

General Investment Conditions

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This is a translation of the original Dutch text. This translation is furnished for the customer's convenience only. The original Dutch text will be binding and shall prevail in case of any variance between the Dutch text and the English translation.

1. Introduction

1.1. How should I read the ABN AMRO Investment Conditions?

1. The bank has tried to make these conditions as understandable as possible. The conditions are in the form of questions that you might have about investing with the bank. You must read these conditions carefully. If you still have questions, then the bank advises you to do one of the following:

- ▶ See whether you can find the answer to your questions on its website, at abnamro.nl/beleggen
- ▶ Contact a bank employee.
- ▶ Contact your advisor.

The text block below contains information about how to contact the bank.

2. The bank has explained important terms as clearly as possible. The bank has also included text blocks in the conditions. These will help you read and understand this information. The text blocks marked:

- ▶ 'Read this first' contain information that you must read first before reading the article.
- ▶ 'Please note' contain important information for you.
- ▶ 'Please also read' contain a reference to another section of the conditions about the same subject.

How can I contact the bank?

You can contact the bank in the following ways:

- ▶ By visiting a bank branch.
- ▶ By writing a letter to a bank branch or employee.
- ▶ By calling the bank on the numbers below:
 - ▶ 0900 - 0024*.
This number can be reached 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
 - ▶ 0900 - 9215*.
This is the bank's order and advice line. It is open:
 - ▶ Monday to Friday from 8am to 10pm; and
 - ▶ Saturday from 9am to 5.30pm.

Please note: You can only receive advice on Monday to Friday from 8am to 9pm.

- ▶ By visiting the website abnamro.nl, where available.

The bank communicates with customers in the Dutch language. This means that all agreements and conditions are drawn up in Dutch. The bank can also provide certain documents in English at your request.

1.2. Why do these conditions contain examples?

1. The bank has included examples in these conditions to make the articles easier to understand. These examples are exclusively intended to clarify an article. And they are not exhaustive. Other situations can always occur. The examples do not cover all possible situations.
2. No rights can be derived from the examples. For instance, any returns on investments mentioned in the examples are indicative only. The returns in the examples may not correspond with the actual returns.

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.

* Call charges: for this call you pay your usual charges set by your telephone provider.

► **ABN AMRO Order Execution Policy**

In this policy, you can read about 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
 - Trading
 - Options
 - Futures.
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.

1.4. Which conditions prevail in the case of conflicting rules?

1. Is one and the same subject covered in various conditions? Then this may give rise to rules that are contradictory. We call these 'conflicting rules'. In the case of investments, the bank applies the conditions in the following order of priority:
 - The ABN AMRO Investment Conditions prevail over the General Conditions of ABN AMRO Bank N.V.
 - The Investor Giro Conditions prevail over the General Investment Conditions and the General Conditions of ABN AMRO Bank N.V.
 - The separate agreements and additional conditions prevail over the ABN AMRO Investment Conditions and the General Conditions of ABN AMRO Bank N.V.
2. What if a court considers a rule to be too onerous, or unreasonable, or unfair? Then this rule remains applicable, but only insofar as it is reasonable and fair

and not too onerous. In this connection, the rule must be interpreted insofar as possible in the light of the objective and intention of the original rule. The other rules of the ABN AMRO Investment Conditions will continue to apply as normal.

1.5. Which services fall within the scope of the ABN AMRO Investment Conditions?

These conditions apply to investments at the bank and to the bank's investment services. This comprises all services that the bank offers in the field of investments. This includes:

- How you can invest with the bank (see section 3)
- How you give your orders (see section 4)
- The custody of your investment products (see section 5)
- The administration of your investments (see section 6)
- How the bank provides you with information about investing (see section 7).

1.6. What happens if the bank amends the ABN AMRO Investment Conditions?

1. The bank can change these conditions at all times. The bank announces changes to the conditions in time: at least 30 days before the new conditions enter into force. The bank will also state the date on which the new conditions take effect.
2. The bank will announce changes to the conditions by means of:
 - An advert in three national newspapers;
 - A notice on the bank's website; or
 - In some cases, a personal message to you.
3. The bank is not always required to announce a change to the conditions 30 days in advance. This is the case, for instance, if the change is made:
 - On the instructions of a regulator such as the Dutch Central Bank (*De Nederlandsche Bank N.V. /DNB*) or the Netherlands Authority for the Financial Markets (*Autoriteit Financiële Markten/ AFM*);
 - Due to a ruling of a court, complaints committee or disputes committee; or
 - As a result of a statutory rule.

1.7. What can I do if I disagree with a change in the ABN AMRO Investment Conditions?

You can write a letter informing the bank of this. In this letter, you must state that you do not accept the new conditions. The letter must be sent within three weeks after the bank has announced the change to the conditions. After receiving your letter, the bank will immediately terminate the investment services it provides to you. This automatically terminates the Investment Agreement.

For the consequences of this, please see article 12.4 (*What are the consequences if the Agreement ends?*).

Information about the bank

The bank's head office is in Amsterdam, at Gustav Mahlerlaan 10, ZIP code 1082 PP.

The bank has a banking licence from De Nederlandsche Bank N.V. (DNB). The bank is authorized to act as an investment firm.

The bank is registered as an investment firm in the register of the Netherlands Authority for the Financial Markets (AFM).

The bank's number in the trade register of the Amsterdam Chamber of Commerce is: 34334259.

The bank's VAT identification number is: NL 820646660B01.

2. Investor classification and investor profile

2.1. Why does the bank classify me in a specific group of investors?

1. When providing investment services, the bank makes a distinction between three different groups of investors named in the Financial Supervision Act (*Wet op het financieel toezicht/Wvft*). These are as follows:
 - ▶ Non-professional investors;
 - ▶ Professional investors; and
 - ▶ Eligible counterparties, such as certain insurers, investment funds and banks.
2. Before you start investing, the bank must classify you in one of these three groups of investors. The bank will inform you hereof. The bank can always decide later to classify you in a different investor group.
3. Each group of investors (and every investing customer belonging to that group) is entitled to a certain level of protection. A non-professional investor, for instance, is entitled to more protection when making investments than a professional investor.
4. Are you a non-professional investor? Then you will receive the highest level of protection because the law assumes that you have less knowledge and experience of investing. The bank will take into account your knowledge and experience. See article 2.2 (*How do I determine my investor profile?*).
5. In the case of professional investors and eligible counterparties, the law assumes that they:
 - ▶ Have the necessary knowledge and experience of investing;
 - ▶ Have the expertise to take investment decisions with less information from the bank; and
 - ▶ Are capable of making their own accurate estimation of all the associated risks.

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.
7. Do you want the bank to change your classification to a different group of investors? Then you must submit a written request to the bank. Your classification can only be changed with the bank's permission. The bank decides whether you will be reclassified in a different group. The bank can reject this request without stating its reasons for this. Does the bank reclassify you in another group? Then the bank may impose conditions hereto.
8. A non-professional investor can be treated as a professional investor or vice versa. Do you wish to be classified in the group of professional investors? Then you will receive less protection than a non-professional investor. However, you may also have access to investment services and products that are intended for professional investors.
9. Any change that may lead to reclassification to a different group of investors must be immediately reported to the bank. This is the case, for instance, if you are a professional investor and:
 - ▶ Your total assets have fallen below a certain limit. That limit is currently € 500,000; or
 - ▶ The number of your orders has fallen below a certain limit. The current limit is an average of ten orders for at least € 50,000 per quarter over the past four quarters.The bank can always adjust these limits.

What questions do I need to ask myself before I start investing?

Before you start investing, it is important to know what you want to achieve with your investments; in other words, what your 'investment objectives' are. These objectives determine the composition of your investment portfolio.

You can invest for various reasons. For instance, you may want to:

- ▶ Accumulate and grow your capital.
- ▶ Protect your assets so that, whatever happens, it does at least not decrease.
- ▶ Generate regular income from your capital, for example, for your pension or another form of regular income.
- ▶ Grow enough capital to make major expenditures in the future, such as to pay off your mortgage, to finance your children's education or to provide you with income (supplementary or otherwise) during a sabbatical.

What types of investments suit me best?

This depends on your answers to a number of questions, such as:

- ▶ How much money do you want to invest? Only invest money that you do not need to cover your housing and living expenses or other necessary expenditures.
- ▶ What is your investment horizon? Are you looking for investment results on a short-term or a long-term return? In general, the sooner you need the money, the less risk you can take. Do you need the money in a short term? Then a savings account is probably a better option.
- ▶ What is your financial situation? For instance, do you need regular income from your capital?
- ▶ How much risk are you able and willing to run? Usually, if someone seeks to generate a higher return also runs a higher investment risk. Investing always entails risks. So you need to know in advance how much risk you are prepared to run. You must also know in what products you are investing in and the risks associated with these products. Therefore, if you are an inexperienced investor, do not start with complex investment products or strategies. And do you need the money for a necessary expenditure in the future? Then it is prudent not to run too much risk with your investments.

Please also read the brochures about the risk profiles when you start investing.

2.2. How do I determine my investor profile?

1. Before you start investing, you must fully complete a questionnaire from the bank. The answers to your questions will enable you to determine your own investor profile. The questionnaire consists of two parts. In the first part, the bank asks you to provide information about your risk profile. In the second part, the bank asks you to provide information about:
 - ▶ Your knowledge of investing.
 - ▶ Your experience with investing.
2. To determine your risk profile, the bank asks you in the first part to provide information about:
 - ▶ Your income and expenditures, assets and debts.
 - ▶ The objective that you want to achieve with your investments.
 - ▶ Your investment horizon;
 - ▶ How much risk you are able and willing to run when investing.
3. Your answers to the questions in the first part point to one of the bank's six risk profiles. Your risk profile determines 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?*).

4. The bank will regularly check whether your investments match your risk profile. This is referred to as the portfolio analysis. The bank can provide you with this analysis on request, or you can perform the analysis yourself on Internet Banking.
5. The bank always includes your current and investment accounts in the portfolio analysis. You can always request to include other accounts besides these accounts. Ask the bank for the possibilities. If the bank allows the inclusion of some or all of your other accounts, this wider analysis may have a different outcome than the analysis that was limited to your current and investment accounts. If, for instance, your savings accounts are included, the money on these savings accounts will count as an investment. The outcome of the analysis will be more defensive in this case.
6. It is in your interest to ensure that you always give the bank complete information for your investor profile. Have there been any changes in your investor profile? Then please notify the bank as soon as possible by letter or email. Your information must always be correct, complete, as accurate as possible and up to date. Otherwise, the bank may not be able to match its investment services to your personal circumstances. This is entirely your responsibility. The bank is entitled to assume that the information you provide to the bank is accurate. The bank is not obliged to check whether this information is correct, complete, accurate and up to date.
7. 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 ask you to provide information solely about your knowledge and experience of investing. In this case, you only need to fill in the second part of the questionnaire. 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?*).
8. Do you have more than one investment account at the bank? Then you must fill in the first part of the questionnaire (your risk profile) for each investment account. The second part (about your knowledge/ experience of investing) only needs to be filled in once.

2.3. What risk profiles does the bank use?

1. The bank uses six risk profiles. These increase in terms of the degree of risk that you run on your investments: from very defensive (risk profile 1, low risk) to very offensive (risk profile 6, high risk).

2. Each risk profile has characteristics that determine which investments suit the risk profile best. By opting for one of the bank's six risk profiles, you decide for yourself which conditions your investment portfolio must satisfy. A risk profile provides an indication of the amount of risk you are able and willing to run with your investments. It also shows how high or low the return on your investment will be, on the occurrence of certain events and developments.
3. Each of the bank's risk profiles has its own allocation of investments across the four asset classes that the bank uses. This, according to the bank, is the best allocation for each risk profile.
4. The asset classes at the bank are as follows:
 - ▶ Equities;
 - ▶ Fixed Income;
 - ▶ Alternative Investments; and
 - ▶ Liquidities;

In the alternative investments asset class you can invest in: property and commodities. The private banking customers of ABN AMRO Mees Pierson can also invest in two other alternative investment categories:

- ▶ Hedge funds; and
 - ▶ Private equity;
5. A brief description of the bank's six risk profiles is given below:

▶ **Risk profile 1: very defensive**

With a very defensive portfolio, you are seeking a better return than with a savings account and you do want to avoid risks as much as possible. The liquidities and fixed income. No – or only limited – investments are made in the asset classes equities and alternative investments. The recommended minimum investment horizon is two years.

▶ **Risk profile 2: defensive**

You invest mainly in the fixed income and liquidities. And a very limited portion of your portfolio is invested in equities and alternative investments. You do realize that investments in equities can generate higher capital growth in the longer term, but you want to limit the risks as much as possible. The recommended minimum investment horizon is five years.

▶ **Risk profile 3: moderately defensive**

You are prepared to take more risk in your portfolio but you still invest more in fixed income than in equities. The portfolio that suits you best is well-diversified, with an emphasis on fixed income and a smaller component in equities. The recommended minimum investment horizon is seven years.

▶ **Risk profile 4: moderately offensive**

You have a fairly good idea of the risks of investing in equities and you know what the potential returns may be. You are willing to take more risk in your portfolio, because you invest more of your capital in equities than in fixed income. The recommended minimum investment horizon is ten years.

▶ **Risk profile 5: offensive**

Striving for a higher return is important for you and you opt for a portfolio with the emphasis on equities and a limited component in fixed income. You accept the associated risk. The recommended minimum investment horizon is twelve years.

▶ **Risk profile 6: very offensive**

Striving for return is your most important reason for investing. That's why you opt to invest almost entirely in equities. You accept that substantial risks are attached to this choice. As an investor with a very offensive portfolio, you are full of confidence about the future. You deliberately take a high risk in order to achieve a higher return in the long term. The portfolio therefore consists almost entirely of equities. The recommended minimum investment horizon is fifteen years.

6. Please refer to the latest version of the brochures about the risk profiles and to the bank's website (abnamro.nl/beleggen) for the following:

- ▶ A further description of the bank's risk profiles.
- ▶ The specific allocation across the four asset classes per risk profile.

Why must I diversify my investments?

With hindsight, it is always clear what you should or should not have invested in. Such clarity is not available in advance. It is impossible to predict the winners and losers of the coming years with any degree of certainty. Therefore it is important to diversify your investments. This is a manner to limit your risks.

Diversification is important at two levels:

- ▶ Across the four asset classes: equities, fixed income, alternative investments and liquidities; and
- ▶ Across countries, regions and sectors when choosing individual shares and bonds.

Read more about diversification in the brochures about the risk profiles. The bank categorises most investment products in one of the four asset classes. You can read how the bank classifies each investment product in the description of specific characteristics and risks of the different types of products. See section 2 of the Investment Appendix for this.

What factors must I consider if I want to invest with the bank for my company?

Do you invest within your company (for example, a B.V. (private limited company) or N.V. (public limited company))? Or within a foundation or association? Then you must take into account the objective of your company, foundation or association. Because this objective determines whether and how the company, foundation or association is allowed to invest.

Generally foundations and associations do not have an investment objective. The objectives of a B.V. or N.V. may also contain no specific guidelines for investments. In such cases, you are allowed to invest within both foundations and associations as well as B.V.s and N.V.s, but only with money that is not needed to conduct the ordinary activities. Even if investing is explicitly included in the objectives of the company, foundation or association, you must always take account of the other activities. These activities could be endangered if, for instance:

- ▶ Your company invests too much of its capital; or
- ▶ Your company invests with too much risk. For example if your company invests exclusively in equities. In such case, your company may lose part, or even all, of its invested capital and may be forced to terminate its normal business activities.

You must always make sure that you do not invest any money that your company needs at a short notice. We also advise that you do not use this money as security for investments. If you do this, the continuity of your ordinary activities may be endangered. For example, if you lose too much capital. It is also important to know exactly when you need the invested money for your company's ordinary activities. This determines how much risk your company can afford to run with investing and how long your company can hold its investments (investment horizon).

Do you invest within your company via the bank?

Then you must always keep the bank informed of all developments at your company that may be significant for your investments. Important developments include changes in your company's financial situation, objectives or legal form.

What factors must I consider if I want to invest with the bank for my pension?

Are you investing money for the purposes of saving for your pension? In this case, you are investing money that is intended to generate your income (or part of your income) at some time in the future. You can invest for your pension in the following ways:

- ▶ In your own name; or
- ▶ Through a company that was specially set up for this purpose. Such as a B.V.

Remember to check out the possible tax consequences. Be sure to discuss this with your tax adviser.

Money for your pension must be invested in such a way that you can be reasonably certain that you have sufficient capital when you retire. The capital must be at least sufficient at the time of your retirement, because this is when it must start generating income. For this reason, the bank always advises you to be prudent when investing for your pension.

What factors must I consider if my child wants to invest with the bank?

Children under 18 cannot by themselves invest with the bank. However, the parents are allowed to invest in their children's name. To do this, the parents or other legal representatives must receive authorisation from the district court (kantonrechter). Are you a parent or other legal representative? Then you must obtain this authorisation yourself. The bank will not check this. The following restrictions apply to investments made at the bank in the name of a child:

- ▶ You are not allowed to invest in options or other derivatives.
- ▶ You cannot receive loan for which the investment products in a child's name serves as security.
- ▶ You are not allowed to invest in products that entail too much risk.

The bank can always adjust or restrict the investment services to children.

3. Investment service levels

3.1. What investment service levels are available at the bank?

1. The bank offers you three investment service levels:
 - ▶ You can invest independently at the bank (execution-only);
 - ▶ You can invest with advice from the bank (advisory); or

- ▶ You can leave and trust the investing to the bank (portfolio management).
2. Before you start investing, you select one of these investment service levels. In some cases, you must sign a separate agreement for your chosen investment service level.
 3. The bank offers various investment options within these investment service levels. Examples of investment options are as follows:
 - ▶ If you invest independently (execution-only): Self-directed Investing
 - ▶ If you invest with advice from the bank (advisory): Fund Advice; Investment Advice; and Trading.

If you want to know more about all investment options, please contact your advisor or consult the brochure about the bank's investment services or the bank's website.

Please also read articles

- 3.2 What does investing with advice from the bank mean (investment advisory)?
- 3.4 What does investing independently without advice from the bank mean?
- 3.5 What does entrusting the management of my investments to the bank mean (portfolio management)?

4. The bank determines for each investment option which investment services you can use and which investment products you can invest in. With some investment options you cannot invest in specific investment products. Restrictions within a specific investment option may also differ for different customer groups. The bank can always change these investment services and products. The bank can also decide to discontinue a certain investment option.
5. Do you wish to make use of more than one investment option? Then you need a separate investment account for every investment option.

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, or you may receive electronic investment advice through Internet Banking.

2. You are personally responsible for your own investment decisions and for the composition of your investment portfolio, even if you base your investment decisions entirely on advice from the bank. This means that you always take your own investment decisions and carry full responsibility for these decisions.
3. You must always keep track of all developments that are relevant to your investments, including economic developments and the price movements of your investment products. You can always ask your adviser for advice in connection with these developments. However, the bank is under no obligation to draw your attention to these developments.
4. If you invest with advice from the bank, you give your orders through your adviser or the telephone advice line. You may give your orders through Internet Banking if they result from the bank's electronic investment advice.
5. You can also opt to give your orders independently, in other words not through your adviser or the telephone advice line or, in the case of an electronic investment advice, through Internet Banking. These are direct orders. Direct orders are subject to the rules outlined in article 3.3 (*What does investing independently with advice from the bank mean?*).
6. The bank gives you advice on the basis of your investor profile. What if you give the bank little or no information in the questionnaire? See also article 2.2 (*How do I determine my investor profile?*). Then the bank cannot determine your investor profile and will not give you advice. In this case, you can only give direct orders to the bank. These direct orders are subject to the rules in article 3.3 (*What does investing independently with advice from the bank mean?*).
7. What happens when you give an order? Then the bank will check your order:
 - ▶ Against your risk profile; and
 - ▶ Against your knowledge and experience of investing.
 This is known as the 'suitability check'. The bank will warn you:
 - ▶ If your order does not match your risk profile; or
 - ▶ If you have too little knowledge and experience for this order.
8. What investment products you receive advice about depends on the investment option you choose. With some investment options you can obtain advice only about investment funds selected by the bank. In the case of other investment options you may also obtain advice on various investment products such as shares, bonds, investment funds and structured products. Moreover, the amount which you can invest

may be subject to a different minimum for each investment option. These minimum amounts are posted on the bank's website.

9. In the case of the Trading investment option you can receive advice on all investment products. Trading is an investment option for experienced and active investors. The bank's advice for Trading is usually based on a short-term vision. Less or no attention is given to the diversification in your investment portfolio or to the long-term outlook for the investment products in which you invest. This investment outlook deviates (strongly) from the strategy that the bank follows when giving advice for other investment options. Due to the short-term strategy, the volume and value of these orders is usually rather high. This entails extra risks. The bank provides you with information about this when you opt for Trading. Investors who opt for Trading must also have a minimum amount of funds available for investment. The minimum required amount can be found at the bank's website. You must sign a separate agreement for Trading. This agreement contains the characteristics and risks associated with this investment option.

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 only give the bank orders independently and on your own initiative. You do not receive any advice from the bank. You give these orders to the bank through Internet Banking, Mobile Banking or the telephone order line.
2. If you give a direct order to the bank, the bank will check whether you have sufficient knowledge and experience of investing for this particular order. This is known as the 'appropriateness test'. The bank will warn you in the following circumstances:
 - ▶ If the bank thinks you have not enough knowledge and experience for your direct order; or
 - ▶ If the bank has received not enough information to assess your knowledge and experience.The bank is not required to perform this test in the cases mentioned in article 3.3.4.
3. After receiving a warning from the bank, you decide for yourself whether the bank must execute your direct order for you. What if you have not enough knowledge and experience for your direct order? Then 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.

4. With some investment products, the bank is not obliged to assess whether or not you have enough knowledge and experience for such direct order. These investment products are mentioned in the Financial Supervision Act (*Wet op het financieel toezicht/Wft*) and include most shares, bonds and investment funds.
5. With a direct order, the bank:
 - ▶ Will not check this order against a risk profile; and
 - ▶ Will not warn you about the risks of this order.As a result, the bank does not warn you if your order does not match your risk profile – not even if you have given the bank your risk profile.
6. If you give direct orders, you must regularly view the information about investing on the bank's website.

3.4. What does investing independently without advice from the bank mean?

1. You can opt to invest entirely independently. You must sign a separate agreement for this (the Self-directed Investing Statement). To be eligible for Self-directed Investing, you need to have access to Internet Banking and the telephone order line.
2. Self-directed Investing is subject to the rules from article 3.3 (*What does investing independently with advice from the bank mean?*).
3. With Self-directed Investing, you waive the possibility of receiving advice from the bank when you invest. This means that you receive no advice whatever from the bank and also that you cannot ask the bank for advice when you invest. So you invest entirely independently, on your own initiative and without advice from the bank.

3.5. What does entrusting the management of my investments to the bank mean (portfolio management)?

Do you not want or are you unable to make your own investment decisions? Then you can entrust this to the bank. You must sign a separate agreement for this. This agreement stipulates that the bank takes your investment decisions on your behalf and executes orders for this purpose according to the arrangements and conditions as laid down in the agreement. This is also called portfolio management.

4. Orders

4.1. Who can give orders to the bank?

1. All persons who have signed the Investment Agreement can give orders to the bank. These persons can do this either jointly or individually.

Except if that agreement stipulates that orders can only be given jointly.

2. Each of these persons is liable for every obligation owed to the bank that arises from that Investment Agreement. If one person fulfils the obligation, the others no longer need to meet that obligation to the bank.
3. In the following situations special rules stipulate who is authorized to give the instruction for investment product orders or transfers:
 - ▶ If you have been declared bankrupt, only the trustee is allowed to give orders.
 - ▶ If you have been granted suspension of payments (surseance van betaling), you are only allowed to give orders together with the administrator.
 - ▶ If you have received a statutory debt restructuring arrangement (regeling van schuldsanering), only the administrator is allowed to give orders.

4.2. How can I give an order to the bank?

1. You can give orders to the bank in various ways, using the following channels:
 - ▶ Your adviser;
 - ▶ The telephone advice line;
 - ▶ The telephone order line;
 - ▶ Internet Banking; or
 - ▶ Mobile BankingThe bank determines which of these channels you can use for each form of investing.
2. Your orders are subject to the following rules:
 - ▶ The rules of the bank, see article 1.3 (*Which bank documents contain the rules that apply to investing with the bank?*); and
 - ▶ The rules of the stock exchange.

Please note

The bank cannot always accept orders for less common investment products.

3. Before giving an order, you must gather, read and understand information about the following:
 - ▶ The investment product that you want to invest in. Always first read the prospectus, the brochure or the document with essential investor information about that product, if available;
 - ▶ The stock exchange where your order is to be executed; and
 - ▶ The institution that has issued the investment product.

4. Do you want information about the investment products for which you wish to give an order? You can request this information from the bank.
5. Sometimes the conditions of a certain investment product contain selling restrictions. In this case, that investment product cannot be sold, or only sold under these conditions. If you want to give a sell order to the bank, then you must check for yourself whether any such restriction exists. Therefore, before buying an investment product, you must find out whether any selling restrictions exist. If you don't like the conditions, it is better not to buy the product.
6. The bank can record orders that you give by telephone. The bank is allowed, but is not always required, to record such telephone calls. The bank does not need to tell you that a telephone conversation is being recorded.

4.3. For what stock exchanges can I give orders to the bank?

1. You can give orders to the bank for the most important West European and North American stock exchanges. Under certain conditions, you can also give orders to the bank for other foreign stock exchanges, such as those of Hong Kong, Japan and Singapore.
2. You can find information on the internet about the trading practices and trading times of the various stock exchanges. Stock exchanges may also apply their own regulations. Always read this information before giving an order to the bank.

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.

- ▶ **Order at best:** An order at best is an order for which you have not provided a price limit. With an order at best, you generally get the first price that is set on the market as soon as the bank passes the order on to the stock exchange.
- ▶ **Stop loss order:** A stop loss order is a type of order at best where you state a price in advance for a sell order. 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.

1. You are free to determine the specific characteristics. Such as a price or time limit for your orders. You can choose these limits yourself, but sometimes restrictions apply due to bank or stock exchange regulations.
2. There are different types of orders:
 - ▶ With price limits: limit orders and at best orders; and
 - ▶ With time limits: day orders and continuous orders.
3. The advantage of an order at best is that you are certain:
 - ▶ To receive the investment products you wish to buy.
 - ▶ To sell the investment products you wish to sell.
 The disadvantage of an order at best is that the price may ultimately come as a surprise to you: you may have bought at a higher price or sold at a lower price than you expected. To protect you against such surprises, the bank does not accept orders at best. The only exceptions to this rule are stop loss orders and investment products that the bank passes on as an order at best. An example of this would be orders for certain investment products that you give through Internet Banking on the basis of electronic investment advice you have received from the bank through Internet Banking. Another exception is made for products that a stock exchange exclusively executes at best. An example of this is orders for certain products that are executed on Euronext Fund Service. The bank can change its policy for orders at best at any time.
4. If you do not state a time limit for your order the bank will treat your order as a continuous order. This means that it is valid until the end of the next month. After this period, the order expires in accordance with the bank's rules. The stock exchange can also have your order cancelled in accordance with the rules of the stock exchange. Your order is not executed in this case.
5. A day order that you fail to give to the bank in time is only executed by the bank on the next stock exchange day. Ask the bank for the deadlines for giving orders. You are not always free to specify a different period to the bank.
6. If you want the bank to pass on and execute your order on a specific date, you must arrange this separately with the bank.

4.5. How does my order become final?

1. Before your order becomes final, the bank repeats the order that you have given. The bank will give you information about:
 - ▶ The characteristics of the order that you have given; and
 - ▶ The amount that you will probably need to pay if your buy order is executed; or
 - ▶ The amount that you will probably receive if your sell order is executed.
2. You must check this information and confirm it to the bank. After this, your order is final. If you give your order by telephone, make sure that the bank's employee repeats your order during that conversation, so that you know how the employee has recorded your order. You are then able to verify whether or not the details of your order are well recorded. If these data are correct, you confirm your order. Your order is now final.
3. If you give an order to the bank and the bank has approved this, the bank communicates your order almost immediately to the stock exchange if it is open at that time. You cannot longer stop your order. You can read in article 4.6 what stopping an order means (*Can I stop an order after giving it?*). You must therefore always check your order carefully before it becomes definite. This reduces the risk of errors and misunderstandings as much as possible.
4. If your order has become final, this does not mean that the information that the bank repeats to you about the characteristics and the amount of the order is also final. This information only becomes definite after your order has been executed. This is the case:
 - ▶ More than two hours after the stock exchange is closed on the day that your order was executed on that stock exchange according to the regulations of that stock exchange; or
 - ▶ After you have received an investment receipt from the bank. You can read in article 4.14 what an investment receipt is (*Do I receive confirmation from the bank once my order has been executed?*).

4.6. Can I stop an order after giving it?

1. What if you have given an order to the bank and then decide that you don't want the order to be carried out? In that case, you must ask the bank to stop this order. Remember, however, that it is not always possible to stop your order. This is your risk; the bank cannot be held liable for this. The term we use for stopping orders is 'cancellation'.
2. The bank will communicate your request to stop the order to the stock exchange. The stock exchange can stop your order only if the exchange is open. As long as the bank does not hear from the stock exchange that your order has been stopped, it assumes that the order will be executed as usual. Your money in your payment account (in the case of a buy order) and your investment products on your investment account (in the case of a sell order) will remain blocked until the bank receives a message from the stock exchange that your order has been either cancelled or executed. To find out what blocking is, see article 4.9 (*When will the bank block my money or my investment products?*).
3. The bank will not send you a written confirmation if your order is cancelled. If you have Internet Banking, you can track the status of your order yourself.

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 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?*).
2. What happens if the bank approves your order? Then the bank will execute your order.
3. What if your spending limit or investment products are insufficient to execute your order in full? Then the bank does not approve your order and does not execute your order, not even in part.

4.8. What is my spending limit?

1. Your spending limit determines whether you can buy investment products and make payments from your payment account.
2. The bank calculates your spending limit in the following manner. Your spending limit is composed of the following:
 - ▶ The money in your payment account.
 - ▶ Plus: the possible available credit on your payment account.
 - ▶ Minus: the money in your account that the bank has blocked. You can read about what blocking means in article 4.9 (*When will the bank block my money or my investment products?*).
3. Do you have credit on your payment account on the basis of your investment products? Then the bank will include in your available credit all the credit that you can get on the basis of the investment products that you will buy if your order is executed. See also article 9.1 (*Can I get credit that is secured by my investments?*).

4.9. When will the bank block my money or my investment products?

1. The bank blocks the money on your payment account:
 - ▶ That is probably necessary for the full execution of your buy order that has been approved by the bank; and
 - ▶ That is necessary to carry out scheduled payment instructions.
 - ▶ That is necessary for your margin requirement. You can read what the margin requirement is in article 2.4 of the Options Conditions (*What does the margin requirement involve?*).
2. The bank blocks the investment products in your investment account that are necessary for the full execution of your sell order that has been approved by the bank.

An example

Credit balance and no overdraft facility

You have € 5,000 in your payment account. You have no overdraft facility on your payment account and no money has been blocked by the bank. You want to give the bank a buy order for € 4,000. Your spending limit is € 5,000. The bank approves your buy order for € 4,000. Immediately after the bank has approved your buy order, the bank blocks your payment account for € 4,000 and communicates your buy order to the stock exchange. This leaves you with a spending limit of € 5,000 – € 4,000 = € 1,000.

Credit balance and overdraft facility

You have € 5,000 in your payment account. You have an overdraft facility of € 10,000 on your payment account, which you can use in full. No money has been blocked. You want to give a buy order for € 24,000. Your spending limit is € 5,000 + € 10,000 = € 15,000. The bank does not approve your buy order for € 24,000, because it cannot be executed in full. The bank does not communicate your buy order to the stock exchange.

Credit balance, overdraft facility and block

You have € 5,000 in your payment account. You have an overdraft facility of € 10,000 on your payment account, which you can use in full. The bank has placed a block on your payment account for the amount of € 2,000. You want to give a buy order for € 9,000. Your spending limit is € 5,000 + € 10,000 – € 2,000 = € 13,000. The bank approves your buy order of € 9,000. Immediately after the bank has approved your buy order, the bank places a further block on your payment account for an amount of € 9,000 and communicates your buy order to the stock exchange. This leaves you with a spending limit of € 13,000 – € 9,000 = € 4,000.

4.10. Will I receive confirmation of the order that I gave to the bank before the order is executed?

1. If the bank has approved your order, the bank will send you an order confirmation.
2. The bank will not send you an order confirmation in the following cases:
 - ▶ If your order is executed on the same day that the bank approved your order. You will then see the details of your order on your investment receipt. You can read about what an investment receipt is in article 4.14 (*Do I receive confirmation from the bank once my order has been executed?*);
 - ▶ If you give an order for a Dutch investment fund through the investor giro system. You can read about what the investor giro is in the Investor Giro Conditions;
 - ▶ When you subscribe to an issue of investment products. See also article 4.15 (*What rules apply when I subscribe to an issue of investment products?*);
 - ▶ If you give an order through Internet Banking;
 - ▶ If you give an order through Mobile Banking;
 - ▶ In the case of Self-directed Investing and other investment options for which the bank has determined that no order confirmation will be sent. You can read about what Self-directed Investing entails in article 3.4 (*What does*

investing independently without advice from the bank mean?)

4.11. How does the bank execute my orders?

1. The bank has adopted a policy outlining how the bank executes your orders. You can read about this in the ABN AMRO Order Execution Policy. This policy sets out the procedures and rules for carrying out your orders with the best possible result. In this connection, the bank takes account of, for example, the price, costs and speed involved when executing orders. For most orders, the combination of price and costs is the most important factor.
2. The bank can execute your orders itself or instruct other parties to execute the orders. If the conditions stipulate that the bank will execute your orders, this means that your orders are executed either:
 - ▶ By the bank; or
 - ▶ By other parties on the instructions of the bank.

4.12. What happens with my payment account and investment account once my order has been executed?

1. After your buy order is executed, the bank will simultaneously:
 - ▶ Debit the total amount that you must pay from your payment account; and
 - ▶ Credit the investment products to your investment account.
2. After your sell order is executed, the bank will simultaneously:
 - ▶ Debit the investment products from your investment account; and
 - ▶ Credit the total amount that you receive to your payment account.
3. The bank does not need to request your permission for this.

4.13. What happens with the block on my account once my order has been executed or cancelled?

1. Has your order been executed by the bank? Then the bank will unblock your account by debiting money from your payment account or investment products from your investment account. You can read about what blocking means in article 4.9 (*When will the bank block my money or my investment products?*).
2. Has your order been cancelled? This means that your order will not be executed. The account is unblocked as soon as the bank has been informed of this. Your order is cancelled, for instance, when the time limit is reached. See article 4.4 for this (*What types of orders can I give to the bank?*).

4.14. Do I receive confirmation from the bank once my order has been executed?

1. On Internet Banking, you can check the execution of your order almost immediately after this has taken place.
2. If the bank has executed your order, you will receive an investment receipt. This is your confirmation that the bank has executed your order. You can ask the bank to send you the investment receipts electronically.
3. The investment receipt gives you the following information:
 - ▶ The characteristics of the order that the bank has executed for you; and
 - ▶ The amount that you have paid for a buy order; or
 - ▶ The amount that you have received for a sell order.
4. The information on the investment receipt can deviate from the information that you received when the bank repeated your order. See also article 4.5 (*How does my order become final?*).
5. In most cases, the bank sends you an investment receipt no more than one business day after the execution of your order.
6. What if the bank instructs another party to execute your order? In this case, you usually receive an investment receipt later. Because the bank must first receive confirmation from the other party that your order has been executed. After this, the bank sends you an investment receipt. This takes place no later than on the first business day after the bank has received the confirmation from the other party.

4.15. What rules apply when I subscribe to an issue of investment products?

1. An issue of investment products is an issuance of certain investment products; for example, shares by a company or bonds by a bank.
2. What if you subscribe to an issue of investment products? This means that you give a buy order for a certain number of investment products. The rules from section 4 apply in this case.
3. In the case of an issue of investment products, certain exceptions to the rule from section 4 apply:
 - ▶ In most cases, you cannot give an order with a price or time limit. See article 4.4 (*What types of orders can I give to the bank?*).
 - ▶ You will not receive an order confirmation. See also article 4.10 (*Will I receive confirmation of the order that I gave to the bank before the order is executed?*).
4. The bank blocks the maximum amount in your payment account that is necessary to pay for your subscription to the issue of investment products.

The bank assumes in this case that you will be allocated the full number of units for which you have subscribed. The bank calculates this maximum amount at the time when you subscribe to the issue. Does the maximum price of the investment products change after you subscribed to the issue? Then the bank will not adjust the maximum amount.

5. The bank blocks the maximum amount during the entire subscription period of the issue; in other words, until the bank has finalised the transaction resulting from your subscription to the issue.
6. When you subscribe to an issue of investment products, you must remember that you will not always be allocated all the investment products to which you have subscribed.

4.16. Who is liable for the bank's investment services?

1. The bank is only liable for its investment services if you have suffered loss due to an error for which the bank is responsible. This is known as an attributable breach of contract (toerekenbare tekortkoming). The bank is not liable in case of force majeure. Nor is the bank liable in all cases in which its liability is excluded in the General Conditions of ABN AMRO Bank N.V., the ABN AMRO Investment Conditions, the additional conditions or other conditions applicable to investing with the bank.
2. The bank will ensure that its facilities for the provision of investment services such as equipment, software, systems, infrastructure and networks function properly. However, the bank does not guarantee that these facilities will function continuously and without malfunctioning. The bank will seek to avoid interruptions or malfunctions wherever this is within its power. The bank will always try to end an interruption or rectify a malfunction as quickly as possible. However, if an interruption or malfunction occurs in the facilities of organizations other than the bank, for example in the systems of a stock exchange, this is beyond the bank's control and the bank cannot be held liable for this.
3. If the bank passes on your order, this is always at your expense and risk. This is also the case if the bank passes on orders for you in the name of the bank. In special circumstances and in special market situations the bank is not obliged to pass on your order within the usual deadlines. Examples are where the systems of the bank or of other organizations (such as a stock exchange) are no longer working or where the exchanges are very busy or the financial markets are turbulent. In that case the passing on of your orders by the bank and the execution of your orders by the stock exchange may be delayed. It is

even possible that orders are not passed on or executed at all. The bank is not liable if you suffer loss as a result, unless there has been intent or gross negligence on its part.

4. If you are unable to communicate your order to the bank in a given way, for example because Internet Banking is not working, you must try to communicate it in some other way, for example by calling the telephone order line. If you still do not manage to communicate your order, try again later but in any event as quickly as possible once orders can again be communicated to the bank.
5. The bank shall never be liable for any loss you suffer as a result of measures taken by the bank on the basis of:
 - ▶ A change in the statutory rules;
 - ▶ An instruction from a regulator; or
 - ▶ A stock exchange regulation; or
 - ▶ Exceptional circumstances.

5. Investment products custody services

5.1. Does the bank hold my investment products in custody?

1. The bank arranges for your investment products to be held in custody. The bank usually arranges this with or via other parties, such as other Dutch and foreign banks or custody companies. This is the case, for instance, with foreign investment products. The parties who keep your products in custody are selected by the bank with due care.
2. If the bank keeps your investment products in custody, this is always at your expense and risk. This is also the case if the bank keeps your investment products in the bank's name at another bank.
3. The bank no longer provides physical custody services for investment products. This means that any investment products you actually have in physical form and, for instance, keep at home cannot be handed over to the bank in order to be credited to your investment account. If the bank still holds any physical investment products in custody for you, it may opt to terminate this custody service.

5.2. Do my investments form part of the bank's assets?

1. The custody of your investment products is organized in such a way that these products do not fall within the bank's assets. These investment products therefore do not form part of the bank's assets if the bank goes bankrupt. This means that you cannot lose your investment products due to the bank's bankruptcy.
2. The bank uses various methods to ensure that your

investment products do not fall within the bank's assets:

- ▶ The Securities Giro Act (*Wet giraal effectenverkeer*) is applicable to most investment products. This Act stipulates that these investment products do not fall within the assets of the bank.
 - ▶ Your Investor Giro investment products are also segregated from the bank's assets. You can read about the Investor Giro in the Investor Giro Conditions.
3. Your options and futures that the bank holds on your behalf neither form part of the bank's assets. For an explanation of what options and futures are, see articles 2.12 (*What are the characteristics and risks of options?*) and 2.13 (*What are the characteristics and risks of futures?*) of the Investment Appendix. Liquidities that you hold in your payment account for margin requirement purposes only enjoy partial statutory protection. You can read about how the statutory protection works in article 2.11 (*What are the general characteristics and risks of derivatives?*) of the Investment Appendix. For an explanation of the margin requirement, see article 2.4 (*What does the margin requirement involve?*) of the Options Conditions.

5.3. What are the consequences if problems arise with another party that holds my investments in custody?

1. What if another party who is holding your investment products in custody fails to fulfil its commitments? Or goes bankrupt? In this case, you may not be able to get back all your investment products. This is also the case if that other party administers your investment products on an account together with the investment products of other customers of the bank (a so called 'omnibus account').
2. In some countries, that other party cannot segregate your investment products from its own investment products. Does that party have a shortfall of investment products? Then you may not get all your investment products back.
3. In the event that your investment products are held outside the European Economic Area, then the applicable custody rules for your investment products may be different than those in the Netherlands. The European Economic Area consists of the European Union countries, Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein.

5.4. Who is liable for the bank's custody services?

1. The bank is only liable for its custody services if you suffer a loss due to an error for which the bank is responsible. We call this an imputable shortcoming.

The bank is not liable in the event of circumstances beyond its control, more specifically the bank is not liable:

- ▶ If another party engaged by the bank fails to provide an adequate custody service, except if the bank has failed to exercise due care in selecting this other party; or
- ▶ If a third party engaged in turn by that other party fails to provide an adequate custody service; or
- ▶ If you suffer loss or damage in respect of your investment products.

6. Administration of your investments

6.1. What administrative services does the bank carry out for my investments?

1. The bank carries out certain administrative services for your investments at the bank. These exclusively concern those administrative services:
 - ▶ For which you can give an instruction to the bank and if that instruction is also mentioned in these conditions.
 - ▶ Which relate to payments on your investment products by an institution that has issued an investment product. An issuing institution does this on the basis of its articles of association or the prospectus of that investment product. Such payments concern, for example, dividends and coupons.
 - ▶ Which are related to a conversion transaction for your investment products (see below).
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 bank can register your investment products on your instructions. This allows you to attend a meeting of shareholders. See also article 6.3 (How can I attend a meeting of shareholders?).
 - ▶ On your instructions, the bank can do the following:
 1. 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;
 2. Transfer your investment products to another bank; and

3. 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 'conversion actions' for you. 'Conversion 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.
- ▶ 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 conversion transactions for you in a certain manner. Ask the bank about the various possibilities in this connection.

3. The bank can only inform you of conversion actions if the bank has received information about this in the customary manner, either:
 - ▶ From the stock exchange where the investment product is traded; or
 - ▶ From another party if the bank has entrusted the custody of your investment product to that party.

What is the bank's policy on public bids?

What if a company wants to buy another company? Then the buyer must ensure that it acquires all of the shares in the company that it wants to buy. Is the target company listed on the stock exchange? Then the prospective buyer will often try to obtain all of the shares by making a public offer for the company's shares. This means that the buyer will make an offer for the shares in the company that it wants to buy. In the event that you have shares in the company for which the buyer has made an offer, the bank will do the following for you.

If the bank receives an offering memorandum in time, it will inform you thereof. The bank only does this if you actually hold these shares concerned in your investment account at that time. If you want to accept the offer, then you must instruct the bank to offer your shares to the buyer. We call such an instruction a positive covenant. The bank will also use a positive covenant if the buyer extends the offer, except in the case that the buyer:

- ▶ Already holds 95% of the outstanding capital; and
- ▶ Wants to take the target company off the stock exchange.

In that case, the bank will not ask you for a positive covenant, but will apply a so called negative covenant. This means that the bank will offer your shares, which you have not yet offered, to the buyer. Do you not want to accept the offer? Then you must notify the bank within the set time limit by the bank that you wish to keep your shares.

Please note

The bank only uses this negative covenant when the offer is extended and the buyer already holds 95% of the shares and wants to take the company off the stock exchange. This means that you cannot simply assume that you can always use this negative option again at a later stage of the public offer. What happens if the buyer has extended the acceptance period, but has not yet secured 95% of the outstanding capital? Or if the buyer immediately acquired almost 100% of the outstanding capital and decides not to extend the offer? In that case, the bank will not apply the negative covenant. What if the buyer subsequently takes the acquired company from the stock exchange and you did not accept the offer in the first instance? Then it will be difficult for you to sell these shares. It will also be difficult to put a value on these shares.

6.2. Can I transfer my investments within the bank or to another bank?

1. The bank can transfer your investment products on your instructions:
 - ▶ To another investment account within the bank. This may relate to your own investment account or the investment account of another customer of the bank; and
 - ▶ To another bank:
2. If you want to transfer your investment products within the bank to an investment account of your own, you may give a telephone instruction to the bank on the bank's telephone order line. Or you may communicate your instruction to your advisor.
3. If you want to transfer your investment products to another customer's investment account within the bank or to another bank, you must give a written

instruction to this effect to the bank.

4. The bank will transfer your investment products to another customer's investment account or to another bank. The bank may have extra requirements. For example that you have no obligations related to your investment products. This may be the case when you have a credit on your payment account on the basis of your investment products and you still use that credit. The bank will wait with the transfer of your investment products until you no longer use the credit.
5. What if you have already informed the bank that you want to transfer your investment products, but subsequently you decide to sell them? Then you can still go ahead with the sale until the point in time that the bank carries out the transfer.
6. Has the bank transferred your investment products? Then this does not mean that you no longer have any obligations whatsoever to the bank. You may still owe something to the bank (for example, debit interest).
7. Do the conditions of an investment product prohibit a transfer or stipulate that a transfer is only possible subject to certain conditions? Then that investment product cannot be transferred, or can be transferred only if the conditions are satisfied.

6.3. How can I attend a meeting of shareholders?

1. Do you wish to attend a meeting of shareholders for your investment products? Then the bank can register your investment products for this purpose. You must submit a request to the bank for this in good time, so that the bank can register your investment products within the set time limit. You may give a telephone instruction to the bank on the bank's telephone order line. Or you may communicate your instruction to your advisor. The time limits are stated in the advert inviting shareholders to attend the meeting of shareholders.
2. You must inform the bank of the number of investment products that the bank must register for you. This number can never be higher than the number on your investment account.

6.4. What instructions can I give in the case of a dividend with stock option and the reinvestment of dividend?

1. An institution that issues an investment product may make you a payment. For example, in the form of dividends or coupons. Dividend can be paid by the issuing institution in the form of:
 - ▶ cash;
 - ▶ investment products; and
 - ▶ dividend with stock option.
2. For dividends with stock option, you may make the

following general choice:

- ▶ instruct the bank that you always want to receive the dividend in the form of investment products.
- ▶ instruct the bank that you always want to receive the dividend in cash.

Whichever choice you make, it will apply to all your investment products in your investment account, with the exception of investment products on the investor giro. You can read about how you should make your choice in article 3.2 (*What does the bank do with payments that I receive on my investments on the investor giro?*) of the Investor Giro Conditions.

Moreover, your instruction in the case of a dividend with stock option does not apply to investment products listed on a stock exchange in the United States of America or Canada and to investment funds listed on Euroclear FundSettle (Luxembourg). In such a case, the bank always chooses to receive dividend in cash on your behalf.

You may alter your choice at any time. You must notify the bank of an alteration either by telephone or through your local branch. Your new choice then applies to all your investment products in your investment account, with the exception of investment products on the investor giro to investment products listed on a stock exchange in the United States of America or Canada and investment funds listed on Euroclear FundSettle (Luxembourg). To find out what instruction the bank has recorded for you in the case of a dividend with stock option, consult Internet Banking.

Some companies pay dividend in the form of cash and then offer their shareholders the opportunity to invest the money anew in the company. This is arranged through a Dividend Reinvestment Plan (DRIP). If the issuing institution offers a DRIP, the bank acts in accordance with the general choice you have made in relation to dividends with stock option.

What happens if you die and your investment account is in your name only? In such a case your instruction in the case of a dividend with stock option lapses:

- ▶ if the bank has been notified of your death; and
- ▶ your death has been recorded in the bank's systems.

From that time onwards the dividend will be paid out only in cash.

3. If you receive a payment from an issuing institution in the form of investment products, the issuing institution may also allocate you part of an investment product. You can receive parts of an investment product on

your investment account only if you invest in that investment product through the investor giro. See the Investor Giro Conditions. If you do not invest through the investor giro, the bank can only receive entire units of investment products for you. If your entitlement to dividend is insufficient for you to receive an entire investment product, the bank will sell your dividend coupons or remaining dividend coupons for you. The bank will credit or debit the resulting proceeds or costs to your payment account.

Please note

A payment in the form of investment products may increase the risk exposure of your investment portfolio. This may even cause a deviation from your risk profile. If you wish to avoid any deviation from your risk profile, you must adjust your investment portfolio in such case.

6.5. How does the bank administer my investment products?

1. The bank is not required to administer your investment products in accordance with a number administration.
2. The bank will separately administer the numbers of your investment products if this is necessary so that the products are drawn for redemption. If the products are drawn, the bank ensures that you receive the amount to which you are entitled on the basis of the investment products drawn for redemption. In article 2.2 (*What are the characteristics and risks of bonds?*) of the Investment Appendix, you can read about what 'drawing for redemption' means.

6.6. What are registered investment products and what are bearer investment products?

1. If you have a registered investment product, then your name is entered in a register of the institution that has issued the investment product. This shows that you are the owner of this investment product.
2. Do you have a bearer investment product? Then there is no register for this investment product proving that you are the owner. Do you have bearer investment products in your investment account? Then you are assumed to be the owner.

6.7. When will I receive an overview of my investments?

1. The bank sends you a detailed statement of the investments that you hold with the bank at least once a year.

2. With certain investment options, you receive more regular statements of your investments at the bank.
3. You can also view this statement at any time on Internet Banking.

6.8. How does the bank send me information and what must I do if I disagree with the content thereof?

1. The bank sends you personal information in writing. The bank can also send you this information electronically. In this case, the bank sends this information via, for example, Internet Banking, e-mail or text message.
2. The bank only sends you personal information electronically and not in writing if this fits within the context of conducting business with you. You give the bank permission for this.
3. Personal information includes such things as periodic summary overviews, bank statements, order confirmations, investment receipts and other types of advice notes.
4. Does the bank send you personal information by electronic means? Then you must check at least once a week to see whether you have received personal information electronically from the bank. If so, you must read and save this information.
5. If you disagree with personal information that you have received from the bank, you must inform the bank thereof within one week. If you fail to do this, this means that you automatically agree with the contents.
6. The bank can post general information about the investment services on the bank's website if this fits within the context of conducting business with you. You give the bank permission for this.

7. Investor information

7.1. What investor information can I get from the bank?

1. You can receive advice and investor information from the bank. Other investor information may relate to:
 - ▶ The investment products that you wish to buy. This information can be general or specific; or
 - ▶ Investment products that you hold on your investment account.
 This information can be general or specific. General investor information can be found in, among other things, the Investment Appendix and on the bank's website. Investor information about the specific characteristics and risks of investment products can be found in, among other things:
 - ▶ The prospectus of the investment product.
 - ▶ The brochure of the investment product.

- ▶ The key investor information document (KIID); or
- ▶ The websites of other providers of investment products.

2. General investor information can be found in the Investment Appendix. This general investor information sets out the characteristics and risks of the various types of investment products.
3. Specific investor information about the characteristics and risks of investment products can be found in the following:
 - ▶ Brochures on certain investment products;
 - ▶ Documents with essential investor information on investment funds;
 - ▶ Prospectuses; and
 - ▶ Opinions and investment recommendations.
4. This specific investor information is determined by, among other things, the circumstances prevailing at the time at which the bank provides this information to you. This means that this information is only valid for a temporary period. The same applies to advices from the bank.
5. If the bank makes use of information from other parties when establishing investor information, then the bank is not liable for this information from such parties – because the bank was not involved in preparing the contents of that information.
6. Does the bank provide you with investor information that was compiled by other parties? Then the bank is not liable for this information. Because the bank was not involved in preparing the contents of that information.

7.2. What must I do with investor information?

1. Before giving an order to the bank, you must collect, read and understand all investor information that is important for your order.
2. Do you make use of investor information that you have received from the bank when making your investment decisions? Then you must know that this information never gives you a guarantee for a certain investment result.
3. You are always responsible for deciding whether you use investor information from the bank or not.

7.3. What investor information can I get from the bank if certain events occur that affect my investment products?

1. The bank is not obliged to give you unsolicited information on all events that are relevant to your investment products. The bank will only provide you with information in the following cases:
 - ▶ The name of the investment product is to be changed and the bank considers this change to be important.

- ▶ A change, which is considered essential by the bank, is to be made to:
 - ▶ The original description of the nature of your investment product;
 - ▶ The original description of the risks of your investment product; or
 - ▶ The guarantee of a guaranteed product; for example, if the party guaranteeing your investment product is replaced by another party.
2. You are responsible for keeping track of all other developments and events relating to your investment products. These include:
- ▶ Invitations to meetings of shareholders and all relevant matters that are submitted to the shareholders for decision-making at the meeting
 - ▶ Publications of half-/full-year results
 - ▶ Profit warnings
 - ▶ Announcements of a collective (legal) action by others against an institution that has issued an investment product. This is known as a 'class action'.

You can keep track of these developments and events through the media used by the issuing institution of your investment products. Examples are adverts, press releases and websites.

3. In some cases you may receive information directly from the institution issuing your investment product. This works on the basis of the Securities Giro Act:
- ▶ If you have a share or a depository receipt for a share in an issuing institution listed on a Dutch stock exchange, the issuing institution can obtain information about you from the bank. The issuing institution does this in order to identify its shareholders and to be able to communicate with them.
 - ▶ The bank has an obligation to disclose the requested information to the issuing institution if your interest in this issuing institution amounts to 0.5% or more of the issued capital of that institution. If you hold less than 0.5% of the issued capital in the issuing institution, the bank will not disclose this information.
 - ▶ If the bank has a statutory obligation to disclose the requested information the following applies. The issuing institution may request the bank to disclose your name, address, e-mail address and the total number of shares that you hold in the issuing institution. The bank discloses this information to the issuing institution or to another institution called in by the issuing institution. The

issuing institution and any other institution it calls in must keep your information secret.

- ▶ If the bank has disclosed information about you to the issuing institution, the latter may use this information and contact you directly.
- ▶ The issuing institution must announce on its website that it has requested information about shareholders and when it intends to send certain information to shareholders. This concerns above all information about the general meeting of shareholders.

Please note

Issuing institutions can take decisions that can have an influence on the price of, or return on, your investment products. The issuing institution sometimes also submits these decisions to the meeting of shareholders. You are responsible for keeping track of, and obtaining information on, these decisions. The bank will not provide you with any information about this.

8. Costs

8.1. What costs do I need to pay if I invest with the bank?

1. You must pay the bank various types of costs if you invest with the bank.
2. The bank publishes the most important costs for investing with the bank:
 - ▶ On the bank's website; or
 - ▶ In the bank's brochures about costs.
 You can also always ask the bank about these costs.
3. The manner in which you invest with the bank determines what costs you pay:
 - ▶ If you invest independently with the bank (execution-only) you will pay service costs and transaction costs;
 - ▶ If you invest with advice from the bank (advisory) in most cases you will pay service costs and transaction costs; with some investment options you will pay an all-in fee.
 - ▶ If you let the bank manage your investments (portfolio management) you will pay an all-in fee.

Service costs

The service costs are costs that you pay to the bank for:

- ▶ Administering your investment portfolio; and
- ▶ Providing all investor information relevant to the investment option you have chosen.

Advice costs

The advice costs are costs that you pay to the bank for:

- ▶ The investment advice you receive;
- ▶ Administering your investment portfolio; and
- ▶ Providing all investor information relevant to the investment option you have chosen.

All-in fee

The all-in fee covers all costs incurred by the bank in connection with:

- ▶ Providing the investment advice you receive or managing your investment portfolio;
- ▶ Administering your investment portfolio;
- ▶ Providing all investor information relevant to the investment option you have chosen; and
- ▶ The transaction costs.

Various costs are not covered by the all-in fee. To find out about these costs, see the section of this article under the heading Taxes and deductions at source and under the heading Other costs.

Transaction costs

Transaction costs are incurred in connection with almost all buy and sell orders that you submit with the bank and that have been executed. In the case of transaction costs a minimum charge per order usually applies. The bank also charges costs for almost all subscriptions to issues of investment products. You can read about what an issue of investment products is in article 4.15 (*What rules apply when I subscribe to an issue of investment products?*).

The bank charges costs for all Investor Giro orders on the basis of a fixed percentage of the size of your order. A minimum charge per order may apply.

The level of the costs differs according to investment option. In general, your costs will be lower if you invest independently at the bank (execution-only) than if you invest with the advice of the bank (advisory).

Taxes and deductions at source

This concerns the following taxes and deductions at source:

- ▶ Foreign taxes you must pay for the purchase or receipt of some foreign investment products, for example stamp duty in the case of the United Kingdom and Ireland and financial transaction tax in the case of France and Italy
- ▶ Withholding tax on distributions such as coupons and dividends

Other costs

Sometimes you may also pay other costs. These are costs not covered by the service costs, advice costs, the all-in fee or the transaction costs. You will pay these costs separately. This concerns the following types of costs:

- ▶ Costs for administrative work for which you have given instructions, for example for:
 - ▶ Delivering investment products and receiving them in physical form;
 - ▶ Tax reclaim of excess tax paid on the distribution of dividends and coupons;
 - ▶ Providing a valuation report of your investment portfolio, based on the rates used to determine succession duty;
 - ▶ Costs of converting foreign currency.

You can read more about the costs in the costs information sheets or at the bank's website.

4. The bank can always adjust the costs. Does the bank adjust the costs? Then it will announce this. The bank will do this at least 30 days before an adjustment to the costs takes effect. The bank will also inform you from what date the new costs will apply.
5. The bank announces an adjustment to the costs by means of:
 - ▶ A notice on the bank's website;
 - ▶ An advert in three national newspapers; or
 - ▶ In some cases, a personal message to you.
6. The bank is permitted to debit to your payment account all costs that you must pay the bank for investments. The bank does not have to request your permission for this.

8.2. How does the bank settle up an order if I have given it in a foreign currency?

1. If you give an order for the purchase or sale of an investment product that is traded in a currency other than the euro and your order is executed, the bank translates the amount of the order into euros. To translate the foreign currency into the euro, the bank uses the exchange rate published by Bloomberg or Reuters. This is done at the time when the stock exchange notifies the bank that your order has been executed. These exchange rates are known as real-time exchange rates.
2. The exchange rate used by the bank is the real-time middle rate. This is the median average of the specified highest and lowest quoted exchange rates at any one time.
3. The bank raises or lowers this real-time middle rate by a number of pips (pip is the abbreviation of 'percentage in point'). Most exchange rates are

quoted to four decimal places. The smallest possible change of an exchange rate is a change of one unit of the fourth decimal point. This change is known as one pip. A model calculation is given below this article.

4. The number of pips differs according to the foreign currency concerned. The bank may change the pips at any time. The pips of the foreign currencies most commonly used are posted on the bank's website at (abnamro.nl). You can also find a model calculation there.
5. In the case of a buy order the bank deducts the number of pips from the real-time middle rate. In the case of a sell order the bank adds the number of pips to the real-time middle rate.
6. The number of pips deducted or added by the bank is a payment for, among other things:
 - ▶ The risk run by the bank in exchanging the currency; and
 - ▶ The system used by the bank to receive and process the exchange rate in real time and the maintenance of this system.

The risk that the bank runs in exchanging foreign currencies is that it must later purchase or sell the foreign currency itself. The rate that the bank then obtains will often differ from the real-time middle rate at which the bank has settled the buy or sell order for you.

7. If you do not wish the bank to raise or lower the real-time middle rate by the number of pips for each order that you give in foreign currency, you can open an account at the bank in the foreign currency in which you often give orders. This is possible for most foreign currencies. The bank then settles up your order on your foreign currency account directly in that foreign currency. However, you still run an exchange rate risk on the money in your foreign currency account.

An example

Example 1 – buy XYZ shares in USD

Suppose that you buy 200 XYZ shares at a price of USD 50.00.
You therefore need $200 \times \text{USD } 50.00 = \text{USD } 10,000.00$.

The real-time EUR/USD middle rate at the time when confirmation of the execution of the order is received at the bank is 1.3300.
That is to say, 1 euro is USD 1.3300.

The number of pips for the USD is 64. The bank therefore deducts 64 pips from the real-time middle rate. The exchange rate at which the bank settles up your buy order is therefore EUR/USD 1.3236. This is also the exchange rate you will see on the statement of your investments.

You pay: $\text{USD } 10,000.00 / 1.3236 = \text{EUR } 7,555.15$

Example 2 – sell ABC shares in USD

Suppose that you sell 250 ABC shares at a price of USD 40.00.
You therefore receive $250 \times \text{USD } 40.00 = \text{USD } 10,000.00$.

The real-time EUR/USD middle rate at the time when confirmation of the execution of the order is received at the bank is 1.3300.
That is to say, 1 euro is USD 1.3300.

The number of pips for the USD is 64. The bank therefore adds 64 pips to the real-time middle rate. The exchange rate at which the bank settles up your sell order is therefore EUR/USD 1.3364. This is also the exchange rate you will see on your investment statement.

You receive: $\text{USD } 10,000.00 / 1.3364 = \text{€ } 7,482.79$

9. Credit and collateral value

9.1. Can I get credit that is secured by my investments?

1. Do you want to obtain credit from the bank on your payment account on the basis of your investment products? Then you must explicitly agree this with the bank. The bank determines whether you can obtain credit on your payment account on the basis of your investment products.
2. The bank can always reduce or cancel your credit.
3. The bank can agree a maximum limit for this credit with you based on your investment products.
4. You are never allowed to draw more credit in excess of your maximum credit limit. What if this happens? Then read about the consequences in the conditions applicable to your credit agreement.

5. Your credit on your payment account in respect of your investment products is limited to the collateral value of the investment products. Even if your maximum credit limit is higher. You can read about what collateral value is in article 9.2 (*What is the collateral value of my investments?*).
6. If your account is overdrawn by more than your credit, you have a collateral deficit. This is not permitted. You can read about what a collateral deficit is in article 9.3 (*What is a collateral deficit?*).
7. If your payment account is overdrawn, you will pay interest on the debit balance.

Please note

Do you use a credit that is secured on the basis of your investment products? Then you are investing (partly) with borrowed money. This means that you not only run the risk of losing the invested amount, but may also be left with a debt.

An example

Maximum credit limit higher than the collateral value

You have a credit based on your investment products with a limit of € 5,000 on your payment account. The total collateral value of your investments is € 4,000. You are allowed to be overdrawn by a maximum of € 4,000 on your payment account, because this is the maximum collateral value of your investments.

Maximum credit limit lower than the collateral value

You have a credit based on your investment products with a limit of € 5,000 on your payment account. The total collateral value of your investments is € 14,000. Your account is allowed to be overdrawn by a maximum of € 5,000, i.e. the maximum limit of your credit based on your investment products.

Maximum credit limit equal to the collateral value

You have a credit based on your investment products with a limit of € 5,000 on your payment account. The total collateral value of your investments is € 5,000. You can be overdrawn by a maximum of € 5,000 on your payment account.

9.2. What is the collateral value of my investments?

1. The bank assigns a collateral value to certain investment products. This collateral value depends on the prices on the stock exchange or the market value of an investment product. This means that your collateral value changes almost daily.
2. The bank calculates the collateral value on the basis of a certain percentage of the prices on the stock exchange or the market value.

3. This percentage applies to all customers and is only applicable:
 - ▶ To investment products that can be easily and continuously bought and sold; and.
 - ▶ If the bank considers your investment portfolio to be well-diversified.

Other percentages can apply in the case of a new issue. You can read about what an issue of investment products is in article 4.15 (*What rules apply if I subscribe to an issue of investment products?*).

4. The bank can always adjust the percentages. The bank is not required to inform you separately about this. When will the bank reduce a percentage? Suppose, for instance, that a certain investment product can no longer be easily and continuously sold. In this case, the bank is permitted to immediately reduce the percentage for that product, even to 0%. The bank decides on its own merits the percentage.
5. You can always ask the bank for the percentages associated with your investment products.

9.3. What is a collateral deficit?

1. You have a collateral deficit if your payment account is overdrawn by more than your credit on the investment account associated with this payment account.
2. The bank determines whether you have a collateral deficit.
3. The bank calculates whether you have a collateral deficit once every business day. The bank does this in the hours before the stock exchange opens in the Netherlands. The bank does this on the basis of your spending limit. The bank bases its calculation on the following:
 - ▶ The money on your payment account; and
 - ▶ Plus: the possible available credit on your payment account; and
 - ▶ Minus: the money that the bank has blocked in your payment account. You can read what blocking is in 4.9 (*When will the bank block my money or my investment products?*); and
 - ▶ The last-known prices of your investment products.

The collateral deficit calculation is valid until the bank makes a new calculation on the next business day.

9.4. What does the five-day procedure involve?

1. If you have a collateral deficit according to the bank, the bank will warn you about this. The bank does this in writing and sometimes by telephone.

2. The five-day procedure starts on the day stated as the date of the letter in which the bank warns you about your collateral deficit. So that day is already the first day of the procedure. Even if you receive the letter in a later stage, the first day starts on the date stated in the letter.
3. You are given four business days to clear your collateral deficit. These four days include the first day of the procedure. You can clear your collateral deficit in various ways, such as by:
 - ▶ Selling all or some of your investment products;
 - ▶ Asking the bank to stop your buy orders. You can read about what stopping orders entails in article 4.6 (*Can I stop an order after giving it?*); or
 - ▶ Paying money into your payment account; or
 - ▶ Closing all or some of your option positions.
4. Do you want to clear your collateral deficit yourself? Then you must make sure that you no longer have a collateral deficit on your payment account at the start of the fifth business day.
5. It is in your interest not to give any buy orders to the bank during the five-day procedure. However, if you do give a buy order, the bank will process this order according to the customary rules. This means that the bank will carry out your buy order if you (even briefly) may incidentally have sufficient funds available. See also article 4.7 (*Under which conditions does the bank approve my order?*). Do you have another collateral deficit during this five-day procedure? Then the bank will not warn you about this. The only thing that matters during this procedure is whether you have a collateral deficit on the fourth and fifth business day.
6. Do you still have a collateral deficit at the start of the fifth business day? If so, the bank will take measures to clear your collateral deficit. The transaction costs of these measures are higher. These higher transaction costs can be found in our fees brochure. The bank decides what these measures will be. The bank can, for instance:
 - ▶ Sell all or some of your investment products; and
 - ▶ Cancel your buy orders which the bank has already approved but not yet executed. This means that these orders will not be carried out.
 The bank will take these measures insofar as possible on the fifth day at the opening of the stock exchange.
7. The five-day procedure ends on the fourth business day if you no longer have a collateral deficit at the start of the fourth business day. In the event that collateral deficit occurs again on the fifth business day, the bank will warn you about this and a new five-day procedure will start on that day. This is the first day of the new procedure.

Please note

Suppose you want to clear the collateral deficit that is present on the fourth day and you ask the bank how much you must pay into your payment account. Even if you pay this amount (or a higher amount), then a collateral deficit on the fifth day may still occur. For instance, because the market prices have fallen further. In this case, the bank will still take measures on the fifth day to clear the collateral deficit. The bank will not give you any further warning about this.

Examples

After an additional payment, the collateral deficit is cleared on day two of the five-day procedure; no further collateral deficit occurs

On Tuesday 12 July, the bank establishes that you have a collateral deficit of € 15,000 on your payment account. On Tuesday 12 July, the bank sends you a letter warning you about this collateral deficit.

On Wednesday 13 July, you pay € 20,000 into your payment account. This clears the collateral deficit. In the subsequent days, the value of your investments remains roughly unchanged. You give no further orders and make no further payments into your payment account. As a result, you also no longer have a collateral deficit on the subsequent days. On Friday 15 July (the fourth business day), the bank checks at the start of the business day whether or not you have a collateral deficit. You have no collateral deficit. So the five-day procedure ends at this point.

After an additional payment, the collateral deficit is cleared on day two of the five-day procedure; a further price fall then causes a new collateral deficit

On Tuesday 12 July, the bank establishes that you have a collateral deficit of € 15,000 on your payment account. On Tuesday 12 July, the bank sends you a letter warning you about this collateral deficit.

On Wednesday 13 July, you pay € 20,000 into your payment account. This clears the collateral deficit. On Thursday 14 July, your investment products suffer another strong fall in value. On the fourth business day (Friday 15 July), the bank checks at the start of this business day whether or not you have a collateral deficit. On that day, you have a collateral deficit of € 10,000.

Does the bank again establish at the start of the fifth business day (Monday 18 July) that you have a collateral deficit? Then it will take measures on Monday 18 July to clear your collateral deficit. This ends the five-day procedure.

Collateral deficit not cleared

On Tuesday 12 July, the bank establishes that you have a collateral deficit of € 15,000 on your payment account. On Tuesday 12 July, the bank sends you a letter warning you about this collateral deficit. You do not undertake anything, or you take measures that do not or do not entirely clear the collateral deficit. During the following days, the value of your investments remains roughly unchanged. You do not give orders and you do not pay anything from your payment account. Your collateral deficit remains. On the fourth business day (Friday 15 July), the bank checks at the start of this business day whether or not you have a collateral deficit. You still have a collateral deficit. If the bank again establishes at the start of the fifth business day (Monday 18 July) that you have a collateral deficit? Then it will take measures on Monday 18 July to clear your collateral deficit. This ends the five-day procedure.

10. Complaints procedure

10.1. How and where can I lodge complaints?

1. The bank does its utmost best to give you the best possible service. If you still have a complaint, then you must inform the bank immediately. The bank will investigate your complaint. It is not always immediately clear whether the mistake was made by the bank. There may also be a difference of opinion between you and the bank on the matter.
2. You can communicate your complaint in one of the following ways
 - ▶ In writing: send your complaint to your ABN AMRO branch. The address of your branch can be found on our website.
 - ▶ Using the internet: you can communicate your complaint to us online by sending an e-mail or through the bank's website.
 - ▶ At an advisory branch: discuss your complaint with a staff member at one of our branches or with your contact person.
 - ▶ By telephone: you can reach the bank 24 hours a day on: 0800 – 024 07 12 (free of charge). From abroad, dial: +31 (0)10 241 17 20 (you will pay the local rate plus the costs for calling from abroad).
3. Does the bank not immediately solve your problem at the branch or over the phone? Then you will always receive a letter from the bank with an answer or a confirmation of your complaint. Can the bank not give an answer immediately? Then the letter will state the date on which you can expect an answer from the bank.

10.2. What can I do if I disagree with the bank's response?

If you do not agree with the response to your complaint, you can appeal. To appeal, you should request us by letter or email to review your complaint. When doing so, please provide us with the following information:

- ▶ a description of your complaint;
- ▶ your name and address, telephone number and email address (if applicable);
- ▶ your bank account number.

Please also send copies of any information that you consider important for your complaint.

You can send this by post to:

ABN AMRO Bank N.V.

Afdeling Klachtenmanagement

Postbus 283

1000 EA AMSTERDAM

or by email to:

klachtenmanagement@nl.abnamro.com

After receiving your complaint, our Complaints Management Department will send you a letter. This letter will state the date on which you will receive an answer to your complaint. The bank will respond to your complaint in that answer. In this answer, the bank will also indicate whether this answer is the bank's final opinion on your complaint.

10.3. What can I do next if I am still dissatisfied?

You can submit your complaint to the KiFiD (Financial Services Complaints Institute) – an independent organization that deals with complaints about financial products and services. You must do this within three months after receipt of the definite answer from the bank. You can download a complaints form at kifid.nl or request the complaints form from the KiFiD by calling: 070 - 333 89 99. You can find more information about the KiFiD and the regulations of the KiFiD on its website. Here you can also see the conditions under which the KiFiD can deal with your complaints. Send your complaints form to: Klachteninstituut Financiële Dienstverlening Postbus 93527 2509 AG THE HAGUE

You can also opt to take your complaint to the Dutch court.

10.4. What should I do with the investment products in my investment account to which the complaint relates?

If you have a complaint about investment products in your investment account, then you must limit the losses as much as possible. This is even applicable if you have submitted a complaint about this to the bank, but do not yet know whether your complaint will be resolved. In the meantime, your losses could potentially increase. You can

limit your losses by per example selling the investment products that caused your complaint. If this is not possible or advisable, you must take any other measures that may be necessary. For instance, you may want to repurchase an investment product if, in your opinion, the bank has wrongly sold this product. According to the law, you are responsible for taking measures to limit or cap your losses. In the event that your losses rise after you have had a reasonable opportunity to be informed about the potential losses, the bank is not liable for this.

11. Other issues

11.1. How does the bank deal with conflicts of interest in the course of providing investment services?

1. The bank has adopted policies to manage conflicts of interest. You can read how the bank defines and deals with conflicts of interest in the Summary of the ABN AMRO Policy on Conflicts of Interest. This summary can also be found on the bank's website: abnamro.nl. You can also request a copy of the ABN AMRO Policy on Conflicts of Interest from the bank.
2. The bank ensures that the department of the bank which provides investment services to you can act and trade independently. This means, for instance, that this department is not able or allowed to make use of all information that is available within the bank if this department provides investment services. This department is never allowed to make use of information:
 - ▶ That is not publicly available; and
 - ▶ That is price-sensitive.
3. In the event that a conflict of interest arises, the bank will inform you of this. You can then determine what you wish to do with the investment services that are the cause of the conflict of interest.
4. The bank can inform you of a conflict of interest by means of the following:
 - ▶ A notice on the bank's website;
 - ▶ An email to you; or
 - ▶ A letter to you.

11.2. Do the investment services fall within the investor compensation and deposit guarantee scheme?

1. The rules of the investor compensation and deposit guarantee scheme are applicable to the bank.
2. The investment products in your investment account do not fall within the deposit guarantee scheme.
3. For more information about these rules, we refer you to the website of De Nederlandsche Bank (dnb.nl).

11.3. How does the bank deal with my personal data?

1. The personal data that you have given to the bank will be processed by the bank's systems. For more information, see article 10, Personal Data, of the General Banking Conditions, under the heading 'How do we handle personal data?'. These conditions are set out in the General Conditions of ABN AMRO Bank N.V.
2. The following is applicable in addition to these conditions:
 - ▶ The bank can pass your personal data on to a foreign authority with which the bank has concluded an agreement. This allows the bank to arrange a reduction of withholding tax for you. This applies, for example, in the case of American investment products. In addition, the bank usually passes on information about your investments to the Dutch tax authorities. Sometimes, the Dutch tax authorities may pass on that information to their foreign counterparts, for example in the European Union or the United States.
 - ▶ In the event that the bank is required to pass on your personal data and requires additional information from you for this, you must immediately give the bank all additional information that the bank requests from you for this purpose. Your information must always be correct, complete, accurate and up to date.
 - ▶ What if the bank is obliged not to disclose to you that your personal data will be passed on to another party? Then the bank will not inform you of this.
 - ▶ Will the bank inform you that it has disclosed your personal data to another party if it does not have a duty of confidentiality? No, the bank will not always inform you in such cases. For example, the bank will not inform you if it has to disclose your data to an institution that issues your investment product if this is necessary as part of an investor identification procedure based on the Securities Giro Act. You can read more about this identification procedure in article 7.3.3 of these conditions.

11.4. What does it mean that the bank has a right of pledge on my investments?

1. Have you signed the Investment Agreement? Then you are obliged to give the bank a right of pledge, both now and in the future, and thus thereby you give the bank a right of pledge, both now and for the future, on:
 - ▶ All investment products in which you invest with the bank. This is done in the manner set out in

article 24 of the General Banking Conditions. These conditions are contained in the General Conditions of ABN AMRO Bank N.V.;

- ▶ All your receivables from Stichting Beleggersgiro (Investor Giro Foundation). You can read about what the Investor Giro is in the Investor Giro conditions;
- ▶ All goods that substitute these investment products and receivables.

You declare that you are entitled to give the bank a right of pledge on these investment products, receivables and goods.

2. Have you signed the Investment Agreement? Then you give the bank a proxy, by which the bank can perform on your behalf:
 - ▶ To install a right of pledge on all these receivables, investment products and other goods. This can be done repeatedly; and
 - ▶ To do everything what the bank needs to do for these pledges. You can't revoke your proxy and the bank may give the proxy to another (right of substitution).
3. With this right of pledge, you provide the bank with security for all debts that you owe to the bank at any time. This pledge exclusively has consequences for you if, for instance, you have debts with the bank:
 - ▶ For which the bank has not made separate security arrangements with you; or
 - ▶ For which the security provides insufficient cover at any time, if separate security arrangements have been made.

What if you have no debts with the bank or if you have provided sufficient security for these debts? Then your investment products remain at your free disposal – except if another restriction is applicable.

4. One special characteristic of this right of pledge of the bank is that it is 'automatically' established as a result of the power of attorney that you give to the bank. You, as a customer of the bank, are not required to repeatedly sign a separate deed of pledge for this. This is important to continuously maintain the bank's right of pledge in the simplest manner possible.
5. Please also read article 24 of the General Banking Conditions and the explanatory notes to these conditions.

12. Termination of investment services

12.1. Can the bank terminate certain investment services?

1. The bank can decide at any time to terminate certain investment services with immediate effect. The bank can, for instance, decide:

- ▶ To terminate certain investment service levels;
- ▶ To terminate certain investment products. In this case, you can no longer buy these investment products at the bank or receive these investment products at the bank from another bank or within the bank. Sometimes you can also no longer sell or transfer these investment products to another bank or within the bank;
- ▶ To cease executing orders on a certain stock exchange; and
- ▶ To terminate your investment account. For instance, if you have not held any investment products in your investment account for a calendar year or longer.

2. If the bank terminates a certain investment service, it does not need to explain to you why it is terminating this service.
3. If the bank terminates a certain investment product in your investment account and you are required to sell that investment product or transfer it to a different bank, you will be notified of this by the bank. In this notification the bank will state a deadline for this sale or transfer. In the event that you still have these investment products in your investment account after the stated deadline, the bank is permitted to sell these investment products for you. The bank will credit the proceeds to your payment account after deducting costs.
4. What happens if the bank terminates your investment account and you subsequently wish to use it again? You must ask the bank to open an investment account for you again. Sometimes the bank can reopen your old investment account, but this is not always possible. In such a case the bank will open a new investment account for you.

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.

12.3. Can the bank terminate the Investment Agreement?

1. The bank can terminate the Investment Agreement with you at any time. The bank must send you a letter to inform you of this. The Investment Agreement ends one month after the date of this letter.
2. In the case that the bank can no longer reach you at the address that you have given to the bank, then the bank can terminate the Investment Agreement with you without notifying you in writing. The bank can do

this if the bank has been unable to reach you during a period of two years. The bank will subsequently sell your investment products at a given time. The bank will transfer the proceeds of the sale into an account of the bank after deducting costs. You can claim from the bank the proceeds of the sale after the deduction of costs.

12.4. What are the consequences if the Investment Agreement ends?

1. The bank will execute your orders that it has already approved insofar as possible. The bank will not approve any new buy orders, but will approve sell orders.
2. Within four weeks after the cancellation of the Agreement, you must inform the bank of to which other bank your investment products can be transferred. If you fail to do this, the bank is permitted to sell your investment products for you. The bank will credit the proceeds after deducting costs to your payment account. The same applies if you or the bank cancel the entire banking relationship (see also article 35 of the General Banking Conditions). If you no longer have a payment account with ABN AMRO, the bank will credit the proceeds after deducting costs to a payment account that you maintain with another bank. You must inform the bank of the account number of the payment account to make this possible.
3. If the Investment Agreement ends, then all other separate agreements relating to investments that are associated with this Investment Agreement will end.

12.5. Can the bank refuse to provide me with certain investment services?

The bank may refuse you certain investment services and certain investment products if the bank considers this necessary. For instance, the bank may refuse to open an investment account for you. Or if you already invest with the bank, the bank may refuse to conclude an additional agreement for you, such as the Options Sub-Agreement. The bank is not obliged to explain to you its reasons for refusing specific investment services or investment products.

ABN AMRO Bank N.V.
Amsterdam, 1 April 2017

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