to invest with the bank. **2. The ABN AMRO Investment Conditions** The ABN AMRO Investment Conditions are part of the Investment Agreement and consist of the *following parts:* ***Glossary General Investment Conditions*** **General Investment Conditions** These contain the general rules applicable to investing with the bank. **Investor Giro Conditions** These contain the rules applicable to investing using the investor giro. **Investment Appendix** This contains a description of the general risks of investing and the characteristics and risks of different types of investment products. **Summary of ABN AMRO's order execution policy** This contains the procedures and rules that the bank uses when executing orders for you. **3. Separate agreements and additional conditions** Additional conditions are applicable to certain investment services and products. You must sign separate agreements for these. These agreements supplement the Investment Agreement and are applicable in addition to this Agreement. Some of the separate agreements include additional conditions*, such as the Options Conditions.* **4. The General Conditions of ABN AMRO Bank N.V.**

• Options. **4. The General Conditions of ABN AMRO Bank N.V.** These contain the basic rules that apply to all services and products provided to you by the bank. You receive a copy of these conditions when you become a customer of the bank. These conditions govern the entire relationship between you and the bank, and not just your relationship with the bank as an investor. As such, these conditions govern your relationship with the bank and your relationship with Stichting Beleggersgiro (Investor Giro Foundation). **5. Summary of ABN AMRO Policy on Conflicts of Interest** The bank has laid down policies for managing conflicts of interest. The Summary of the ABN AMRO Policy on Conflicts of Interest explains how the bank defines and deals with conflicts of interest.		These contain the basic rules that apply to all services and products provided to you by the bank. You receive a copy of these conditions when you become a customer of the bank. These conditions govern the entire relationship between you and the bank, and not just your relationship with the bank as an investor. As such, these conditions govern your relationship with the bank and your relationship with Stichting Beleggersgiro (Investor Giro Foundation). **5. Summary of ABN AMRO Policy on Conflicts of Interest** The bank has laid down policies for managing conflicts of interest. The Summary of the ABN AMRO Policy on Conflicts of Interest explains how the bank defines and deals with conflicts of interest.

GENERAL INVESTMENT CONDITIONS		As of 1 November 2026
Article Old	**Type of change**	**Article New**
2.1 Why does the bank classify me in a specific group of investors?	*Clarification*	**2.1 Why does the bank classify me in a specific group of investors?**
6. Have you been classified by the bank in a certain group of investors? Then this applies to all investment services and investment products that are provided to you by the bank. A non-professional investor, for instance, is not eligible for investment services and investment products that are exclusively intended for professional investors.	*Paragraph 6.*	6. Have you been classified by the bank in a certain group of investors? Then this applies to all investment services and investment products that are provided to you by the bank. A non-professional investor, for instance, is not eligible for investment services and investment products that are exclusively intended for professional investors. *The investment services and investment products you can use also depend on your personal or business situation and your knowledge of and experience with investing. See also chapter 3 (Investment service levels).*

GENERAL INVESTMENT CONDITIONS		As of 1 November 2026
Article Old	**Type of change**	**Article New**
2.2 How do I determine my investor profile?	*Clarification*	**2.2 How do I determine my investor profile?**
1. Before you start investing, the bank asks you some questions. Based on your answers to the questions, you determine your investor profile. Your investor profile consists of three parts: 1. Your risk profile. 2. Your knowledge of investment products and your experience with investment products. 3. Your sustainability profile.	*Paragraph 1.*	1. Before you start investing, the bank asks you some questions. Based on your answers to the questions, you *and the bank* determine your investor profile. Your investor profile consists of three parts: 1. Your risk profile. 2. Your *knowledge of and experience with investing.* 3. Your sustainability profile.

GENERAL INVESTMENT CONDITIONS		As of 1 November 2026
Article Old	**Type of change**	**Article New**
2.2 How do I determine my investor profile?	*Clarification*	**2.2 How do I determine my investor profile?**
3. Your answers to these questions point to one of the bank's six risk profiles. Your risk profile shows the investment approach that suits you best: from very defensive to very offensive. You can read about the risk profiles that the bank uses in article 2.3 (What risk profiles does the bank use?).	*Paragraph 3.*	3. Your answers to these questions point to one of the bank's *six risk profiles: from very defensive to very offensive.* You can read about the risk profiles that the bank uses in article 2.3 (What risk profiles does the bank use?).

GENERAL INVESTMENT CONDITIONS		As of 1 November 2026
Article Old	**Type of change**	**Article New**
2.2 How do I determine my investor profile?	*Clarification*	**2.2 How do I determine my investor profile?**
4. The bank will regularly check if your risk profile still matches your assets, investment goals, and investment horizon. This is the review of your investor profile.	*Paragraph 4.*	4. The bank will regularly check if your *investor* profile still matches your assets, investment goals, and investment horizon. This is the review of your investor profile.

GENERAL INVESTMENT CONDITIONS		As of 1 November 2026

Article Old	**Type of change**	**Article New**
2.2 How do I determine my investor profile?	*Clarification*	**2.2 How do I determine my investor profile?**
5. When giving investment advice, the bank will regularly check if your investments match your risk profile. This is the review of your investment portfolio (investment review).	*Paragraph 5.*	5. When giving investment advice, the bank will regularly check if your investments match your *investor* profile. This is the review of your investment portfolio (investment review).

GENERAL INVESTMENT CONDITIONS		**As of 1 November 2026**
Article Old	**Type of change**	**Article New**
2.2 How do I determine my investor profile?	*Clarification*	**2.2 How do I determine my investor profile?**
8. You do not always need to determine your complete investor profile. You can also opt to invest entirely independently via the bank. The bank will then solely ask you to provide information about your knowledge and experience of investment products. The bank will then check whether independent investing is appropriate for you. You can read about what investing independently entails in article 3.4 (What does investing independently without advice from the bank mean?).	*Paragraph 8.*	*8. Your investor profile does not always have to be fully determined. In some cases, you will not receive a risk profile and/or a sustainability profile. For example, you may choose to invest entirely independently with the bank.* The bank will then solely ask you to provide information about your knowledge and experience of *investing*. The bank will then check whether independent investing is appropriate for you. You can read about what investing independently entails in article 3.4 (What does investing independently without advice from the bank mean?).

GENERAL INVESTMENT CONDITIONS		**As of 1 November 2026**
Article Old	**Type of change**	**Article New**
3.2 What does investing with advice from the bank mean (advisory)?	*Clarification*	**3.2 What does investing with advice from the bank mean (advisory)?**
1. Investing with advice from the bank means that you can obtain advice from the bank for your investment decisions. The bank is not obliged to give you investment advice – not even if you request advice. Any advice you receive from the bank will come from your own advisor, or from an advisor through the telephone advice line. If the bank gives you advice in one of these ways, the bank will give you a	*Paragraph 1.*	1. Investing with advice from the bank means that you can obtain advice from the bank for your investment decisions. *If the bank gives you advice, the bank will give you a commentary on its advice. In this commentary, the bank indicates whether the proposed advice is suitable for you based on your investor profile.* This is the so-called suitability statement. The bank issues a suitability statement not only if

commentary on its advice. That commentary will also indicate how the advice suits your knowledge and experience of investing, and your risk profile. This is the so-called suitability statement. The bank issues a suitability statement not only if the bank has advised you to buy an investment product, but also if the bank has advised you not to buy an investment product. The bank will also warn you about an order that does not match your risk profile or if you have too little knowledge and experience for such an order. Sometimes, due to the technology used for remote communication, it is not possible to issue a suitability statement before you place an order. If you wish to receive the suitability statement before you place your order, that is possible. You must then wait to place your order until you have received the suitability statement.		the bank has advised you to buy an investment product, but also if the bank has advised you not to buy an investment product. The bank will also warn you about an order that does not match your risk profile or if you have too little knowledge and experience for such an order. Sometimes, due to the technology used for remote communication, it is not possible to issue a suitability statement before you place an order. If you wish to receive the suitability statement before you place your order, that is possible. You must then wait to place your order until you have received the suitability statement.

GENERAL INVESTMENT CONDITIONS		**As of 1 November 2026**
Article Old	**Type of change**	**Article New**
3.2 What does investing with advice from the bank mean (advisory)?	*Clarification*	**3.2 What does investing with advice from the bank mean (advisory)?**
4. If you invest with advice from the bank, you give your orders through your adviser, electronically via Internet Banking or Mobile Banking or by telephone via the investment line.	*Paragraph 4.*	4. If you invest with advice from the bank, you give your orders through your adviser *or electronically via Internet Banking or the ABN AMRO app.*

GENERAL INVESTMENT CONDITIONS		**As of 1 November 2026**
Article Old	**Type of change**	**Article New**
3.2 What does investing with advice from the bank mean (advisory)?	*Clarification*	**3.2 What does investing with advice from the bank mean (advisory)?**
5. You can also opt to give your orders independently without advice. These are direct orders. Direct orders are	*Paragraph 5.*	5. You can also opt to give your orders independently without advice. These are direct orders. *You submit these*

subject to the rules mentioned in section 3.3 (What does investing independently with advice from the bank mean?). If you submit a direct order, in other words an order without the advice of the bank, the bank will not provide you with a suitability statement, as mentioned in section 3.2.1.		*direct orders through Internet Banking or the ABN AMRO app. The bank checks a direct order against your knowledge and experience. You can read more about direct orders in section 3.3 (What does investing independently with advice from the bank mean?).*

GENERAL INVESTMENT CONDITIONS		**As of 1 November 2026**
Article Old	**Type of change**	**Article New**
3.2 What does investing with advice from the bank mean (advisory)?	*Clarification*	**3.2 What does investing with advice from the bank mean (advisory)?**
6. The bank gives you advice on the basis of your investor profile. If you give the bank little or no information about your investor profile (see also section 2.2 How do I determine my investor profile?) then the bank will be unable to determine your investor profile and will not give you advice.	*Paragraph 6.*	6. *If the bank gives you advice, it takes account of your full investor profile: your risk profile, your knowledge and experience, and your sustainability profile. Do you invest with more than one person? Also read the text box for this article: How does the bank deal with knowledge and experience in the case of more than one person*? If you give the bank little or no information about your investor profile (see also section 2.2 How do I determine my investor profile?) then the bank will be unable to determine your investor profile and will not give you advice.

GENERAL INVESTMENT CONDITIONS		**As of 1 November 2026**
Article Old	**Type of change**	**Article New**
3.2 What does investing with advice from the bank mean (advisory)?	*Clarification*	**3.2 What does investing with advice from the bank mean (advisory)?**
7. The investment products on which you receive advice depend on the investment option you choose. With some investment options, you receive advice only on investment funds selected by the bank for that investment option. There are other investment options where you can get advice on various investment products, such as equities, bonds,	*Paragraph 7.*	7. The investment products on which you receive advice depend on the investment option you choose. With some investment options, you receive advice only on *certain investment products* selected by the bank for that investment option. There are other investment options where you can get advice on various investment products, such as

investment funds and structured products. Moreover, the minimum amount you may invest may be different for each investment option. You can find full details on the bank's website.		equities, bonds, investment funds and *complex investment products like structured products. Before you can submit an order for a complex investment product through your advisor, you must pass a knowledge exam about that complex investment product.* Moreover, the minimum amount you may invest may be different for each investment option. You can find full details on the bank's website.

GENERAL INVESTMENT CONDITIONS		**As of 1 November 2026**
Article Old	**Type of change**	**Article New**
3.3 What does investing independently with advice from the bank mean?	*Clarification*	**3.3 What does investing independently with advice from the bank mean?**
1. Investing independently means that you give direct orders to the bank. This is also called 'execution only'. It means that you can give the bank orders independently and on your own initiative without advice from the bank. You give these orders to the bank electronically through Internet Banking or Mobile Banking or by telephone via the investment line. Please also read article 4.2 (How can I give an order to the bank?).	*Paragraph 1.*	1. Investing independently means that you give direct orders to the bank. This is also called 'execution only'. It means that you can give the bank orders independently and on your own initiative without advice from the bank. You give these orders to the bank electronically through Internet Banking or *the ABN AMRO app*. Please also read article 4.2 (How can I give an order to the bank?).

GENERAL INVESTMENT CONDITIONS		**As of 1 November 2026**
Article Old	**Type of change**	**Article New**
3.3 What does investing independently with advice from the bank mean?	*Clarification*	**3.3 What does investing independently with advice from the bank mean?**
2. The bank thinks it important that you invest in investment products that are appropriate for you. To judge which investment products are appropriate for you, the bank needs information about your knowledge and experience of investment products. Therefore, the bank asks you to answer some questions about your knowledge and	*Paragraph 2.*	2. The bank thinks it important that you invest in investment products that are appropriate for you. To judge which investment products are appropriate for you, the bank needs information about your knowledge and experience of investment products. Therefore, the bank asks you to answer some questions about your knowledge and experience of

experience of investment products. For instance, which investment products you understand, which investment products you have experience with, how many years of experience you have, and how many transactions you have made with them. The bank records the information you have given.		investment products. For instance, which investment products you understand, which investment products you have experience with, how many years of experience you have, and how many transactions you have made with them. *The bank records the information you provide about your knowledge and experience. Do you invest with more than one person? Also read the text box for this section: How does the bank deal with knowledge and experience in the case of more than one person?*

GENERAL INVESTMENT CONDITIONS		**As of 1 November 2026**
Article Old	**Type of change**	**Article New**
3.3 What does investing independently with advice from the bank mean?	*Clarification*	**3.3 What does investing independently with advice from the bank mean?**
3. If you give a direct order to the bank, the bank will check whether you have sufficient knowledge and experience for your order. The bank does this to determine whether an investment product is appropriate for you. This is known as the 'appropriateness test'. The bank differentiates between non-complex investment products and complex investment products.	*Paragraph 3.*	3. If you give a direct order *within investing with advice* to the bank, the bank will check whether you have sufficient knowledge and experience for your order. The bank does this to determine whether an investment product is appropriate for you. This is known as the 'appropriateness test'. The bank differentiates between non-complex investment products and complex investment products.

GENERAL INVESTMENT CONDITIONS		**As of 1 November 2026**
Article Old	**Type of change**	**Article New**
3.3 What does investing independently with advice from the bank mean?	*Clarification*	**3.3 What does investing independently with advice from the bank mean?**
4. If you give a direct order in a non-complex investment product, the bank will check your direct order against the knowledge and experience you have provided. Non-complex investment products include most shares, bonds,	*Paragraph 4.*	4. If you give a direct order *within investing with advice* in a non-complex investment product, the bank will check your direct order against *the information about* the knowledge and experience you have provided. Non-complex investment products include most shares, bonds, investment funds and

investment funds and ETFs. When you give an order in a non-complex investment product, the bank will warn you: • If the bank thinks you do not have enough knowledge and experience for your direct order, based on the information you have provided; or • If the bank has not received enough information to assess your knowledge and experience.		ETFs. When you give an order in a non-complex investment product, the bank will warn you: • *if the information about your knowledge and experience you have provided shows that* you do not have enough knowledge and experience for your direct order; or • If the bank has not received enough information to assess your knowledge and experience.

GENERAL INVESTMENT CONDITIONS		**As of 1 November 2026**
Article Old	**Type of change**	**Article New**
3.3 What does investing independently with advice from the bank mean?	*Clarification*	**3.3 What does investing independently with advice from the bank mean?**
5. After receiving a warning from the bank, you decide yourself if the bank should execute your direct order in a non-complex investment product. The bank will advise you to confine your direct order to investment products that fall within your knowledge and experience – so that you understand the risks attached. For non-complex investment products, the bank is not required to check your direct order with your knowledge and experience. Therefore, the bank does not have to warn you if you do not have enough knowledge and experience for your order.	*Paragraph 5.*	5. After receiving a warning from the bank, you decide yourself if the bank should execute your direct order in a non-complex investment product. The bank will advise you to confine your direct order to investment products that fall within your knowledge and experience – so that you understand the risks attached.

GENERAL INVESTMENT CONDITIONS		**As of 1 November 2026**
Article Old	**Type of change**	**Article New**
3.3 What does investing independently with advice from the bank mean?	*Clarification*	**3.3 What does investing independently with advice from the bank mean?**
6. If you give a direct order in a complex investment product, the bank will check your direct order against the knowledge and experience you have provided and verify that you have passed the applicable knowledge exam.	*Paragraph 6.*	6. If you give a direct order *within investing with advice* in a complex investment product, the bank will check your direct order against *the information about* the knowledge and experience you have provided and verify that you have

Complex investment products include, among others, alternative investment funds, subordinated bonds and structured products. Investing in complex investment products carries extra risks. That is why it is important that you know associated risks of these investment products and how they work.		passed the applicable knowledge exam. Complex investment products include, among others, alternative investment funds, subordinated bonds and structured products. Investing in complex investment products carries extra risks. That is why it is important that you know associated risks of these investment products and how they work.

GENERAL INVESTMENT CONDITIONS		**As of 1 November 2026**
Article Old	**Type of change**	**Article New**
3.3 What does investing independently with advice from the bank mean?	*Clarification*	**3.3 What does investing independently with advice from the bank mean?**
7. For complex investment products the bank is required to check your direct order against your knowledge and experience. For this purpose the bank asks you to complete a knowledge exam. When you place an order in a complex investment product the bank will warn you or block the order in the following circumstances: • the bank will warn you if the bank thinks you do not have enough knowledge and experience for your direct order, based on the information you have provided; or • the bank will warn you if the bank has received not enough information to assess your knowledge and experience. After receiving a warning from the bank, you decide yourself if the bank should execute your direct order in a complex investment product. The bank will advise you to confine your direct order to investment products that do fall within your knowledge and experience – so that you understand the risks attached. • the bank will block your order if the knowledge exam you completed shows that you do not have enough knowledge of a complex investment product. The bank will advise you to learn more about the working and risks of the complex	*Paragraph 7.*	7. *For complex investment products, the bank is required to check whether your knowledge of and experience with the complex investment product is sufficient before you can submit your direct order. For this purpose the bank asks you to complete a knowledge exam. If the exam shows that you do not have enough knowledge of the complex investment product, the bank will block your direct order for that complex investment product.*

investment product, before you complete the exam again. As soon as you have passed the knowledge exam, you may give the direct order. Voor complexe beleggingsproducten is de bank wel verplicht om uw directe order te toetsen aan uw kennis en ervaring. De bank vraagt u voor dit doel een kennisexamen te maken. De bank zal u bij een order in een complex beleggingsproduct waarschuwen of de bank zal uw order tegenhouden in de volgende gevallen: • de bank zal u waarschuwen als de bank vindt dat u te weinig kennis en/of ervaring heeft voor uw directe order, op basis van de door u gegeven informatie; of • de bank zal u waarschuwen als de bank te weinig informatie van u heeft ontvangen om uw kennis en ervaring te toetsen. Na een waarschuwing van de bank bepaalt u zelf of de bank uw directe order in een complex beleggingsproduct voor u moet uitvoeren. De bank raadt u aan om die directe order te beperken tot beleggingsproducten waarvoor u wel voldoende kennis en ervaring heeft. Zodat u de risico's van uw directe order begrijpt. • De bank zal uw order tegenhouden als uit het door u gemaakte kennisexamen blijkt dat u onvoldoende kennis heeft van een complex beleggingsproduct. De bank raadt u aan om eerst meer te leren over de werking en de risico's van het complexe beleggingsproduct, voordat u weer examen doet. Zodra u geslaagd bent voor het kennisexamen, kunt u de directe order opgeven.		

3.3 What does investing independently with advice from the bank mean?	*Clarification*	**3.3 What does investing independently with advice from the bank mean?**
8. With a direct order, the bank will not check this order against a risk profile of the bank or against your own risk profile. Thus, the bank will not warn you if you take more or less risk with this order than you are willing and able to run. Not even if you have given the bank your risk profile.	*Paragraph 8.*	8. With a direct order *within investing with advice*, the bank will not check this order against a risk profile of the bank or against your own risk profile. Thus, the bank will not warn you if you take more or less risk with this *direct* order than you are willing and able to run.

GENERAL INVESTMENT CONDITIONS		**As of 1 November 2026**
Article Old	**Type of change**	**Article New**
3.3 What does investing independently with advice from the bank mean?	*Clarification*	**3.3 What does investing independently with advice from the bank mean?**
9. If you give direct orders, you must regularly view the information about investing on the bank's website.	*Paragraph 9.*	9. If you give direct orders *within investing with advice*, you must regularly view the information about investing on the bank's website.

GENERAL INVESTMENT CONDITIONS		**As of 1 November 2026**
Article Old	**Type of change**	**Article New**
3.3 What does investing independently with advice from the bank mean?	*Content*	**3.3 What does investing independently with advice from the bank mean?**
-	*New text block*	***How does the bank deal with knowledge and experience in the case of more than one person?*** *The bank allows more than one person to invest through an investment account, for example in the case of:* *• a joint account; or* *• representation.* *Article 20 of the Client Relationship Conditions contains the rules for a joint payment account with the bank. This article also applies to a joint investment account with the bank. In addition, the following rules apply to investing.*

		A joint account *For a joint account, the bank asks about the personal knowledge and experience of every person who is allowed to submit orders for the investment account. Each person enters their knowledge and experience in their personal account. The bank records this information separately for each person. If one of you submits a direct order, the bank checks the order against the personal knowledge and experience of the person submitting it.* ***Representation*** *You can also appoint someone to represent you and make investment decisions for you. See also Article 9 of the General Conditions. The bank distinguishes between legal representation and non-legal representation:* *• Legal representation is arranged by law. Examples include the parents or guardian of a child under 18, or the directors of a legal entity such as a private limited company. Court-appointed administrators and trustees in bankruptcy are also legal representatives. In the case of legal representation, only the legal representatives may submit orders and give other investment instructions to the bank.* *• Non-legal representation is not arranged by law. You arrange it yourself. For example, you can appoint a family member to carry out actions on your account. You give that person a power of attorney. In the case of non-legal representation, the authorised representative may submit orders and give other investment instructions to the bank. You may also continue to do this yourself.* *In the case of legal representation, the bank asks about the legal representative's investment knowledge and experience and records this information. For example, when investing*

		for a child under 18, this is the knowledge and experience of the parent or guardian. *In the case of non-legal representation, the bank asks about the knowledge of and experience with investing of both you, as the account holder, and the person you appointed as your representative. The bank records each person's knowledge and experience separately.* *The following also applies in the situations above where more than one person is allowed to invest through an investment account:* *• The people involved may not all have the same level of knowledge and experience. The differences may be large. There is then a risk that one person buys investment products that do not match everyone's knowledge and experience. Would you prefer to avoid this situation? Each person should then open an investment account in their own name.* *• Do you invest with advice, and does the bank advise all people present at the same time? Do some of them have less knowledge and experience than others? The bank then bases its advice on the knowledge and experience of the person with the least knowledge and experience, unless these people make other agreements with the bank.*

GENERAL INVESTMENT CONDITIONS		**As of 1 November 2026**
Article Old	**Type of change**	**Article New**
3.4 What does investing independently without advice from the bank mean?	*Clarification*	**3.4 What does investing independently without advice from the bank mean?**
3. Investing independently means that you receive no advice from the bank, nor can you ask the bank for advice when	*Paragraph 3.*	3. Investing independently means that you receive no advice from the bank, nor can you ask the bank for advice when you invest. So you invest entirely independently, on your own

you invest. So you invest entirely independently, on your own initiative and without advice from the bank.		initiative and without advice from the bank. *Do you invest with more than one person? Also read the text box for this section: How does the bank deal with knowledge and experience in the case of more than one person?*

GENERAL INVESTMENT CONDITIONS		**As of 1 November 2026**
Article Old	**Type of change**	**Article New**
4.4 What types of orders can I give to the bank?	*Clarification*	**4.4 What types of orders can I give to the bank?**
Important terms • **Price limit:** A price limit entails that you give the maximum price (for a buy order) or minimum price (for a sell order) at which the bank can execute your order. • **Time limit:** A time limit entails that you state the maximum term available to the bank for executing your orders. The bank gives you the choice of day orders and continuous orders. • **Day order:** A day order is an order that is valid for the day on which the bank passes this order on to the stock exchange. • **Continuous order:** A continuous order is applicable for a specified period. The maximum period is until the end of the next month, but you can also opt for a shorter period. • **Limit order:** A limit order is an order where you in advance have given a maximum (buy) or minimum (sell) price. This price is the maximum that you are prepared to pay for a buy order or the minimum that you wish to receive for a sell order. • **Stop loss order:** a stop loss order is a sell order where you specify in advance the price from which the order should run. Your order will be activated when the market price is equal to or lower than the price you have stated. You will then get the first price that is offered on the market	*Text block.*	*This section contains a number of order types, which are explained below.* • **Price limit:** A price limit entails that you give the maximum price (for a buy order) or minimum price (for a sell order) at which the bank may execute your order. • **Time limit:** A time limit entails that you state the maximum term available to the bank for executing your orders. The bank gives you the choice of day orders and continuous orders. • **Day order:** A day order is an order that is valid for the day on which the bank passes this order on to the stock exchange. • **Continuous order:** A continuous order is applicable for a specified period. The maximum period is until the end of the next month, but you can also opt for a shorter period. • **Limit order:** A limit order is an order where you in advance have given a maximum (buy) or minimum (sell) price. This price is the maximum that you are prepared to pay for a buy order or the minimum that you wish to receive for a sell order. *A day order expires if the limit is not reached on that trading day. A continuous order remains active until the limit is reached, but no later than the order's end date.* • ***Market order:** a market order is an order without a price limit. With a market order, you instruct the bank to execute*

after your order has been activated. This price can be lower than the price you stated.		*your order at the next available price on the stock exchange after the exchange receives it. For a buy order, this is the ask price that applies at that time. For a sell order, this is the bid price that applies at that time. This price may be higher or lower than the most recent traded price shown when you submit the order. The bank allows market orders for shares and ETFs (Exchange Traded Funds) when you invest independently on an execution-only basis on condition that the exchanges where these products are traded support market orders.* • **Stop loss order:** a stop loss order is a sell order where you specify in advance the price from which the order should run. Your order will be activated when the market price is equal to or lower than the price you have stated. You will then get the first price that is offered on the market after your order has been activated. This price can be lower than the price you stated.

GENERAL INVESTMENT CONDITIONS		**As of 1 November 2026**
Article Old	**Type of change**	**Article New**
4.7 Under which conditions does the bank approve my order?	*Clarification*	**4.7 Under which conditions does the bank approve my order?**
1. The bank approves your order after establishing that: • Your spending limit is sufficient to execute your buy order in full. You can read in article 4.8 what your spending limit is (What is my spending limit?); or • The number of investment products on your investment account is at least equal to the number of investment products that you wish to sell. This is an absolute condition for carrying out your sell order in full. Because you cannot sell more units of a specific investment product than is administrated on your investment account. The investment	*Paragraph 1.*	1. The bank approves your order after establishing that: • *You have enough knowledge of and experience with the investment product for which you want to submit the order. You can read more about knowledge and experience in section 3.2 (What does investing with advice from the bank mean (advisory)?) and section 3.3 (What does investing independently with advice from the bank mean?).* • Your spending limit is sufficient to execute your buy order in full. You can read in article 4.8 what your spending limit is (What is my spending limit?); or

products that you wish to sell must not be blocked. You can read about what blocking means in article 4.9 (When will the bank block my money or my investment products?). • Your order: • does not violate our conditions for submitting an order; • does not violate laws and regulations; • does not disrupt the market; and • does not affect the integrity of the financial market.		• The number of investment products on your investment account is at least equal to the number of investment products that you wish to sell. This is an absolute condition for carrying out your sell order in full. Because you cannot sell more units of a specific investment product than is administrated on your investment account. The investment products that you wish to sell must not be blocked. You can read about what blocking means in article 4.9 (When will the bank block my money or my investment products?). • Your order: • does not violate our conditions for submitting an order; • does not violate laws and regulations; • does not disrupt the market; and • does not affect the integrity of the financial market.

GENERAL INVESTMENT CONDITIONS		**As of 1 November 2026**
Article Old	**Type of change**	**Article New**
6.1 What administrative services does the bank carry out for my investments?	*Clarification*	**6.1 What administrative services does the bank carry out for my investments?**
2. The bank can, for instance, carry out the following administrative services for you: • The bank can, without requiring an instruction from you, receive payments on your investment products and credit these to your payment or investment account. The bank does this net of any taxes. You receive a notice of the bank hereof. This notice is for example a coupon advice note or a bank statement. You will also be advised of such payments if the bank has entrusted the custody of your investment products to another party. • Do you invest in shares and would you like to exercise your voting rights at a meeting of shareholders? For shares from issuers within the E.E.A. (European Economic Area, including	*Paragraph 2.*	2. The bank can, for instance, carry out the following administrative services for you: • The bank can, without requiring an instruction from you, receive payments on your investment products and credit these to your payment or investment account. The bank does this net of any taxes. You receive a notice of the bank hereof. This notice is for example a coupon advice note or a bank statement. You will also be advised of such payments if the bank has entrusted the custody of your investment products to another party. • *The investment products that the bank holds for you may carry voting rights. The bank will not exercise these voting rights for you. You can exercise them yourself. Section 6.3*

the Netherlands), you can exercise your voting rights via bankmail at a general or extraordinary meeting of shareholders. For shares from issuers outside of the E.E.A. this works differently. In these cases you can register at the bank for a meeting of shareholders on your own initiative. See also section 6.3 (How can I exercise my voting rights at a meeting of shareholders?) • On your instructions, the bank can do the following: • Transfer your investment products within the bank to another investment account. This may concern an investment account belonging to you or another customer of the bank; • Transfer your investment products to another bank; and • Receive your investment products from another bank. See article 6.2 for information about this subject (Can I transfer my investment products within the bank or to another bank?). • The bank can perform so called 'corporate actions' for you. 'Corporate action' is an umbrella term for different types of administrative services that the bank can perform for you in the case of special events relating to your investment products. Examples of these are: • You want to accept a public offer. Please also read the text block below: What is the bank's policy in relation to public offers? • You want your dividend with stock option paid out in shares or cash. See article 6.4 (What instructions can I give in the case of a dividend with stock option?). • You want to exercise your subscription right in order to subscribe to a rights issue. You can read about what a rights issue is in article 2.1 (What are the characteristics and risks of shares?) of the Investment Appendix.		*(How can I exercise my voting rights at a meeting of shareholders?) explains how to do this.* *Do you use portfolio management? You then give the bank permission to exercise voting rights for you in certain cases for the investment products it manages for you. In that case, you can no longer exercise these voting rights yourself. The bank may only do this if it believes this will improve your position. If the bank uses this permission, it will inform you in writing before exercising the voting rights for you. You can withdraw your permission at any time. You can then exercise the voting rights yourself again.* • Do you invest in shares and would you like to exercise your voting rights at a meeting of shareholders? For shares from issuers within the E.E.A. (European Economic Area, including the Netherlands), you can exercise your voting rights via bankmail at a general or extraordinary meeting of shareholders. For shares from issuers outside of the E.E.A. this works differently. In these cases you can register at the bank for a meeting of shareholders on your own initiative. See also section 6.3 (How can I exercise my voting rights at a meeting of shareholders?) • On your instructions, the bank can do the following: • Transfer your investment products within the bank to another investment account. This may concern an investment account belonging to you or another customer of the bank; • Transfer your investment products to another bank; and • Receive your investment products from another bank. See article 6.2 for information about this subject (Can I transfer my investment products within the bank or to another bank?). • The bank can perform so called 'corporate actions' for you. 'Corporate action' is an umbrella term for different types of

• You want to convert your warrants or convertible bonds into shares. You can read more about these investment products in the Investment Appendix. You can instruct the bank to always carry out certain corporate actions for you in a certain manner. Ask the bank about the various possibilities in this connection.		administrative services that the bank can perform for you in the case of special events relating to your investment products. Examples of these are: • You want to accept a public offer. Please also read the text block below: What is the bank's policy in relation to public offers? • You want your dividend with stock option paid out in shares or cash. See article 6.4 (What instructions can I give in the case of a dividend with stock option?). • You want to exercise your subscription right in order to subscribe to a rights issue. You can read about what a rights issue is in article 2.1 (What are the characteristics and risks of shares?) of the Investment Appendix. • You want to convert your warrants or convertible bonds into shares. You can read more about these investment products in the Investment Appendix. You can instruct the bank to always carry out certain corporate actions for you in a certain manner. Ask the bank about the various possibilities in this connection.

GENERAL INVESTMENT CONDITIONS		**As of 1 November 2026**
Article Old	**Type of change**	**Article New**
6.3 How can I exercise my voting rights at a meeting of shareholders?	*Clarification*	**6.3 How can I exercise my voting rights at a meeting of shareholders?**
1. Do you want to exercise your voting rights at a meeting of shareholders? The bank distinguishes between issuing institutions who have their head office within the E.E.A. (European Economic Area, including the Netherlands) and outside of the E.E.A. • For issuing institutions within the E.E.A. the following applies. Do you want to receive notifications about upcoming shareholders' meetings? You can sign up for this	*Paragraph 1.*	1. Do you want to exercise your voting rights at a meeting of shareholders? The bank distinguishes between issuing institutions who have their head office within the E.E.A. (European Economic Area, including the Netherlands) and outside of the E.E.A. • For issuing institutions within the E.E.A. the following applies. Do you want to receive notifications about upcoming shareholders' meetings? You can sign up for this in Internet

in Internet Banking. If you have signed up, the bank will send you an invitation for each shareholders' meeting. The bank does this by bankmail in your Internet Banking environment. In the invitation you receive a personal link to the electronic voting booth where you can vote remotely. In the electronic voting booth you can find all the information that is needed to cast your vote. Do you not want to vote remotely and would you rather be physically present at the meeting and cast your vote there? Then you can apply for an admission ticket for the meeting within the electronic voting booth. • For issuing institutions outside the E.E.A. the following applies. The bank does not inform you about upcoming meetings of shareholders of issuing institutions outside the E.E.A. If there is a shareholders' meeting, you can still register for it with the bank on your own initiative. You must do this on time so that the bank can register this on time with the issuer. You can instruct us to do this by telephone via the bank's investment line. Alternatively you can communicate your instructions to your advisor. The time limits are stated in the advert inviting shareholders to attend the meeting of shareholders. After the bank has registered your share with the issuing institution you will receive an admission ticket and information that is necessary for the meeting of shareholders from the issuer. It's also possible that the issuer does not do this itself but engages another party for this purpose.		Banking. If you have signed up, the bank will send you an invitation for each shareholders' meeting. The bank does this by bankmail in your Internet Banking environment. In the invitation you receive a personal link to the electronic voting booth where you can vote remotely. In the electronic voting booth you can find all the information that is needed to cast your vote. Do you not want to vote remotely and would you rather be physically present at the meeting and cast your vote there? Then you can apply for an admission ticket for the meeting within the electronic voting booth. • For issuing institutions outside the E.E.A. the following applies. The bank does not inform you about upcoming meetings of shareholders of issuing institutions outside the E.E.A. *If you know that a meeting of shareholders will take place and want to attend*, you can still register for it with the bank on your own initiative. You must do this on time so that the bank can register this on time with the issuer. You can instruct us to do this by telephone via the bank's investment line. Alternatively you can communicate your instructions to your advisor. The time limits are stated in the *notice* inviting shareholders to attend the meeting of shareholders. *This notice may also include additional conditions for attending the meeting of shareholders. You instruct the bank how many shares it must register for you. This number cannot be higher than the number of shares in your investment account on the record date.* After the bank has registered your share with the issuing institution you will receive an admission ticket and information that is necessary for the meeting of shareholders from the issuer. It's also possible that the issuer does not do this itself but engages another party for this purpose. *The bank will make every reasonable effort to register your shares with the issuing institution on time, but it cannot guarantee this. The issuing institution may not accept*

		the bank's registration. This depends on the rules for attending a meeting of shareholders. These rules may differ by country and by issuing institution.

GENERAL INVESTMENT CONDITIONS		**As of 1 November 2026**
Article Old	**Type of change**	**Article New**
-	*Clarification*	***6.10 What does the bank do in the case of legal proceedings concerning an investment product the bank manages for me?***
	New article 6.10.	*Do you invest with portfolio management and are there legal proceedings initiated concerning an investment product the bank manages for you? For example, in the event that a company in which you invest or used to invest declares bankruptcy. If this happens, the bank is not required to take part in these legal proceedings on your behalf. The bank is also not required to inform you of this or to advise you on what to do.*

GENERAL INVESTMENT CONDITIONS		**As of 1 November 2026**
Article Old	**Type of change**	**Article New**
	Clarification	***9.5 Who resolves a collateral deficit in portfolio management?***
-	*New article 9.5.*	*1. Do you have a collateral deficit in portfolio management? The rules of the five-day procedure apply. See section 9.4 (What does the five-day procedure involve?). The following additional rules apply to portfolio management.* *2. The bank may take action on your behalf to resolve a collateral deficit. You may also propose paying money into your payment account to resolve the collateral deficit yourself. You can only do this if the bank accepts your proposal.*

		3. During the five-day procedure, the bank will not place any new buy orders for you. Have you also entered into an Options Sub-Agreement with the bank? The bank will then not sell options for you during the five-day procedure, unless it closes your options. *4. Do you want to resolve the collateral deficit yourself, but are you unable to pay in the money before the end of the five-day procedure? During the procedure, you can ask the bank for permission to pay the money after the procedure ends. If the bank agrees, it will set the latest date on which the money must be in your payment account. The bank will then not take the measures described in section 9.4 at the start of the fifth day. If you do not pay the money by the date agreed with the bank, the bank will take the measures described in section 9.4. It will do this on the business day after the final date on which you had to resolve the collateral deficit by paying in the money.*

GENERAL INVESTMENT CONDITIONS		**As of 1 November 2026**
Article Old	**Type of change**	**Article New**
10.1 How and where can I lodge complaints	*Clarification*	**10.1 How and where can I lodge complaints**
	New paragraph 4.	*4. Do you use portfolio management and have a complaint about how the bank manages your assets? You must tell the bank about your complaint as soon as possible, so it can take action. Are you not satisfied with the action the bank takes, or because the bank takes no action? As a last resort, you can terminate the Portfolio Management Sub-Agreement.*

GENERAL INVESTMENT CONDITIONS		**As of 1 November 2026**
Article Old	**Type of change**	**Article New**

12.2 What must I do if I no longer wish to invest with the bank?	*Clarification*	**12.2 What must I do if I no longer wish to invest with the bank?**
You can cancel the Investment Agreement at any time if you no longer wish to invest with the bank. You must send the bank a letter to inform the bank of this. After the bank receives your letter, the Investment Agreement will end.		You can cancel the Investment Agreement at any time if you no longer wish to invest with the bank. *You can cancel the agreement in writing, or instruct the bank electronically through Internet Banking or the ABN AMRO app that you want it to close your investment account. In some cases, the bank will send you an instruction form that you must sign, for example if you use portfolio management. Do you hold the investment account together with one or more other people? All of them must also sign the instruction to close the account, either in writing or electronically. The Investment Agreement ends after the bank receives the signed instruction. Do one or more of the other account holders want to continue investing? They can only do so by applying for a new investment account in their own name. They must then sign a new Investment Agreement and any additional agreements.*

INVESTMENT APPENDIX		**As of 1 November 2026**
Article Old	**Type of change**	**Article New**
2.9 What are the characteristics and risks of structured products?	*Clarification*	**2.9 What are the characteristics and risks of structured products?**
A structured product invests in one or more asset classes in a complex manner, often with the aid of options. You can read about what options are in section 2.12 (What are the characteristics and risks of options?). A structured product therefore also has one or more underlying assets. With a structured product, you run either more or less risk than		A structured product invests in one or more asset classes in a complex manner, often with the aid of options. You can read about what options are in section 2.12 (What are the characteristics and risks of options?). A structured product therefore also has one or more underlying assets. With a structured product, you run either more or less risk than with

with an 'ordinary' investment product. There are different types of structured products, including: • Certificates. A certificate often tracks the price of the underlying asset, such as shares or a stock exchange index. As a result, an investment in a certificate can be compared with an ordinary investment. This is not the case if the certificate makes use of a different currency or of a loan. Certificates that invest in an index are generally less risky than those that invest in an investment product. Certificates most of the time do not have an expiration date. • Capital protection products. A capital protection product is a product with which you invest with a total or partial protection of the invested capital. The protection can cover the total investment or a large part of it. It does not matter if the product has performed well or not. If you sell the product before the maturity date, the protection does not apply and you will receive the value that the capital protected product has at that time. This can be more or it could be less than the protection level. With this product you run little risk. • Investment products with conditional protection. This is a product with which you are wholly or partially protected against losses as long as a predetermined protection level is not broken. This product may offer a chance at a reimbursement (coupon) over the nominal value (principal amount). With this product you run a lower risk than with a direct investment but you run a higher risk than with a capital protection product. • Structured products with the potential for extra returns. A product that uses a predetermined participation rate that can increase the return on the maturity date. The return depends on the price development of the underlying asset. If the price of the underlying asset is higher than the starting		an 'ordinary' investment product. There are different types of structured products, including: • Certificates. A certificate often tracks the price of the underlying asset, such as shares or a stock exchange index. As a result, an investment in a certificate can be compared with an ordinary investment. This is not the case if the certificate makes use of a different currency or of a loan. Certificates that invest in an index are generally less risky than those that invest in an investment product. Certificates most of the time do not have an expiration date. • *Exchange Traded Products (ETPs). Like certificates, ETPs track the price of an underlying asset. However, they may use different strategies to do this. For example, an ETP may invest in alternative investments that are normally difficult or impossible for investors to access, such as commodities or cryptocurrencies. ETP is a general term for exchange traded products that track the value of an underlying investment.* • Capital protection products. A capital protection product is a product with which you invest with a total or partial protection of the invested capital. The protection can cover the total investment or a large part of it. It does not matter if the product has performed well or not. If you sell the product before the maturity date, the protection does not apply and you will receive the value that the capital protected product has at that time. This can be more or it could be less than the protection level. With this product you run little risk. • Investment products with conditional protection. This is a product with which you are wholly or partially protected against losses as long as a predetermined protection level is not broken. This product may offer a chance at a reimbursement (coupon) over the nominal value (principal amount). With this product you run a lower risk than with a

price on the maturity date, the price gain is increased by the percentage of the participation rate. There is no protection with this product. • Leveraged products. This is a product whereby the value can rise or fall sharply in a short space of time. This is caused by the inclusion of derivatives in the structured product. This kind of product has more risk than an 'ordinary' investment product. You can lose your entire investment in a short space of time. You can read about what derivatives are in section 2.11 (What are the characteristics and risks of derivatives?). This is only a general indication of the various types of structured products. Different variations and combinations are possible within the types of products mentioned above. The characteristics, risks and the value of a structured product depend on the type of structured product. You must therefore always, before deciding to invest in it, read the information on such a product. For example, in the prospectus and the brochure. You can find the product information on the website of the institution that issued the product. You can also ask your advisor for this information and advice. **Asset classification** The bank classifies a structured product in the asset class that best fits the character of the product. This depends on, for example, the risks of the structured product. Capital protection products with a total protection of the investment are classified in the 'fixed income' asset class. High-risk products however are classified in the 'equities' asset class. You can read about what asset classes the bank		direct investment but you run a higher risk than with a capital protection product. • Structured products with the potential for extra returns. A product that uses a predetermined participation rate that can increase the return on the maturity date. The return depends on the price development of the underlying asset. If the price of the underlying asset is higher than the starting price on the maturity date, the price gain is increased by the percentage of the participation rate. There is no protection with this product. • Leveraged products. This is a product whereby the value can rise or fall sharply in a short space of time. This is caused by the inclusion of derivatives in the structured product. This kind of product has more risk than an 'ordinary' investment product. You can lose your entire investment in a short space of time. You can read about what derivatives are in section 2.11 (What are the characteristics and risks of derivatives?). This is only a general indication of the various types of structured products. Different variations and combinations are possible within the types of products mentioned above. The characteristics, risks and the value of a structured product depend on the type of structured product. You must therefore always, before deciding to invest in it, read the information on such a product. For example, in the prospectus and the brochure. You can find the product information on the website of the institution that issued the product. You can also ask your advisor for this information and advice. **Asset classification** The bank classifies a structured product in the asset class that best fits the character of the product. This depends on,

uses in article 2.3 (What risk profiles does the bank use?) of the General Investment Conditions		for example, the risks of the structured product. Capital protection products with a total protection of the investment are classified in the 'fixed income' asset class. High-risk products however are classified in the 'equities' asset class. You can read about what asset classes the bank uses in article 2.3 (What risk profiles does the bank use?) of the General Investment Conditions

INVESTMENT APPENDIX		**As of 1 November 2026**
Article Old	**Type of change**	**Article New**
2.16 What are the characteristics and risks of private equity?	*Clarification*	**2.16 What are the characteristics and risks of *private markets investments*?**
Private equity involves investing the money of private individuals in companies that are not listed on the stock exchange. This often concerns investments in companies that do not yet have a proven track record in the market, for example because they have just started. We also call this venture capital. These investments are very risky, but offer the potential of very high returns if the company becomes profitable. Sometimes private equity investments are made in companies that do have a proven track record, but need extra money to grow their activities. With a private equity investment, you often also receive shares and, hence, voting rights in the company's affairs. You can also invest in private equity through investment funds. See also section 2.6 (What are the characteristics and risks of investment funds?). **Asset classification** The bank classifies a private equity investment in the alternative investments asset class. You can read about which asset classes the bank uses in article 2.3 (What risk		*Private markets investments involves investing in assets that are not listed on a stock exchange, such as companies, loans and projects. Compared with investments on regulated public markets, such as stock exchanges, private markets investments are less transparent and cannot be traded, or can only be traded to a limited extent. This means they are less liquid. They are generally long-term investments. Private markets investments are suitable for experienced investors with a long investment horizon and a high willingness to take risks. These investors must understand the characteristics and working of non-listed investments well enough to assess the risks.* *At the bank, you can invest in private markets through closed-end feeder funds and (semi) open-end evergreen funds.* *• With a closed-end feeder fund, you subscribe for a set amount during an offering period. The minimum investment is often high. After this period, the feeder fund closes and you can no longer enter or leave the fund. By subscribing, you agree to pay the amount you committed when the*

profiles does the bank use?) of the General Investment Conditions.		*closed-end feeder fund asks for it. These requests are called capital calls. It is not known in advance how many capital calls there will be or when they will take place. A feeder fund combines the capital from all participating investors. This allows it to meet the minimum investment required to invest in a private markets master fund. The investments have a long maturity, on average 10 to 12 years, and cannot be traded during this period. Closed-end feeder funds pay income and returns to investors during the maturity. After the final underlying investments have been sold, the closed-end feeder fund and the master fund are winding down and liquidated.* *• With a (semi) open-end evergreen fund, you can buy and sell at set times. You can usually buy each month. You cannot sell during the fund's initial lock-up period. After this period, you can normally sell each quarter, subject to a notice period. Sell orders must not be higher than a set limit, called a gate. This is usually 5% of the fund's assets. If sell orders are above this gate, the evergreen fund may not execute them, or may execute them only in part. Evergreen funds reinvest income and returns in the fund and do not have a fixed end date.* *The bank offers the following types of private markets investments:* *• Private equity: investments in companies that are not listed on a stock exchange, often through buyout or growth funds.* *• Private credit: investments in loans provided to companies by non-bank institutions, outside the public bond market.* *• Infrastructure: investments through private funds in*

		essential services and facilities, such as energy, telecommunications and transport. **Asset classification** The bank classifies a *private markets investment* in the alternative investments asset class. You can read about which asset classes the bank uses in article 2.3 (What risk profiles does the bank use?) of the General Investment Conditions.

SUMMARY OF ABN AMRO'S ORDER EXECUTION POLICY		**As of 1 November 2026**
Article Old	**Type of change**	**Article New**
3.1 Place of execution	*Clarification*	**3.1 Place of execution**
The bank generally executes your orders on a central financial market, which is also referred to as a trading venue. These are, in principle, only trading venues that are a regulated market (exchange), multilateral trading facility (MTF) or organised trading facility (OTF). These trading venues operate in accordance with fixed or statutory rules. In Chapter 3.3. (Additional measures) you can read what the bank takes into account when selecting a place of execution. When the policy summary refers in general terms to an 'exchange', this refers to an exchange, MTF or OTF. In a number of situations, the bank can also execute your order outside of an exchange. This is the so-called 'over the counter' trade (OTC). In OTC, two parties trade with each other, without the intervention of a trading platform. The bank itself can also be a party to this. Via an OTC trade you will run a greater risk that the parties involved in the		The bank generally executes your orders on a central financial market, which is also referred to as a trading venue. These are, in principle, only trading venues that are a regulated market (exchange), multilateral trading facility (MTF) or organised trading facility (OTF). These trading venues operate in accordance with fixed or statutory rules. In Chapter 3.3. (Additional measures) you can read what the bank takes into account when selecting a place of execution. When the policy summary refers in general terms to an 'exchange', this refers to an exchange, MTF or OTF. In a number of situations, the bank can also execute your order outside of an exchange. This is the so-called 'over the counter' trade (OTC). In OTC, two parties trade with each other, without the intervention of a trading platform. The bank itself can also be a party to this. Via an OTC trade you will run a greater risk that the parties involved in the

execution and settlement of your order might not be able to fulfil their obligations (counterparty risk). You might then obtain a worse price, or receive no - or too few - investment products, or receive investment products much later. When selecting the counterparties, the bank will take all necessary steps to mitigate this counterparty risk. If the bank executes your order – or part of your order – on an unregulated trading venue in accordance with the agreements made with the bank on the execution of orders, the bank will also do this in accordance with the execution rules with the best possible result. There are various ways in which the bank can execute your order or arrange the execution of your order: • The bank may execute your order directly on an exchange, MTF or OTF. • The bank may make use of various intermediaries for the execution of your order. These intermediaries are known as 'brokers'. The bank has made arrangements with these brokers for this purpose. Within these arrangements, brokers can also trade outside regulated markets in certain cases. This can also be against one's own book, including through systematic internalisation (SI). In systematic internalisation, the broker trades outside of a regulated market, multilateral trading facility or organized trading facility (OTF), in a systematic manner for its own account and risk. The broker then buys the investment products from you or sells them to you themselves. SI happens outside of a regulated market, which is why this is a form of OTC. • The bank can execute your order against its own book, including through systematic internalisation (SI). If the bank executes your order against its own book, this means that the bank is the counterparty of your order and that the bank		execution and settlement of your order might not be able to fulfil their obligations (counterparty risk). You might then obtain a worse price, or receive no - or too few - investment products, or receive investment products much later. When selecting the counterparties, the bank will take all necessary steps to mitigate this counterparty risk. If the bank executes your order – or part of your order – on an unregulated trading venue in accordance with the agreements made with the bank on the execution of orders, the bank will also do this in accordance with the execution rules with the best possible result. There are various ways in which the bank can execute your order or arrange the execution of your order: • The bank may execute your order directly on an exchange, MTF or OTF. • The bank may make use of various intermediaries for the execution of your order. These intermediaries are known as 'brokers'. The bank has made arrangements with these brokers for this purpose. Within these arrangements, brokers can also trade outside regulated markets in certain cases. This can also be against one's own book, including through systematic internalisation (SI). In systematic internalisation, the broker trades outside of a regulated market, multilateral trading facility or organized trading facility (OTF), in a systematic manner for its own account and risk. The broker then buys the investment products from you or sells them to you themselves. SI happens outside of a regulated market, which is why this is a form of OTC. • *The bank can execute your order against its own book.* If the bank executes your order against its own book, this means that the bank is the counterparty of your order and that the bank executes your order without the intervention of

executes your order without the intervention of a trading platform (via OTC or via SI). When trading against own book, you run counterparty risk at the bank. If the bank fails to meet its contractual obligations, this may have consequences for your order. In the case of OTC, the bank can also be the counterparty itself, for example in certain cases in the case of orders in bonds. See also Article 6.2 (How does the bank execute orders for bonds). For more information on execution venues, please visit the bank's website (abnamro.nl/beurskenmerken). • The bank requests the prices (request for quote) from various counterparties and chooses the best price to execute your order. It is also possible that the bank will execute your order via OTC. The bank typically routes orders directly to a specific exchange or broker based on predefined rules. See also article 3.5. (How do I know which exchanges the bank has selected to execute my orders?) In certain cases, the bank may deviate from this to achieve the best possible result for your order. For example, with investment products that are less easily traded. In chapter 6 (Execution of orders for specific investment products), you can read more about order execution by type of investment product.		a trading platform *(via OTC)*. When trading against own book, you run counterparty risk at the bank. If the bank fails to meet its contractual obligations, this may have consequences for your order. In the case of OTC, the bank can also be the counterparty itself, for example in certain cases in the case of orders in bonds. See also Article 6.2 (How does the bank execute orders for bonds). For more information on execution venues, please visit the bank's website (abnamro.nl/beurskenmerken). • The bank requests the prices (request for quote) from various counterparties and chooses the best price to execute your order. It is also possible that the bank will execute your order via OTC. The bank typically routes orders directly to a specific exchange or broker based on predefined rules. See also article 3.5. (How do I know which exchanges the bank has selected to execute my orders?) In certain cases, the bank may deviate from this to achieve the best possible result for your order. For example, with investment products that are less easily traded. In chapter 6 (Execution of orders for specific investment products), you can read more about order execution by type of investment product.

SUMMARY OF ABN AMRO'S ORDER EXECUTION POLICY		**As of 1 November 2026**
Article Old	**Type of change**	**Article New**
6.2 How does the bank execute orders for bonds?	*Clarification*	**6.2 How does the bank execute orders for bonds?**
In the case of bonds, the most important execution characteristics are price, costs and liquidity. • The bank executes orders for bonds that can be traded on Euronext		In the case of bonds, the most important execution characteristics are price, costs and liquidity. *The bank can execute bond orders in different ways. The bank can:*

Amsterdam directly on Euronext Amsterdam. • The bank can pass on orders for bonds that cannot be traded on Euronext Amsterdam to a broker. With both types of bonds, the bank can also execute your order against its own book, which means that the bank is your counterparty to your order. The bank can do this, for example, if your order exceeds a certain threshold or if it involves a bond that is less easy to trade. See Article 5. (Orders that exceed a specified threshold).		*• execute the order directly on Euronext Amsterdam, if the bonds can be traded there;* *• forward the order to a broker; or* *• execute the order against its own book, with the bank acting as the counterparty.* *For each order, the bank decides how it can execute the order. The bank takes into account the rules in this order execution policy.*