CHANGE DOCUMENT OPTIONS CONDITIONS AS OF 1 NOVEMBER 2026

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

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.

OPTIONS CONDITIONS		**As of 1 November 2026**
Article Old	**Type of change**	**Article New**
2.3. Under which conditions does the bank approve my order for an option?	*Content*	**2.3. Under which conditions does the bank approve my order for an option?**
Please note If you give an order to the bank to write a call option, the bank will determine whether it can approve your order for this call option in the manner set out in article 2.3. (Under which conditions does my bank approve my order for an option?). This is always done taking account of the margin required for the order, irrespective of whether you hold the underlying assets of this call option in your investment account. This applies only at the time when the bank assesses whether your order can be approved. After your order has been executed, the bank does check whether you hold the underlying assets of the call option in your investment account for the determination of your margin requirement (see the example below).	*Text block*	**Please note** *When the bank assesses whether it can approve your order, it also takes into account any cover provided by the underlying shares for share options.* If you give an order to the bank to write a call option, the bank will determine whether it can approve your order for this call option in the manner set out in article 2.3. (Under which conditions does my bank approve my order for an option?). *For share options, the bank also checks whether the underlying shares in your investment account provide cover for the written call option.* *• Do you have enough underlying shares in your investment account to cover the written call option? Then you no longer have a margin requirement for the written call option. With full cover, the margin requirement becomes zero. With partial cover, the margin requirement becomes lower. In that case, the bank blocks the shares*

		needed as cover until the order has been executed. • *Do you have no cover from the underlying shares when the bank assesses whether it can approve your order? Then the bank takes account of the full option margin when it determinates your margin requirement, as explained in article 2.3. After your order has been executed, the bank checks whether you have other cover for your written call option in your investment account for the determination of your margin requirement. A purchased call option from the same option class may also count as cover if its strike price is lower than the strike price of your written call option (see the example below).*

OPTIONS CONDITIONS		**As of 1 November 2026**
Article Old	**Type of change**	**Article New**
2.3. Under which conditions does the bank approve my order for an option?	*Content*	**2.3. Under which conditions does the bank approve my order for an option?**
An example You have 100 XYZ shares in your investment account and want to write one XYZ call option. The price (premium) of this option is EUR 1.30. The margin on this option is EUR 850. For this order you need a spending limit of EUR 722.90, which is composed of: • The margin (EUR 850); • Plus: the transaction costs (for example, EUR 2.90); • Less: the premium to be received (100 x EUR 1.30 = EUR 130). The bank will approve your order if your spending limit is at least EUR 722.90. What happens after your order has been executed? After the bank has executed your order, the bank checks whether you have the underlying asset as collateral for the written call	*Text block continuation*	***An example with cover*** *Suppose, you have 100 XYZ shares in your investment account and want to write one XYZ call option. The price (premium) of this option is EUR 1.30. The margin on this option is EUR 850. Because the 100 XYZ shares provide cover, you do not need a spending limit for this order. In this case, you receive EUR 127.10, which is composed of:* *• The margin (EUR 850);* *• Less: the cover provided by the 100 XYZ shares. The full cover cancels out the margin;* *• Plus: the transaction costs (for example, EUR 2.90);* *• Less: the premium to be received (100 x EUR 1.30 = EUR 130).* *The bank approves your order. The bank blocks your XYZ shares until the order has been executed.*

option. In this example, you have 100 XYZ shares. As a result, the margin requirement for this option ceases to apply. In determining your spending limit, the bank only takes account of the collateral value of the investments in your investment account if you have been granted credit based on your investments. Please note that the collateral value of your XYZ shares is reduced by the bank by the amount that you would be required to pay to repurchase your written option on your XYZ shares. For more information, see article 4.5 (How should I give an order if I wish to close my written option?) of the Options Appendix.		***An example without cover*** *Suppose you want to write 1 XYZ call option without having the underlying XYZ shares in your investment account. Or suppose that, instead of XYZ shares, you have a purchased XYZ call option in your investment account with a lower strike price than the written XYZ call option. In both cases, the bank determinates your spending limit as if you have no cover.* The price (premium) of this option is EUR 1.30. The margin on this option is EUR 850. For this order you need a spending limit of EUR 722.90, which is composed of: • The margin (EUR 850); • Plus: the transaction costs (for example, EUR 2.90); • Less: the premium to be received (100 x EUR 1.30 = EUR 130). The bank will approve your order if your spending limit is at least EUR 722.90. What happens after your order has been executed? After the bank has executed your order, the bank checks whether you have *other cover* for the written call option. *In this example, you have a purchased XYZ call option that counts as cover for the written XYZ call option. From that moment, the bank includes the cover from the purchased XYZ call option. As a result, the margin requirement for this written call option ceases to apply.* *Do you later sell the XYZ shares or the purchased XYZ call option that provides cover for the written XYZ call option? Then you no longer have cover, and the bank includes the full margin again. You must then make sure that your spending limit is sufficient.* In determining your spending limit, the bank only takes account of the

		collateral value of the investments in your investment account if you have been granted credit based on your investments. Please note that the collateral value of your XYZ shares is reduced by the bank by the amount that you would be required to pay to repurchase your written option on your XYZ shares. For more information, see article 4.5 (How should I give an order if I wish to close my written option?) of the Options Appendix.

OPTIONS CONDITIONS		**As of 1 November 2026**
Article Old	**Type of change**	**Article New**
3.3. How can I exercise my purchased options myself or how does the options exchange exercise my purchased options?	*Content*	**3.3. How can I exercise my purchased options myself or how does the options exchange exercise my purchased options?**
4. How does a domestic options exchange deal with your purchased 'in the money' options upon expiration? 'In the money' index options are settled in cash. We call this 'cash settlement'. You can read how cash settlement takes place in article 5.7 (How can options be settled?) of the Options Appendix. The rule for all other options such as share options is that the options exchange exercises all options that are 'in the money' upon expiration. In the case of purchased options that are less than 2% 'in the money', however, the bank instructs the options exchange, not to exercise these options. You can read more about this 2% rule in the box below.	*Paragraph 4.*	4. How does a domestic options exchange deal with your purchased 'in the money' options upon expiration? *Domestic* 'in the money' index options *(European-style options)* are settled in cash. We call this 'cash settlement'. You can read how cash settlement takes place in article 5.7 (How can options be settled?) of the Options Appendix. The rule for all other *domestic* options such as share options is that the options exchange exercises all options that are 'in the money' upon expiration. In the case of purchased options that are less than *5%* 'in the money', however, the bank instructs the options exchange, not to exercise these options. You can read more about this *5%* rule in the box below.

OPTIONS CONDITIONS		**As of 1 November 2026**
Article Old	**Type of change**	**Article New**
3.3. How can I exercise my purchased options myself or how does the options exchange exercise my purchased options?	*Content*	**3.3. How can I exercise my purchased options myself or how does the options exchange exercise my purchased options?**

What is the 2% rule for purchased options? If you have not closed or exercised your purchased option on a domestic options exchange in time, the bank will instruct the options exchange to do this, but only if the value of your share option is more than 2% ‘in the money’ on expiration day after the close of trading. • With a purchased call option, you buy the underlying assets and the bank sells these underlying assets for you on the next stock exchange day; or • With a purchased put option, you sell the underlying assets and the bank buys these underlying assets for you on the next stock exchange day.	*Text block*	**What is the *5%* rule for purchased domestic options?** If you have not closed or exercised your purchased option on a domestic options exchange in time, the bank will instruct the options exchange to do this, but only if the value of your share option is more than *5%* ‘in the money’ on expiration day after the close of trading. • With a purchased call option, you buy the underlying assets *at the strike price* and the bank sells these underlying assets for you on the next stock exchange day at the price at that moment; or • With a purchased put option, you sell the underlying assets *at the strike price* and the bank buys these underlying assets for you on the next stock exchange day *at the price at that moment.*

OPTIONS CONDITIONS		**As of 1 November 2026**
Article Old	**Type of change**	**Article New**
3.3. How can I exercise my purchased options myself or how does the options exchange exercise my purchased options?	*Content*	**3.3. How can I exercise my purchased options myself or how does the options exchange exercise my purchased options?**
If this buy and sell transaction, minus the costs, leads to a positive balance, the bank credits this amount to your account. If the balance is negative, the bank bears the loss and you need not pay anything. The bank charges costs for the exercise upon expiration. These costs are higher than the usual costs for purchase or sale transactions. See also article 3.6 (Do I have to pay costs for exercise on expiration?). If you do not want your options exercised upon expiration – for instance because you do not wish to pay higher costs due to the 2% rule – then you must close your option before the expiration time. In this case, you only pay the usual option-closing costs.	*Text block continuation*	If this buy and sell transaction, minus the costs, leads to a positive balance, the bank credits this amount to your account. If the balance is negative, the bank bears the loss and you need not pay anything. The bank charges costs for the exercise upon expiration. These costs are higher than the usual costs for purchase or sale transactions. See also article 3.6 (Do I have to pay costs for exercise on expiration?). If you do not want your options exercised upon expiration – for instance because you do not wish to pay higher costs due to the *5%* rule – then you must close your option yourself *no later than five minutes* before the expiration time. In this case, you only pay the usual option-closing costs.