

The fair value method **AND** RE-DESIGNATION EXPLAINED

EQUITY DERIVATIVES

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What happens to my derivatives when the underlying shares are subject to a takeover bid?

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Re-designation of the derivatives when the offer is in shares

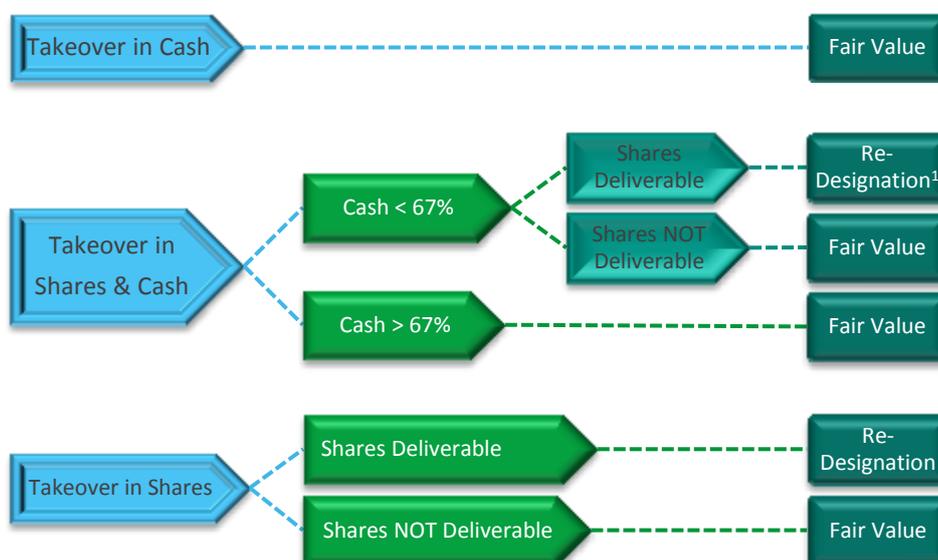
When company B makes a takeover offer for company A, solely in shares: the derivatives are re-designated as derivatives based on the shares of company B, using the exchange ratio of the bid. Re-designation can only take place if the shares of the offering company B are deliverable in the domestic market.

De-listing of derivatives and settlement at Fair Value when the offer is in cash

When company X receives a takeover offer from company Y, solely in cash: the derivatives listed on company X cannot be continued. As soon as the offer becomes effective, the derivatives will be de-listed. The derivatives are then settled in cash, using the Fair Value method. This method preserves, besides the intrinsic value, the remaining time value also.

Other situations

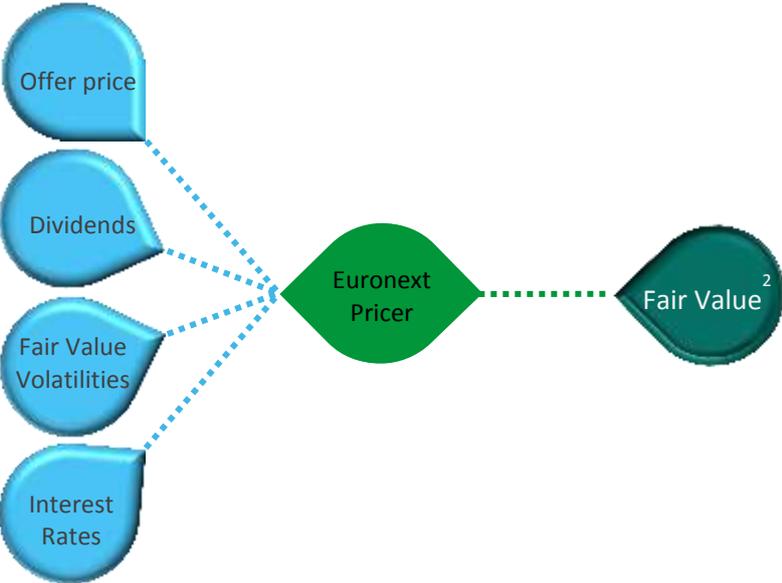
The Fair Value method is also used when the cash component represents more than 67% of the total consideration of the offer, and when the takeover offer is in shares which are not deliverable in the domestic market.



Fair value method explained

Fair values are calculated in the Euronext Pricer. The necessary inputs to calculate fair values for option contracts are:

- The price of the takeover offer.
- Dividend forecast is the average dividend forecast used for calculation of Daily Settlement Prices by the Euronext Pricer collected over a period of 10 trading days.
- Fair Value volatilities: Euronext will use the settlement volatility which has been used for calculation of the Daily Settlement prices by the Euronext Pricer, for the relevant options series. These settlement volatilities will be collected over a period of 10 trading days, immediately preceding the announcement of the takeover bid.
- Interest rates as used by the Euronext Pricer on the effective date.



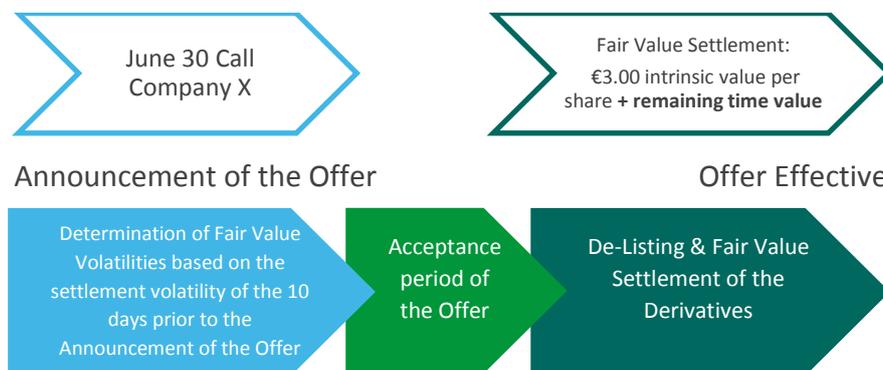
Re-designation example

Company B takes over company A, whereby shareholders receive two shares in company B for each share in company A. The derivatives listed on company A are re-designated and will continue to trade with the company B shares as underlying value. The original lot size is multiplied by two³ and the exercise prices of the options are divided by two.



Fair value example

Company Y takes over company X, whereby shareholders receive €33.00 for each share held in company X. The derivatives will be de-listed and settled at Fair Value, using the Fair Value volatilities that are based on the settlement volatility of the Daily Settlement prices by the Euronext Pricer, for the relevant options series. Collected over 10 business days prior to the announcement of the offer.



Further information:

derivatives.euronext.com/trading/corporate-actions

- ¹ Please note that the Ratio Method is used to replace the cash element with shares.
- ² Fair Values are calculated for each series and take into account strike price, remaining lifetime and the option style (European or American) and type (call or put).
- ³ In the case that the adjusted lot size is a multiple of the standard lot size, positions shall be multiplied rather than the lot size adjusted. In the example, the adjusted lot size of 200 will lead to a multiplication of positions by two, whereby the lot size remains 100.

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