

Rabobank

Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A.

(a cooperative (coöperatie) formed under the laws of the Netherlands with its statutory seat in Amsterdam)

Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A. Australia Branch

(Australian Business Number 70 003 917 655)

(a cooperative (coöperatie) formed under the laws of the Netherlands with its statutory seat in Amsterdam)

Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A. New Zealand Branch

(New Zealand Business Number 9429038354397)

(a cooperative (coöperatie) formed under the laws of the Netherlands with its statutory seat in Amsterdam)

EUR 160,000,000,000 Global Medium-Term Note Programme

Due from seven days to perpetuity

Under the Global Medium-Term Note Programme described in this Base Prospectus (the "**Programme**"), Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A. ("**Rabobank**" or "**Rabobank Nederland**") may, through its head office or through Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A. Australia Branch ("**Rabobank Australia Branch**") or through Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A. New Zealand Branch ("**Rabobank New Zealand Branch**"), subject to compliance with all relevant laws, regulations and directives, from time to time, issue Global Medium-Term Notes (the "**Notes**"). References herein to the "**Issuer**" shall mean Rabobank acting through its head office or through Rabobank Australia Branch or Rabobank New Zealand Branch.

The aggregate nominal amount of Notes outstanding will not at any time exceed EUR 160,000,000,000 (or the equivalent in other currencies). The Programme is, and Notes issued under it may be, denominated in euro, which means the lawful currency of the member states of the European Union ("**Member States**") that have adopted the single currency pursuant to the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, as amended.

Application has been made to the Netherlands Authority for the Financial Markets (*Autoriteit Financiële Markten* or the "**AFM**") in its capacity as competent authority under Dutch securities laws (as defined below) to approve this Base Prospectus in connection with the issue by the Issuer of Fixed Rate Notes, Floating Rate Notes, Inverse Floating Rate Notes, Variable Rate Notes, CMS Linked Notes, Range Accrual Notes and Zero Coupon Notes (in each case excluding such Notes which constitute money market instruments (as defined in Article 1(5) of Directive 93/22/EC) having a maturity of less than 12 months ("**Money Market Instruments**") which are:

(a) offered to the public in the European Economic Area in circumstances which require the publication of a prospectus under Directive 2003/71/EC, as amended (the "**Prospectus Directive**"), whether or not such Notes are listed and admitted to trading on any market; or

(b) either: (i) admitted to trading on Euronext Amsterdam N.V.'s Euronext in Amsterdam ("**Euronext Amsterdam**"); (ii) admitted to the official list of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (the "**Official List**") and admitted to trading on the regulated market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (the "**Luxembourg Stock Exchange**"); or (iii) admitted to trading on another regulated market as defined under Directive 2004/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council on markets in financial instruments (the "**Markets in Financial Instruments Directive**"), such Notes hereinafter referred to as the "**PD Notes**". PD Notes may be issued in any denominations as agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s), and any PD Notes which have a denomination of less than EUR 100,000 (or its equivalent in any other currency) and do not otherwise fall within an exemption from the requirement to publish a prospectus under the Prospectus Directive are referred to hereinafter as "**Non-Exempt PD Notes**".

This Base Prospectus is a base prospectus for the purposes of Article 5.4 of the Prospectus Directive and the Dutch Financial Supervision Act (*Wet op het financieel toezicht*) and regulations thereunder (together "**Dutch securities laws**") and has been approved by the AFM in its capacity as competent authority under Dutch securities laws, in accordance with the provisions of the Prospectus Directive and Dutch securities laws on 10 May 2017, in relation to PD Notes only.

The Issuer may also issue (a) Money Market Instruments and (b) unlisted Notes and/or Notes not admitted to trading on any regulated market in the European Economic Area (where such Notes are, in addition, issued with a minimum denomination of at least EUR 100,000 (or its equivalent in any other currency) or otherwise fall within an exemption from the requirement to publish a prospectus under the Prospectus Directive, such Notes, together with Money Market Instruments, are hereinafter referred to as "**Exempt Notes**"). The AFM has neither approved nor reviewed information contained in this Base Prospectus in connection with the issue of any Exempt Notes.

The relevant final terms to this Base Prospectus (the "**Final Terms**") in respect of the issue of any Notes will specify whether such Notes will be listed on Euronext Amsterdam or the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (or any other stock exchange) or whether the Notes will be unlisted. References in this Base Prospectus to Notes being "**listed**" (and all related references) shall mean that such Notes have been admitted to trading on a regulated market.

The Notes of each Tranche (as defined herein) in bearer form will initially be represented by a temporary global note in bearer form, without interest coupons (each, a "**temporary Global Note**"). If Global Notes in bearer form are stated in the relevant Final Terms to be issued in new global note ("**NGN**") form, the Global Notes will be delivered on or prior to the original issue date of the relevant Tranche to a common safekeeper (the "**Common Safekeeper**") for Euroclear Bank S.A./N.V. ("**Euroclear**") and Clearstream Banking, *société anonyme* ("**Clearstream, Luxembourg**"). Notes in registered form will be represented by registered certificates (each, a "**Certificate**"), one Certificate being issued in respect of each Noteholder's entire holding of Registered Notes (as defined below) of one Series, and may be represented by a Global Certificate (as defined below). Registered Notes issued in global form will be represented by registered global certificates ("**Global Certificates**"). If a Global Certificate is held under the New Safekeeping Structure (the "**NSS**") the Global Certificate will be delivered on or prior to the original issue date of the relevant Tranche to a Common Safekeeper for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg.

Global Notes in bearer form ("**Bearer Notes**") which are not issued in NGN form ("**CGNs**") and Global Certificates which are not held under the NSS will be deposited on the issue date of the relevant Tranche either with (a) a common depository for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg (the "**Common Depository**") or (b) such other clearing system as agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer. Interests in temporary Global Notes will be exchangeable, in whole or in part, for interests in permanent global notes (each, a "**permanent Global Note**") and, together with the temporary Global Notes, the "**Global Notes**", or, if so stated in the relevant Final Terms, definitive Notes ("**Definitive Notes**"), on or after the date falling 40 days after the completion of the distribution of such Tranche upon certification as to non-U.S. beneficial ownership. Interests in permanent Global Notes will be exchangeable for Definitive Notes in whole but not in part as described under "Summary of Provisions Relating to the Notes while in Global Form".

Notes of each Tranche of each Series to be issued in registered form ("**Registered Notes**") and which are sold in an "offshore transaction" within the meaning of Regulation S ("**Unrestricted Notes**") under the U.S. Securities Act of 1933 (the "**Securities Act**") will initially be represented by a permanent registered global certificate (each, an "**Unrestricted Global Certificate**"), without interest coupons, which may be deposited on the issue date (a) in the case of a Tranche intended to be cleared through Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg, with the Common Depository on behalf of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg and (b) in the case of a Tranche intended to be cleared through a clearing system other than or in addition to Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg, The Depository Trust Company ("**DTC**") or delivered outside a clearing system, as agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer.

Registered Notes issued by Rabobank which are sold in the United States to "qualified institutional buyers" within the meaning of Rule 144A ("**Rule 144A**") under the Securities Act ("**Restricted Notes**") will initially be represented by a permanent registered global certificate (each, a "**Restricted Global Certificate**") and, together with the "**Unrestricted Global Certificate**", the "**Global Certificates**", without interest coupons, which may be deposited on the issue date either with (a) the Common Depository on behalf of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg or (b) a custodian for, and registered in the name of Cede & Co. as nominee for, DTC.

Beneficial interests in Global Certificates held by Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or DTC will be shown on, and transfers thereof will be effected only through, records maintained by Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or DTC and their participants. See "**Clearing and Settlement**". The provisions governing the exchange of interests in the Global Notes and in each Global Certificate are described in "Summary of Provisions Relating to the Notes while in Global Form".

Senior long-term Notes issued under the Programme by Rabobank are expected to be rated AA- by Fitch Ratings Limited ("**Fitch**") and Senior long-term Notes issued under the Programme by Rabobank Australia Branch are expected to be rated AA- by Fitch Australia Pty Ltd. ("**Fitch Australia**"). Senior unsecured Notes issued under the programme are expected to be rated Aa2 by Moody's Investors Service Ltd. ("**Moody's**") and Senior Notes with a maturity of one year or more are expected to be rated A+ by Standard & Poor's Credit Market Services France SAS ("**Standard & Poor's**"). Each of Fitch, Moody's and Standard & Poor's is established in the European Union and is registered under Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009 (the "**CRA Regulation**"). Fitch Australia is not established in the European Union but the rating it has given to the Senior long-term Notes to be issued under the Programme is endorsed by Fitch, which is established in the European Union and registered under the CRA Regulation. A list of credit rating agencies registered under the CRA Regulation is published by the European Securities and Markets Authority on its website. In addition, this Base Prospectus contains or refers to certain credit ratings issued by DBRS Ratings Limited ("**DBRS**"). DBRS is established in the European Union and is registered under the CRA Regulation.

Tranches of Notes (as defined below) to be issued under the Programme will be rated or unrated. Where a Tranche of Notes is to be rated, such rating will not necessarily be the same as the rating assigned to the Notes already issued. Whether or not a rating in relation to any Tranche of Notes will be treated as having been issued by a credit rating agency established in the European Union and registered under the CRA Regulation will be disclosed in the relevant Final Terms. A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to suspension, reduction or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency without prior notice.

Factors which may affect the ability of the Issuer to fulfill its obligations under the Programme and factors which are material for the purpose of assessing the market risks associated with Notes issued under the Programme are set out on pages 32 to 58.

This Base Prospectus supersedes and replaces the Base Prospectus dated 10 May 2016.

Arranger for the Programme
Credit Suisse

Dealers

Barclays
Crédit Agricole CIB
Citigroup
Daiwa Capital Markets Europe
HSBC
Mizuho Securities
Nomura
RBC Capital Markets

BofA Merrill Lynch
Credit Suisse
Goldman Sachs International
J.P. Morgan
Morgan Stanley
Rabobank
TD Securities
UBS Investment Bank



Rabobank

This Base Prospectus has been prepared on the basis that, except to the extent subparagraph (ii) below may apply, any offer of Notes in any Member State of the European Economic Area which has implemented the Prospectus Directive (each, a “Relevant Member State”) will be made pursuant to an exemption under the Prospectus Directive, as implemented in that Relevant Member State, from the requirement to publish a prospectus for offers of Notes. Accordingly, any person making or intending to make an offer in that Relevant Member State of Notes which are the subject of an offering contemplated in this Base Prospectus as completed by Final Terms in relation to the offer of those Notes may only do so (i) in circumstances in which no obligation arises for the Issuer or any Dealer to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive, in each case, in relation to such offer, or (ii) in the circumstances described under “Public Offers of Non-Exempt PD Notes in the European Economic Area” on pages 59 to 64. Except to the extent subparagraph (ii) above may apply, neither the Issuer nor any Dealer has authorised, nor do they authorise, the making of any offer of Notes in circumstances in which an obligation arises for the Issuer or any Dealer to publish or supplement a prospectus for such offer.

No person has been authorised to give any information or to make any representation other than those contained in this Base Prospectus in connection with the issue or sale of the Notes and, if given or made, such information or representation must not be relied upon as having been authorised by the Issuer or any of the Dealers or the Arranger (as defined in “Overview of the Programme”). Neither the delivery of this Base Prospectus nor any sale made in connection herewith shall, under any circumstances, create any implication that there has been no change in the affairs of the Issuer since the date hereof or the date upon which this Base Prospectus has been most recently amended or supplemented or that there has been no adverse change in the financial position of the Issuer since the date hereof or the date upon which this Base Prospectus has been most recently amended or supplemented or that any other information supplied in connection with the Programme is correct as of any time subsequent to the date on which it is supplied or, if different, the date indicated in the document containing the same.

None of the Dealers (excluding Rabobank (in its capacity as Dealer)) or the Arranger makes any representation, express or implied, or accepts any responsibility, with respect to the accuracy or completeness of any of the information in this Base Prospectus. Neither this Base Prospectus nor any other financial statements should be considered as a recommendation by the Issuer, the Dealers or the Arranger that any recipient of this Base Prospectus or any other financial statements should purchase the Notes. Prospective investors should have regard to the factors described under the section headed “Risk Factors” in this Base Prospectus. This Base Prospectus does not describe all of the risks of an investment in the Notes. Each potential purchaser of Notes should determine for itself the relevance of the information contained in this Base Prospectus and its purchase of Notes should be based upon such investigation, as it deems necessary. None of the Dealers nor the Arranger undertakes to review the financial condition or affairs of the Issuer during the life of the arrangements contemplated by this Base Prospectus nor to advise any investor or potential investor in the Notes of any information coming to the attention of any of the Dealers or the Arranger.

In connection with the issue of any tranche of a Series of Notes (a “Tranche”), one or more relevant Dealers (in such capacity, the “Stabilising Manager(s)”) (or persons acting on behalf of any Stabilising Manager(s)) may over-allot Notes or effect transactions with a view to supporting the market price of the Notes at a level higher than that which might otherwise prevail. However, there is no assurance that the Stabilising Manager(s) (or persons acting on behalf of a Stabilising Manager) will undertake stabilisation action. Any stabilisation action may begin on or after the date on which adequate public disclosure of the Final Terms of the offer of the relevant Tranche is made and, if begun, may be ended at any time, but it must end no later than the earlier of 30 days after

the issue date of the relevant Tranche and 60 days after the date of the allotment of the relevant Tranche. Any stabilisation action or overallotment must be conducted by the relevant Stabilising Manager(s) (or persons acting on behalf of any Stabilising Manager(s)) in accordance with all applicable laws and rules.

This Base Prospectus does not constitute an offer of, or an invitation by or on behalf of the Issuer or the Dealers to subscribe for, or purchase, any Notes.

The distribution of this Base Prospectus and any Final Terms and the offering or sale of the Notes in certain jurisdictions may be restricted by law. Persons into whose possession this Base Prospectus or any Final Terms come are required by the Issuer, the Dealers and the Arranger to inform themselves about and to observe any such restriction. The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act or with any securities regulatory authority of any State or other jurisdiction of the United States and are being sold pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of such Act. The Notes include Notes in bearer form that are subject to U.S. tax law requirements. Subject to certain exceptions, Notes may not be offered or sold or, in the case of Notes in bearer form, delivered within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons as defined in Regulation S under the Securities Act ("Regulation S").

The Notes are being offered and sold outside the United States to non-U.S. persons in reliance on Regulation S and (in the case of Restricted Notes issued by Rabobank) within the United States to "qualified institutional buyers" in reliance on Rule 144A. Prospective purchasers are hereby notified that sellers of Notes may be relying on the exemption from the provisions of Section 5 of the Securities Act provided by Rule 144A. For a description of certain restrictions on offers, sales, and transfers of Notes and on distribution of this Base Prospectus or any Final Terms or any other offering material relating to the Notes, see "*Plan of Distribution*" and "*Transfer Restrictions*".

The Notes have not been approved or disapproved by the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"), any State securities commission in the United States or any other U.S. regulatory authority, nor has any of the foregoing authorities passed upon or endorsed the merits of the offering of the Notes or the accuracy or adequacy of this Base Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offence in the United States.

IMPORTANT – EEA RETAIL INVESTORS – If the Final Terms in respect of any Notes includes a legend entitled "Prohibition of Sales to EEA Retail Investors", the Notes are not intended, from 1 January 2018, to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and, with effect from such date, should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the European Economic Area ("EEA"). For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU ("MiFID II"); (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive 2002/92/EC, where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Directive. Consequently no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 (the "PRIIPs Regulation") for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.

Rabobank has been granted an authority to carry on a banking business in Australia pursuant to section 9 of the Banking Act 1959 of Australia ("Banking Act") and is an authorised deposit-taking institution ("ADI") within the meaning of the Banking Act. The Notes are not covered by the depositor protection provisions contained in Division 2 of Part II of the Banking Act.

Section 11F of the Banking Act provides that if a foreign ADI, such as Rabobank (whether in or outside Australia), suspends payment or is unable to meet its obligations, the assets of the foreign ADI in Australia are to be available to meet the foreign ADI's liabilities in Australia in priority to all other liabilities of the foreign ADI. Further, section 86 of the Reserve Bank Act 1959 of Australia provides that debts due by an ADI to the Reserve Bank of Australia shall, in a winding-up of the ADI, have priority over all other debts of the ADI. Other laws in Australia, the Netherlands and other jurisdictions will also apply to the ranking of debts and other liabilities in a winding-up of Rabobank. Rabobank does not make any representations as to whether the Notes, or any of them, would constitute liabilities in Australia, under such statutory provisions.

The Notes do not represent deposit liabilities of the Issuer in New Zealand.

All figures in this Base Prospectus have not been audited, unless stated otherwise. These figures are internal figures of Rabobank or Rabobank Group.

Unless the context otherwise requires, references in this Base Prospectus to "Rabobank" and "Rabobank Nederland" are to Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A. and references to "Rabobank Group" are to Rabobank and its group companies (within the meaning of Section 2:24b of the Dutch Civil Code (the "DCC"), which shall in any event include its subsidiaries). References herein to the "Issuer" shall mean Rabobank acting through its head office or through Rabobank Australia Branch or Rabobank New Zealand Branch.

Unless otherwise specified or the context otherwise requires, references to "U.S.\$", "USD" and "U.S. Dollar" are to the lawful currency of the United States of America, to "AUD" and "Australian Dollar" are to the lawful currency of Australia, to "NZD" and "New Zealand Dollar" are to the lawful currency of New Zealand, to "euro", "Euro", "EUR" and "€" are to the lawful currency of the member states of the European Union that have adopted the single currency in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Community, as amended by the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union, to "Sterling" or "£" are to the lawful currency of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, to "¥", "JPY" and "yen" are to the lawful currency of Japan and to "Renminbi", "RMB" and "CNY" are to the lawful currency of the PRC.

In this Base Prospectus, references to "PRC" are to the People's Republic of China which, for the purpose of this Base Prospectus, shall exclude Hong Kong, the Macau Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and Taiwan. References to "Renminbi Notes" are to Notes denominated in CNY or Renminbi deliverable in Hong Kong, Singapore and Taiwan.

Your attention is drawn to the important information on pages 67 to 69.

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SUMMARY OF THE PROGRAMME RELATING TO PD NOTES

Summaries are made up of disclosure requirements known as “**Elements**”. These Elements are numbered in Sections A – E (A.1 – E.7). This summary contains all the Elements required to be included in a summary relating to the Notes and the Issuer. Because some Elements are not required to be addressed, there may be gaps in the numbering sequence of the Elements. Even though an Element may be required to be inserted in the summary because of the nature of the Notes and the Issuer, it is possible that no relevant information can be given regarding the Element. In this case, a short description of the Element is included in the summary and marked as “Not Applicable”.

Section A – Introduction and warnings		
Element	Title	
A.1	Warning and Introduction:	<p>This summary must be read as an introduction to this Base Prospectus.</p> <p>Any decision to invest in the Notes should be based on a consideration of the Base Prospectus as a whole, including any documents incorporated by reference.</p> <p>Where a claim relating to the information contained in this Base Prospectus is brought before a court, the plaintiff may, under the national legislation of Member States of the European Economic Area where the claim is brought, be required to bear the costs of translating the Base Prospectus before the legal proceedings are initiated.</p> <p>Civil liability attaches only to those persons who have tabled the summary, including any translation thereof, but only if the summary is misleading, inaccurate or inconsistent when read together with the other parts of this Base Prospectus or it does not provide, when read together with the other parts of this Base Prospectus, key information in order to aid investors when considering whether to invest in the Notes.</p>
A.2	Consent:	<p><i>Programme summary:</i></p> <p>The Issuer may provide its consent to the use of this Base Prospectus and the relevant Final Terms for subsequent resale or final placement of Notes by financial intermediaries to whom the Issuer has given its consent to use the Base Prospectus (an “Authorised Offeror”), provided that the subsequent resale or final placement of Notes by such financial intermediaries is made during the Offer Period specified in the relevant Final Terms. Such consent may be subject to conditions which are relevant for the use of the Base Prospectus.</p> <p>In connection with any Public Offer of Non-Exempt PD Notes, the Issuer accepts responsibility, in a Public Offer Jurisdiction, for the content of this Base Prospectus under Article 6 of the Prospectus Directive in relation to any person (an “Investor”) to whom an offer of any Non-Exempt PD Notes is made by an Authorised Offeror, where the offer is made in compliance with all conditions attached to the giving of the consent.</p>

		<p>Consent:</p> <p>Subject to the conditions set out below under “Common conditions to consent”:</p> <p>(A) the Issuer consents to the use of this Base Prospectus (as supplemented as at the relevant time, if applicable) in connection with a Public Offer of Non-Exempt PD Notes in a Public Offer Jurisdiction by the relevant Dealer and by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) any financial intermediary named as an Initial Authorised Offeror in the relevant Final Terms; and (ii) any financial intermediary appointed after the date of the relevant Final Terms and whose name is published on the Issuer’s website (www.rabobank.com) and identified as an Authorised Offeror in respect of the relevant Public Offer; and <p>(B) if (and only if) Part B of the relevant Final Terms specifies “General Consent” as “Applicable”, the Issuer hereby offers to grant its consent to the use of this Base Prospectus (as supplemented as at the relevant time, if applicable) in connection with a Public Offer of Non-Exempt PD Notes in a Public Offer Jurisdiction by any financial intermediary which satisfies the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) it is authorised to make such offers under the applicable legislation implementing the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive; and (ii) it accepts the Issuer’s offer to grant consent to the use of this Base Prospectus by publishing on its website a statement that it agrees to use the Base Prospectus in accordance with the Authorised Offeror Terms and subject to the conditions to such consent. <p>Common conditions to consent:</p> <p>The conditions to the Issuer’s consent to use this Base Prospectus in the context of the relevant Public Offer are (in addition to the conditions described in paragraph (B) above if Part B of the relevant Final Terms specifies “General Consent” as “Applicable”) that such consent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) is only valid in respect of the relevant Tranche of Non-Exempt PD Notes; (b) is only valid during the Offer Period specified in the relevant Final Terms; and (c) only extends to the use of this Base Prospectus to make Public Offers of the relevant Tranche of Non-Exempt PD Notes in the Public Offer Jurisdictions, as specified in the relevant Final Terms. <p><i>Issue specific summary:</i></p> <p>[Consent. Subject to the conditions set out below, the Issuer consents to the use of the Base Prospectus in connection with a Public Offer (as defined below) of Notes by the [Dealer[s]/Manager[s]], [and] [each financial intermediary whose name is published on the Issuer’s website, (www.rabobank.com), and identified as an Authorised Offeror in respect of the relevant Public Offer/any financial intermediary which is authorised to</p>
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		<p>make such offers under the applicable legislation implementing Directive 2004/39/EC (the “Markets in Financial Instruments Directive”) and publishes on its website the following statement (with the information in square brackets being completed with the relevant information):</p> <p><i>“We, [insert legal name of financial intermediary], refer to the [insert title of relevant PD Notes] (the “Notes”) described in the Final Terms dated [insert date] (the “Final Terms”) published by Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A. [acting through its [head office][Australia][New Zealand] Branch] (the “Issuer”). We hereby accept the offer by the Issuer of its consent to our use of the Base Prospectus (as defined in the Final Terms) in connection with the offer of the Notes in [Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom] (the “Public Offer”) in accordance with the Authorised Offeror Terms and subject to the conditions to such consent, each as specified in the Base Prospectus, and we are using the Base Prospectus in connection with the Public Offer accordingly.”</i></p> <p>A “Public Offer” of Notes is an offer of Notes (other than pursuant to Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive) in [Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom] during the Offer Period specified below. Together with the [Dealer[s]/Manager[s]], those persons to whom the Issuer gives its consent in accordance with the foregoing provisions are the “Authorised Offerors” for such Public Offer.</p> <p><i>Offer Period:</i> The Issuer’s consent referred to above is given for Public Offers of Notes during the period from [●] to [●] (the “Offer Period”).</p> <p><i>Conditions to consent:</i> The conditions to the Issuer’s consent (in addition to the requirements referred to above) are such that consent (a) is only valid in respect of the relevant Tranche of Notes; (b) is only valid during the Offer Period; [and] (c) only extends to the use of the Base Prospectus to make Public Offers of the relevant Tranche of Notes in [Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom] [and (d) [●]].</p> <p>An investor intending to acquire or acquiring Notes in a Public Offer from an Authorised Offeror other than the Issuer will do so, and offers and sales of such Notes to an investor by such Authorised Offeror will be made, in accordance with any terms and other arrangements in place between such Authorised Offeror and such investor including as to price, allocations, expenses and settlement arrangements.</p> <p>Each investor must look to the relevant Authorised Offeror at the time of any such Public Offer for the provision of information regarding the terms and conditions of the Public Offer and the Authorised Offeror will be solely responsible for such information.]</p> <p>[Not Applicable. The Notes are being offered on an exempt basis pursuant to Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive. The Issuer has not given its consent for any financial intermediary or other offeror to use the Base Prospectus in connection with any offer of the Notes.]</p>
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Section B – Issuer		
Element	Title	
B.1	The legal and commercial name of the Issuer:	[Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A. acting through its [head office]/[Australia]/[New Zealand] Branch] The commercial name of the Issuer is “Rabobank”.
B.2	The domicile and legal form of the Issuer, the legislation under which the Issuer operates and its country of incorporation:	The Issuer has its statutory seat in Amsterdam, is a cooperative entity (<i>coöperatie</i>) and is registered with the Trade Register of the Chamber of Commerce under number 30046259. The Issuer operates under the laws of the Netherlands.
B.4b	A description of any known trends affecting the Issuer and the industries in which it operates:	Rabobank Group’s results of operations are affected by a variety of market conditions, including economic cycles, fluctuations in stock markets, interest rates and exchange rates, and increased competition. A deterioration in economic conditions, or Rabobank Group’s inability to accurately predict or respond to such developments, could have a material adverse effect on Rabobank Group’s prospects, business, financial condition and results of operations. The Issuer expects that the relatively low interest rate environment that it faced in the recent past is likely to continue in 2017, with a corresponding impact on Rabobank Group’s results.
B.5	Description of the Issuer’s Group and the Issuer’s position within the Rabobank Group:	Rabobank Group is an international financial services provider, operating on the basis of cooperative principles. Rabobank Group is comprised of the Issuer and its subsidiaries and participations in the Netherlands and abroad.
B.9	Profit forecast or estimate:	Not Applicable. The Issuer has not made any public profit forecasts or profit estimates.
B.10	Qualifications in the Auditors’ report:	The independent auditor’s reports on the Issuer’s audited financial statements for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2016 are unqualified.
B.12	Selected Financial Information:	The following selected financial information is derived from and should be read in conjunction with, Rabobank Group’s audited consolidated financial statements as at, and for the years ended, 31 December 2015 and 2016.

Consolidated statement of financial position		
As at 31 December		
	2016	2015 restated
	<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	
Assets		
Cash and balances at central banks.....	84,405	64,943
Loans and advances to banks.....	25,444	32,434
Financial assets held for trading	2,585	3,472
Financial assets designated at fair value.....	1,321	2,196
Derivatives.....	42,372	48,113
Loans and advances to customers.....	452,807	465,993
Available-for-sale financial assets	34,580	37,773
Investments in associates and joint ventures.....	2,417	3,672
Goodwill and other intangible assets	1,089	1,493
Property and equipment.....	4,590	7,765
Investment properties.....	293	381
Current tax assets	171	193
Deferred tax assets	2,360	2,390
Other assets.....	7,878	7,854
Non-current assets held for sale.....	281	155
Total assets.....	662,593	678,827
As at 31 December		
	2016	2015 restated
	<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	
Liabilities		
Deposits from banks.....	22,006	19,038

Summary of the Programme relating to PD Notes

Deposits from customers	347,712	345,884
Debt securities in issue	159,342	174,991
Financial liabilities held for trading	739	573
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	16,520	16,991
Derivatives	48,024	54,556
Other Liabilities	8,432	8,323
Provisions	1,546	993
Current tax liabilities	269	203
Deferred tax liabilities	618	575
Subordinated liabilities	16,861	15,503
Total liabilities	622,069	637,630
Equity		
Reserves and retained earnings	25,821	25,623
Equity instruments issued by Rabobank		
Rabobank Certificates	5,948	5,949
Capital Securities	7,636	7,826
	13,584	13,775
Equity instruments issued by subsidiaries		
Capital Securities	185	176
Trust Preferred Securities III to VI	409	1,131
	594	1,307
Other non-controlling interests	525	492
Total equity	40,524	41,197
Total equity and liabilities	662,593	678,827
Condensed consolidated statement of income		
	Year ended 31 December	
	2016	2015
	<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	
Net Interest income	8,743	9,139

Summary of the Programme relating to PD Notes

		<p>Net fee and commission income..... 1,918 1,892</p> <p>Other income..... 2,144 1,983</p> <p>Income..... 12,805 13,014</p> <p>Staff costs..... 4,521 4,786</p> <p>Other administrative expenses..... 3,635 2,916</p> <p>Depreciation..... 438 443</p> <p>Operating expenses..... 8,594 8,145</p> <p>Impairment losses on goodwill and investments in associates ... 700 623</p> <p>Loan impairment charges..... 310 1,033</p> <p>Regulatory levies..... 483 344</p> <p>Operating profit before tax..... 2,718 2,869</p> <p>Income tax..... 694 655</p> <p>Net profit..... 2,024 2,214</p> <p>Of which attributed to Rabobank and local Rabobanks..... 749 880</p> <p>Of which attributed to holders of Rabobank Certificates..... 387 387</p> <p>Of which attributed to Capital Securities issued by Rabobank..... 762 794</p> <p>Of which attributed to Capital Securities issued by subsidiaries..... 15 15</p> <p>Of which attributed to Trust Preferred Securities III to VI..... 47 63</p> <p>Of which attributed to other non-controlling interests..... 64 75</p> <p>Net profit for the year..... 2,024 2,214</p> <p>Material/significant change:</p> <p>There has been no significant change in the financial or trading position of the Issuer or of Rabobank Group, and there has been no material adverse change in the financial position or prospects of the Issuer or of Rabobank Group, since 31 December 2016.</p>
B.13	Recent material events particular to the Issuer's	<p>Other than the issuance of EUR 1.5 billion new Rabobank Certificates on 24 January 2017, there are no recent events particular to the Issuer which are to a material extent relevant to the evaluation of the Issuer's solvency. The issue of these new Rabobank Certificates increased the CET1 ratio of the Issuer by approximately 0.8 percentage points.</p>

	solvency:	
B.14	Extent to which the Issuer is dependent upon other entities within the Rabobank Group:	Not Applicable. The Issuer is not dependent upon other entities within Rabobank Group.
B.15	Principal activities of the Issuer:	Rabobank Group is an international financial services provider operating on the basis of cooperative principles. It offers retail and business banking, private banking, wholesale banking, leasing and real estate services.
B.16	Extent to which the Issuer is directly or indirectly owned or controlled:	Not Applicable. The Issuer is not directly owned or controlled.
B.17	Credit ratings assigned to the Issuer or its debt securities:	<p><i>Programme Summary:</i></p> <p>Senior long-term Notes issued under the Programme by Rabobank are expected to be rated AA- by Fitch and Senior long-term Notes issued under the Programme by Rabobank Australia Branch are expected to be rated AA- by Fitch Australia.</p> <p>Senior unsecured Notes issued under the Programme are expected to be rated Aa2 by Moody's and Senior Notes with a maturity of one year or more are expected to be rated A+ by Standard & Poor's.</p> <p>Rabobank's long-term deposits and senior debt ratings are rated AA by DBRS.</p> <p>Tranches of Notes to be issued under the Programme may be rated or unrated. Where a Tranche of Notes is to be rated, such rating will not necessarily be the same as the rating assigned to the Issuer, the Programme or Notes already issued under the Programme.</p> <p><i>Issue specific summary:</i></p> <p>[The Notes to be issued [are not]/[have been]/[are expected to be] rated [[●] by [●]].]</p> <p>A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to suspension, reduction or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency.</p>
Section C – Securities		
Element	Title	
C.1	Type and class of the Notes:	<p><i>Programme summary:</i></p> <p>The Notes described in this summary are debt securities which may be issued under the EUR 160,000,000,000 Programme.</p> <p>The Notes will be issued in series (each, a “Series”) having one or more</p>

		<p>issue dates and on terms otherwise identical (or identical other than in respect of the issue date and first payment of interest), the Notes of each Series being intended to be interchangeable with all other Notes of that Series. Each Series may be issued in tranches (each, a “Tranche”) on the same or different issue dates. The specific terms of each Tranche will be completed in the final terms (the “Final Terms”).</p> <p>The Notes may be issued in bearer form (“Bearer Notes”), in bearer form exchangeable for Registered Notes (“Exchangeable Bearer Notes”) or in registered form (“Registered Notes”) only. Registered Notes may not be exchanged for Bearer Notes and Bearer Notes that are not Exchangeable Bearer Notes may not be exchanged for Registered Notes.</p> <p>Each Tranche of Bearer Notes and Exchangeable Bearer Notes will be represented on issue by a temporary global note in bearer form, without interest coupons (each, a “temporary Global Note”) if (i) definitive Notes are to be made available to Noteholders following the expiry of 40 days after completion of the distribution of such Tranche or (ii) such Notes have an initial maturity of more than one year and are being issued in compliance with TEFRA D (as defined in Element C.5 below). Otherwise, such Tranche will be represented by a permanent global note (a “permanent Global Note”). Registered Notes will be represented by certificates (the “Certificates”), one Certificate being issued in respect of each Noteholder’s entire holding of Registered Notes of one Series. Certificates representing Registered Notes that are registered in the name of a nominee for one or more clearing systems are referred to as “Global Certificates”. Global Certificates will be registered in the name of a nominee for one or more clearing systems.</p> <p><i>Issue specific summary:</i></p>
	Series Number:	[●]
	Tranche Number:	<p>[●]</p> <p>[The Notes shall be consolidated, form a single series and be interchangeable for trading purposes with the <i>[insert description of the Series]</i> (the “Existing Notes”).]</p>
	Aggregate nominal amount:	
	[(i)] Series:	[●]
	[(ii)] Tranche:	[●]
	Issue Price:	[●] per cent. of the Aggregate Nominal Amount [plus accrued interest from [●]]
	Form of Notes:	[Bearer/Registered]
	ISIN Code:	<p>[●]</p> <p><i>[(If fungible with an existing Series insert.)]</i></p>

Summary of the Programme relating to PD Notes

			[Pending consolidation with the Existing Notes: [●] Following consolidation with the Existing Notes: [●]]
		Common Code:	[●]
C.2	Currencies:	<p><i>Programme summary:</i> Subject to compliance with all relevant laws, regulations and directives, Notes may be issued in any currency agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s).</p> <p><i>Issue specific summary:</i> The Specified Currency of the Notes is [●].</p>	
C.5	A description of any restrictions on the free transferability of the Notes:	<p><i>Programme summary:</i> The Issuer and the Dealers have agreed certain customary restrictions on offers, sale and delivery of Notes and of the distribution of offering material in the European Economic Area, Australia, Canada, the Republic of France, Hong Kong, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, Taiwan, United Kingdom and the United States.</p> <p>For the purposes of Regulation S, Category 2 selling restrictions shall apply. In the case of Bearer Notes offered to non-U.S. persons and certain eligible U.S. persons, such Notes will be issued in compliance with U.S. Treas. Reg. §1.163-5(c)(2)(i)(D) (or any successor rules in substantially the same form that are applicable for purposes of Section 4701 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”)) (“TEFRA D”) unless (i) the relevant Final Terms states that the Notes are issued in compliance with U.S. Treas. Reg. §1.163-5(c)(2)(i)(C) (or any successor rules in substantially the same form that are applicable for purposes of Section 4701 of the Code) (“TEFRA C”) or (ii) the Notes are issued other than in compliance with TEFRA D or TEFRA C but in circumstances in which the Notes will not constitute “registration required obligations” for U.S. federal income tax purposes, which circumstances will be referred to in the relevant Final Terms as a transaction to which TEFRA is not applicable. In the case of a distribution under Rule 144A, Notes will be issued in registered form, as defined in U.S. Temp. Treas. Reg. §5f.103-1(c).</p> <p><i>Issue specific summary:</i> The Issuer and the [Dealer/Manager(s)] have agreed certain customary restrictions on offers, sale and delivery of Notes and of the distribution of offering material in [insert relevant jurisdictions]. U.S. selling restrictions: Reg. S Compliance Category 2. [TEFRA C/TEFRA D/TEFRA not applicable]</p>	
C.8	Description of the rights attached to the Notes:	<p>Ranking (status): The Notes [and the Coupons relating to them] will constitute unsubordinated and unsecured obligations of the Issuer and will rank <i>pari passu</i> and without any preference among themselves and with all other present or future (subject as aforesaid) unsecured and unsubordinated obligations of the Issuer (save for such exceptions as may be provided by applicable law).</p>	

		<p>Taxation:</p> <p>All payments of principal and interest in respect of the Notes, the Receipts and the Coupons by or on behalf of the Issuer will be made free and clear of, and without withholding or deduction for, any taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges of whatever nature imposed, levied, collected, withheld or assessed by or within the Netherlands [[and Australia]¹/[and New Zealand]²], or any authority therein or thereof having power to tax, unless such withholding or deduction is required by law. In that event, the Issuer shall, save in certain limited circumstances, pay such additional amounts as shall result in receipt by the Noteholders and the Couponholders of such amounts as would have been received by them had no such withholding or deduction been required.</p> <p>Events of Default:</p> <p>The terms of the Notes contain the following events of default:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) default by the Issuer is made for more than 30 days in the payment of interest or principal in respect of any of the Notes; (b) the Issuer fails to observe or perform any of its other obligations under the Notes and such failure continues for the period of 60 days next following the service on the Issuer of notice requiring the same to be remedied; (c) the Issuer becomes bankrupt, an administrator is appointed, or an order is made or an effective resolution is passed for the winding-up, liquidation or administration of the Issuer (except for the purposes of a reconstruction or merger the terms of which have previously been approved by a meeting of Noteholders) or an application is filed for a declaration (which is not revoked within a period of 30 days), or a declaration is made, under Article 3:160 of the Financial Supervision Act (<i>Wet op het financieel toezicht</i>), as modified or re-enacted from time to time, of the Netherlands in respect of the Issuer; (d) the Issuer compromises with its creditors generally or such measures are officially decreed; and (e) the Issuer shall cease to carry on the whole or a substantial part of its business (except for the purposes of a reconstruction or merger the terms of which have previously been approved by a meeting of the Noteholders). <p>Meetings:</p> <p>Meetings of Noteholders may be convened to consider matters affecting their interests generally. These provisions permit defined majorities to bind all holders of Notes including Noteholders who did not vote on the relevant resolution and Noteholders who voted in a manner contrary to the majority.</p> <p>Governing law:</p> <p>The Notes[,/and] [the Coupons [and the Talons]] and all non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with them will be governed by, and shall be construed in accordance with, the laws of the Netherlands.</p>
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¹ Only where Rabobank Australia Branch is the Issuer.

² Only where Rabobank New Zealand Branch is the Issuer.

<p>C.9</p>	<p>Interest, maturity and redemption provisions, yield and representative of the Noteholders:</p>	<p>Interest:</p> <p><i>Programme summary:</i></p> <p>Fixed Rate Notes: Fixed Rate Notes bear interest at the fixed rate(s) of interest specified in the relevant Final Terms. The rate of interest will remain constant.</p> <p>Floating Rate Notes: Floating Rate Notes bear interest at a variable rate either determined (a) on the same basis as the floating rate under a notional interest-rate swap transaction in the relevant Specified Currency governed by an agreement incorporating the 2006 ISDA Definitions, or (b) on the basis of a reference rate appearing on the agreed screen page of a commercial quotation service, together with the (positive or negative) margin (if any). If applicable, the margin will remain constant, unless the relevant Final Terms provide that such margin in any interest period will increase or decrease compared with the margin applicable to the preceding interest period.</p> <p>Zero Coupon Notes: Zero Coupon Notes will be offered and sold at a discount to, or at 100 per cent. of, their nominal amount. Zero Coupon Notes do not bear interest and an investor will not receive any return on the Notes until redemption.</p> <p>Inverse Floating Rate Notes: Inverse Floating Rate Notes bear interest (if any) at a rate determined by reference to a floating rate (determined in accordance with (a) or (b) of “<i>Floating Rate Notes</i>” above) or the mathematical sum of or difference between two such floating rates (the “Inverse Rate”), and may be subject to a minimum amount. The rate of interest applicable in respect of an interest period is calculated by reference to one of the following formulae (as specified in the relevant Final Terms):</p> <p><u><i>INV(1)</i></u>: The rate of interest will be calculated by subtracting from a margin, the relevant reference rate or floating rate option (as the case may be).</p> <p><u><i>INV(2)</i></u>: The rate of interest will be calculated by multiplying an inverse rate by a gearing factor and subtracting the result from a margin.</p> <p><u><i>INV(3)</i></u>: The rate of interest will be calculated by multiplying an inverse rate by a gearing factor and subtracting the result from the rate of interest calculated for the immediately preceding interest period.</p> <p><u><i>INV(4)</i></u>: The rate of interest will be calculated by (a) multiplying the sum of an inverse rate and a margin by a gearing factor, and (b) subtracting the resulting amount in (a) from the rate of interest calculated for the immediately preceding interest period.</p> <p><u><i>INV(5)</i></u>: The rate of interest will be calculated by (a) multiplying an inverse rate by a gearing factor and (b) subtracting the resulting amount in (a) from the sum of the rate of interest calculated for the immediately preceding interest period and a margin.</p> <p><u><i>INV(6)</i></u>: The rate of interest will be the greater of (a) an inverse rate multiplied by a gearing factor, and the result subtracted from a margin, and (b) the sum of another margin and the rate of interest calculated for the immediately preceding interest period.</p> <p><u><i>INV(7)</i></u>: The rate of interest will be the lesser of (a) an inverse rate multiplied by a gearing factor, and the result subtracted from a margin, and (b) the sum of another margin and the rate of interest calculated for the immediately preceding interest period.</p>
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		<p>a gearing factor and (ii) a CMS rate multiplied by a gearing factor, and a margin added to that result.</p> <p><u>CMS(18)</u>: The rate of interest will be the sum of a margin, and the product of a gearing factor and the lesser of (a) the sum of (i) a CMS rate multiplied by a gearing factor and (ii) a CMS rate multiplied by a gearing factor, and a margin added to that result, and (b) the sum of (i) a CMS rate multiplied by a gearing factor and (ii) a CMS rate multiplied by a gearing factor, and a margin added to that result.</p> <p><u>CMS(19)</u>: The rate of interest will be the product of (a) (i) first, a margin will be added to a CMS rate, (ii) secondly, the resulting amount calculated in (i) above multiplied by a gearing factor and one added to that result, (iii) thirdly, the resulting amount calculated in (ii) above raised to a power and from that result one subtracted, and (b) another gearing factor.</p> <p><u>CMSRA(1)</u>: The rate of interest will be the product of (a) a Range Accrual Fraction and (b) an applicable rate (which rate may be a CMS rate), where the “Range Accrual Fraction” is the resulting fraction of the quotient of (i) the number of fixing days during the relevant interest period on which a specified accrual rate falls inside or outside the specified range and (ii) the total number of fixing days in the relevant interest period.</p> <p><u>CMSRA(2)</u>: The rate of interest will be the product of (a) the Range Accrual Fraction and (b) the sum of an applicable rate (which may be a CMS rate) and the margin.</p> <p><u>CMSRA(3)</u>: The rate of interest applicable in respect of any interest period will be the product of (a) a Range Accrual Fraction, and (b) the sum of (i) an applicable rate (which may be a CMS rate) multiplied by a gearing factor and (ii) a margin.</p> <p><u>CMSRA(4)</u>: The rate of interest applicable in respect of any interest period will be the product of (a) a Range Accrual Fraction and (b) the lesser of (i) an applicable rate (which may be a CMS rate) multiplied by a gearing factor, and a margin added to that result and (ii) a maximum interest rate.</p> <p><u>CMSRA(5)</u>: The rate of interest applicable in respect of any interest period will be the product of (a) a Range Accrual Fraction and (b) the greater of (i) an applicable rate (which may be a CMS rate) multiplied by a gearing factor, and a margin added to that result and (ii) a minimum interest rate.</p> <p>Variable Rate Notes: Variable Rate Notes bear interest at an initial specified rate which may be varied on one or more specified dates during the term of the Notes: either by notice to the Noteholders (which variation is at the Issuer’s option) or automatically on such dates. The rates of interest for Variable Rate Notes may be calculated in the same manner as Fixed Rate Notes, Floating Rate Notes, CMS Linked Notes, Inverse Floating Rate Notes, Range Accrual Notes or Zero Coupon Notes.</p> <p><i>Issue specific summary:</i></p> <p>[Fixed Rate Notes:</p> <p>The Notes are Fixed Rate Notes. The Notes bear interest from [●] at a rate of [●] per cent. per annum payable [annually/semi-annually/quarterly/monthly] in arrear on [●] in each year.</p> <p>Indication of yield: [●] per cent. per annum.]</p>
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		<p>[Floating Rate Notes:</p> <p>The Notes are Floating Rate Notes. The Notes will bear a floating rate of interest from [●] of [LIBOR/LIBID/LIMEAN/GBP-ISDA-Swap Rate/EURIBOR/EONIA/STIBOR/CNH HIBOR/EUR-ISDA-EURIBOR-Swap Rate/JPY-ISDA-Swap Rate/USD-ISDA-Swap Rate] [+/-] [●] per cent.] per annum payable [annually/semi-annually/quarterly/monthly] in arrear on [●] in each year, subject to adjustment in accordance with the [●] Business Day Convention.]</p> <p>[The Notes will bear interest in accordance with the following formula: <i>[Specify the formula set out for INV(1), INV(2), INV(3), INV(4), INV(5), INV(6), INV(7) or INV(8) from Condition 5(c), as applicable]</i></p> <p>Where:</p> <p>["Gearing Factor"] means [●];] ["Inverse Rate"] means [●];] ["Margin", "Margin₁", "Margin₂" and "Margin₃"] means [●], [●], [●] and [●] respectively;] [and] ["Previous Coupon"] means [●.] <i>[To be used where Condition 5(b)(iii)(D) is applicable]</i></p> <p>[Zero Coupon Notes:</p> <p>The Notes are Zero Coupon Notes and do not bear interest. The Amortisation Yield is [●] per cent. per annum.]</p> <p>[Inverse Floating Rate Notes:</p> <p>The Notes are Inverse Floating Rate Notes. [The Notes will bear a floating rate of interest from [●] of [●] per cent. - [LIBOR/LIBID/LIMEAN/GBP-ISDA-Swap Rate / EURIBOR / EONIA / STIBOR / CNH HIBOR / EUR-ISDA-EURIBOR-Swap Rate/JPY-ISDA-Swap Rate/USD-ISDA-Swap Rate]] [per annum] payable [annually/semi-annually/quarterly/monthly] in arrear on [●] in each year, subject to adjustment in accordance with the [●] Business Day Convention.]/[The Notes will bear interest in accordance with the following formula: <i>[Specify the formula set out for INV(1), INV(2), INV(3), INV(4), INV(5), INV(6), INV(7) or INV(8) from Condition 5(c), as applicable]</i></p> <p>Where:</p> <p>["Gearing Factor"] means [●];] ["Inverse Rate"] means [●];] ["Margin", "Margin₁", "Margin₂" and "Margin₃"] means [●], [●], [●] and [●] respectively;] [and] ["Previous Coupon"] means [●.]]</p> <p>[Range Accrual Notes:</p> <p>The Notes are Range Accrual Notes. The Notes will bear interest in accordance with the following formula: <i>[Specify the formula set out for RAN(1), RAN(2), RAN(3), RAN(4) or RAN(5) from Condition 5(d), as applicable]</i></p> <p>Where:</p>
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		<p> ["Accrual Range" means [●];] ["Accrual Rate" means [●];] ["Applicable Rate" means [●];] ["Gearing Factor" means [●];] [and] ["Margin", "Minimum Rate of Interest₁" and "Maximum Rate of Interest₁" means [●], [●] and [●] respectively.]] </p> <p> [CMS Linked Notes: The Notes are CMS Linked Notes. The Notes will bear interest in accordance with the following formula: <i>[Specify the formula set out for CMS(1), CMS(2), CMS(3), CMS(4), CMS(5), CMS(6), CMS(7), CMS(8), CMS(9), CMS(10), CMS(11), CMS(12), CMS(13), CMS(14), CMS(15), CMS(16), CMS(17), CMS(18), CMS(19), CMSRA(1), CMSRA(2), CMSRA(3), CMSRA(4) or CMSRA(5) from Condition 5(e) as applicable]</i> Where: ["Accrual Range" means [●];] ["Accrual Rate" means [●];] ["Applicable Rate" means [●];] ["CMS Rate"["CMS Rate₁", "CMS Rate₂", "CMS Rate₃" and "CMS Rate₄"] means [●][, [●], [●], [●] and [●]] respectively;] ["Gearing Factor"["Gearing Factor₁", "Gearing Factor₂", "Gearing Factor₃", "Gearing Factor₄" and "Gearing Factor₅"] means [●][, [●], [●], [●], [●] and [●]] respectively;] ["Margin", ["Margin₁", "Margin₂" and "Margin₃"] means [●][, [●], [●] and [●]] respectively;] [["Minimum Rate of Interest₁", "Minimum Rate of Interest₂", "Maximum Rate of Interest₁" and "Maximum Rate of Interest₂"] means [●][, [●], [●] and [●]], respectively]; [and] ["Power" means [●];]] </p> <p> Maturity: <i>Programme summary:</i> Subject to compliance with all relevant laws, regulations and directives, the Notes will have a maturity between seven days and perpetuity, as agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer at the time of issue of the relevant Notes and specified in the relevant Final Terms. Unless redeemed or purchased and cancelled earlier, the Issuer will redeem the Notes on the relevant maturity date at a percentage of their nominal amount. Such percentage will be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer at the time of issue of the relevant Notes and specified in the relevant Final Terms. <i>Issue specific summary:</i> The maturity date of the Notes is [[●]/the Interest Payment Date falling in or nearest to [●]³]. Unless redeemed or purchased and cancelled earlier, the </p>
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³ Complete for Floating Rate Notes.

	<p>Issuer will redeem the Notes on the maturity date at [●] per cent. of their nominal amount.</p> <p>Early redemption: <i>Programme summary:</i> The Issuer may elect to redeem the Notes prior to the maturity date (i) in certain circumstances for tax reasons or (ii) where it determines in good faith that the performance of its obligations under the Notes or that any arrangements made to hedge its obligations under the Notes has or will become unlawful, illegal or otherwise prohibited in whole or in part as a result of compliance with any applicable present or future law, rule, regulation, judgment, order or directive of any governmental, administrative, legislative or judicial authority or power, or in the interpretation thereof. In addition, the Notes may be redeemed prior to their maturity date in certain circumstances, including pursuant to an Issuer call option, an investor put option or automatic early redemption. The terms under which Notes may be redeemed early will be agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer at the time of issue of the relevant Notes and specified in the relevant Final Terms.</p>																																
	<p><i>Issue specific summary:</i></p>																																
	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Issuer call option:</td> <td>[Applicable/Not Applicable]⁴</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Optional Redemption Date(s):</td> <td>[●]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Optional Redemption Amount(s):</td> <td>[●] per Calculation Amount/ Condition 6(b) applies</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reference Rate:</td> <td>[●]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Strike Rate:</td> <td>[●]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>X:</td> <td>[●]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Observation Date:</td> <td>[●]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>If redeemable in part:</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Minimum Redemption Amount:</td> <td>[●] per Calculation Amount</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maximum Redemption Amount:</td> <td>[●] per Calculation Amount</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Notice Period:</td> <td>[●]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Investor put option:</td> <td>[Applicable/Not Applicable]⁵</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Optional Redemption Date(s):</td> <td>[●]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Optional Redemption Amount(s):</td> <td>[●] per Calculation Amount/ Condition 6(b) applies</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Notice Period:</td> <td>[●]</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Automatic Early Redemption:</td> <td>[Applicable/Not Applicable]⁶</td> </tr> </table>	Issuer call option:	[Applicable/Not Applicable] ⁴	Optional Redemption Date(s):	[●]	Optional Redemption Amount(s):	[●] per Calculation Amount/ Condition 6(b) applies	Reference Rate:	[●]	Strike Rate:	[●]	X:	[●]	Observation Date:	[●]	If redeemable in part:		Minimum Redemption Amount:	[●] per Calculation Amount	Maximum Redemption Amount:	[●] per Calculation Amount	Notice Period:	[●]	Investor put option:	[Applicable/Not Applicable] ⁵	Optional Redemption Date(s):	[●]	Optional Redemption Amount(s):	[●] per Calculation Amount/ Condition 6(b) applies	Notice Period:	[●]	Automatic Early Redemption:	[Applicable/Not Applicable] ⁶
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⁴ If not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of the paragraph.

⁵ If not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of the paragraph.

⁶ If not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of the paragraph.

Summary of the Programme relating to PD Notes

		Automatic Early Redemption Amount:	[●] per Calculation Amount
		Automatic Early Redemption Commencement Date:	[●]
		Maximum Interest Amount:	[●] per Calculation Amount
		Notice period:	[Condition [6(b)(iii)] shall apply]/[The notice period referred to in Condition 6(b)(iii) shall be [●] [days/Business Days]]
		Representative of holders: Not Applicable.	
		Fiscal Agent: Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch.	
C.10	Derivative component in interest payments:	Not Applicable. PD Notes issued under the Programme do not contain any derivative components.	
C.11	Listing and admission to trading:	<p><i>Programme summary:</i> Notes may be listed on Euronext Amsterdam, on the regulated market of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange or may be issued on an unlisted basis.</p> <p><i>Issue specific summary:</i> [Application has been made]/[Application is expected to be made] by the Issuer (or on its behalf) for the Notes to be admitted to trading on [●] with effect from [●]/[Not Applicable. The Notes are not intended to be admitted to trading.]</p>	

Section D – Summary Risk Factors		
Element	Title	
D.2	Key information on the key risks that are specific to the Issuer:	<p>In purchasing the Notes, investors assume the risk that the Issuer may become insolvent or otherwise be unable to make all payments due in respect of the Notes. There is a wide range of factors which individually or together could result in the Issuer becoming unable to make all payments due in respect of the Notes. It is not possible to identify all such factors or to determine which factors are most likely to occur, as the Issuer may not be aware of all relevant factors and certain factors which it currently deems not to be material may become material as a result of the occurrence of events outside the Issuer's control. The Issuer has identified a number of factors which could materially adversely affect its business and ability to make payments due under the Notes.</p> <p>These factors include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • business and general economic conditions;

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • credit risk; • country risk; • interest rate and inflation risk; • funding and liquidity risk; • market risk; • currency risk; • operational risk; • legal risk; • tax risk; • systemic risk; • effect of governmental policy and regulation; • risks relating to IFRS 9; • minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities under the BRRD; • risks relating to the FSB's proposals regarding TLAC; • minimum regulatory capital and liquidity requirements; • credit ratings; • competition; • geopolitical developments; • terrorist acts, other acts of war or hostility, civil unrest, geopolitical, pandemic or other such events; and • key employees.
<p>D.3</p>	<p>Key information on the key risks that are specific to the Notes:</p>	<p>There are also risks associated with the Notes. These include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Market risks:</i> a range of market risks, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there may be no or only a limited secondary market in the Notes; • an optional redemption feature of Notes is likely to limit their market value[; and] • [any credit rating assigned to the Notes may not adequately reflect all the risks associated with an investment in the Notes]⁷. • <i>Modification without consent:</i> the terms and conditions of the Notes may be modified without the consent of the holder in certain circumstances.

⁷ Delete in issue specific summary if the Notes are not rated.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Withholding tax risk:</i> the holders may not receive payment of the full amounts due in respect of the Notes as a result of amounts being withheld by the Issuer in order to comply with applicable laws. • <i>Change in law:</i> investors are exposed to the risk of changes in laws or regulations affecting the value of the Notes. • <i>Exchange rate risk:</i> an investor's investment may be adversely affected by exchange rate movements. <p><i>Programme summary:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Interest rate risks:</i> a holder of Fixed Rate Notes is exposed to the risk that the price of such Notes falls as a result of changes in the market interest rate. A holder of Floating Rate Notes, Inverse Floating Rate Notes, CMS Linked Notes, Range Accrual Notes and Variable Rate Notes is exposed to the risk of fluctuating interest rate levels and uncertain interest income. Fluctuating interest rate levels make it impossible to determine the profitability of Floating Rate Notes, Inverse Floating Rate Notes, CMS Linked Notes, Range Accrual Notes and Variable Rate Notes in advance. • <i>Notes issued at a discount:</i> the market value of Zero Coupon Notes issued at a substantial discount from their principal amount tend to fluctuate more in relation to general changes in interest rates than prices for conventional interest-bearing securities do. Generally, the longer the remaining term of the Notes, the greater the price volatility as compared to conventional interest-bearing securities with comparable maturities. • <i>Notes issued as Green Bonds or Sustainability Bonds:</i> although the Issuer may agree at the Issue Date of any Green Bonds or Sustainability Bonds to certain allocation and/or impact reporting and to use the proceeds for the financing and/or refinancing of green or sustainable projects, it would not be an event of default under the Green Bonds or Sustainability Bonds if (i) the Issuer were to fail to comply with such obligations or were to fail to use the proceeds in the manner specified in the relevant Final Terms and/or (ii) any Compliance Opinion issued in connection with such Green Bonds or Sustainability Bonds were to be withdrawn. Any failure to use the net proceeds of any Series of Green Bonds or Sustainability Bonds in connection with green or sustainable projects, and/or any failure to meet, or to continue to meet, the investment requirements of certain environmentally focused investors with respect to such Green Bonds or Sustainability Bonds may affect the value and/or trading price of the Green Bonds or Sustainability Bonds, and/or may have consequences for certain investors with portfolio mandates to invest in green or sustainable assets. <p><i>Issue specific summary:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Interest rate risks:</i> [a holder of the Notes is exposed to the risk that the price of the Notes falls as a result of changes in the market interest
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Summary of the Programme relating to PD Notes

		<p>rate.]⁸ [A holder of the Notes is exposed to the risk of fluctuating interest rate levels and uncertain interest income. Fluctuating interest rate levels make it impossible to determine the profitability of the Notes in advance.]⁹</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • [Notes issued at a discount: the market values of the Notes (having been issued at a substantial discount from their principal amount) tend to fluctuate more in relation to general changes in interest rates than do prices for conventional interest-bearing securities. Generally, the longer the remaining term of the Notes, the greater the price volatility as compared to conventional interest-bearing securities with comparable maturities.]¹⁰ • [Notes issued as [Green Bonds]/[Sustainability Bonds]: although the Issuer may agree at the Issue Date of the [Green Bonds]/[Sustainability Bonds] to certain allocation and/or impact reporting and to use the proceeds for the financing and/or refinancing of [green]/[sustainable] projects, it would not be an event of default under the [Green Bonds]/[Sustainability Bonds] if (i) the Issuer were to fail to comply with such obligations or were to fail to use the proceeds in the manner specified in the Final Terms and/or (ii) any Compliance Opinion issued in connection with such Green Bonds or Sustainability Bonds were to be withdrawn. Any failure to use the net proceeds of the [Green Bonds]/[Sustainability Bonds] in connection with [green]/[sustainable] projects, and/or any failure to meet, or to continue to meet, the investment requirements of certain environmentally focused investors with respect to such [Green Bonds]/[Sustainability Bonds] may affect the value and/or trading price of the [Green Bonds]/[Sustainability Bonds], and/or may have consequences for certain investors with portfolio mandates to invest in [green]/[sustainable] assets.]¹¹

Section E – Offer		
Element	Title	
E.2b	Reasons for the offer and use of proceeds:	<p><i>Programme summary:</i></p> <p>The net proceeds from each issue of Notes will be used by the Issuer in connection with its banking business unless otherwise specified in the relevant Final Terms with respect to a specific Tranche of Notes.</p> <p>If so specified in the relevant Final Terms, the proceeds of any Green Bond may be used to allocate funds to a loan portfolio of new and ongoing renewable energy projects (wind and solar) in accordance with certain prescribed eligibility criteria.</p> <p>If so specified in the relevant Final Terms, the proceeds of any Sustainability Bond may be used to allocate funds to a loan portfolio of existing and/or</p>

⁸ Include only for Fixed Rate Notes.

⁹ Include only for Floating Rate Notes, CMS Linked Notes and Range Accrual Notes.

¹⁰ Include only for Zero Coupon Notes.

¹¹ Include only for Green Bonds or Sustainability Bonds and delete as appropriate.

		<p>future loans to small and medium-sized enterprises with selected sustainability certifications on products, processes or buildings in accordance with certain prescribed eligibility criteria</p> <p><i>Issue specific summary:</i></p> <p>The net proceeds from each issue of Notes will be used by the Issuer [in connection with its banking business.][<i>specify green bond/sustainability bond use of proceeds</i>]/[●]</p>
<p>E.3</p>	<p>Terms and Conditions of the Offer:</p>	<p><i>Programme summary:</i></p> <p>The terms and conditions of each offer of Notes will be determined by agreement between the Issuer and the relevant Dealers at the time of issue and specified in the relevant Final Terms. An investor intending to acquire or acquiring any Notes in a Public Offer from an Authorised Offeror other than the Issuer will do so, and offers and sales of such Notes to an investor by such Authorised Offeror will be made in accordance with any terms and other arrangements in place between such Authorised Offeror and such investor including as to price, allocations, expenses and settlement arrangements. The investor must look to the relevant Authorised Offeror for the provision of such information and the Authorised Offeror will be responsible for such information. The Issuer has no responsibility or liability to an investor in respect of such information.</p> <p><i>Issue specific summary:</i></p> <p>[Conditions to which the offer is subject: [Offers of the Notes are conditional on their issue. As between the Authorised Offerors and their customers, offers of the Notes are further subject to conditions as may be agreed between them and/or as specified in the arrangements in place between them.] / [●]</p> <p>Description of the application process: [A prospective Noteholder should contact the applicable Authorised Offeror in the applicable Public Offer Jurisdiction prior to the end of the Offer Period. A prospective Noteholder will subscribe for the Notes in accordance with the arrangements existing between such Authorised Offeror and its customers relating to the subscription of securities generally. Noteholders will not be required to enter into any contractual arrangements directly with the Issuer in connection with the subscription of the Notes.] / [●]</p>

Summary of the Programme relating to PD Notes

		<p>Description of possibility to reduce subscriptions:</p> <p>Manner for refunding excess amount paid by applicants:</p> <p>Minimum and/or maximum amount of application:</p> <p>Method and time limit for paying up the securities and for delivery of the Notes:</p> <p>Manner and date on which results of the offer are to be made public:</p> <p>Procedure for exercise of any right of pre-emption, the negotiability of subscription rights and the treatment of subscription rights not exercised:</p>	<p>[Not Applicable. The terms of the Public Offer do not provide for any reduction of subscriptions.] / [●]</p> <p>[Not Applicable. The terms of the Public Offer do not provide for any refunds of excess amounts paid by applicants.] / [●]</p> <p>[There are no pre-identified allotment criteria. The Authorised Offerors will adopt allotment criteria in accordance with customary market practices and applicable laws and regulations.] / [●]</p> <p>[Investors will be notified by the relevant Authorised Offeror of their allocations of Notes and the settlement arrangements in respect thereof. The Notes will be issued on the Issue Date against payment to the Issuer of the net subscription moneys.] / [●]</p> <p>[Investors will be notified by the applicable Authorised Offeror of their allocations of Notes and the settlement procedures in respect thereof.] / [●]</p> <p>[Not Applicable. The terms of the Public Offer do not provide for a procedure for the exercise of any right of pre-emption or negotiability of subscription rights.] / [●]</p>
		<p>Whether tranche(s) have been reserved for certain countries:</p> <p>Process for notification to applicants of the amount allotted and the indication whether dealing may begin before notification is made:</p>	<p>Not Applicable. The terms of the Public Offer do not reserve any tranche(s) for certain countries.</p> <p>[A prospective Noteholder will receive 100 per cent. of the amount of the Notes allocated to it at the end of the Offer Period. Prospective Noteholders will be notified by the applicable Authorised Offeror in accordance with the arrangements in place between such Authorised Offeror and the prospective Noteholders. No dealings in the Notes on a regulated market for the purposes of the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive may take place prior to the Issue Date.] / [●]</p>

Summary of the Programme relating to PD Notes

		<p>Amount of any expenses and taxes specifically charged to the subscriber or purchaser: [Not Applicable. The terms of the Public Offer do not provide for any expenses and/or taxes to be charged to any subscriber and/or purchaser of the Notes.] / [●]</p> <p>Name(s) and address(es), to the extent known to the Issuer, of the placers in the various countries where the offer takes place: The Initial Authorised Offerors identified in Part B, paragraph [●] of the Final Terms [and any additional Authorised Offerors who have or obtain the Issuer’s consent to use the Base Prospectus in connection with the Public Offer [and who are identified on the Issuer’s website as an Authorised Offeror/in the manner described in the Base Prospectus]] (together, the “Authorised Offerors”).]</p> <p>[Not Applicable. The Notes are being offered on an exempt basis pursuant to Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive. The Issuer has not given its consent for any financial intermediary or other offeror to use the Base Prospectus in connection with any offer of the Notes.]</p>
E.4	<p>Interests of natural and legal persons involved in the issue of the Notes:</p>	<p><i>Programme summary:</i> The relevant Dealer(s) may be paid fees in relation to any issue of Notes under the Programme. Any such Dealer and its affiliates may also have engaged, and may in the future engage, in investment banking and/or commercial banking transactions with, and may perform other services for, the Issuer and their respective affiliates in the ordinary course of business.</p> <p><i>Issue specific summary:</i> [So far as the Issuer is aware, no person involved in the offer of the Notes has an interest material to the offer.]/[●]</p>
E.7	<p>Estimated expenses charged to the investor by the Issuer or the offeror:</p>	<p><i>Programme summary:</i> There are no expenses charged to the investor by the Issuer or any Authorised Offeror with respect to the Programme generally; however, such expenses may be charged in connection with a specific Tranche of Notes. If so, details will be included in the issue-specific summary attached to the relevant Final Terms.</p> <p><i>Issue specific summary:</i> [There are no expenses charged to the investor by the Issuer]/[The following expenses are to be charged to the investor by [the Issuer/[●]]/[●]</p>

RISK FACTORS

The Issuer believes that the following factors may affect its ability to fulfil its obligations under Notes issued under the Programme. Most of these factors are contingencies, which may or may not occur, and the Issuer is not in a position to express a view on the likelihood of any such contingency occurring.

In addition, factors which are material for the purpose of assessing the market risks associated with Notes issued under the Programme are also described below.

The Issuer believes that the factors described below represent risks inherent in investing in Notes issued under the Programme, but the Issuer may be unable to pay interest, principal or other amounts on or in connection with any Notes for other reasons and the Issuer does not represent that the statements below regarding the risks of holding any Notes are exhaustive. Prospective investors should also read the detailed information set out elsewhere in this Base Prospectus (including any documents deemed to be incorporated by reference herein) and reach their own views prior to making any investment decision.

Unless defined herein, words and expressions defined in “Terms and Conditions of the Notes” shall have the same meanings in these risk factors.

Factors that may affect the Issuer’s ability to fulfil its obligations under Notes issued under the Programme

Business and general economic conditions

The profitability of Rabobank Group could be adversely affected by a worsening of general economic conditions in the Netherlands or globally. Banks are still facing persistent turmoil in financial markets following the European sovereign debt crisis that arose in the first half of 2010 and has continued since then. In 2016, the Dutch economy showed signs of recovery. The gross domestic product of the Netherlands grew. Contributions were made not just by exports but also by household consumption and investments in housing. Factors such as interest rates, exchange rates, inflation, deflation, investor sentiment, the availability and cost of credit, the liquidity of the global financial markets and the level and volatility of equity prices can significantly affect the activity level of customers and the profitability of Rabobank Group. In addition, the upcoming elections in several European countries and developments like Brexit could adversely affect the general economic conditions and thereby the profitability of Rabobank Group. Interest rates have declined in 2016. Persistent low interest rates have negatively affected and continue to negatively affect the net interest income of Rabobank Group. Also, a prolonged economic downturn, or significantly higher interest rates for customers, could adversely affect the credit quality of Rabobank Group’s assets by increasing the risk that a greater number of its customers would be unable to meet their obligations. Moreover, a market downturn and worsening of the Dutch and global economy could reduce the value of Rabobank Group’s assets and could cause Rabobank Group to incur further mark-to-market losses in its trading portfolios or could reduce the fees Rabobank Group earns for managing assets or the levels of assets under management. In addition, a market downturn and increased competition for savings in the Netherlands could lead to a decline in the volume of customer transactions that Rabobank Group executes and, therefore, a decline in customer deposits and the income it receives from commissions and interest. See “*Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Material factors affecting results of operations — General market conditions*”. Continuing volatility in the financial markets or a protracted economic downturn in Rabobank Group’s major markets or Rabobank Group’s inability to accurately predict or respond to such developments could have a material adverse effect on Rabobank Group’s prospects, business, financial condition and results of operations.

Credit risk

Credit risk is defined as the risk that a bank will suffer economic losses because a counterparty cannot fulfil its financial or other contractual obligations arising from a credit contract. A “credit” is each

legal relationship on the basis of which Rabobank Group, in its role as financial services provider, can or will obtain a claim on a debtor by providing a product. In addition to loans and facilities (with or without commitment), credit as a generic term also includes, among other things, guarantees, letters of credit and derivatives. An economic downturn may result in an increase in credit risk and, consequently, loan losses that are above Rabobank Group's long-term average, which could have a material adverse effect on Rabobank Group's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Country risk

With respect to country risk, a distinction can be made between transfer risk and collective debtor risk. Transfer risk relates to the possibility of foreign governments placing restrictions on funds transfers from debtors in that country to creditors abroad. Collective debtor risk relates to the situation in which a large number of debtors in a country cannot meet their commitments for the same reason (e.g. war, political and social unrest or natural disasters, but also government policy that does not succeed in creating macro-economic and financial stability).

Unpredictable and unexpected events which increase transfer risk or collective debtor risk could have a material adverse effect on Rabobank Group's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Rabobank performs a number of operations in the UK for its customers, including products and services for international clients in the field of corporate banking, commercial financing and operations relating to global financial markets. The extent and process by which the United Kingdom (or any other country) will exit the European Union ("**Brexit**"), and the longer term economic, legal, political and social framework to be put in place by the United Kingdom and the European Union are unclear at this stage and are likely to lead to ongoing political and economic uncertainty and periods of exacerbated volatility in the United Kingdom, wider European markets or other markets in which Rabobank Group operates. Any of these factors or the terms of the outcome and the result of Brexit could have a material adverse effect on Rabobank Group's results of operations and the value of the Notes.

Interest rate and inflation risk

Interest rate risk is the risk, outside the trading environment, of deviations in net interest income and/or the economic value of equity as a result of changes in market interest rates. Interest rate risk results mainly from mismatches between the periods for which interest rates are fixed for loans and funds entrusted. If interest rates increase, the rate for Rabobank Group's liabilities, such as savings, may need to be adjusted immediately. At the same time, the rates on the majority of Rabobank Group's assets, such as mortgages, which have longer interest rate fixation periods, will not change before the end of the fixed rate period. As a result, rising interest rates may have an adverse impact on Rabobank's earnings, although this impact should be mitigated to some extent by higher interest revenues on assets that are funded by non- and low-interest-bearing liabilities (reserves, balances on payment accounts and current accounts). Sudden and substantial changes in interest rates or very low or negative interest rates could have a material adverse effect on Rabobank Group's results of operations. Inflation and expected inflation can influence interest rates. An increase in inflation may: (i) decrease the value of certain fixed income instruments which Rabobank Group holds; (ii) result in surrenders (*afkoop*) of certain savings products with fixed rates below market rates by banking customers of Rabobank Group; (iii) require Rabobank Group to pay higher interest rates on the securities that it issues; and (iv) cause a general decline in financial markets.

Funding and liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the bank will not be able to meet all of its payment obligations on time, as well as the risk that the bank will not be able to fund increases in assets at a reasonable price. This could happen if, for instance, customers or other professional counterparties suddenly withdraw more funding than expected, which cannot be absorbed by the bank's cash resources, by selling or pledging

assets in the market or by borrowing funds from third parties. Important factors in preventing this are preserving the trust of customers for retail funding and maintaining access to financial markets for wholesale funding. If either of these is seriously threatened, this could have a material adverse effect on Rabobank Group's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Market risk

The value of Rabobank Group's trading portfolio is affected by changes in market prices, such as interest rates, equity prices, credit spreads, currencies and commodity prices. Any future worsening of the situation in the financial markets could have a material adverse effect on Rabobank Group's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Currency risk

Rabobank Group is an internationally active financial services provider. As such, part of its capital is invested in foreign activities. This gives rise to currency risk, in the form of translation risk. In addition, the trading books are exposed to market risk, in that they can have positions that are affected by changes in the exchange rate of currencies. Sudden and substantial changes in the exchange rates of currencies could have a material adverse effect on Rabobank Group's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Operational risk

Operational risk is defined by Rabobank Group as "the risk of losses resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people or systems or by external events". Rabobank Group operates within the current regulatory framework as regards measuring and managing operational risk, including holding capital for this risk. Events of recent decades in modern international banking have shown that operational risks can lead to substantial losses. Examples of operational risk incidents are highly diverse: fraud or other illegal conduct, failure of an institution to have policies and procedures and controls in place to prevent, detect and report incidents of non-compliance with applicable laws or regulations, inadequate control processes to manage risks, ineffective implementation of internal controls, claims relating to inadequate products, inadequate documentation, losses due to poor occupational health and safety conditions, errors in transaction processing, system failures and cyber security. Furthermore, organisational change may result in the creation of operational risk, because Rabobank Group is currently undergoing a reorganisation, as well as undergoing a restructuring in respect of its control system. As a result of these changes, the number of Rabobank Group's employees has declined. This may have a negative impact on existing work routines and projects and may consequently lead to operational incidents. The occurrence of any such incidents or additional cost of complying with new regulation could have a material adverse effect on Rabobank Group's reputation and could have a material adverse effect on Rabobank Group's business, financial condition and results of operations. Operational risk includes legal risk and tax risk.

Legal risk

Rabobank Group is subject to a comprehensive range of legal obligations in all countries in which it operates. As a result, Rabobank Group is exposed to many forms of legal risk, which may arise in a number of ways. Rabobank Group faces risk where legal and arbitration proceedings, whether private litigation or regulatory enforcement action, are brought against it. The outcome of such proceedings is inherently uncertain and could result in financial loss. Defending or responding to such proceedings can be expensive and time-consuming and there is no guarantee that all costs incurred will be recovered even if Rabobank Group is successful. Failure to manage these risks could have a negative impact on Rabobank Group's reputation and could have a material adverse effect on Rabobank Group's results of operations. In addition, banking entities generally, including Rabobank Group, are subject to comprehensive regulatory oversight and scrutiny, which may lead to additional regulatory investigations or enforcement actions. These and other regulatory initiatives may result in judgements, settlements, fines or penalties, or cause

Rabobank Group to restructure its operations and activities, any of which could have a negative impact on Rabobank Group's reputation or impose additional operational costs, and could have a material adverse effect on Rabobank Group's results of operations.

A negative outcome of potentially significant claims (including proceedings, collective-actions and settlements), action taken by supervisory authorities or other authorities, legislation, sector-wide measures, and other arrangements for the benefit of clients and third parties could have a negative impact on Rabobank Group's reputation or impose additional operational costs, and could have a material adverse effect on Rabobank Group's prospects, business, financial condition and results of operations. For further information, see "*Description of Business of Rabobank Group – Legal and arbitration proceedings*" on pages 173 to 174 of this Base Prospectus. For relevant specific proceedings, reference is made to pages 204 to 207 of Rabobank Group's audited consolidated financial statements, including the notes thereto, for year ended 31 December 2016, incorporated by reference into this Base Prospectus.

Tax risk

Rabobank Group is subject to the tax laws of all countries in which it operates. Tax risk is the risk associated with changes in tax law or in the interpretation of tax law. It also includes the risk of changes in tax rates and the risk of failure to comply with procedures required by tax authorities. Failure to manage tax risks could lead to an additional tax charge. It could also lead to a financial penalty for failure to comply with required tax procedures or other aspects of tax law. If, as a result of a particular tax risk materialising, the tax costs associated with particular transactions are greater than anticipated, it could affect the profitability of those transactions, which could have a material adverse effect on Rabobank Group's business, financial condition and results of operations or lead to regulatory enforcement action or may have a negative impact on Rabobank Group's reputation.

Systemic risk

Rabobank Group could be negatively affected by the weakness or the perceived weakness of other financial institutions, which could result in significant systemic liquidity problems, losses or defaults by other financial institutions and counterparties. Financial services institutions that deal with each other are interrelated as a result of trading, investment, clearing, counterparty and other relationships. This risk is sometimes referred to as 'systemic risk' and may adversely affect financial intermediaries, such as clearing agencies, clearing houses, banks, securities firms and exchanges with whom Rabobank Group interacts on a daily basis. Concerns about the creditworthiness of sovereigns and financial institutions in Europe and the United States remain. The large sovereign debts or fiscal deficits of a number of European countries and the United States go hand in hand with concerns regarding the financial condition of financial institutions. Any of the above-mentioned consequences of systemic risk could have an adverse effect on Rabobank Group's ability to raise new funding, its business, financial condition and results of operations.

Effect of governmental policy and regulation

Rabobank Group's businesses and earnings can be affected by the fiscal or other policies and other actions of various governmental and regulatory authorities in the Netherlands, the European Union (also known as the "EU"), the United States and elsewhere. Areas where changes could have an impact include, but are not limited to: consumer protection regulation, the monetary, interest rate, crisis management, asset quality review, recovery and resolution and other policies of central banks and regulatory authorities, changes in government or regulatory policy that may significantly influence investor decisions in particular markets in which Rabobank Group operates, increased capital requirements and changes relating to capital treatment, changes and rules in competition and pricing environments, developments in the financial reporting environment, stress-testing exercises to which financial institutions are subject, implementation of conflicting or incompatible regulatory requirements in different jurisdictions relating to the same products or transactions, or unfavourable developments producing social instability or legal uncertainty which, in turn, may affect demand for Rabobank Group's products and services. Regulatory compliance risk arises from a failure or inability to comply fully with the laws, regulations or codes

applicable specifically to the financial services industry. Non-compliance could lead to fines, public reprimands, damage to reputation, enforced suspension of operations or, in extreme cases, withdrawal of authorisations to operate.

In 2012, the Dutch government introduced a bank tax for all entities that are authorised to conduct banking activities in the Netherlands. The tax is based on the amount of the total liabilities on the balance sheet of the relevant bank as of the end of such bank's preceding financial year, with exemptions for equity, deposits that are covered by a guarantee scheme and for certain liabilities relating to insurance business. The levy on short-term funding liabilities is twice as high as the levy on long-term funding liabilities. Rabobank Group was charged a total of €170 million in bank tax and bank levies in 2016 compared to €172 million in 2015 and €167 million in 2014.

Since 2015, Rabobank Group has been required to make yearly contributions to the resolution funds which were established to ensure the efficient application of resolution tools and the exercise of the resolution powers conferred to the SRB (as defined below) by the Regulation (EU) No 806/2014 (the "**SRM Regulation**"). In 2015, the contribution to the Dutch National Resolution Fund (the "**DNRF**") amounted to €172 million. In 2016, the contribution to the Single Resolution Fund, which in large part replaces the DNRF, amounted to €180 million. There can be no assurance that additional taxes or levies will not be imposed, which could have a material adverse effect on Rabobank Group's business, financial condition and results of operations.

In November 2015, a new way of financing the Dutch deposit guarantee scheme (the "**Dutch Deposit Guarantee Scheme**"), a pre-funded system that protects bank depositors from losses caused by a bank's inability to pay its debts when due, came into force. As of 2016, banks were required to pay a premium on a quarterly basis. The target size of the scheme is 0.8 per cent. of total guaranteed deposits of all banks in the Netherlands. In 2016, Rabobank Group's contribution to the Dutch Deposit Guarantee Scheme amounted to €133 million.

Furthermore, the SRM (as defined below) (see the risk factor entitled "*Bank recovery and resolution regimes*") and other new European rules on deposit guarantee schemes will have an impact on Rabobank Group in the years to come. All these factors could have a material adverse effect on Rabobank Group's business, financial condition and results of operations.

In February 2013, the European Commission issued a proposal for a financial transactions tax. If the proposal is implemented in its current form, the financial transactions tax would generally be levied, in certain circumstances, on transactions involving certain financial instruments where at least one party is a financial institution and at least one party is established in a participating member state. These participating member states are Austria, Belgium, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Italy, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia and Spain (however, Estonia has since stated that it will not participate). If the proposal is implemented, Rabobank Group may be required to pay the financial transactions tax on certain transactions in financial instruments. The proposal requires further approval by the Council of the European Union, and will require consultation with other European Union institutions before it may be implemented by the participating member states. Currently, the proposal is still under discussion, given broad opposition in a number of countries as well as outstanding legal issues. The Dutch Parliament has not adopted the proposal, but may do so in the future. The financial transactions tax, if implemented, could have a material adverse effect on Rabobank Group's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Since 1 January 2013, the tax deductibility of mortgage loan interest payments for Dutch homeowners has been restricted; interest payments on new mortgage loans can only be deducted if the loan amortises within 30 years on a linear or annuity basis. Moreover, the maximum permissible amount of the value of the property of a residential mortgage has been reduced from 104 per cent. in 2014, to 103 per cent. in 2015, to 102 per cent. in 2016 and to 101 per cent. in 2017. This maximum will be further reduced to 100 per cent. in 2018. In addition to these changes, further restrictions on tax deductibility of mortgage loan interest payments entered into force as of 1 January 2014. The tax rate against which the

mortgage interest payments may be deducted is being gradually reduced beginning 1 January 2014. For taxpayers previously deducting mortgage interest at the highest income tax rate (52 per cent.), the interest deductibility will decrease annually at a rate of 0.5 percentage points, from 52 per cent. to 38 per cent. in 2042. The maximum personal mortgage loan eligible for guarantee by the Dutch Homeownership Guarantee Fund (*Stichting Waarborgfonds Eigen Woningen*), an institution that was founded by the Dutch government in 1993, through the National Mortgage Guarantee Scheme (*Nationale Hypotheek Garantie*) was reduced to €265,000 in 2014 and to €245,000 in 2015, and remained unchanged in 2016. Changes in governmental policy or regulation with respect to the Dutch housing market could have a material adverse effect on Rabobank Group's business, financial condition and results of operations.

On 21 July 2010, the United States enacted the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "**Dodd-Frank Act**"), which provides a broad framework for significant regulatory changes that extend to almost every area of U.S. financial regulation. Implementation of the Dodd-Frank Act requires detailed rulemaking by different U.S. regulators, including the Department of the Treasury, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System (the "**Federal Reserve**"), the SEC, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "**FDIC**"), the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency (the "**OCC**"), the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (the "**CFTC**") and the Financial Stability Oversight Council ("**FSOC**"). The Dodd-Frank Act and other post-financial crisis regulatory reforms in the United States have increased costs, imposed limitations on activities and resulted in an increased intensity in regulatory enforcement.

The Dodd-Frank Act provides for new or enhanced regulations regarding, among other things: (i) systemic risk oversight, (ii) bank capital and prudential standards, (iii) the resolution of failing systemically significant financial institutions, (iv) over-the-counter ("**OTC**") derivatives, (v) the ability of banking entities and their affiliates to engage as principal in proprietary trading activities or to sponsor or invest in or engage in certain transactions with hedge, private equity and other similar funds (the so-called "**Volcker Rule**") and (vi) consumer and investor protection. Implementation of the Dodd-Frank Act and related final regulations is ongoing and has resulted in significant costs and potential limitations on Rabobank Group's businesses and could have a material adverse effect on Rabobank Group's business, financial condition and results of operations.

On 10 December 2013, five U.S. federal financial regulatory agencies adopted final regulations to implement the Volcker Rule. The regulations impose limitations and significant costs across all of Rabobank Group's subsidiaries and affiliates and their activities in scope for the Volcker Rule. While the regulations contain a number of exceptions and exemptions that may permit Rabobank Group to maintain certain of its trading and fund businesses and operations, particularly those outside of the United States, aspects of those businesses have been modified to comply with the Volcker Rule. Further, Rabobank Group has spent significant resources to develop a Volcker Rule compliance program mandated by the final regulations, and may continue to spend resources as it deems necessary or appropriate, which may be significant, to develop or further develop the Volcker Rule compliance program. The conformance period for the Volcker Rule generally ended on 21 July 2015 for all proprietary trading activities and for all investments in and relationships with "covered funds" (as defined in the Volcker Rule) that were not in place prior to 31 December 2013. For certain investments in and relationships with "covered funds" that were in place prior to 31 December 2013 ("**legacy funds**"), the Volcker Rule conformance period has been extended by the Federal Reserve to 21 July 2017. With respect to the activities subject to the conformance period that ended on 21 July 2015, Rabobank Group has put in place processes under the relevant Volcker Rule compliance program reasonably designed to conform such activities to the Volcker Rule. With respect to any legacy fund activities subject to the extended conformance period, Rabobank Group must conform any such activities to the Volcker Rule and implement the related compliance program by the end of such conformance period.

The Federal Reserve issued a final rule on 18 February 2014 imposing "enhanced prudential standards" with respect to foreign banking organisations ("**FBOs**") such as Rabobank Group. The rule

imposes, among other things, new liquidity, stress testing, risk management and reporting requirements on Rabobank Group's U.S. operations, which could result in significant costs to Rabobank Group. The final rule became effective with respect to Rabobank Group on 1 July 2016.

In addition, as part of the implementation of the enhanced prudential standards requirement under the Dodd-Frank Act, the Federal Reserve proposed a rule on 4 March 2016 that would implement single counterparty credit limits for large bank holding companies, large intermediate holding companies, and large FBOs with respect to their combined U.S. operations. The proposed rule would apply to the combined U.S. operations of Rabobank Group. The Federal Reserve has not finalised (but continues to consider) requirements relating to an "early remediation" framework under which the Federal Reserve would implement prescribed restrictions on and penalties against an FBO and its U.S. operations, if the FBO or its U.S. operations do not meet certain requirements.

In the United Kingdom, the Banking Reform Act 2013 received Royal Assent on 18 December 2013. It is a key part of the UK Government's plan to create a banking system that supports the economy, consumers and small businesses. It implements the recommendations of the Independent Commission on Banking, set up by the Government in 2010 to consider structural reform of the UK banking sector. Measures contained in the Banking Reform Act 2013 include the structural separation of the retail banking activities of banks in the United Kingdom from wholesale banking and investment banking activities by the use of a "ring fence". A similar recommendation was made at EU level in the final report (the "**Liikanen Report**"), published on 2 October 2012, of the High-level Expert Group on reforming the structure of the EU banking sector under the chair of Mr. Erkki Liikanen.

Pursuant to Regulation EU 1024/2013 conferring specific tasks on the European Central Bank ("**ECB**") for the prudential supervision of credit institutions, the ECB assumed direct responsibility from national regulators for specific aspects of the supervision of approximately 120 major European credit institutions, including Rabobank Group, with effect from 4 November 2014. Under this "Single Supervisory Mechanism", the ECB now has, in respect of the relevant banks, all the powers available to competent authorities under the CRD IV (as defined below) including (but not limited to) powers of early intervention if a bank breaches its regulatory requirements and powers to require a bank to increase its capital or to implement changes to its legal or corporate structures. All other tasks related to resolution remain with the relevant national authorities or the SRM (as defined below), as applicable (see "*Bank recovery and resolution regimes*" below). The ECB may also carry out supervisory stress tests to support the supervisory review. Such stress tests do not replace the stress tests carried out by the European Banking Authority (the "**EBA**") with a view to assessing the soundness of the banking sector in the European Union as a whole.

The impact of future regulatory requirements, including the Basel III Reforms (as defined below), sections 1471 through 1474 of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "**Code**" and such sections of the Code and the regulations thereunder, the Banking Reform Act and the Dodd-Frank Act will have far-reaching implications and require implementation of new business processes and models and could have a material adverse effect on Rabobank Group's business, financial condition and results of operations. Compliance with the rules and regulations places ever greater demands on Rabobank Group's management, employees and information technology.

Risks relating to IFRS 9

Rabobank Group's prospects, business, financial condition and results of operations could be affected by the new accounting standard IFRS 9 on financial instruments. Under the new standard, the loan impairment allowance is expected to increase due to the IFRS 9 expected loss concept. However, the internal ratings-based expected loss shortfall (a common equity tier 1 deduction item) is expected to decrease which is expected to partly offset the impact of the increase in loan impairment allowance. The impact of IFRS 9 on the common equity tier 1 ratio ("**CET1 Ratio**") depends on, amongst other things, the time of application, the interest levels at that time and the point in time of the economic cycle. Therefore,

IFRS 9 could have a material adverse effect on Rabobank Group's prospects, business, financial condition and results of operations.

Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities under the BRRD

In order to ensure the effectiveness of bail-in and other resolution tools introduced by Directive 2014/59/EU for the establishment of an EU-wide framework for the recovery and resolution of credit institutions and investment firms (the "**BRRD**"), the BRRD requires that with effect from 1 January 2016, all institutions must meet a minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities ("**MREL**"), expressed as a percentage of total liabilities and own funds and set by the relevant resolution authorities. On 23 May 2016, the European Commission adopted regulatory technical standards ("**MREL RTS**") on the criteria for determining the MREL under the BRRD. The MREL RTS were published in the EU Official Journal on 3 September 2016. The MREL RTS provide for resolution authorities to allow institutions an appropriate transitional period to reach the applicable MREL requirements.

Unlike the Financial Stability Board's ("**FSB**") total loss-absorbing capacity ("**TLAC**") principles, the MREL RTS does not set a minimum EU-wide level of MREL, and the MREL requirement applies to all credit institutions, not just to those identified as being of a particular size or of systemic importance. Each resolution authority is required to make a separate determination of the appropriate MREL requirement for each institution within its jurisdiction.

The MREL requirement for each institution will be determined based on a number of key elements, including a loss absorption amount (which will generally as a minimum equate to the institution's capital requirements under CRD IV (as defined below), including applicable buffers), and, in the case of larger institutions, a recapitalisation amount, the amount of recapitalisation needed to implement the preferred resolution strategy identified in the resolution planning process (including to sustain sufficient market confidence in the institution). Other factors to be taken into consideration by resolution authorities when setting the MREL requirement include the extent to which an institution's liabilities are, or are reasonably likely to be, excluded from contributing to loss absorption or recapitalisation; the risk profile and systemic importance of the institution; and the contribution to any resolution that may be made by deposit guarantee schemes and resolution financing arrangements.

Items eligible for inclusion in MREL include an institution's Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital (within the meaning of the CRR), along with certain eligible liabilities, meaning liabilities which, *inter alia*, are issued and fully paid up, have a maturity of at least one year (or do not give the investor a right to repayment within one year), do not arise from derivatives, and are not excluded from bail-in.

Whilst there are a number of similarities between the MREL requirements and the FSB's TLAC principles, there are also certain differences, including the express requirement that TLAC-eligible instruments should be subordinated to liabilities excluded from counting as TLAC including, among other things, insured deposits (which is not necessarily the case for all MREL eligible liabilities), and the timescales for implementation. In its final draft for the MREL RTS, the EBA stated that it expects the MREL RTS to be "broadly compatible" with the FSB's TLAC principles. While acknowledging some differences, the EBA considered "these differences do not prevent resolution authorities from implementing the MREL for global systemically important banks ("**G-SIBs**") consistently with the international framework". Further convergence in the detailed requirements of the two regimes is expected, as also proposed by the EBA in its final report on the implementation and design of the MREL framework of 14 December 2016 and by the European Commission in its EC Capital Proposals (as defined below). However, it is still uncertain to what extent the regimes will converge and what the final requirements will look like.

The required level of MREL for Rabobank Group has yet to be set by the SRB (as defined below). On the basis of the MREL RTS, it is possible that Rabobank Group may have to issue a significant amount of additional MREL eligible liabilities in order to meet the new requirements within the required timeframes. Moreover, the MREL framework may be subject to substantial change over the coming years, as a result

of, amongst other things, the changes envisaged in the EC Capital Proposals (as defined below). As a result, it is not possible to give any assurances as to the ultimate scope, nature, timing, disclosure and consequences of breach of any resulting obligations, or the impact that they will have on Rabobank once implemented. If Rabobank Group were to experience difficulties in raising MREL eligible liabilities, it may have to reduce its lending or investments in other operations which would have a material adverse effect on Rabobank Group's business, financial position and results of operations. The above requirements and the market's perception of Rabobank Group's ability to satisfy them may adversely affect the market value of the Notes. See also "*—Bank recovery and resolution regimes*".

Risks relating to the FSB's proposals regarding TLAC

On 9 November 2015, the FSB published its final principles regarding the TLAC of G-SIBs. In order to minimise any impact on financial stability, ensure the continuity of critical functions and avoid exposing taxpayers to loss, resolution authorities may subject a failing bank to a resolution regime and may apply certain resolution tools. These resolution tools include the bail-in tool: the power to write down and/or convert into equity a bank's capital instruments or liabilities for the purpose of absorbing the bank's losses and recapitalising the bank. Application of the bail-in tool requires the availability of sufficient loss absorbing capacity: capital instruments and liabilities eligible for write-down and/or conversion into equity. The FSB's TLAC principles seek to ensure that G-SIBs will have sufficient loss absorbing capacity and include a specific term sheet for TLAC which attempts to define an internationally agreed standard.

The FSB's TLAC principles require all G-SIBs to maintain a minimum (Pillar 1) level of TLAC-eligible instruments of at least 16 per cent. of the resolution group's risk-weighted assets with effect from 1 January 2019 and at least 18 per cent. with effect from 1 January 2022. Minimum TLAC must also be at least 6 per cent. of the Basel III leverage ratio exposures with effect from 1 January 2019, and at least 6.75 per cent. with effect from 1 January 2022. The principles also require G-SIBs to pre-position such loss-absorbing capacity amongst material subsidiaries on an intra-group basis. The term sheet also provides the possibility for resolution authorities to impose an additional bank-specific (Pillar 2) TLAC requirement over and above the common (Pillar 1) minimum. Capital instruments counting towards the capital requirements pursuant to the Regulation 575/2013 of the European Parliament and the Council of 26 June 2013 on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms (the "**CRR**") may also count towards the TLAC requirement. However, the FSB term sheet does not allow the double-counting of capital towards both the TLAC requirement and the CRD IV (as defined below) capital buffers, *i.e.*, it requires that the TLAC requirement should be satisfied before any surplus common equity tier 1 capital ("**Common Equity Tier 1 Capital**") is available to satisfy CRD IV capital buffers.

The TLAC principles provide that TLAC may comprise Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital (within the meaning of the CRR) along with other TLAC-eligible liabilities which can be effectively written down or converted into equity during the resolution of the G-SIB. All TLAC is in principle required to be subordinated to "excluded liabilities", which includes insured deposits and any other liabilities that cannot be effectively written down or converted into equity by the relevant resolution authority.

Work is currently ongoing in the EU to implement the TLAC standard into EU legislation. In particular, the European Commission has proposed to incorporate TLAC into the capital requirements framework, as an extension to the own funds requirements and as part of the EC Capital Proposals, as discussed and defined below (see "*— Minimum regulatory capital and liquidity requirements*" below).

Based on the most recently updated FSB list of G-SIBs published in November 2016, Rabobank is not a G-SIB. However, there can be no assurance that relevant EU or Dutch regulators may not in the future impose comparable requirements on Rabobank or apply the requirements for MREL (see "*— Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities under the BRRD*" above) in a manner which is consistent with the TLAC requirements applicable for G-SIBs, which could have a material adverse effect on Rabobank Group's business, financial condition and results of operations. Recommendations largely to that effect are included in the EBA's final report on MREL of 14 December 2016.

Minimum regulatory capital and liquidity requirements

Under CRD IV (as defined below), institutions are required to hold a minimum amount of regulatory capital equal to 8 per cent. of the aggregate total risk exposure amount of Rabobank Group ("**Risk-Weighted Assets**") (of which at least 4.5 per cent. must be Common Equity Tier 1 Capital). In addition to these so-called minimum or "Pillar 1" "own funds" requirements, the CRD IV Directive (for example, at Article 128 and following) also introduces capital buffer requirements that are in addition to the minimum "own funds" requirements and are required to be met with Common Equity Tier 1 Capital. It provides for five capital buffers: (i) the capital conservation buffer, (ii) the institution-specific countercyclical capital buffer, (iii) the global systemically important institutions buffer (the "**G-SII Buffer**"), (iv) the other systemically important institutions buffer (the "**O-SII Buffer**") and (v) the systemic risk buffer. When an institution is subject to one of the G-SII Buffer or the O-SII Buffer as well as the systemic risk buffer, either (i) the higher of these buffers applies or (ii) these buffers are cumulative, depending on the location of the exposures which the systemic risk buffer addresses. Subject to transitional provisions, the capital conservation buffer (2.5 per cent. when fully phased-in) and systemic risk buffer (3.0 per cent. when fully phased-in) both apply to the Rabobank Group and some or all of the other buffers may be applicable to the Rabobank Group from time to time, as determined by the ECB, the Dutch Central Bank ("**DNB**") or any other competent authority at such time. Any increase in the capital buffer requirements, including an increase of the systemic risk buffer by DNB, may require the Rabobank Group to increase its CET1 Ratio and also its overall amount of MREL.

In addition to the "Pillar 1" and capital buffer requirements described above, CRD IV (for example, at Article 104(1)(a)) contemplates that competent authorities may require additional "Pillar 2" capital to be maintained by an institution relating to elements of risks which are not fully captured by the minimum "own funds" requirements ("**additional own funds requirements**") or to address macro-prudential requirements.

The EBA published guidelines on 19 December 2014 addressed to national supervisors on common procedures and methodologies for the supervisory review and evaluation process ("**SREP**"), which contained guidelines proposing a common approach to determining the amount and composition of additional own funds requirements and which were implemented with effect from 1 January 2016. Under these guidelines, national supervisors should set a composition requirement for the additional own funds requirements to cover certain risks of at least 56 per cent. Common Equity Tier 1 Capital and at least 75 per cent. Tier 1 Capital. The guidelines also contemplate that national supervisors should not set additional own funds requirements in respect of risks which are already covered by capital buffer requirements and/or additional macro-prudential requirements.

The interpretation of Article 104(1)(a) of the CRD IV (as defined below) remains unresolved, in particular as to how any "Pillar 2" additional own funds requirements imposed thereunder should be considered to comprise part of an institution's additional own funds requirements. Such uncertainty can be expected to subsist while the relevant authorities in the EU and in the Netherlands continue to develop their approach to the application of the relevant rules. In July 2016, the ECB confirmed that SREP will for the first time comprise two elements: Pillar 2 requirements (which are binding and breach of which can have direct legal consequences for banks) ("**P2R**") and Pillar 2 guidance (with which banks are expected to comply but breach of which does not automatically trigger any legal action) ("**P2G**"). Accordingly, in the capital stack of a bank, the P2G is in addition to (and "sits above") that bank's Pillar 1 capital requirement, its P2R and its combined buffer requirement. It follows that if a bank does not meet its P2G, supervisors may specify supervisory measures but it is only if it fails to maintain its combined buffer requirement that the mandatory restrictions on discretionary payments (including payments on its CET1 and additional tier 1 instruments) based on its maximum distributable amount will apply. These changes are also reflected in the EC Capital Proposals. However, there can be no assurance as to the relationship between the "Pillar 2" additional own funds requirements and the restrictions on discretionary payments and as to how and when effect will be given to the EBA's minimum guidelines and/or the EC Capital Proposals in the

Netherlands, including as to the consequences for an institution of its capital levels falling below the minimum, buffer and additional requirements referred to above.

On 2 December 2016, Rabobank published its 2017 ECB capital requirements, determined pursuant to the SREP. The ECB decision requires that Rabobank maintains a total SREP capital requirement of 9.75 per cent. on a consolidated and unconsolidated basis. The requirement consists of an 8 per cent. minimum own funds requirement and a 1.75 per cent. P2R. The total Common Equity Tier 1 Capital minimum requirement is 6.25 per cent., consisting of the minimum Pillar 1 requirement (4.5 per cent.) and the P2R (1.75 per cent.). In addition, Rabobank is required to comply with the phasing in combined buffer requirements consisting of a capital conservation buffer (1.25 per cent.) and a systemic risk buffer imposed by the DNB of 1.5 per cent. in 2017 that needs to be applied on top of these Common Equity Tier 1 Capital requirements. The systemic risk buffer is expected to be phased in up to a level of 3 per cent. on a fully-loaded basis in 2019. This would translate into an aggregate 9 per cent. Common Equity Tier 1 Capital requirement for 2017. At the date of this Base Prospectus, Rabobank Group currently complies with these requirements. See also “*Capital Adequacy*” under the chapter “*Management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operation*” on page 201 of this Base Prospectus. In the Netherlands, the countercyclical buffer has been set at zero per cent. by the DNB. In respect of exposures outside the Netherlands, local regulators may set the countercyclical buffer at a level other than zero per cent. The ECB decision also requires that Rabobank maintains a CET1 Ratio of 7.5 per cent. on an unconsolidated basis. This 7.5 per cent. capital requirement is comprised of the minimum Pillar 1 requirement (4.5 per cent.), the P2R (1.75 per cent.) and the capital conservation buffer (1.25 per cent.). Rabobank currently intends to maintain an internal management buffer (as described further below) comprising Common Equity Tier 1 Capital over the combined buffer requirement applicable to Rabobank Group. As part of its Strategic Framework 2016-2020, in anticipation of the expected impact of new rules on capital requirements, Rabobank aims to increase its CET1 Ratio to a minimum of 14 per cent., by the end of 2020, but there can be no assurance that this target ratio will be achieved. This target could be revised as a result of (regulatory) developments. As at 31 December 2016, the “phased-in” (meaning the CET1 Ratio under the current stage of phase-in capital requirements under the CRR) CET1 Ratio of Rabobank Group was 14.0 per cent. (the fully loaded CET1 Ratio of Rabobank Group as at 31 December 2016 was 13.5 per cent.). There can be no assurance, however, that Rabobank will continue to maintain such internal management buffer or that any such buffer would be sufficient to protect against a breach of the combined buffer requirement resulting in restrictions on payments on its Common Equity Tier 1 and additional tier 1 instruments.

Rabobank Group is subject to the risk, inherent in all regulated financial businesses, of having insufficient capital resources to meet its minimum regulatory capital requirements, any additional own funds requirements or any capital buffer requirements. Capital requirements may increase if economic conditions or negative trends in the financial markets worsen. Any failure of Rabobank Group to maintain its “Pillar 1” minimum regulatory capital ratios, any “Pillar 2” additional own funds requirements or any capital buffer requirements could result in administrative actions or sanctions, which in turn could have a material adverse impact on Rabobank Group's results of operations. A shortage of available capital may restrict Rabobank Group's opportunities.

Under the Basel III regime (“**Basel III**”), capital and liquidity requirements have increased. On 17 December 2009, the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision (the “**Basel Committee**”) proposed a number of fundamental reforms to the regulatory capital framework in its consultative document entitled “Strengthening the resilience of the banking sector”. On 16 December 2010 and on 13 January 2011, the Basel Committee issued its final guidance on a number of fundamental reforms to the regulatory capital framework (such reforms being commonly referred to as the “**Basel III Reforms**”), including new capital requirements, higher capital ratios, more stringent eligibility requirements for capital instruments, a new leverage ratio and liquidity requirements, which are intended to reinforce capital standards and to establish minimum liquidity standards for financial institutions, including building societies.

The Basel III Reforms have been implemented in the European Economic Area (the “**EEA**”) through the CRR and the Directive of the European Parliament and of the Council on prudential requirements for credit institutions and investment firms (the “**CRD IV Directive**”, and together with the CRR, the “**CRD IV**”), which were adopted in June 2013. The CRR entered into force on 1 January 2014 and the CRD IV Directive became effective in the Netherlands on 1 August 2014 when the provisions of the CRD IV were implemented by legislation amending the Dutch Financial Supervision Act (*Wet op het financieel toezicht*) (“**FMSA**”) and subordinate legislation, although particular requirements will be phased in over a period of time, to be fully effective by various dates up to 31 December 2021. The EBA has proposed, and will continue to propose detailed rules through binding technical standards for many areas including, *inter alia*, liquidity requirements and certain aspects of capital requirements.

It is possible that the ECB or the EBA or both may implement the Basel III Reforms and CRD IV in a manner that is different from that which is currently envisaged, or may impose additional capital and liquidity requirements on Dutch banks. In December 2014, the Basel Committee announced its intention to revisit the system of capital floors for internal models for credit risk. The revised capital floor framework would be relevant for the revised standardised approaches for credit risk, market risk and operational risk. The current floor for internal models (in the EU framework) is required under Article 500 of CRR and is set at 80 per cent. of the requirement of own funds as calculated under the Basel I framework (“**Basel I**”). Thus, the floor does not impact the calculation of risk-weighted assets, but acting as a kind of “adjustment factor”, determines what capital is required to be held, which differs from the Basel I approach.

As a result of the 2014 consultation, the Basel Committee favours a capital floor related to the standardised approaches (which are currently being revised). On 10 December 2015, the Basel Committee issued a second consultation document entitled ‘Revisions to the Standardised Approach for Credit Risk’, and in March 2016 the Basel Committee published its proposed revisions to the internal ratings-based approach for credit risk. For some asset classes, like wholesale, there will be limitations to use of the internal ratings-based (advanced) approach and for retail assets classes Probability of Default and Loss Given Default input floors will be introduced.

On 11 January 2016, the Group of Central Bank Governors and Heads of Supervision (“**GHOS**”) at the Basel Committee agreed that the GHOS will review the Basel Committee’s proposals on the risk weighted framework and the design and calibration of capital floors at or around the end of 2016. However, more time was required to finalise this work. As a result, a meeting of the GHOS, originally planned for early January 2017, was therefore postponed. Separately, the Basel Committee conducted a comprehensive quantitative impact study in 2016. For further information, see “*Regulation of Rabobank Group - Recent Developments*” below.

On 11 September 2016, the GHOS reaffirmed that the Basel Committee should focus on not significantly increasing overall capital requirements.

On 23 November 2016, the European Commission published legislative proposals for amendments to the CRR, the CRD IV Directive, the BRRD, the SRM Regulation and a proposed new directive to facilitate the creation of a new asset class of “non-preferred” senior debt (the “**EC Capital Proposals**”). The EC Capital Proposals cover multiple areas, including the Pillar 2 framework, the leverage ratio, permission for reducing own funds and eligible liabilities, macroprudential tools, creditor/depositor hierarchy, a new category of “non-preferred” senior debt, the MREL framework and the integration of the TLAC standard into EU legislation as mentioned above. The EC Capital Proposals are to be considered by the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union and therefore remain subject to change; they are expected to enter into force no earlier than 2019 (or 2017 in the case of the proposal for a new asset class of “non-preferred” senior debt). The final new package of legislation may not include all elements of the EC Capital Proposals and new or amended elements may be introduced throughout the course of the legislative process. Until the EC Capital Proposals are in final form, it is uncertain how the EC Capital Proposals will affect Rabobank or holders of the Notes.

Rabobank, N.A. is subject to U.S. capital adequacy standards. Further, under section 171 of the Dodd-Frank Act (the “**Collins Amendment**”), Utrecht-America Holdings, Inc., which holds Rabobank, N.A. and many of Rabobank Group’s U.S. non-bank subsidiaries, became subject to U.S. capital adequacy standards as of 21 July 2015. Those standards require Rabobank Group to maintain capital at the level of Utrecht-America Holdings, Inc. in accordance with U.S. regulatory capital requirements rather than relying on capital maintained at Rabobank Group’s top-level parent company. Compliance with the Collins Amendment limits Rabobank Group’s ability to deploy capital most efficiently in accordance with its subsidiaries’ business needs, and potentially increases the costs of Rabobank Group’s operations and may result in capital deficiencies elsewhere in Rabobank Group.

If the regulatory capital requirements, liquidity restrictions or ratios applied to Rabobank Group are increased in the future (including any amendments arising as a result of the EC Capital Proposals or otherwise), any failure of Rabobank Group to maintain such increased capital and liquidity ratios may result in administrative actions or sanctions, which may have a material adverse effect on Rabobank Group’s business, financial condition and results of operations. For further information regarding the Basel III Reforms and CRD IV, including their implementation in the Netherlands, please see the section entitled “*Regulation of Rabobank Group*”.

Credit ratings

Rabobank Group’s access to the unsecured funding markets is dependent on its credit ratings.

A downgrading, an announcement of a potential downgrade in its credit ratings or a withdrawal of its credit rating, as a result of a change in a rating agency’s view of Rabobank Group, industry outlook, sovereign rating, rating methodology or otherwise, could adversely affect Rabobank Group’s access to liquidity alternatives and its competitive position, and could increase the cost of funding or trigger additional collateral requirements all of which could have a material adverse effect on Rabobank Group’s prospects, business, financial condition and results of operations.

Competition

All aspects of Rabobank Group’s business are highly competitive. Rabobank Group’s ability to compete effectively depends on many factors, including its ability to maintain its reputation, the quality of its services and advice, its intellectual capital, product innovation, execution ability, pricing, sales efforts and the talent of its employees. Any failure by Rabobank Group to maintain its competitive position could have a material adverse effect on Rabobank Group’s prospects, business, financial condition and results of operations.

Geopolitical developments

Geopolitical developments (such as the United Kingdom’s expected exit from the European Union, upcoming elections in France and Germany, and tensions relating to North Korea and Iran), social unrest (such as the continuing turmoil in Ukraine which resulted in EU sanctions against Russia, the war in Syria and increasing tension with regard to North Korea), political crises, commodity supply shocks and natural disasters, among other things, can affect the global financial markets. Since the beginning of the 21st century, accounting and corporate governance scandals and financial crises have significantly undermined investor confidence from time to time. The occurrence of any such developments and events could have a material adverse effect on Rabobank Group’s business, financial condition and results of operations.

Terrorist acts, other acts of war or hostility, civil unrest, geopolitical, pandemic or other such events

Terrorist acts, other acts of war or hostility, civil unrest, geopolitical, pandemic or other such events and responses to those acts or events may create economic and political uncertainties, which could have a negative impact on Dutch and international economic conditions generally, and more specifically on the business and results of Rabobank Group in ways that cannot necessarily be predicted. The occurrence of

any such events could have a material adverse effect on Rabobank Group's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Key employees

Rabobank Group's success depends to a great extent on the ability and experience of its senior management and other key employees. The loss of the services of certain key employees, particularly to competitors, could have a material adverse effect on Rabobank Group's business, financial condition and results of operations. The failure to attract or retain a sufficient number of appropriate employees could significantly impede Rabobank Group's financial plans, growth and other objectives and have a material adverse effect on Rabobank Group's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Factors which are material for the purpose of assessing the market risks associated with Notes issued under the Programme

The Notes may not be a suitable investment for all investors

Each potential investor in the Notes must determine the suitability of that investment in light of its own circumstances. In particular, each potential investor should:

- (i) have sufficient knowledge and experience to make a meaningful evaluation of the Notes, the merits and risks of investing in the Notes and the information contained or incorporated by reference in this Base Prospectus or any applicable supplement;
- (ii) have access to, and knowledge of, appropriate analytical tools to evaluate, in the context of its particular financial situation, an investment in the Notes and the impact the Notes will have on its overall investment portfolio;
- (iii) have sufficient financial resources and liquidity to bear all of the risks of an investment in the Notes, including Notes with principal or interest payable in one or more currencies, or where the currency for principal or interest payments is different from the potential Investor's Currency (as defined in "*Risks related to the market generally — Exchange rate risks and exchange controls*");
- (iv) understand thoroughly the terms of the Notes and be familiar with the behaviour of any relevant indices and financial markets; and
- (v) be able to evaluate (either alone or with the help of a financial adviser) possible scenarios for economic, interest rate and other factors that may affect its investment and its ability to bear the applicable risks.

Some Notes are complex financial instruments. Sophisticated institutional investors generally do not purchase complex financial instruments as stand-alone investments. They purchase complex financial instruments as a way to reduce risk or enhance yield with an understood, measured, appropriate addition of risk to their overall portfolios. A potential investor should not invest in Notes which are complex financial instruments unless it has the expertise (either alone or with a financial adviser) to evaluate how the Notes will perform under changing conditions, the resulting effects on the value of the Notes and the impact this investment will have on the potential investor's overall investment portfolio.

Risks related to the structure of a particular issue of Notes

A wide range of Notes may be issued under the Programme. A number of these Notes may have features which contain particular risks for potential investors, the most common of which are set out below:

Notes subject to optional redemption by the Issuer

An optional redemption feature of Notes is likely to limit their market value. During any period when the Issuer may elect to redeem Notes, the market value of those Notes generally will not rise substantially

above the price at which they can be redeemed. This also may be true prior to any redemption period, in particular where there is an actual or perceived increase in the likelihood that the Issuer will be able to elect to redeem Notes in such redemption period.

The Issuer may be expected to redeem Notes when its cost of borrowing is lower than the interest rate on the Notes. At those times, an investor generally would not be able to reinvest the redemption proceeds at an effective interest rate as high as the interest rate on the Notes being redeemed and may only be able to do so at a significantly lower rate. Potential investors should consider reinvestment risk in light of other investments available at that time.

Automatic Early Redemption

The Issuer may issue Notes with an automatic early redemption feature. If applicable, all the Notes will redeem early on a specified Automatic Early Redemption Date prior to the scheduled maturity date following the occurrence of a specified trigger event. Upon early redemption, the Issuer will pay an amount per Note equal to a specified percentage of the Calculation Amount, together with the Interest Amount (if any) accrued to (but excluding) the Automatic Early Redemption Date. Investors may receive a greater amount but bear the risk that they may receive a lesser amount, to that which would have been paid on the scheduled maturity date in the event that the Notes are redeemed early.

Fixed Rate Notes

The Issuer may issue Fixed Rate Notes. Such Notes will bear interest at a fixed rate of interest, which, unless otherwise specified in the relevant Final Terms, remains constant during the life of the Notes. Any investors holding these Notes will be subject to the risk that any subsequent increases in market interest rates may adversely affect the real return on the Notes (and the value of the Notes).

Even where the terms of the Notes provide that the rate of interest periodically increases, an investor holding such Notes is subject to the risk that such increases in the rate of interest do not keep pace with any increases in market interest rates, with the consequence that the real return on the Notes (and the value of the Notes) will fall.

Where the terms of the Notes provide that the rate of interest periodically decreases, investors are subject to the risk that the revised rate of interest will be below then current market interest rates and, even where market interest rates are falling, the reduction in the rate of interest on the Notes may be greater than any reduction in market interest rates, with the consequence that the real return on the Notes (and the value of the Notes) will fall.

Floating Rate Notes

The Issuer may issue Floating Rate Notes. Such Notes will bear interest at a floating rate of interest, which will be subject to market fluctuations in interest rates. In addition, the floating rate of interest at any time may be lower than the rates on other Notes.

Zero Coupon Notes

The Issuer may issue Zero Coupon Notes. Such Notes will bear no interest and an investor will receive no return on the Notes until redemption. Any investors holding these Notes will be subject to the risk that the amortised yield in respect of the Notes may be less than market rates.

Variable Rate Notes

The Issuer may issue Variable Rate Notes. The rate of interest of such Notes may be varied during the term of the Notes. The relevant Final Terms will specify an initial interest period, together with the Rate of Interest that applies to such period (the “**initial rate**”), and one or more variable interest periods, together with the corresponding rate(s) of interest (each, a “**varied rate**”).

The rates of interest for Variable Rate Notes may be calculated in the same manner as Fixed Rate Notes, Floating Rate Notes, Inverse Floating Rate Notes, CMS Linked Notes, Range Accrual Notes or Zero Coupon Notes.

If “Variation Notice” is specified to apply, the varied rate(s) will apply only if the Issuer provides at least five Business Days’ notice to the Noteholders; otherwise, the initial rate will continue until the next date specified for variation of interest (if any) or to maturity. In making any such election, the Issuer is not obliged to take into account the interests of Noteholders and may exercise its discretion against their interests. If “Variation Notice” is specified not to apply, the basis of interest will automatically change to the varied rate on the date(s) specified in the relevant Final Terms.

The Issuer’s ability to vary the rate of interest will affect the secondary market and the market value of the Notes since the Issuer may be expected to vary the rate when it is likely to produce a lower overall cost of borrowing. If the Issuer varies from a fixed rate to a floating rate, CMS linked rate, range accrual rate or inverse floating rate, the rate of interest on the Variable Rate Notes may be less favourable than the then prevailing rates of interest on comparable Floating Rate Notes, CMS Linked Notes, Range Accrual Notes or, as the case may be, Inverse Floating Rate Notes tied to the same reference rate. In addition, the new floating rate, CMS linked rate, range accrual rate or, as the case may be, inverse floating rate at any time may be lower than the rates on other Notes. If the Issuer converts from a floating rate, CMS linked rate, range accrual rate or inverse floating rate to a fixed rate, the fixed rate may be lower than then prevailing rates on other Notes.

If the Issuer varies the rate of interest to a zero coupon basis, investors will cease to receive any interest for the relevant period and may not receive a premium on redemption, whether or not the Notes were issued at a discount. If the Notes were redeemed early during a Zero Coupon Interest Rate period, the amount received on such early redemption may be calculated in a different manner than if the Notes were redeemed early during another type of interest period.

Range Accrual Notes, CMS Linked Notes, Equity Linked Notes, Index Linked Notes, FX Linked Notes and Dual Currency Notes

The Issuer may issue Notes with principal or interest determined by reference to an index or formula, to changes in the prices of securities or commodities, to movements in currency exchange rates or to other factors (each, a “**Relevant Factor**”). In addition, the Issuer may issue Notes with principal or interest payable in one or more currencies, which may be different from the currency in which the Notes are denominated. Potential investors should be aware that:

- (i) the market price of such Notes may be volatile;
- (ii) they may risk losing part of, or their entire investment, for example, if exchange rates or any other relevant index moves sufficiently in an unanticipated direction;
- (iii) payment of principal or interest may occur at a different time or in a different currency than expected;
- (iv) the amount of principal payable on redemption may be less than the nominal amount on such Notes or even zero;
- (v) a Relevant Factor may be subject to significant fluctuations that may not correlate with changes in interest rates, currencies or other indices;
- (vi) if a Relevant Factor is applied to Notes in conjunction with a multiplier greater than one or contains some other leverage factor, the effect of changes in the Relevant Factor on principal or interest payable will likely be magnified;

- (vii) the timing of changes in a Relevant Factor may affect the actual yield to investors, even if the average level is consistent with their expectations. In general, the earlier the change in the Relevant Factor, the greater the effect on yield; and
- (viii) Notes may contain broad calculation agent discretions to interpret, change or redeem the Notes, where such discretions are not required to be exercised in the interests of Noteholders.

Range Accrual Notes, CMS Linked Notes and Index Linked Notes differ from ordinary debt securities in that amounts due in respect of principal and/or interest will be dependent upon the performance of the underlying Reference Rate, CMS Rate or Index, which itself may contain substantial credit, interest rate or other risks. Additionally, for Index Linked Notes, the Final Terms may provide for the Notes to be adjusted or redeemed on the occurrence of certain specified events affecting the Index or the Index Sponsor. Furthermore, where Additional Disruption Events and Change in Law and/or Hedging Disruption and/or Increased Cost of Hedging are specified as applying in the relevant Final Terms, the Notes will be subject to adjustment or may be redeemed on the occurrence of disruptions to, or certain specified events affecting, the Issuer's and/or its affiliates' related hedging arrangements.

Equity Linked Notes differ from ordinary debt securities in that the amount of principal and/or interest payable by the Issuer will depend on the market value of the Underlying Securities. Additionally, where Potential Adjustment Event, Merger Event, Tender Offer and/or Nationalisation, Delisting or Insolvency are specified as applying in the relevant Final Terms, the Notes will be subject to adjustment or may be redeemed on the occurrence of certain specified events affecting the Underlying Security or the Company that has issued the Underlying Security. Furthermore, where Additional Disruption Events and Change in Law and/or Hedging Disruption and/or Increased Cost of Hedging are specified as applying in the relevant Final Terms, the Notes will be subject to adjustment or may be redeemed on the occurrence of disruptions to, or events affecting, the Issuer's and/or its Affiliates' related hedging arrangements. If Dual Currency Interest has been declared applicable in the relevant Final Terms, payments (whether in respect of repayment or interest and whether at maturity or otherwise) will be made in such currencies and based on such rates of exchange as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms. The Noteholder may be exposed to currency risk in such event.

For Equity Linked Redemption Notes, where the Notes relate to Underlying Securities originally quoted, listed and/or dealt in as of the Issue Date in a currency of a member state of the European Union that has not adopted the single currency in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Community, as amended by the Treaty on European Union, if such Underlying Securities are at any time after the Issue Date quoted, listed and/or dealt in exclusively in euro on the relevant Exchange, then the Notes will be subject to such adjustment as the Calculation Agent as defined in the relevant Final Terms determines to be appropriate to preserve the economic terms of the Notes.

Equity Linked Notes will not represent a claim against or an investment in any issuer of any underlying securities and Noteholders will not have any right of recourse under the Notes to any such issuer or the underlying securities. The Notes are not in any way sponsored, endorsed or promoted by any issuer of any underlying securities and such companies have no obligation to take into account the consequences of their actions for any Noteholders. Accordingly, the issuer of any underlying securities may take any actions in respect of such Underlying Securities without regard to the interests of the purchasers of the Notes, and any of these actions could adversely affect the market value of the Notes.

FX Linked Notes have a different risk profile to ordinary debt securities. Fluctuations in exchange rates of the relevant currency (or basket of currencies) will affect the nature and value of the investment return on the FX Linked Notes. Furthermore, investors who intend to convert gains or losses from the redemption, exercise or sale of FX Linked Notes into their home currency may be affected by fluctuations in exchange rates between their home currency and the relevant currency (or basket of currencies). The performance of currency values is dependent upon the supply and demand for currencies in the

international foreign exchange markets, which are subject to economic factors, including inflation rates in the countries concerned, interest rate differences between the respective countries, economic forecasts, international political factors, currency convertibility and the safety of making financial investments in the currency concerned, speculation and measures taken by governments and central banks, regardless of other market forces.

Where the FX Linked Notes are denominated in an emerging market currency or linked to one or more emerging market currencies, such emerging market currency or currencies can experience significantly more volatility and less certainty with respect to their future levels or the rate of exchange against other currencies than currencies of more developed markets. Emerging market currencies are highly exposed to the risk of a currency crisis happening in the future and this could trigger the need for the Calculation Agent to make adjustments to the terms and conditions of the Notes.

Governments have imposed from time to time, and may in the future impose, exchange controls that could also affect the availability of a relevant currency. Even if there are no actual exchange controls, it is possible that a relevant currency would not be available when payments on the relevant FX Linked Note are due.

Settlement Disruption Events

In the case of Notes for which Physical Settlement is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms, if a Settlement Disruption Event occurs or exists on the Delivery Date, settlement or redemption, as the case may be, will be postponed until the date on which no Settlement Disruption Event is subsisting. The Issuer, while the Settlement Disruption Event is continuing, also has the right to pay the Disruption Cash Settlement Price in lieu of physical settlement.

Partly Paid Notes

The Issuer may issue Notes (as Exempt Notes) where the issue price is payable in more than one instalment. Failure to pay any subsequent instalment could result in an investor losing all of its investment.

Variable Rate Notes with a multiplier or other leverage factor

Notes with variable interest rates can be volatile investments. If they are structured to include multipliers or other leverage factors, or caps or floors, or any combination of those features or other similar related features, their market values may be even more volatile than those for securities that do not include those features. In addition, Variable Rate Notes may include an option for the Issuer to change the rate of interest at its own discretion and without the prior consent of the Noteholders.

Inverse Floating Rate Notes

Inverse Floating Rate Notes have an interest rate equal to a fixed rate minus a rate based upon a reference rate such as LIBOR. The market values of those Notes typically are more volatile than market values of other conventional floating rate debt securities based on the same reference rate (and with otherwise comparable terms). Inverse Floating Rate Notes are more volatile because an increase in the reference rate not only decreases the interest rate of the Notes but may also reflect an increase in prevailing interest rates, which further adversely affects the market value of these Notes.

Notes issued at a substantial discount or premium

The Issue Price of Notes specified in the relevant Final Terms may be more than the market value of such Notes as at the Issue Date, and more than the price, if any, at which a Dealer or any other person is willing to purchase the Notes in the secondary market. In particular, where permitted by applicable law, the Issue Price in respect of any Notes may take into account amounts with respect to commissions relating to the issue and sale of such Notes and amounts relating to the hedging of the Issuer's obligations under such Notes, and secondary market prices are likely to exclude such amounts. In addition, pricing models of market participants may differ or produce a different result.

The market values of Notes issued at a substantial discount or premium (such as a Zero Coupon Note) from their principal amount tend to fluctuate more in relation to general changes in interest rates than do prices for conventional interest-bearing securities. Generally, the longer the remaining term of the securities, the greater the price volatility as compared to conventional interest-bearing securities with comparable maturities.

Notes issued as Green Bonds or Sustainability Bonds may not be a suitable investment for all investors seeking exposure to green or sustainable assets

The Issuer may issue Notes under the Programme where the use of proceeds is specified in the relevant Final Terms to be for the financing and/or refinancing of specified “green” or “sustainability” projects in accordance with certain prescribed eligibility criteria (see “Use of Proceeds”) (any such Notes, “Green Bonds” or “Sustainability Bonds”, as applicable). In connection with an issue of Green Bonds or Sustainability Bonds, the Issuer may request a sustainability rating agency or sustainability consulting firm to issue an independent opinion (a “Compliance Opinion”) confirming that any Green Bonds or Sustainability Bonds are in compliance with the International Capital Market Association (“ICMA”) Green Bond Principles. The ICMA Green Bond Principles are a set of voluntary guidelines that recommend transparency and disclosure and promote integrity in the development of the green bond market.

There is currently no market consensus on what precise attributes are required for a particular project to be defined as “green” or “sustainable”, and therefore no assurance can be provided to potential investors that the green or sustainable projects to be specified in the relevant Final Terms will meet all investors’ expectations regarding sustainability performance or continue to meet the relevant eligibility criteria. Although applicable green projects are expected to be selected in accordance with the categories recognised by the ICMA Green Bond Principles, and are expected to be developed in accordance with applicable legislation and standards, there can be no guarantee that adverse environmental and/or social impacts will not occur during the design, construction, commissioning and/or operation of any such green or sustainable projects. Where any negative impacts are insufficiently mitigated, green or sustainable projects may become controversial, and/or may be criticised by activist groups or other stakeholders.

Potential investors should be aware that any Compliance Opinion will not be incorporated into, and will not form part of, this Base Prospectus or the relevant Final Terms. Any such Compliance Opinion may not reflect the potential impact of all risks related to the structure of the relevant Series of Green Bonds or Sustainability Bonds, their marketability, trading price or liquidity or any other factors that may affect the price or value of the Green Bonds or Sustainability Bonds. Any such Compliance Opinion is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and is only current as of its date of issue.

Further, although the Issuer may agree at the Issue Date of any Green Bonds or Sustainability Bonds to certain allocation and/or impact reporting and to use the proceeds for the financing and/or refinancing of green or sustainable projects (as specified in the relevant Final Terms), it would not be an event of default under the Green Bonds or Sustainability Bonds if (i) the Issuer were to fail to comply with such obligations or were to fail to use the proceeds in the manner specified in the relevant Final Terms and/or (ii) the Compliance Opinion were to be withdrawn. Any failure to use the net proceeds of any Series of Green Bonds or Sustainability Bonds in connection with green or sustainable projects, and/or any failure to meet, or to continue to meet, the investment requirements of certain environmentally focused investors with respect to such Green Bonds or Sustainability Bonds may affect the value and/or trading price of the Green Bonds or Sustainability Bonds, and/or may have consequences for certain investors with portfolio mandates to invest in green or sustainable assets.

Neither the Issuer nor the Dealers make any representation as to the suitability for any purpose of any Compliance Opinion or whether any Green Bonds or Sustainability Bonds fulfil the relevant environmental and sustainability criteria. Prospective investors should have regard to the eligible green bond or sustainable bond projects and eligibility criteria described in the relevant Final Terms. Each potential

purchaser of any Series of Green Bonds or Sustainability Bonds should determine for itself the relevance of the information contained in this Base Prospectus and in the relevant Final Terms regarding the use of proceeds and its purchase of any Green Bonds or Sustainability Bonds should be based upon such investigation as it deems necessary.

Risks related to Notes generally

Set out below is a brief description of certain risks relating to the Notes generally:

Modification, waivers and substitution

The terms and conditions of the Notes contain provisions for calling meetings of Noteholders to consider matters affecting their interests generally. These provisions permit defined majorities to bind all Noteholders, including Noteholders who did not attend and/or vote at the relevant meeting and Noteholders who voted in a manner contrary to the majority.

The terms and conditions of the Notes may be amended by the Issuer (i) for the purposes of curing any ambiguity or for curing, correcting or supplementing any defective provision contained therein or (ii) in any manner which the Issuer may deem necessary or desirable and which shall not materially adversely affect the interests of the holders of the Notes, Receipts and Coupons, to all of which each holder of Notes, Receipts and Coupons shall, by acceptance thereof, consent. The terms and conditions of the Notes also provide for the substitution of another company as principal debtor under any Notes in place of the Issuer, in the circumstances described in Condition 14.

Statutory loss absorption

The BRRD was published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 12 June 2014. The BRRD includes provisions (known as the bail-in tool) to give regulators resolution powers, *inter alia*, to write down the debt of a failing bank (or to convert such debt into equity) to strengthen its financial position and allow it to continue as a going concern, subject to appropriate restructuring measures being taken. The BRRD was implemented into Dutch law on 26 November 2015.

Pursuant to the BRRD or other resolution or recovery rules (including the EC Capital Proposals) which may in the future be applicable to the Issuer which could be used in such a way as to result in the Notes absorbing losses ("**Statutory Loss Absorption**"), the Notes could become subject to a determination by the DNB or another relevant authority (each a "**Relevant Authority**") that all or part of the principal amount of the Notes, including accrued but unpaid interest in respect thereof, must be written off or otherwise converted into Common Equity Tier 1 Capital or otherwise be applied to absorb losses. Such determination shall not constitute an Event of Default and Noteholders will have no further claims in respect of any amount so written off or otherwise as a result of such Statutory Loss Absorption.

Any determination that all or part of the principal amount of the Notes will be subject to Statutory Loss Absorption may be inherently unpredictable and may depend on a number of factors which may be outside the Issuer's control. Accordingly, trading behaviour in respect of Notes which are subject to Statutory Loss Absorption is not necessarily expected to follow trading behaviour associated with other types of securities. Any indication that Notes will become subject to Statutory Loss Absorption could have an adverse effect on the market price of the relevant Notes. Potential investors should consider the risk that a Noteholder may lose all of its investment in such Notes, including the principal amount plus any accrued but unpaid interest, if those Statutory Loss Absorption measures were to be taken.

It is possible that, pursuant to the exercise of any Statutory Loss Absorption measures, further new powers may be given to the Relevant Authority which could be used in such a way as to result in the Notes absorbing losses.

Potential investors should also refer to the risk factors entitled "*Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities under the BRRD*", "*Bank recovery and resolution regimes*" and "*Change of law*".

Bank recovery and resolution regimes

In 2012, the Dutch legislator adopted banking legislation dealing with ailing banks (Special Measures Financial Institutions Act, *Wet bijzondere maatregelen financiële ondernemingen*, the “**SMFI**”). The SMFI, enacted before the adoption of the BRRD, contains similar legislation to the rules outlined in the BRRD – see the risk factor entitled “*Statutory loss absorption*” above. Pursuant to the SMFI, substantial powers were granted to the DNB and the Dutch Minister of Finance enabling them to deal with, *inter alia*, ailing Dutch banks prior to insolvency. The SMFI aimed to empower the DNB or the Minister of Finance, as applicable, to commence proceedings leading to: (i) transfer of all or part of the business (including deposits) of the relevant bank to a private sector purchaser; (ii) transfer of all or part of the business of the relevant bank to a “bridge bank”; and (iii) public ownership (nationalisation) of the relevant bank and expropriation of its outstanding debt securities (which may include the Notes). Subject to certain exceptions, as soon as any of these proceedings had been initiated by the DNB or the Minister of Finance, the relevant counterparties of such bank would not be entitled to invoke events of default or set off their claims against the bank.

Within the context of the resolution tools provided in the SMFI, holders of debt securities of a bank (including the Noteholders) subject to resolution could be affected by issuer substitution or replacement, transfer of debt, expropriation, modification of terms and/or suspension or termination of listings.

The SRM Regulation came into force in part on 19 August 2014. The SRM Regulation establishes uniform rules and a uniform procedure for the resolution of credit institutions and certain investment firms in a framework of a single resolution mechanism and a single bank resolution fund (the “**Single Resolution Mechanism**” or “**SRM**”). The SRM Regulation establishes a single resolution board (consisting of representatives from the ECB, the European Commission and the relevant national authorities) (the “**SRB**”) that will manage the failing of any bank in the Euro area and in other EU member states participating in the European Banking Union (as defined therein). The provisions of the SRM Regulation relating to the cooperation between the SRB and the national resolution authorities for the preparation of the banks’ resolution plans became applicable from 1 January 2015. Under the SRM Regulation, the SRB became fully operational as of 1 January 2015 and as from that date has the powers to collect information and cooperate with the national resolutions authorities for the elaboration of resolution planning. The SRB is also granted the same resolution tools as those set out in the BRRD, including a bail-in tool. The SRM became applicable with effect from 1 January 2016 and the applicable legislation in the Netherlands was implemented on 26 November 2015. In a Dutch context, the DNB is the national resolution authority.

The SMFI was amended following the adoption and implementation of the BRRD and the SRM Regulation, granting to the DNB powers including resolution tools contemplated by the BRRD, although the powers of the Minister of Finance to e.g. expropriate transfer and modify terms of debt securities (including the Notes) have remained.

The EBA’s final guidelines on the circumstances in which an institution shall be deemed as ‘failing or likely to fail’ by supervisors and resolution authorities became applicable with effect from 1 January 2016. The guidelines set out the objective elements and criteria which should apply when supervisors and resolution authorities make such a determination and further provide guidance on the approach to consultation and exchange of information between supervisors and resolution authorities in such scenarios.

It is possible that under the SMFI, the BRRD, the Single Resolution Mechanism, the EBA guidelines mentioned above or any other future similar proposals (including the EC Capital Proposals), any new resolution powers given to the DNB, the SRB or another relevant authority could be used in such a way as to result in debt instruments of the Issuer, such as the Notes, absorbing losses or otherwise affecting the rights of Noteholders either in the course of any resolution of the Issuer or, prior thereto, at the point of non-viability.

The SMFI and BRRD could negatively affect the position of Noteholders and the credit rating attached to the Notes, in particular if and when any of the above proceedings would be commenced against the Issuer, since the application of any such legislation may affect the rights and effective remedies of the Noteholders as well as the market value of the Notes.

In addition, potential investors should refer to the risk factors entitled "*Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities under the BRRD*", "*Statutory loss absorption*" and "*Change of law*".

Change of law

The conditions of the Notes are based on Dutch law in effect as at the date of this Base Prospectus. No assurance can be given as to the impact of any possible judicial decision or change to Dutch, European or any other applicable laws, regulations or administrative practices (including, but not limited to, any such laws, regulations or practices relating to the tax treatment of the Notes) after the date of this Base Prospectus. Such changes in law may include, but are not limited to, the introduction of a variety of statutory resolution and loss-absorption tools which may affect the rights of holders of securities issued by the Issuer, including the Notes. Such tools may include the ability to write off or convert sums otherwise payable on such securities at a time when the Issuer is no longer considered viable by its regulator or upon the occurrence of another trigger (see the risk factors entitled "*Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities under the BRRD*" and "*Bank recovery and resolution regimes*" above for further details).

Statutory protections for creditors of Rabobank's branches

Rabobank may issue Notes under the Programme through Rabobank Australia Branch or Rabobank New Zealand Branch and pursuant to its other funding programmes it may issue other debt securities through its branches in other jurisdictions, including New York. Investors in any such Notes or other debt securities issued by Rabobank's branches may benefit from statutory protections in such jurisdictions, which include the ability of local regulators and authorities to ring fence, or take possession of, Rabobank's assets located in such jurisdiction for the benefit of the creditors of those branches in circumstances where Rabobank is placed in liquidation or there is reason to doubt Rabobank's ability to pay its creditors in full. Accordingly, in any bankruptcy, winding-up or liquidation of Rabobank in the Netherlands, creditors of Notes issued by Rabobank may not have access to any such assets until the claims of the creditors of Rabobank's branches have been satisfied.

Minimum Specified Denomination

In relation to any issue of bearer Notes which have denominations consisting of a minimum Specified Denomination plus one or more higher integral multiples of another smaller amount, it is possible that such Notes may be traded in amounts that are not integral multiples of such minimum Specified Denomination. Any such holding of Notes that is less than the minimum Specified Denomination may be illiquid and difficult to trade. In such a case, a Noteholder who, as a result of trading such amounts, holds an amount which is less than the minimum Specified Denomination in its account with the relevant clearing system at the relevant time may not receive a definitive bearer Note in respect of such holding (should Definitive Notes be printed) and would need to purchase a principal amount of Notes such that its holding amounts to a minimum Specified Denomination.

If Definitive Notes are issued, Noteholders should be aware that Definitive Notes that have a denomination which is not an integral multiple of the minimum Specified Denomination may be illiquid and difficult to trade.

Further, in respect of any debt securities (including the Notes) which are listed on Euronext Amsterdam and which have denominations consisting of a minimum specified denomination plus one or more higher integral multiples of another smaller amount, Euronext Amsterdam blocks transactions in any such securities below such minimum specified denomination. In addition, because of Euronext Amsterdam's current settlement mechanism, a trade order in such notes could result in the settlement of the transaction at Euronext Amsterdam below the minimum specified denomination (despite the order

having been placed at or above the minimum specified denomination). Consequently, and as long as such trading mechanism remains in place, if the Notes have denominations consisting of a minimum Specified Denomination plus one or more higher integral multiples of another smaller amount, parties that trade on Euronext Amsterdam could, as a result of any such trades, hold positions that cannot be divested on Euronext Amsterdam unless if, as a consequence of another trade or trades in such Notes, such investor acquires a position at or above the minimum Specified Denomination.

Conflicts of interest

The Issuer may appoint a Dealer as Calculation Agent in respect of an issuance of Notes under the Programme. In such a case the Calculation Agent is likely to be a member of an international financial group that is involved, in the ordinary course of its business, in a wide range of banking activities out of which conflicting interests may arise. Whilst such a Calculation Agent will, where relevant, have information barriers and procedures in place to manage conflicts of interest, it may in its other banking activities from time to time be engaged in transactions involving an index or related derivatives which may affect amounts receivable by Noteholders during the term and on the maturity of the Notes or the market price, liquidity or value of the Notes and which could be deemed to be adverse to the interests of the Noteholders.

Risk related to Notes denominated in Renminbi

Notes denominated in Renminbi ("**Renminbi Notes**") may be issued under the Programme, Renminbi Notes contain particular risks for potential investors.

Renminbi is not freely convertible. There are significant restrictions on remittance of Renminbi into and outside the PRC which may adversely affect the liquidity of Renminbi Notes

Renminbi is not freely convertible at present. The government of the PRC (the "**PRC Government**") continues to regulate conversion between Renminbi and foreign currencies, including the Hong Kong dollar, despite significant reduction in control by it in recent years over trade transactions involving import and export of goods and services as well as other frequent routine foreign exchange transactions. These transactions are known as current account items.

Remittance of Renminbi by foreign investors into the PRC for the purposes of capital account items, such as capital contributions, is generally only permitted upon obtaining specific approvals from, or completing specific registrations or filings with, the relevant authorities and is subject to a strict monitoring system. Regulations in the PRC on the remittance of Renminbi into the PRC for settlement of capital account items are developing gradually.

In respect of the Renminbi foreign direct investments ("**FDI**"), the People's Bank of China ("**PBoC**") promulgated the Administrative Measures on Renminbi Settlement of Foreign Direct Investment (the "**PBoC FDI Measures**") on 13 October 2011 as part of the PBoC's detailed Renminbi FDI accounts administration system. The system covers almost all aspects in relation to FDI, including capital injections, payments for the acquisition of PRC domestic enterprises, repatriation of dividends and other distributions, as well as Renminbi denominated cross-border loans. On 14 June 2012 PBoC issued a circular setting out the operational guidelines for FDI. Under the PBoC FDI Measures, special approval for FDI and shareholder loans from PBoC, which was previously required, is no longer necessary. In some cases however, post-event filing with PBoC is still necessary.

On 3 December 2013, the Ministry of Commerce of the PRC ("**MOFCOM**") promulgated the Circular on Issues in relation to Cross-border Renminbi Foreign Direct Investment (the "**MOFCOM Circular**"), which became effective on 1 January 2014, to further facilitate FDI by simplifying and streamlining the applicable regulatory framework. Pursuant to the MOFCOM Circular, the appropriate office of MOFCOM and/or its local counterparts will grant written approval for each FDI and specify "Renminbi Foreign Direct Investment" and the amount of capital contribution in the approval. Unlike previous MOFCOM regulations on FDI, the MOFCOM Circular removes the approval requirement for foreign investors who intend to change the currency of its existing capital contribution from a foreign currency to Renminbi. In addition, the

MOFCOM Circular also clearly prohibits the FDI funds from being used for any investment in securities and financial derivatives (except for investment in the PRC listed companies as strategic investors) or for entrustment loans in the PRC.

As the PBoC FDI Measures and the MOFCOM Circular are relatively new circulars, they will be subject to interpretation and application by the relevant authorities in the PRC.

There is no assurance that the PRC Government will continue to gradually liberalise control over cross-border remittance of Renminbi in the future, that any pilot schemes for Renminbi cross-border utilisation will not be discontinued or that new regulations in the PRC will not be promulgated in the future which have the effect of restricting or eliminating the remittance of Renminbi into or outside the PRC. In the event that funds cannot be repatriated outside the PRC in Renminbi, this may affect the overall availability of Renminbi outside the PRC and the ability of the Issuer to source Renminbi to finance its obligations under Notes denominated in Renminbi.

There is only limited availability of Renminbi outside the PRC, which may affect the liquidity of the Renminbi Notes and the Issuer's ability to source Renminbi outside the PRC to service Renminbi Notes

As a result of the restrictions by the PRC government on cross-border Renminbi fund flows, the availability of Renminbi outside of the PRC is limited. Since February 2004, in accordance with arrangements between the PRC central government and the Hong Kong government, licensed banks in Hong Kong may offer limited Renminbi-denominated banking services to Hong Kong residents and specified business customers. The PBoC has also established a Renminbi clearing and settlement system for participating banks in Hong Kong. On July 2010, further amendments were made to the Settlement Agreement on the Clearing of RMB Business (the "**Settlement Agreement**") between the PBoC and Bank of China (Hong Kong) Limited (the "**RMB Clearing Bank**") to further expand the scope of Renminbi business for participating banks in Hong Kong. Pursuant to the revised arrangements, all corporations are allowed to open Renminbi accounts in Hong Kong; there is no longer any limit on the ability of corporations to convert Renminbi; and there will no longer be any restriction on the transfer of Renminbi funds between different accounts in Hong Kong. In addition, the PBoC has now established Renminbi clearing and settlement systems with financial institutions in other major global financial centres (each also a "**RMB Clearing Bank**"), including London, Frankfurt and Singapore to further internationalise the Renminbi.

There are restrictions imposed by PBoC on Renminbi business participating banks in respect of cross-border Renminbi settlement, such as those relating to direct transactions with PRC enterprises. Furthermore, Renminbi business participating banks do not have direct Renminbi liquidity support from PBoC. The Renminbi Clearing Banks only have access to onshore liquidity support from PBoC for the purpose of squaring open positions of participating banks for limited types of transactions and are not obliged to square for participating banks any open positions resulting from other foreign exchange transactions or conversion services. In such cases, the participating banks will need to source Renminbi from outside the PRC to square such open positions.

Although it is expected that the offshore Renminbi market will continue to grow in depth and size, its growth is subject to many constraints as a result of PRC laws and regulations on foreign exchange. There is no assurance that new PRC regulations will not be promulgated or the settlement agreements will not be terminated or amended in the future which will have the effect of restricting availability of Renminbi outside the PRC. The limited availability of Renminbi outside the PRC may affect the liquidity of the Issuer's Renminbi Notes. To the extent the Issuer is required to source Renminbi in the offshore market to service Renminbi Notes, there is no assurance that the Issuer will be able to source such Renminbi on satisfactory terms, if at all.

Investment in the Renminbi Notes is subject to exchange rate risks and the Issuer may delay making payments of interest and principal, or make such payments in another currency in certain circumstances

The value of the Renminbi against the U.S. dollar and other foreign currencies fluctuates and is affected by changes in the PRC, by international political and economic conditions and by many other factors. All payments of interest and principal will be made with respect to the RMB Notes in Renminbi. As a result, the value of these Renminbi payments in U.S. dollars or other foreign currencies may vary with the prevailing exchange rates in the marketplace. If the value of Renminbi depreciates against the U.S. dollar or other foreign currencies, the value of investment in U.S. dollars or other applicable foreign currencies will decline. In August 2015, the PBoC changed the way it calculated the mid-point price of Renminbi against the US dollar, requiring the market-makers who submit for the PBoC's reference rates to consider the previous day's closing spot rate, foreign exchange demand and supply as well as changes in major currency rates. This change, and other changes such as widening the trading band that may be implemented, may increase volatility in the value of the Renminbi against foreign currencies. In addition, there may be tax consequences for investors as a result of any foreign currency gains resulting from any investment in Renminbi Notes.

In addition, although the Issuer's primary obligation is to make all payments of interest and principal or other amounts with respect to the Renminbi Notes in Renminbi, in certain circumstances, and if so specified, the terms of the Notes allow the Issuer to delay any such payment and/or make payment in another specified currency, all as provided for in more detail in the Notes (see Condition 10(i)). As a result, the value of these Renminbi payments may vary with the prevailing exchange rates in the marketplace.

Payments in respect of the Renminbi Notes will only be made to investors in the manner specified in the Renminbi Notes

All payments to investors in respect of the Renminbi Notes will be made solely (i) when Renminbi Notes are represented by a Global Note or a Global Certificate held with the common depository or common safekeeper, as the case may be, for Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear by transfer to a Renminbi bank account maintained in Hong Kong in accordance with the prevailing rules and regulations, or (ii) for so long as the Notes are in definitive form, by transfer to a Renminbi bank account maintained in Hong Kong in accordance with the prevailing rules and regulations. The Issuer cannot be required to make payment by any other means (including in any other currency or in bank notes, by cheque or draft or by transfer to a bank account in the PRC).

Risks related to payment of Notes in an Alternative Currency

The Issuer's primary obligation is to make all payments of interest and principal with respect to Notes in the relevant Specified Currency (or, in the case of Dual Currency Notes, the currency in which payment is otherwise to be made on such Notes). However, if so specified in the relevant Final Terms, in the event access to the Specified Currency becomes restricted to the extent that, by reason of a Original Currency Unavailability Event, it would be impossible, or in the opinion of the Alternative Currency Adjudication Agent, commercially impracticable for the Issuer and/or any of its affiliates to obtain a sufficient amount of the Original Currency in order to satisfy any payment obligation under the Notes in the Original Currency, the Issuer will be entitled to postpone payment by up to the Maximum Days of Postponement after the relevant payment date, and in certain circumstances, make any such payment in the relevant Alternative Currency in the manner set out in Condition 10(i) and the relevant Final Terms.

Risks related to the market generally

Set out below is a brief description of the principal market risks, including liquidity risk, exchange rate risk, interest rate risk and credit risk:

The secondary market generally

Notes may have no established trading market when issued and one may never develop. If a market does develop, it may not be very liquid. Therefore, investors may not be able to sell their Notes easily or at all or at prices that will provide them with a yield comparable to similar investments that have a developed secondary market. This is particularly the case for Notes that are especially sensitive to interest rate, currency or market risks, are designed for specific investment objectives or strategies, or have been structured to meet the investment requirements of limited categories of investors. These types of Notes generally would have a more limited secondary market and more price volatility than conventional debt securities. Illiquidity may have a severely adverse effect on the market value of Notes.

Notes issued under the Programme may or may not be listed on a stock exchange or regulated market. In cases where Notes are not listed, pricing information may be more difficult to obtain, and the liquidity and market prices of such Notes may be adversely affected.

If additional Notes are subsequently issued, the supply of such Notes in the market will increase and may cause the price at which the relevant Notes trade in the secondary market to decline significantly.

Exchange rate risks and exchange controls

The Issuer will pay principal and interest on the Notes in the Specified Currency. This presents certain risks relating to currency conversions if an investor's financial activities are denominated principally in a currency or currency unit (the "Investor's Currency") other than the Specified Currency. These include the risk that exchange rates may significantly change (including changes due to devaluation of the Specified Currency or revaluation of the Investor's Currency) and the risk that authorities with jurisdiction over the Investor's Currency may impose or modify exchange controls. An appreciation in the value of the Investor's Currency relative to the Specified Currency would decrease (i) the Investor's Currency-equivalent yield on the Notes, (ii) the Investor's Currency-equivalent value of the principal payable on the Notes and (iii) the Investor's Currency-equivalent market value of the Notes. If the Notes are denominated in a currency other than the currency of the country in which the Noteholder is resident, the Noteholder is exposed to the risk of fluctuations in the exchange rate between the two aforementioned currencies. The Noteholder may also be exposed to a foreign exchange risk if the reference obligation is denominated, or based on prices, in a currency other than the currency in which the relevant Note is denominated. Government and monetary authorities may impose (as some have done in the past) exchange controls that could adversely affect an applicable exchange rate. As a result, investors may receive less interest or principal than expected, or no interest or principal at all.

Interest rate risks

Investment in Fixed Rate Notes involves the risk that subsequent changes in market interest rates may adversely affect the value of the Fixed Rate Notes.

Credit ratings may not reflect all risks

One or more independent credit rating agencies may assign credit ratings to the Notes. The ratings may not reflect the potential impact of all risks related to structure, market, additional factors discussed above, and other factors that may affect the value of the Notes. In addition, any reduction in, or withdrawal of, the credit ratings of the Notes or deterioration in the capital market's perception of Rabobank Group's financial resilience following any such downgrade or withdrawal, could adversely affect the trading price of the Notes.

The credit ratings assigned to the Notes issued under the Programme are a reflection of Rabobank's credit status and, in no way, are a reflection of the potential impact of other factors discussed in this Base Prospectus, or any other factors, on the market value of the Notes. A rating reflects only the views of the relevant rating agency and is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold the Notes. Accordingly, prospective

investors should consult their own financial and legal advisers as to the risks entailed by an investment in such Notes and the suitability of such Notes in light of their particular circumstances.

Legal investment considerations may restrict certain investments

The investment activities of certain investors are subject to legal investment laws and regulations, or review or regulation by certain authorities. Each potential investor should consult its legal advisers to determine whether and to what extent (i) Notes are legal investments for it, (ii) Notes can be used as collateral for various types of borrowing and (iii) other restrictions apply to its purchase or pledge of any Notes. Financial institutions should consult their legal advisers or the appropriate regulators to determine the appropriate treatment of Notes under any applicable risk-based capital or similar rules.

PUBLIC OFFERS OF NON-EXEMPT PD NOTES IN THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AREA

Non-Exempt PD Notes may, subject as provided below, be offered in a Relevant Member State in circumstances where there is no exemption from the obligation under the Prospectus Directive to publish a prospectus. Any such offer is referred to in this Base Prospectus as a “**Public Offer**”. Notwithstanding the above, Rabobank intends to only issue Inverse Floating Rate Notes, Range Accrual Notes and CMS Linked Notes (other than CMS Linked Notes which specify the formula CMS(1), CMS(2), CMS(3), CMS(4), CMS(5), CMS(6), CMS(7) or CMS(8)), with minimum denominations of at least EUR 100,000 (or its equivalent in any other currency).

This Base Prospectus has been prepared on a basis that permits offers that are not made within an exemption from the requirement to publish a prospectus under Article 3.2 of the Prospectus Directive in Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom (together, the “**Public Offer Jurisdictions**”). Any person making or intending to make a Public Offer of Non-Exempt PD Notes in a Public Offer Jurisdiction on the basis of this Base Prospectus must do so only with the Issuer’s consent – see “*Consent given in accordance with Article 3.2 of the Prospectus Directive*” below.

If the Issuer intends to make or authorise any Public Offer of Non-Exempt PD Notes to be made in one or more Relevant Member States other than in a Public Offer Jurisdiction, it will prepare a supplement to this Base Prospectus specifying such Relevant Member State(s) and any additional information required by the Prospectus Directive in respect thereof. Such supplement will also set out provisions relating to the Issuer’s consent to use this Base Prospectus in connection with any such Public Offer.

Public Offers may be made by the Authorised Offerors in each of the Public Offer Jurisdictions to any person during the Offer Period. In other EEA countries and in all jurisdictions (including the Public Offer Jurisdictions) outside of the Offer Period, offers will only be made pursuant to an exemption under the Prospectus Directive, as implemented in such countries. All offers of the Notes will be made in compliance with all applicable laws and regulations.

Save as provided above, neither the Issuer nor any Dealer has authorised, nor do they authorise, the making of any Public Offer of Notes in circumstances in which an obligation arises for either the Issuer or any Dealer to publish or supplement a prospectus for such offer.

Consent given in accordance with Article 3.2 of the Prospectus Directive

In the context of any Public Offer of Notes, the Issuer accepts responsibility, in each of the Public Offer Jurisdictions, for the content of this Base Prospectus in relation to any person (an “**Investor**”) who purchases any Notes in a Public Offer made by a Dealer or an Authorised Offeror (as defined below), where that offer is made during the Offer Period (as defined below).

Except in the circumstances described below, the Issuer has not authorised the making of any offer by any offeror and the Issuer has not consented to the use of this Base Prospectus by any other person in connection with any offer of the Notes in any jurisdiction. Any offer made without the consent of the Issuer is unauthorised and neither the Issuer nor, for the avoidance of doubt, any of the Dealers accepts any responsibility or liability in relation to such offer or for the actions of the persons making any such unauthorised offer.

If, in the context of a Public Offer, an Investor is offered Notes by a person which is not an Authorised Offeror, the Investor should check with such person whether anyone is responsible for this Base Prospectus for the purpose of the relevant Public Offer and, if so, who that person is. If an Investor is in any doubt about whether it can rely on this Base Prospectus and/or who is responsible for its contents, the Investor should take legal advice.

Consent

The Issuer consents and (in connection with paragraph (D) below) offers to grant its consent, to the use of this Base Prospectus (as supplemented at the relevant time, if applicable) in connection with any Public Offer of a Tranche of Notes in the Public Offer Jurisdictions specified in the relevant Final Terms during the Offer Period specified in the relevant Final Terms by:

Specific consent

- (A) the Dealer or Managers specified in the relevant Final Terms;
- (B) any financial intermediaries specified in the relevant Final Terms;
- (C) any other financial intermediary appointed after the date of the relevant Final Terms and whose name is published on the website of the Issuer (www.rabobank.com) and identified as an Authorised Offeror in respect of the relevant Public Offer; and

General consent

- (D) if General Consent is specified in the relevant Final Terms as applicable, any other financial intermediary which (a) is authorised to make such offers under the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive; and (b) accepts such offer by publishing on its website the following statement (with the information in square brackets duly completed with the relevant information) (the “**Acceptance Statement**”):

*“We, [specify name of financial intermediary], refer to the offer of [specify title of Notes] (the “**Notes**”) described in the Final Terms dated [specify date] (the “**Final Terms**”) published by Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A. [[Australia]/[New Zealand] Branch] (the “**Issuer**”). In consideration of the Issuer offering to grant its consent to our use of the Base Prospectus (as defined in the Final Terms) in connection with the offer of the Notes in [Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom] during the Offer Period in accordance with the Authorised Offeror Terms (as specified in the Base Prospectus), we accept the offer by the Issuer. We confirm that we are authorised under the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive to make, and are using the Base Prospectus in connection with, the Public Offer accordingly. Terms used herein and otherwise not defined shall have the same meaning as given to such terms in the Base Prospectus.”*

The “**Authorised Offeror Terms**”, being the terms to which the relevant financial intermediary agrees in connection with using the Base Prospectus, are that the relevant financial intermediary:

- (I) will, and it agrees, represents, warrants and undertakes for the benefit of the Issuer and the relevant Dealer that it will, at all times in connection with the relevant Public Offer:
 - (a) act in accordance with, and be solely responsible for complying with, all applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidance of any applicable regulatory bodies (the “**Rules**”) from time to time including, without limitation, Rules relating to both the appropriateness or suitability of any investment in the Non-Exempt PD Notes by any person and disclosure to any potential Investor, and will immediately inform the Issuer and the relevant Dealer if at any time such financial intermediary becomes aware or suspects that it is or may be in violation of any Rules and take all appropriate steps to remedy such violation and comply with such Rules in all respects;
 - (b) comply with the restrictions set out under “*Plan of Distribution*” in this Base Prospectus which would apply as if it were a Dealer;
 - (c) ensure that any fee (and any other commissions or benefits of any kind) received or paid by that financial intermediary in relation to the offer or sale of the Non-Exempt

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PD Notes does not violate the Rules and, to the extent required by the Rules, is fully and clearly disclosed to Investors or potential Investors;

- (d) hold all licences, consents, approvals and permissions required in connection with solicitation of interest in, or offers or sales of, the Non-Exempt PD Notes under the Rules;
- (e) comply with applicable anti-money laundering, anti-bribery, anti-corruption and “know your client” Rules (including, without limitation, taking appropriate steps, in compliance with such Rules, to establish and document the identity of each potential Investor prior to initial investment in any Non-Exempt PD Notes by the Investor), and will not permit any application for Non-Exempt PD Notes in circumstances where the financial intermediary has any suspicions as to the source of the application moneys;
- (f) retain Investor identification records for at least the minimum period required under applicable Rules, and shall, if so requested, make such records available to the relevant Dealer and the Issuer or directly to the appropriate authorities with jurisdiction over the Issuer and/or the relevant Dealer in order to enable the Issuer and/or the relevant Dealer to comply with anti-money laundering, anti-bribery, anti-corruption and “know your client” Rules applying to the Issuer and/or the relevant Dealer;
- (g) not, directly or indirectly, cause the Issuer or the relevant Dealer to breach any Rule or subject the Issuer or the relevant Dealer to any requirement to obtain or make any filing, authorisation or consent in any jurisdiction;
- (h) immediately give notice to the Issuer and the relevant Dealer if at any time it becomes aware or suspects that it is or may be in violation of any Rules or the terms of this sub-paragraph, and takes all appropriate steps to remedy such violation and comply with such Rules and this sub-paragraph in all respects;
- (i) not give any information other than that contained in this Base Prospectus (as may be amended or supplemented by the Issuer from time to time) or make any representation in connection with the offering or sale of, or the solicitation of interest in, the Notes;
- (j) ensure that no holder of Non-Exempt PD Notes or potential Investor in Non-Exempt PD Notes shall become an indirect or direct client of the Issuer or the relevant Dealer for the purposes of any applicable Rules from time to time, and, to the extent that any client obligations are created by the relevant financial intermediary under any applicable Rules, then such financial intermediary shall perform any such obligations so arising;
- (k) cooperate with the Issuer and the relevant Dealer in providing such information (including, without limitation, documents and records maintained pursuant to paragraph (f) above) upon written request from the Issuer or the relevant Dealer as is available to such financial intermediary or which is within its power and control from time to time, together with such further assistance as is reasonably requested by the Issuer or the relevant Dealer:
 - (i) in connection with any request or investigation by the AFM and/or any relevant regulator of competent jurisdiction in relation to the Non-Exempt PD Notes, the Issuer or the relevant Dealer; and/or
 - (ii) in connection with any complaints received by the Issuer and/or the relevant Dealer relating to the Issuer and/or the relevant Dealer or another Authorised Offeror, including, without limitation, complaints as defined in rules published

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by the AFM and/or any relevant regulator of competent jurisdiction from time to time; and/or

- (iii) which the Issuer or the relevant Dealer may reasonably require from time to time in relation to the Non-Exempt PD Notes and/or as to allow the Issuer or the relevant Dealer fully to comply within its own legal, tax and regulatory requirements,

in each case, as soon as is reasonably practicable and, in any event, within any time frame set by any such regulator or regulatory process;

- (l) during the period of the initial offering of the Non-Exempt PD Notes: (i) only sell the Non-Exempt PD Notes at the Issue Price specified in the relevant Final Terms (unless otherwise agreed with the relevant Dealer); (ii) only sell the Non-Exempt PD Notes for settlement on the Issue Date specified in the relevant Final Terms; (iii) not appoint any sub-distributors (unless otherwise agreed with the relevant Dealer and the Issuer); (iv) not pay any fee or remuneration or commissions or benefits to any third parties in relation to the offering or sale of the Non-Exempt PD Notes (unless otherwise agreed with the relevant Dealer); and (v) comply with such other rules of conduct as may be reasonably required and specified by the relevant Dealer;
- (m) either (i) obtain from each potential Investor an executed application for the Non-Exempt PD Notes, or (ii) keep a record of all requests such financial intermediary (x) makes for its discretionary management clients, (y) receives from its advisory clients and (z) receives from its execution-only clients, in each case, prior to making any order for the Non-Exempt PD Notes on their behalf, and, in each case, maintain the same on its files for so long as is required by any applicable Rules;
- (n) comply with the conditions to the consent referred to under “Common conditions to consent” below and any further requirements relevant to the Public Offer as specified in the relevant Final Terms;
- (o) make available to each potential Investor in the Non-Exempt PD Notes the Base Prospectus (as supplemented as at the relevant time, if applicable), the relevant Final Terms and any applicable information booklet provided by the Issuer for such purpose, and not convey or publish any information that is not contained in or entirely consistent with this Base Prospectus (as supplemented as at the relevant time, if applicable) and the relevant Final Terms; and
- (p) if it conveys or publishes any communication (other than the Base Prospectus or any other materials provided to such financial intermediary by or on behalf of the Issuer for the purposes of the relevant Public Offer) in connection with the relevant Public Offer, it will ensure that such communication (i) is fair, clear and not misleading and complies with the Rules, (ii) states that such financial intermediary has provided such communication independently of the Issuer, that such financial intermediary is solely responsible for such communication and that none of the Issuer nor the relevant Dealer accepts any responsibility for such communication and (iii) does not, without the prior written consent of the Issuer or the relevant Dealer (as applicable), use the legal or publicity names of the Issuer or, respectively, the relevant Dealer or any other name, brand or logo registered by an entity within their respective groups or any material over which any such entity retains a proprietary interest, except to describe the Issuer as issuer of the relevant Non-Exempt PD Notes on the basis set out in this Base Prospectus;

- (II) agrees and undertakes to indemnify each of the Issuer and the relevant Dealer (in each case, on behalf of such entity and its respective directors, officers, employees, agents, affiliates and controlling persons) against any losses, liabilities, costs, claims, charges, expenses, actions or demands (including reasonable costs of investigation and any defence raised thereto and counsel's fees and disbursements associated with any such investigation or defence) which any of them may incur or which may be made against any of them arising out of or in relation to, or in connection with, any breach of any of the foregoing agreements, representations, warranties or undertakings by such financial intermediary, including (without limitation) any unauthorised action by such financial intermediary or failure by such financial intermediary to observe any of the above restrictions or requirements or the making by such financial intermediary of any unauthorised representation or the giving or use by it of any information which has not been authorised for such purposes by the Issuer or the relevant Dealer; and
- (III) agrees and accepts that:
- (a) the contract between the Issuer and the financial intermediary formed upon acceptance by the financial intermediary of the Issuer's offer to use the Base Prospectus with its consent in connection with the relevant Public Offer (the "Authorised Offeror Contract"), and any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with the Authorised Offeror Contract, shall be governed by, and construed in accordance with, the laws of the Netherlands;
 - (b) subject to (c) below, the competent courts of Amsterdam, the Netherlands have exclusive jurisdiction to settle any dispute arising out of or in connection with the Authorised Offeror Contract (including any dispute relating to any non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with the Authorised Offeror Contract) (a "Dispute") and the Issuer and the financial intermediary submit to the exclusive jurisdiction of such courts;
 - (c) for the purposes of (III)(b) and (d), the financial intermediary waives any objection to the competent courts of Amsterdam, the Netherlands on the grounds that they are an inconvenient or inappropriate forum to settle any dispute; and
 - (d) to the extent allowed by law, the Issuer and each relevant Dealer may, in respect of any Dispute or Disputes, take (i) proceedings in any other court with jurisdiction; and (ii) concurrent proceedings in any number of jurisdictions.

The financial intermediaries referred to in paragraphs (B), (C) and (D) above are together referred to herein as the "**Authorised Offerors**".

Any Authorised Offeror falling within paragraph (D) above who wishes to use this Base Prospectus in connection with a Public Offer as set out above is required, for the duration of the relevant Offer Period, to publish on its website the Acceptance Statement.

The consent referred to above relates to Offer Periods occurring within 12 months from the date of this Base Prospectus.

Common conditions to consent

The conditions to the Issuer's consent to use this Base Prospectus in the context of the relevant Public Offer are (in addition to the conditions described in paragraph (D) above if Part B of the relevant Final Terms specifies "General Consent" as "Applicable") that such consent:

- (a) is only valid in respect of the relevant Tranche of Non-Exempt PD Notes;

- (b) is only valid during the Offer Period specified in the relevant Final Terms; and
- (c) only extends to the use of this Base Prospectus to make Public Offers of the relevant Tranche of Non-Exempt PD Notes in one or more of Belgium, France, Germany, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom, as specified in the relevant Final Terms.

The consent referred to above relates to Offer Periods (if any) occurring within 12 months from the date of this Base Prospectus.

ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN INVESTORS AND AUTHORISED OFFERORS

AN INVESTOR INTENDING TO PURCHASE OR PURCHASING ANY NON-EXEMPT PD NOTES IN A PUBLIC OFFER FROM AN AUTHORISED OFFEROR OTHER THAN THE ISSUER WILL DO SO, AND OFFERS AND SALES OF SUCH NON-EXEMPT PD NOTES TO AN INVESTOR BY SUCH AUTHORISED OFFEROR WILL BE MADE, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE OFFER IN PLACE BETWEEN SUCH AUTHORISED OFFEROR AND SUCH INVESTOR INCLUDING ARRANGEMENTS IN RELATION TO PRICE, ALLOCATIONS, EXPENSES AND SETTLEMENT. THE ISSUER WILL NOT BE A PARTY TO ANY SUCH ARRANGEMENTS WITH SUCH INVESTORS IN CONNECTION WITH THE PUBLIC OFFER OR SALE OF THE NON-EXEMPT PD NOTES CONCERNED AND, ACCORDINGLY, THIS BASE PROSPECTUS AND ANY FINAL TERMS WILL NOT CONTAIN SUCH INFORMATION. THE INVESTOR MUST LOOK TO THE RELEVANT AUTHORISED OFFEROR AT THE TIME OF SUCH OFFER FOR THE PROVISION OF SUCH INFORMATION AND THE AUTHORISED OFFEROR WILL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR SUCH INFORMATION. NEITHER THE ISSUER NOR ANY DEALER (EXCEPT WHERE SUCH DEALER IS THE RELEVANT AUTHORISED OFFEROR) HAS ANY RESPONSIBILITY OR LIABILITY TO AN INVESTOR IN RESPECT OF THE INFORMATION DESCRIBED ABOVE.

Public Offers: Issue Price and Offer Price

Non-Exempt PD Notes to be offered pursuant to a Public Offer will be issued by the Issuer at the Issue Price specified in the relevant Final Terms. The Issue Price will be determined by the Issuer in consultation with the relevant Dealer at the time of the relevant Public Offer and will depend, amongst other things, on the interest rate applicable to the Non-Exempt PD Notes and prevailing market conditions at that time. The offer price of such Non-Exempt PD Notes will be the Issue Price or such other price as may be agreed between an Investor and the Authorised Offeror making the offer of the Non-Exempt PD Notes to such Investor. The Issuer will not be party to arrangements between an Investor and an Authorised Offeror, and the Investor will need to look to the relevant Authorised Offeror to confirm the price at which such Authorised Offeror is offering the Non-Exempt PD Notes to such Investor.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

This Base Prospectus is to be read in conjunction with the relevant Final Terms and the following documents which have been previously published or are published simultaneously with this Base Prospectus and that have been approved by the AFM or filed with it and shall be incorporated in, and form part of, this Base Prospectus:

- (a) the articles of association of Rabobank, last amended on 31 December 2015, effective from 1 January 2016;
- (b) the Terms and Conditions of the Rabobank Global Medium-Term Note programmes for which the respective Offering Circulars are dated 14 May 2007, 13 May 2008, 8 May 2009, 6 May 2010 and for which the respective Base Prospectuses are dated 6 May 2011, 9 May 2012, 8 May 2013, 7 May 2014, 7 May 2015 and 10 May 2016;
- (c) the audited consolidated financial statements of Rabobank Group for the years ended 31 December 2014, 2015 and 2016 (in each case, together with the independent auditor's reports thereon and explanatory notes thereto);
- (d) the audited unconsolidated financial statements of Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A. for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 2016 (in each case, together with the independent auditor's reports thereon and explanatory notes thereto); and
- (e) the audited unconsolidated financial statements of Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A. for the year ended 31 December 2014 (together with the independent auditor's report thereon and explanatory notes thereto),

save that any statement contained in this Base Prospectus or in any of the documents incorporated by reference in, and forming part of, this Base Prospectus shall be modified or superseded for the purpose of this Base Prospectus to the extent that a statement contained in any document which is subsequently incorporated by reference herein by way of a supplement prepared in accordance with Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive modifies or supersedes such statement.

The Issuer will provide, without charge, to each person to whom a copy of this Base Prospectus is delivered, a copy of the documents incorporated herein by reference unless such documents have been modified or superseded as specified above, in which case the modified or superseding version of such document will be provided. Such documents may be obtained (i) from the Issuer at its registered office set out at the end of this Base Prospectus, (ii) by telephoning the Issuer on +31 (0)30 2160000 or (iii) from the Issuer's website at www.rabobank.com/en/investors/funding/funding-programmes/index.html. In addition, such documents will be available, without charge, from the principal office of Rabobank (as Euronext Amsterdam Listing Agent) in the Netherlands for Notes listed on Euronext Amsterdam and from the principal office of the Arranger in England and of the Paying Agent in Luxembourg.

Except as set forth above and as otherwise specified herein, the contents of websites referenced in this Base Prospectus do not form any part of this Base Prospectus.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROSPECTUS

The Issuer has given an undertaking to the Dealers that, if at any time during the duration of the Programme there is a significant new factor, material mistake or inaccuracy relating to information contained in this Base Prospectus which is capable of affecting an assessment by investors of the assets and liabilities, financial position, profits and losses and prospects of the Issuer and the rights attaching to the Notes, the Issuer shall prepare and publish an amendment or supplement to this Base Prospectus or a replacement prospectus for use in connection with any subsequent offering of the Notes and shall supply to each Dealer such number of copies of such supplement hereto as such Dealer may reasonably request.

From time to time, the credit rating agencies may revise their ratings of the Issuer or the Issuer's securities or the outlooks on these ratings. Unless required by applicable law, the Issuer may not prepare a supplement to this Base Prospectus or publish a new prospectus for use in connection with any subsequent offer of the Notes in the event that one or more of these credit rating agencies revise their rating or their outlook on the ratings of the Issuer or the Issuer's securities.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

Responsibility statement

Rabobank (the “**Responsible Person**”) accepts responsibility for the information contained in this Base Prospectus and the Final Terms for each Tranche of Notes issued under the Programme. To the best of the knowledge and belief of the Responsible Person (which has taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case), the information contained in this Base Prospectus is in accordance with the facts and does not omit anything likely to affect the import of such information.

Where information has been sourced from a third party, this information has been accurately reproduced and, as far as the Responsible Person is aware and is able to ascertain from information published by that third party, no facts have been omitted which would render the reproduced information inaccurate or misleading.

Available information under Rule 144A

Rabobank has agreed that, for so long as any Notes issued by it are “restricted securities” within the meaning of Rule 144(a)(3) under the Securities Act, it will, during any period in which it is neither subject to section 13 or 15(d) of the Exchange Act nor exempt from reporting pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) thereunder, provide to any holder or beneficial owner of such restricted securities or to any prospective purchaser of such restricted securities designated by such holder or beneficial owner upon the request of such holder, beneficial owner or prospective purchaser, the information required to be provided by Rule 144A(d)(4) under the Securities Act. Rabobank is not, nor does it intend to become, a reporting company under section 13 or section 15(d) of the Exchange Act. Any such request for information should be directed to Rabobank at its office set out at the end of this Base Prospectus.

Enforceability of Judgements

Rabobank is a bank organised under the laws of the Netherlands. All or a substantial portion of the assets of Rabobank and a majority of its directors and executive officers are located outside the United States. As a result, it may not be possible for investors to effect service of process within the United States upon such persons or to enforce against any of them or Rabobank judgements obtained in United States courts, including judgments predicated upon the civil liability provisions of the securities laws of the United States or any State or territory within the United States.

Presentation of financial information

The audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended 31 December 2014, 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2016 incorporated by reference in this Base Prospectus have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the EU pursuant to EU Regulation No 1606/2002 (IFRS) and comply with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. The corresponding summary figures have been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016.

Change in accounting policies and presentation

As a result of changes in accounting policies and presentation, certain figures for Rabobank Group for the year ended 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014 in this Base Prospectus have been restated. See Rabobank Group audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015, under note 2.1 “Other changes in accounting principles and presentation” for further information.

Key performance indicators and non-IFRS measures

This Base Prospectus presents certain financial measures that are not measures defined under IFRS, including operating results. These non-IFRS financial measures are not measures of financial performance under IFRS and should not be considered as a replacement for any IFRS financial measure. In addition, such measures, as defined by Rabobank Group, may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures used by other companies, because the above-mentioned non-IFRS financial measures are not defined under IFRS, other companies may calculate them in a different manner than Rabobank Group which limits their usefulness as comparative measures. Rabobank Group believes that these non-IFRS measures are important to understand Rabobank Group's performance and capital position.

This Base Prospectus also presents certain financial measures that are not measures defined under EU IFRS, including regulatory capital, risk-weighted assets and underlying results. As of 2014, capital metrics and risk exposures are reported under the Basel III framework. Comparative figures for 2013 are reported according to Basel II. Where applicable, pro forma figures are provided for comparative purposes.

Rounding and negative amounts

Certain figures contained in this Base Prospectus, including financial information, have been rounded. Accordingly, in certain instances the sum of the numbers in the text or a column or a row in tables contained in this Base Prospectus may not conform exactly to the total figure given for that column or row.

In tables, negative amounts are shown between brackets. Otherwise, negative amounts are shown by “-” or “negative” before the amount.

Forward-looking statements

This Base Prospectus includes “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of section 27A of the Securities Act and section 21E of the Exchange Act. All statements other than statements of historical facts included in this Base Prospectus, including, without limitation, those regarding the Issuer's financial position, business strategy, plans and objectives of management for future operations (including development plans and objectives relating to the Issuer's products), are forward-looking statements.

Such forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of the Issuer or industry results to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements are based on numerous assumptions regarding the Issuer's present and future business strategies and the environment in which the Issuer will operate in the future.

Important factors that could cause the Issuer's actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements include, among others, changes or downturns in the Dutch economy or the economies in other countries in which the Issuer conducts business, the impact of fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and interest rates and the impact of future regulatory requirements. Additional factors that could cause actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially include, but are not limited to, those discussed under “*Risk Factors*”.

These forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this Base Prospectus. Other than as required by law or the rules and regulations of the relevant stock exchange, the Issuer expressly disclaims any obligation or undertaking to release publicly any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statement contained herein to reflect any change in the Issuer's expectations with regard thereto or any change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based.

Special considerations

Index Linked Notes are not in any way sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by the Index Sponsor and the Index Sponsor makes no warranty or representation whatsoever, express or implied, either as to the results to be obtained from the use of the Index and/or the figure at which the Index stands at any

particular time on any particular day or otherwise. Each Index is calculated by a third party independent from the Issuer and, therefore, the Issuer will not accept any liability for any act or failure to act by the relevant Index Sponsor in connection with, among other things, the calculation, adjustment, maintenance or cancellation of the Index.

Equity Linked Notes are not in any way sponsored, endorsed, sold or promoted by the issuer of the Underlying Securities and the issuer of the Underlying Securities makes no warranty or representation whatsoever, express or implied, as to the future performance of the Underlying Securities.

With respect to FX Linked Notes, the Issuer makes no warranty or representation whatsoever, express or implied, as to the future performance of the relevant currency rate(s) or the value or level derived from a formula or index relating to one or more currency rate(s) or a combination thereof.

The Issuer, including its branches and any group company, is acting solely in the capacity of an arm's length contractual counterparty and not as a purchaser's financial adviser or fiduciary in any transaction unless the Issuer has agreed to do so in writing.

A prospective purchaser may not rely on the Issuer, the Dealers or any of their respective affiliates in connection with its determination as to the legality of its acquisition of the Notes or as to the other matters referred to above and none of the Issuer nor the Dealers nor any of their respective affiliates has or assumes responsibility for the lawfulness of the acquisition of the Notes by a prospective purchaser of the Notes, whether under the laws of the jurisdiction of its incorporation or the jurisdiction in which it operates (if different), or for compliance by that prospective purchaser with any law, regulation or regulatory policy applicable to it.

OVERVIEW OF THE PROGRAMME

The following overview does not purport to be complete and is taken from, and is qualified in its entirety by, the remainder of this Base Prospectus and, in relation to the terms and conditions of any particular Tranche of Notes, the relevant Final Terms. Words and expressions defined in the “Terms and Conditions of the Notes” shall have the same meanings in this overview. The Issuer may agree with any Dealer that Notes may be issued in a form other than that contemplated in the “Terms and Conditions of the Notes” in which event (in the case of PD Notes only) a supplement to this Base Prospectus or new Base Prospectus, if appropriate, will be made available which will describe the effect of the agreement reached in relation to such Notes.

Issuers:	Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A. Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A. Australia Branch Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A. New Zealand Branch
Description:	Global Medium-Term Note Programme
Date:	10 May 2017
Size:	Up to EUR 160,000,000,000 (or the equivalent in other currencies at the date of issue) aggregate nominal amount of Notes outstanding at any one time.
Use of Proceeds:	<p>The net proceeds from the issues of the Notes will be used by the Issuer in connection with its banking business, unless otherwise specified in the relevant Final Terms with respect to a specific Tranche of Notes.</p> <p>If so specified in the relevant Final Terms, the proceeds of any Green Bond may be used to allocate funds to a loan portfolio of new and ongoing renewable energy projects (wind and solar) in accordance with certain prescribed eligibility criteria.</p> <p>If so specified in the relevant Final Terms, the proceeds of any Sustainability Bond may be used to allocate funds to a loan portfolio of existing and/or future loans to small and medium-sized enterprises with selected sustainability certifications on products, processes or buildings in accordance with certain prescribed eligibility criteria.</p>
Arranger:	Credit Suisse Securities (Europe) Limited
Dealers:	Barclays Bank PLC Citigroup Global Markets Limited Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A. (in its capacity as Dealer) Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank Credit Suisse Securities (Europe) Limited Daiwa Capital Markets Europe Limited Goldman Sachs International HSBC Bank plc J.P. Morgan Securities plc Merrill Lynch International Mizuho International plc Morgan Stanley & Co. International plc Nomura International plc RBC Europe Limited

The Toronto-Dominion Bank
UBS Limited

The Issuer may from time to time terminate the appointment of any Dealer under the Programme or appoint additional dealers either in respect of one or more Tranches or in respect of the whole Programme. References in this Base Prospectus to “**Permanent Dealers**” are to the persons listed above as Dealers and to such additional persons that are appointed as dealers in respect of the whole Programme (and whose appointment has not been terminated) and references to “**Dealers**” are to all Permanent Dealers and all persons appointed as a dealer in respect of one or more Tranches.

Fiscal Agent:

Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch

Method of Issue:

The Notes will be issued on a syndicated or non-syndicated basis. The Notes will be issued in Series having one or more issue dates and on terms otherwise identical (or identical other than in respect of the first payment of interest), the Notes of each Series being intended to be interchangeable with all other Notes of that Series. Each Series may be issued in Tranches on the same or different issue dates. The specifics of each Tranche (which will be supplemented, where necessary, with supplemental terms and conditions and, save in respect of the issue date, issue price, first interest payment date and nominal amount, will be identical to the terms of other Tranches of the same Series) will be set out in the relevant Final Terms.

Issue Price:

Notes may be issued at their nominal amount or at a discount or premium to their nominal amount. Partly Paid Notes may be issued, the issue price of which will be payable in two or more instalments.

Form of Notes:

The Notes may be issued in bearer form only, in bearer form exchangeable for Registered Notes, or in registered form only. Each Tranche of Bearer Notes and Exchangeable Bearer Notes will initially be represented by a temporary Global Note, without interest coupons, which will be deposited on the issue date with (i) a Common Depositary on behalf of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg in the case of a temporary Global Note which is in CGN form and (ii) a Common Safekeeper for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg or otherwise delivered as agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer in the case of a temporary Global Note which is in NGN form. No interest will be payable in respect of a temporary Global Note, except as described under “Summary of Provisions Relating to the Notes while in Global Form”. Interests in a temporary Global Note will be exchangeable for interests in a permanent Global Note or, if so stated in the relevant Final Terms, for Definitive Notes, after the date falling 40 days after the completion of the distribution of the Tranche as certified in writing by the relevant Dealer upon certification as to non-U.S. beneficial ownership. Interests in a permanent Global Note will be exchangeable for Definitive Notes in bearer form or (in the case of Exchangeable Bearer Notes) registered form as described under “Summary of Provisions Relating to the Notes while in Global Form”. Only Rabobank may issue Bearer Notes in NGN form.

Registered Notes will be represented by Certificates, one Certificate being issued in respect of each Noteholder's entire holding of Registered Notes of one Series and may be represented by a Global Certificate. Unrestricted Notes in registered form will initially be represented by an Unrestricted Global Certificate, without interest coupons, which may be deposited on the issue date (i) in the case of a Tranche intended to be cleared through Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg, with (a) (in respect of Global Certificates which are not held under the NSS) a Common Depositary on behalf of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg or (b) (in respect of Global Certificates which are held under the NSS), a Common Safekeeper for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg or (ii) in the case of a Tranche intended to be cleared through a clearing system other than or in addition to Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or DTC or delivered outside a clearing system, as agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer. Restricted Notes in registered form will initially be represented by a Restricted Global Certificate, without interest coupons, which may be deposited on the issue date either (a) (in respect of Global Certificates which are not held under the NSS) with a Common Depositary on behalf of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg or (b) (in respect of Global Certificates which are held under the NSS) a Common Safekeeper for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg or (ii) with a custodian for, and registered in the name of Cede & Co. as nominee for, DTC. Only Rabobank may issue Notes which are offered and sold in the United States to "qualified institutional buyers" pursuant to Rule 144A and are issued as Restricted Notes or Notes represented by a Restricted Global Certificate.

Beneficial interests in Global Certificates held by Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or DTC will be shown on, and transfers thereof will be effected only through, records maintained by Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or DTC and their participants. See "*Clearing and Settlement*".

The provisions governing the exchange of interests in a Global Note for another Global Note and Definitive Notes and the exchange of interests in each Global Certificate for individual Certificates are described in "*Summary of Provisions Relating to the Notes while in Global Form*".

Each Series of SIS Notes will be represented by a permanent Global Note (the "**Swiss Permanent Global Note**").

Clearing Systems:

In respect of Notes other than SIS Notes, Clearstream, Luxembourg, Euroclear, DTC and, in relation to any Tranche, such other clearing system as may be agreed between the Issuer, the Fiscal Agent and the relevant Dealer. SIS Notes will be cleared through SIX SIS Ltd.

Initial Delivery of Notes:

On or before the issue date for each Tranche, if the relevant Global Note representing Bearer Notes or Exchangeable Bearer Notes is an NGN or the relevant Global Certificate is held under the NSS, the Global Note or Global Certificate will be delivered to a Common Safekeeper for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg. On or before the Issue Date for each Tranche, if the relevant Global Note representing Bearer Notes or Exchangeable Bearer Notes is a CGN or the Global Certificate

representing Registered Notes is not held under the NSS, such Global Note or Global Certificate may (or, in the case of Notes to be listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, shall) be deposited with a Common Depository for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg. Global Notes or Global Certificates relating to Notes that are not listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange may also be deposited with any other clearing system or may be delivered outside any clearing system, provided that the method of such delivery has been agreed in advance by the Issuer, the Fiscal Agent and the relevant Dealer. Registered Notes that are to be credited to one or more clearing systems on issue will be registered in the name of nominees or a common nominee for such clearing systems.

In the case of SIS Notes, the Swiss Permanent Global Note shall be deposited by the Issuing and Principal Swiss Paying Agent with SIX SIS Ltd or any other intermediary in Switzerland recognised for such purposes by SIX Swiss Exchange Ltd (SIX SIS Ltd or any such other intermediary, the “**Intermediary**”). Once the Swiss Permanent Global Note is deposited with the Intermediary and entered into the accounts of one or more participants of the Intermediary, the SIS Notes will constitute intermediated securities (*Bucheffekten*) in accordance with the provisions of the Swiss Federal Intermediated Securities Act (*Bucheffektengesetz*).

- Currencies:** Subject to compliance with all relevant laws, regulations and directives, Notes may be issued in any currency agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealers, except that, at the date hereof, only Rabobank may issue Notes denominated in Sterling.
- Maturities:** Subject to compliance with all relevant laws, regulations and directives, Notes may be issued with any maturity between seven days and perpetuity.
- Denomination:** Definitive Notes will be in such denominations as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms, save that individual Certificates will only be available, in the case of Notes initially represented by a Restricted Global Certificate and sold pursuant to Rule 144A, in amounts of U.S.\$100,000 (or its equivalent rounded upwards as agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s)), or higher integral multiples of U.S.\$1,000, in certain limited circumstances described in “Summary of Provisions Relating to the Notes while in Global Form” and “Clearing and Settlement”.
- Fixed Rate Notes:** Fixed interest will be payable in arrear on the date or dates in each year specified in the relevant Final Terms.
- Variable Rate Notes:** Variable Rate Notes will bear fixed rate, floating rate, CMS-linked, range accrual rate and/or inverse floating rate interest payable on the date or dates in each year specified in the relevant Final Terms.
- Floating Rate Notes:** Floating Rate Notes will bear interest determined separately for each Series as follows: (a) on the same basis as the floating rate under a notional interest rate swap transaction in the relevant Specified Currency governed by an agreement incorporating the 2006 ISDA Definitions published by the International Swaps and Derivatives

Association, Inc. (the “ISDA Rate”) or (b) by reference to LIBOR, LIBID, LIMEAN, GBP-ISDA-Swap Rate, EURIBOR, EONIA, STIBOR, CNH HIBOR, EUR-ISDA-EURIBOR-Swap Rate, JPY-ISDA-Swap Rate or USD-ISDA-Swap Rate (or, in the case of Exempt Notes only, such other benchmark as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms) or as adjusted for any applicable margin or (c) in the case of Exempt Notes only, using any other method of determination as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms. Interest periods will be specified in the relevant Final Terms.

In the case of Notes where the Rate of Interest is determined based upon an ISDA Rate, where the relevant Floating Rate Option is not available or cannot be determined in the manner provided in the 2006 ISDA Definitions, the Floating Rate Option shall be determined by reference to, amongst others, an alternative Floating Rate Option, an alternative screen page, quotes from a specified number of reference banks and/or as otherwise commercially agreed between the relevant parties, in each case in accordance with the detailed procedures set out in the 2006 ISDA Definitions.

Floating Rate Notes may also have a maximum interest rate and/or a minimum interest rate.

**Inverse Floating Rate
Notes:**

Inverse Floating Rate Notes bear interest (if any) at a rate determined by reference to a floating rate (determined in accordance with (a), (b) or (in the case of Exempt Notes only) (c) of “Floating Rate Notes” above) or the mathematical sum of or difference between two such floating rates (the “Inverse Rate”), and may be subject to a minimum amount. The rate of interest applicable in respect of an interest period is calculated by reference to one of the following formulae (as specified in the relevant Final Terms):

INV(1): The rate of interest will be calculated by subtracting from a margin, the relevant reference rate or floating rate option (as the case may be).

INV(2): The rate of interest will be calculated by multiplying an inverse rate by a gearing factor and subtracting the result from a margin.

INV(3): The rate of interest will be calculated by multiplying an inverse rate by a gearing factor and subtracting the result from the rate of interest calculated for the immediately preceding interest period.

INV(4): The rate of interest will be calculated by (a) multiplying the sum of an inverse rate and a margin by a gearing factor, and (b) subtracting the resulting amount in (a) from the rate of interest calculated for the immediately preceding interest period.

INV(5): The rate of interest will be calculated by (a) multiplying an inverse rate by a gearing factor and (b) subtracting the resulting amount in (a) from the sum of the rate of interest calculated for the immediately preceding interest period and a margin.

INV(6): The rate of interest will be the greater of (a) an inverse rate multiplied by a gearing factor, and the result subtracted from a margin, and (b) the sum of another margin and the rate of interest calculated for the immediately preceding interest period.

INV(7): The rate of interest will be the lesser of (a) an inverse rate multiplied by a gearing factor, and the result subtracted from a margin, and (b) the sum of another margin and the rate of interest calculated for the immediately preceding interest period.

INV(8): The rate of interest will be the lesser of (a) the greater of (i) an inverse rate multiplied by a gearing factor, and the result subtracted from a margin, and (ii) the sum of another margin and the rate of interest calculated for the immediately preceding interest period, and (b) the sum of another margin and the rate of interest calculated for the immediately preceding interest period.

Range Accrual Notes:

Range Accrual Notes bear interest (if any) at a variable rate determined by reference to a floating rate (determined in accordance with paragraph (a), (b) or (in the case of Exempt Notes only) (c) of "Floating Rate Notes" above) depending on how many days such floating rate is above or below a specified barrier or within a specified range (based upon whether certain specified conditions are satisfied) during a specified observation period. Interest is calculated by reference to one of the following formulae (as specified in the relevant Final Terms):

RAN(1): The rate of interest will be product of (a) an applicable rate and (b) a Range Accrual Fraction, where the "**Range Accrual Fraction**" is the resulting fraction of the quotient of (i) the number of fixing days during the relevant interest period on which a specified accrual rate falls inside or outside a specified range and (ii) the total number of fixing days in the relevant interest period.

RAN(2): The rate of interest will be product of (a) a Range Accrual Fraction and (b) the sum of an applicable rate and a margin.

RAN(3): The rate of interest will be the product of (a) a Range Accrual Fraction and (b) an applicable rate multiplied by a gearing factor and a margin added to the result.

RAN(4): The rate of interest will be the product of (a) a Range Accrual Fraction and (b) the lesser of (i) an applicable rate multiplied by a gearing factor, and a margin added to the result, and (ii) the Maximum Rate of Interest.

RAN(5): The rate of interest will be the product of (a) a Range Accrual Fraction and (b) the greater of (i) an applicable rate multiplied by a gearing factor, and a margin added to the result, (ii) a minimum interest rate.

Zero Coupon Notes:

Zero Coupon Notes may be issued at their nominal amount or at a discount and will not bear interest.

CMS Linked Notes:

CMS Linked Notes bear interest (if any) at a rate determined by reference to one or more swap rates. The amount of interest payable is proportionate to either a single swap rate, the mathematical sum of or difference between two such swap rates or calculated in accordance with another of the formulae detailed below, and may be subject to a minimum and/or maximum amount. The rate of interest applicable in respect of an interest period is calculated by reference to one of the following formulae (as specified in the relevant Final Terms):

CMS(1): The rate of interest will be equal to a CMS rate.

CMS(2): The rate of interest will be equal to a CMS rate plus a margin.

CMS(3): The rate of interest will be equal to a CMS rate multiplied by a gearing factor and a margin being added to the result.

CMS(4): The rate of interest will be equal to a CMS rate multiplied by a gearing factor.

CMS(5): The rate of interest will be equal to a CMS rate plus a margin and the resulting amount being multiplied by a gearing factor.

CMS(6): The rate of interest will be equal to the difference between two different CMS rates.

CMS(7): The rate of interest will be the product of (a) the difference between two different CMS rates, and a margin added to the result, and (b) a gearing factor.

CMS(8): The rate of interest will be the sum of (a) the product of (i) the difference between two different CMS rates and (ii) a gearing factor, and (b) a margin.

CMS(9): The rate of interest will be the greater of (a) a CMS rate multiplied by a gearing factor, and a margin added to that result, and (b) an applicable rate (which, for the avoidance of doubt, will be a different rate to the CMS rate) multiplied by another gearing factor, and another margin added to that result.

CMS(10): The rate of interest will be the lesser of (a) a CMS rate multiplied by a gearing factor, and a margin added to that result, and (b) an applicable rate (which, for the avoidance of doubt, will be a different rate to the CMS rate) multiplied by another gearing factor, and another margin added to that result.

CMS(11): The rate of interest will be the greater of (a) a CMS rate multiplied by a gearing factor, and a margin added to that result, and (b) another CMS rate multiplied by another gearing factor, and another margin added to that result.

CMS(12): The rate of interest will be the lesser of (a) a CMS rate multiplied by a gearing factor, and a margin added to that result, and (b) another CMS rate multiplied by another gearing factor, and another margin added to that result.

CMS(13): The rate of interest will be the difference between (a) the greater of (i) a CMS rate multiplied by a gearing factor, and a margin added to that result, and (ii) a minimum rate of interest, and (b) the greater of (i) another CMS rate multiplied by another gearing factor, and another margin added to that result, and (ii) another minimum rate of interest.

CMS(14): The rate of interest will be the difference between (a) the lesser of (i) a CMS rate multiplied by a gearing factor, and a margin added to that result, and (ii) a maximum rate of interest, and (b) the lesser of (i) another CMS rate multiplied by another gearing factor, and another margin added to that result, and (ii) another maximum rate of interest.

CMS(15): The rate of interest will be the greater of (a) a CMS rate multiplied by a gearing factor, and a margin added to that result, and (b)

the product of (i) the difference between two CMS rates, and a margin added to that result, and (ii) another gearing factor.

CMS(16): The rate of interest will be the lesser of (a) a CMS rate multiplied by a gearing factor, and a margin added to that result, and (b) the product of (i) the difference between two CMS rates, and a margin added to that result, and (ii) another gearing factor.

CMS(17): The rate of interest will be the sum of a margin, and the product of a gearing factor and the greater of (a) the sum of (i) a CMS rate multiplied by a gearing factor and (ii) a CMS rate multiplied by a gearing factor, and a margin added to that result, and (b) the sum of (i) a CMS rate multiplied by a gearing factor and (ii) a CMS rate multiplied by a gearing factor, and a margin added to that result.

CMS(18): The rate of interest will be the sum of a margin, and the product of a gearing factor and the lesser of (a) the sum of (i) a CMS rate multiplied by a gearing factor and (ii) a CMS rate multiplied by a gearing factor, and a margin added to that result, and (b) the sum of (i) a CMS rate multiplied by a gearing factor and (ii) a CMS rate multiplied by a gearing factor, and a margin added to that result.

CMS(19): The rate of interest will be the product of (a) (i) first, a margin will be added to a CMS rate, (ii) secondly, the resulting amount calculated in (i) above multiplied by a gearing factor and one added to that result, (iii) thirdly, the resulting amount calculated in (ii) above raised to a power and from that result one subtracted, and (b) another gearing factor.

CMSRA(1): The rate of interest will be the product of (a) a Range Accrual Fraction and (b) an applicable rate (which rate may be a CMS rate), where the “**Range Accrual Fraction**” is the resulting fraction of the quotient of (i) the number of fixing days during the relevant interest period on which a specified accrual rate falls inside or outside the specified range and (ii) the total number of fixing days in the relevant interest period.

CMSRA(2): The rate of interest will be the product of (a) the Range Accrual Fraction and (b) the sum of an applicable rate (which may be a CMS rate) and the margin.

CMSRA(3): The rate of interest applicable in respect of any interest period will be the product of (a) a Range Accrual Fraction, and (b) the sum of (i) an applicable rate (which may be a CMS rate) multiplied by a gearing factor and (ii) a margin.

CMSRA(4): The rate of interest applicable in respect of any interest period will be the product of (a) a Range Accrual Fraction and (b) the lesser of (i) an applicable rate (which may be a CMS rate) multiplied by a gearing factor, and a margin added to that result and (ii) a maximum interest rate.

CMSRA(5): The rate of interest applicable in respect of any interest period will be the product of (a) a Range Accrual Fraction and (b) the greater of (i) an applicable rate (which may be a CMS rate) multiplied by a gearing factor, and a margin added to that result and (ii) a minimum interest rate.

- Dual Currency Notes:** Dual Currency Notes may be issued only as Exempt Notes. Payments of interest in respect of Dual Currency Notes will be made in such currencies, and based on such rates of exchange, as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms.
- Payments of principal in respect of Dual Currency Notes will be made in such currencies, and based on such rates of exchange, as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms.
- Equity Linked Notes:** Equity Linked Notes may be issued only as Exempt Notes. Payments of principal in respect of Equity Linked Redemption Notes or of interest in respect of Equity Linked Interest Notes will be calculated by reference to a single equity security or basket of equity securities on such terms as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms. Equity Linked Redemption Notes may be settled at maturity or otherwise by receipt by the Noteholder(s) of a Final Redemption Amount or by delivery of the Underlying Securities, in each case as specified in the relevant Final Terms.
- FX Linked Notes:** FX Linked Notes may be issued only as Exempt Notes. Payments of principal in respect of FX Linked Redemption Notes or of interest in respect of FX Linked Interest Notes will be calculated by reference to a foreign exchange rate or a basket of foreign exchange rates and/or a formula specified in the Final Terms or a combination thereof, on such terms as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms. FX Linked Redemption Notes may be settled at maturity or otherwise by receipt by the Noteholder(s) of a Final Redemption Amount, in each case as specified in the relevant Final Terms.
- Index Linked Notes:** Index Linked Notes may be issued only as Exempt Notes. Payments of principal in respect of Index Linked Redemption Notes or of interest in respect of Index Linked Interest Notes will be calculated by reference to a single index or basket of indices and/or formula on such terms as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms.
- Other Notes:** Terms applicable to high interest Notes, low interest Notes, step-up Notes, step-down Notes, reverse dual currency Notes, optional dual currency Notes, partly paid Notes and any other type of Note that the Issuer and any Dealer or Dealers may agree to issue under the Programme will be set out in the relevant Final Terms. Such Notes (other than step-up Notes and step-down Notes) may be issued only as Exempt Notes.
- Interest Periods and Interest Rates:** The length of the interest periods for the Notes and the applicable interest rate or its method of calculation may differ from time to time or be constant for any Series. Notes may have a maximum interest rate, a minimum interest rate, or both. The use of interest accrual periods permits the Notes to bear interest at different rates in the same interest period. All such information will be set out in the relevant Final Terms.
- Redemption:** The Final Terms will specify the basis for calculating the redemption amounts payable, which, in the case of Exempt Notes only, may be by reference to a stock, index or formula or as otherwise specified in the relevant Final Terms.

Redemption by Instalments:	The Final Terms issued in respect of each issue of Exempt Notes that are redeemable in two or more instalments will set out the dates on which, and the amounts in which, such Exempt Notes may be redeemed.
Optional Redemption:	The Final Terms issued in respect of each issue of Notes will state whether such Notes may be redeemed prior to their stated maturity at the option of the Issuer (either in whole or in part) and/or the holders, and if so the terms applicable to such redemption.
Automatic Early Redemption:	If the Calculation Agent determines that an Automatic Early Redemption Event has occurred or will occur in relation to any Interest Payment Date falling on or after the Automatic Early Redemption Commencement Date specified in the Final Terms but prior to the Maturity Date, the Issuer shall redeem all of the Notes on such Interest Payment Date at the Automatic Early Redemption Amount.
Early Redemption:	Except as provided in “Optional Redemption” above, Notes will be redeemable at the option of the Issuer prior to maturity (i) for tax reasons, (ii) where it determines in good faith that the performance of its obligations under the Notes or that any arrangements made to hedge its obligations under the Notes has or will become unlawful, illegal or otherwise prohibited in whole or in part as a result of compliance with any applicable present or future law, rule, regulation, judgment, order or directive of any governmental, administrative, legislative or judicial authority or power, or in the interpretation thereof, (iii) in the case of Equity Linked Notes, and the Notes so specify, for reasons affecting an Underlying Security or its Company, (iv) in the case of Index Linked Notes, for reasons affecting the Index or its Index Sponsor, (v) in the case of FX Linked Notes for reasons affecting the FX Rate or FX Rate Sponsor, and (vi) in the case of Equity Linked Notes, Index Linked Notes, FX Linked Notes and other Notes under which amounts payable may be determined by reference to a formula, and the Notes so specify, for reasons of disruption to, or increase in cost of, the Issuer’s or its Affiliates’ related hedging arrangements. See the “ <i>Terms and Conditions of the Notes — Redemption, Purchase and Options</i> ”. In certain circumstances, Notes may also be redeemed automatically prior to the relevant Maturity Date, as provided further in the “ <i>Terms and Conditions of the Notes — Redemption, Purchase and Options</i> ”.
Status of Notes:	The Notes will constitute unsubordinated and unsecured obligations of the Issuer all as described in the “ <i>Terms and Conditions of the Notes</i> ”.
Rating:	Senior long-term Notes issued under the Programme by Rabobank are expected to be rated AA- by Fitch and Senior long-term Notes issued under the Programme by Rabobank Australia Branch are expected to be rated AA- by Fitch Australia. Senior unsecured Notes issued under the Programme are expected to be rated Aa2 by Moody’s. Senior Notes with a maturity of one year or more issued under the programme are expected to be rated A+ by Standard & Poor’s. Tranches of Notes to be issued under the Programme will be rated or unrated. Where a Tranche of Notes is rated, such rating will not necessarily be the same as the rating assigned to the Notes already issued. A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to

suspension, reduction or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating agency without prior notice.

As defined by Fitch, an 'AA' rating means that the Notes are judged to be of a very high credit quality and denotes expectations of very low default risk. It indicates very strong capacity for payment of financial commitments and is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events. The modifier '-' is appended to denote relative status within the rating category.

As defined by Moody's, obligations rated 'Aa' are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk. The modifier 2 indicates that the obligation ranks in the mid-range of its generic rating category.

As defined by Standard & Poor's, Notes rated 'A' are somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than notes in higher-rated categories. However, the Issuer's capacity to meet its financial commitment on the Notes is still strong. The 'A' rating is modified by the addition of a plus (+) sign to show relative standing within the 'A' rating category.

In addition, Rabobank's long-term deposits and senior debt ratings are rated "AA" by DBRS. As defined by DBRS, rating category "AA" means that the relevant obligations are of superior credit quality. The capacity for the payment of financial obligations is considered high. Credit quality differs from AAA only to a small degree. Unlikely to be significantly vulnerable to future events.

Withholding Tax:

All payments of principal and interest in respect of the Notes will be made free and clear of withholding taxes of the Netherlands, Australia or New Zealand, as the case may be, subject to the exceptions and limitations as described in the "*Terms and Conditions of the Notes — Taxation*".

Governing Law:

The laws of the Netherlands.

Listing:

Euronext Amsterdam, the Official List of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, or as otherwise specified in the relevant Final Terms. As specified in the relevant Final Terms, a Series of Notes may be unlisted. Each Series of SIS Notes will be listed on SIX Swiss Exchange Ltd.

Risk Factors:

The purchase of Notes may involve substantial risks and is suitable only for investors who have the knowledge and experience in financial and business matters necessary to enable them to evaluate the risks and the merits of an investment in the Notes. A description of the material risks relating to the Notes and to the Issuer is contained under the heading "Risk Factors".

Selling Restrictions:

Australia, Canada, European Economic Area, the Republic of France, Hong Kong, Japan, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Singapore, Spain, Switzerland, Taiwan, United Kingdom and United States. See "*Plan of Distribution*".

For the purposes of Regulation S, Category 2 selling restrictions shall apply.

In the case of Bearer Notes offered to non-U.S. persons and certain eligible U.S. persons, such Notes will be issued in compliance with U.S. Treas. Reg. §1.163-5(c)(2)(i)(D) (or any successor rules in substantially

the same form that are applicable for purposes of Section 4701 of the Code) (“**TEFRA D**”) unless (i) the relevant Final Terms states that the Notes are issued in compliance with U.S. Treas. Reg. §1.163-5(c)(2)(i)(C) (or any successor rules in substantially the same form that are applicable for purposes of Section 4701 of the Code) (“**TEFRA C**”) or (ii) the Notes are issued other than in compliance with TEFRA D or TEFRA C but in circumstances in which the Notes will not constitute “registration required obligations” under the United States Tax Equity and Fiscal Responsibility Act of 1982 (“**TEFRA**”), which circumstances will be referred to in the relevant Final Terms as a transaction to which TEFRA is not applicable. In the case of a distribution under Rule 144A, Notes will be issued in registered form, as defined in U.S. Temp. Treas. Reg. §5f.103-1(c).

Transfer Restrictions:

There are restrictions on the transfer of Registered Notes offered and sold pursuant to Rule 144A. See “Transfer Restrictions” and “Plan of Distribution”.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF THE NOTES

*The following, other than the paragraphs in italics, is the text of the terms and conditions that, subject to completion and, in the case of Exempt Notes (as defined herein) only, amendment and as supplemented or varied in accordance with the provisions of the relevant Final Terms, shall be applicable to the Notes in definitive form (if any) issued in exchange for the Global Note(s) representing each Series. The final terms for this Note are set out in Part A of the Final Terms attached to or endorsed on this Note (or on the Certificate relating to this Note in the case of a Registered Note) which supplements these terms and conditions (the “**Conditions**”) and, in the case of an Exempt Note, may specify other terms and conditions which shall, to the extent so specified or to the extent inconsistent with these Conditions, replace or modify the Conditions for the purposes of this Note. All capitalised terms that are not defined in these Conditions will have the meanings given to them in Part A of the relevant Final Terms. Those definitions will be endorsed on the Definitive Notes or Certificates, as the case may be. References in the Conditions to “Notes” are to the Notes of one Series only, not to all Notes that may be issued under the Programme.*

The Notes are issued pursuant to an Agency Agreement (as amended or supplemented at the date of issue of the Notes (the “**Issue Date**”), the “**Agency Agreement**”) dated 10 May 2017, between Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A. (“**Rabobank**” or the “**Issuer**”), acting through its head office or through Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A. Australia Branch (“**Rabobank Australia Branch**”) or through Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A. New Zealand Branch (“**Rabobank New Zealand Branch**”), Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch as fiscal agent and the other agents named in it and with the benefit of a Covenant (as amended or supplemented at the Issue Date, the “**Covenant**”) dated 10 May 2017 executed by the Issuer and the fiscal agent in relation to the Notes. The fiscal agent, the paying agents, the registrar, the exchange agent, the transfer agents and the calculation agent(s) for the time being (if any) are referred to below, respectively, as the “**Fiscal Agent**”, the “**Principal Paying Agent**”, the “**Paying Agents**” (which expression shall include the Fiscal Agent), the “**Registrar**”, the “**Exchange Agent**”, the “**Transfer Agents**” and the “**Calculation Agent(s)**”, and “**Agent**” shall mean any one of them. With respect to any Series of SIS Notes (as defined herein), the Issuer will appoint an issuing and principal paying agent and one or more paying agents having specified offices in Switzerland with respect to each Series (the “**Issuing and Principal Swiss Paying Agent**” and the “**Swiss Paying Agent(s)**”, respectively) pursuant to a supplemental agency agreement. In connection therewith, references in these Conditions to the Fiscal Agent shall be deemed to be references to the Issuing and Principal Swiss Paying Agent. The Noteholders (as defined below), the holders of the interest coupons (the “**Coupons**”) relating to interest-bearing Notes in bearer form and, where applicable in the case of such Notes, talons for further Coupons (the “**Talons**”) (the “**Couponholders**”) and the holders of the receipts for the payment of instalments of principal (the “**Receipts**”) relating to Notes in bearer form of which the principal is payable in instalments (the “**Receiptholders**”) are deemed to have notice of all of the provisions of the Agency Agreement applicable to them.

Copies of the Agency Agreement and the Covenant are available for inspection during normal business hours at the specified offices of each of the Paying Agents, the Registrar and the Transfer Agents.

As used in these Conditions, “**Tranche**” means Notes which are identical in all respects (including as to listing) and “**Series**” means a Tranche of Notes together with any further Tranche or Tranches of Notes which are (i) expressed to be consolidated and form a single series and (ii) identical in all respects (including as to listing) except for their respective Issue Dates, first Interest Payment Dates, nominal amounts and/or Issue Prices.

1 Definitions

- (a) In these Conditions, unless the context otherwise requires, the following defined terms shall have the meanings set out below. In addition, further defined terms are set out within the relevant Condition in which such terms are used.

"Affiliate" means, in relation to any person, any entity controlled, directly or indirectly, by the person, any entity that controls, directly or indirectly, the person or any entity directly or indirectly under common control with the person (for such purposes, **"control"** of any entity or person means ownership of a majority of the voting power of the entity or person), and **"controlled by"** or **"controls"** shall be construed accordingly.

"Amortisation Yield" shall have the meaning given to it in Condition 6(b)(i)(B).

"Amortised Face Amount" shall have the meaning given to it in Condition 6(b)(i)(B).

"Averaging Date" means each date specified as an Averaging Date in the relevant Final Terms or, if such date is not a Scheduled Trading Day, the immediately succeeding Scheduled Trading Day unless such day is a Disrupted Day in the opinion of the Calculation Agent. If such day is a Disrupted Day, then:

- (i) in respect of an Index, the Averaging Date shall be determined in accordance with Condition 8(c)(ii);
- (ii) in respect of an Underlying Security, the Averaging Date shall be determined in accordance with Condition 8(c)(ii); or
- (iii) in respect of an FX Rate, each date specified as such or otherwise determined as provided in the relevant Final Terms, subject to any adjustment in accordance with the FX Business Day Convention.

"Bearer Notes" shall have the meaning given to it in Condition 2.

"Broken Amount" means, in respect of any Interest Payment Date, the amount specified in the relevant Final Terms.

"Business Centre(s)" shall have the meaning specified in the relevant Final Terms.

"Business Day" means:

- (i) a day which is both:
 - (A) a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments and are open for general business (including dealing in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in the financial centres specified in the Final Terms; and
 - (B) any of (i) in relation to any sum payable in a Specified Currency other than euro or Renminbi, a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payments and are open for general business (including dealing in foreign exchange and foreign currency deposits) in the principal financial centre(s) of the country of the relevant Specified Currency (if other than any financial centre and which if the Specified Currency is Australian dollars or New Zealand dollars shall be Sydney and Wellington, respectively) or (ii) in relation to any sum payable in euro, a TARGET Business Day or (iii) in relation to any sum payable in Renminbi, a day (other than a Saturday, a Sunday or a public holiday) on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets in Hong Kong are open for business and settlement of payments in Renminbi in Hong Kong; or

- (ii) in respect of Range Accrual Notes only, either (i) above or such other meaning specified in the relevant Final Terms.

“**Calculation Agent**” means Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch or, if different, as specified in the relevant Final Terms.

“**Calculation Amount**” shall have the meaning specified in the relevant Final Terms.

“**Certificates**” shall have the meaning given to it in Condition 2.

“**Clearing System Business Day**” means, in respect of a clearing system, any day on which such clearing system is (or, but for the occurrence of a Settlement Disruption Event, would have been) open for the acceptance and execution of settlement instructions.

“**CMS Linked Interest Rate**” means a Rate of Interest calculated in accordance with Condition 6(e).

“**CMS Linked Note**” means a Note in respect of which the amount of interest payable is calculated by reference to Condition 6(e).

“**CMS Rate**” means, unless otherwise specified in the relevant Condition, the relevant Reference Rate(s) or Floating Rate Option(s) specified in the relevant Final Terms.

“**Control**” shall have the meaning given to it in Condition 14(c)(v).

“**Day Count Fraction**” means, in respect of the calculation of an amount of interest on any Note for any period of time (from and including the first day of such period to but excluding the last) (whether or not constituting an Interest Period or an Interest Accrual Period, the “**Calculation Period**”):

- (i) if “**Actual/Actual**” or “**Actual/Actual-ISDA**” is specified in the relevant Final Terms, the actual number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 365 (or, if any portion of that Calculation Period falls in a leap year, the sum of:
- (A) the actual number of days in that portion of the Calculation Period falling in a leap year divided by 366; and
 - (B) the actual number of days in that portion of the Calculation Period falling in a non-leap year divided by 365);
- (ii) if “**Actual/365 (Fixed)**” is specified in the relevant Final Terms, the actual number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 365;
- (iii) if “**Actual/365 (Sterling)**” is specified in the relevant Final Terms, the actual number of days in the Interest Period divided by 365 or, in the case of an Interest Payment Date falling in a leap year, 366;
- (iv) if “**Actual/360**” is specified in the relevant Final Terms, the actual number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 360;
- (v) if “**30/360**”, “**360/360**” or “**Bond Basis**” is specified in the relevant Final Terms, the number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 360 calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360 \times (Y_2 - Y_1)] + [30 \times (M_2 - M_1)] + (D_2 - D_1)}{360}$$

where:

“**Y₁**” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

“**Y₂**” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

“**M₁**” is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

“**M₂**” is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

“**D₁**” is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Calculation Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case, D₁ will be 30; and

“**D₂**” is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period, unless such number would be 31 and D₁ is greater than 29, in which case, D₁ will be 30;

- (vi) if “**30E/360**” or “**Eurobond Basis**” is specified in the relevant Final Terms, the number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 360 calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360 \times (Y_2 - Y_1)] + [30 \times (M_2 - M_1)] + (D_2 - D_1)}{360}$$

where:

“**Y₁**” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

“**Y₂**” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

“**M₁**” is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

“**M₂**” is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

“**D₁**” is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Calculation Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case, D₁ will be 30; and

“**D₂**” is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period, unless such number would be 31, in which case, D₂ will be 30;

- (vii) if “**30E/360 (ISDA)**” is specified in the relevant Final Terms, the number of days in the Calculation Period divided by 360, calculated on a formula basis as follows:

$$\text{Day Count Fraction} = \frac{[360 \times (Y_2 - Y_1)] + [30 \times (M_2 - M_1)] + (D_2 - D_1)}{360}$$

where:

“**Y₁**” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

“**Y₂**” is the year, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

“**M₁**” is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the first day of the Calculation Period falls;

“**M₂**” is the calendar month, expressed as a number, in which the day immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period falls;

“**D₁**” is the first calendar day, expressed as a number, of the Calculation Period, unless (i) that day is the last day of February or (ii) such number would be 31, in which case, D₁ will be 30; and

“**D₂**” is the calendar day, expressed as a number, immediately following the last day included in the Calculation Period, unless (i) that day is the last day of February but not the Maturity Date or (ii) such number would be 31, in which case, D₂ will be 30; and

- (viii) if “**Actual/Actual-ICMA**” is specified in the relevant Final Terms,
 - (a) if the Calculation Period is equal to or shorter than the Determination Period during which it falls, the number of days in the Calculation Period divided by the product of:
 - (x) the number of days in such Determination Period; and
 - (y) the number of Determination Periods normally ending in any year; and
 - (b) if the Calculation Period is longer than one Determination Period, the sum of:
 - (x) the number of days in such Calculation Period falling in the Determination Period in which it begins divided by the product of (1) the number of days in such Determination Period and (2) the number of Determination Periods normally ending in any year; and
 - (y) the number of days in such Calculation Period falling in the next Determination Period divided by the product of (1) the number of days in such Determination Period and (2) the number of Determination Periods normally ending in any year.

“**Determination Date**” means the date specified as such in the relevant Final Terms or, if none is so specified, the Interest Payment Date.

“**Determination Period**” means the period from and including a Determination Date in any year to but excluding the next Determination Date.

“**Documents**” shall have the meaning given to it in Condition 14(c)(i)(A).

“**Equity Linked Interest Note**” means a Note in respect of which the amount in respect of interest payable is calculated by reference to an Underlying Security and/or Underlying Securities and/or a formula as agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s), as indicated in the relevant Final Terms.

“**Equity Linked Note**” means an Equity Linked Interest Note or an Equity Linked Redemption Note.

“**Equity Linked Redemption Note**” means a Note in respect of which the amount in respect of principal payable is calculated by reference to an Underlying Security and/or Underlying Securities and/or a formula as agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s), as indicated in the relevant Final Terms.

“**Euro-zone**” means the region comprised of member states of the European Union that adopt the single currency in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Community as amended by the Treaty on the functioning of the European Union.

“**Event of Default**” shall have the meaning given to it in Condition 13.

“**Exchangeable Bearer Notes**” shall have the meaning given to it in Condition 2.

“**Exempt Notes**” means Money Market Instruments and unlisted Notes and/or Notes not admitted to trading on any regulated market in the European Economic Area (where such Notes are, in addition, issued with a minimum denomination of at least EUR 100,000 (or its equivalent in any other currency) or otherwise fall within an exemption from the requirement to publish a prospectus under the Directive 2003/71/EC (as amended)).

“**Exercise Notice**” shall have the meaning given to it in Condition 6(e).

“**Fixed Coupon Amount**” shall have the meaning specified in the relevant Final Terms.

“**Fixed Interest Rate**” means a Rate of Interest calculated in accordance with Condition 5(a).

“**Fixed Rate Note**” means a Note in respect of which the amount of interest payable is calculated by reference to Condition 5(a).

“**Floating Interest Rate**” means a Rate of Interest calculated in accordance with Condition 5(b).

“**Floating Rate Note**” means a Note in respect of which the amount of interest payable is calculated by reference to Condition 5(b)(iii).

“**Floating Rate Option**” has the meaning given in the ISDA Definitions.

“**FX Linked Interest Note**” means a Note in respect of which the amount in respect of interest payable is calculated by reference to a foreign exchange rate and/or a basket of foreign exchange rates and/or a formula as agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s), as indicated in the relevant Final Terms.

“**FX Linked Interest Rate**” means a Rate of Interest calculated in accordance with Condition 5(i).

“**FX Linked Note**” means an FX Linked Interest Note or an FX Linked Redemption Note.

“**FX Linked Redemption Note**” means a Note in respect of which the amount in respect of principal payable is calculated by reference to a foreign exchange rate and/or a basket of foreign exchange rates and/or a formula as agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s), as indicated in the relevant Final Terms.

“**FX Rate**” has the meaning specified in Condition 9.

“**Holder**” shall have the meaning given to it in Condition 2.

“**Index Linked Interest Note**” means a Note in respect of which the amount in respect of interest payable is calculated by reference to an Index and/or Indices and/or a formula as agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s), as indicated in the relevant Final Terms.

“**Index Linked Note**” means an Index Linked Interest Note and/or an Index Linked Redemption Note.

“**Index Linked Redemption Note**” means a Note in respect of which the amount in respect of principal payable is calculated by reference to an Index and/or Indices and/or a formula as agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s), as indicated in the relevant Final Terms.

“**Initial Interest Period**” means, in respect of a Variable Rate Note:

- (i) where “Variation Notice” is specified to be not applicable or where the Issuer has elected to notify Noteholders of a variation in the Rate of Interest in accordance with Condition 5(f)(i), the period from and including the Interest Commencement Date to and excluding the first Variation Date; and
- (ii) otherwise, the period from and including the Interest Commencement Date to and excluding the succeeding Variation Date or the Maturity Date, as the case may be.

“**Initial Rate of Interest**” means, in respect of a Variable Rate Note, that the Rate of Interest for the Initial Interest Period which shall be calculated in accordance with Fixed Interest Rate, Floating Interest Rate, Inverse Floating Interest Rate, Range Accrual Interest Rate or CMS Linked Interest Rate specified to be applicable in the relevant Final Terms.

“**Interest**” shall have the meaning given to it in Condition 11.

“Interest Accrual Period” means the period beginning on (and including) the Interest Commencement Date and ending on (but excluding) the first Interest Period Date and each successive period beginning on (and including) an Interest Period Date and ending on (but excluding) the next succeeding Interest Period Date.

“Interest Amount” means:

- (i) in respect of an Interest Accrual Period, the amount of interest payable per Calculation Amount for that Interest Accrual Period and which, in the case of Fixed Rate Notes, and unless otherwise specified in the relevant Final Terms, shall mean the Fixed Coupon Amount or Broken Amount specified in the relevant Final Terms as being payable on the Interest Payment Date ending the Interest Period of which such Interest Accrual Period forms part, provided that if the Specified Currency is Renminbi, the Fixed Coupon Amount shall be calculated by multiplying the product of the Rate of Interest and the Calculation Amount by the Day Count Fraction and rounding the resultant figure to the nearest CNY0.01 (CNY0.005 being rounded upwards); and
- (ii) in respect of any other period, the amount of interest payable per Calculation Amount for that period.

“Interest Commencement Date” means the Issue Date unless otherwise specified in the relevant Final Terms.

“Interest Determination Date” means, with respect to a Rate of Interest and Interest Accrual Period, the date specified in the relevant Final Terms or, if none is so specified, (i) the first day of such Interest Accrual Period if the Specified Currency is Sterling or Renminbi, other than where the Specified Currency is Renminbi and the Reference Rate is CNH HIBOR, (ii) the day falling two Business Days in London for the Specified Currency prior to the first day of such Interest Accrual Period if the Specified Currency is neither Sterling, euro nor Renminbi, (iii) the day falling two TARGET Business Days prior to the first day of such Interest Accrual Period if the Specified Currency is euro or (iv) the day falling two Business Days in Hong Kong prior to the first day of such Interest Accrual Period if the Specified Currency is Renminbi and the Reference Rate is CNH HIBOR).

“Interest Payment Date” means the date on which interest for the relevant period falls due, as specified in the relevant Final Terms.

“Interest Period” means the period beginning on (and including) the Interest Commencement Date and ending on (but excluding) the first Interest Payment Date and each successive period beginning on (and including) an Interest Payment Date and ending on (but excluding) the next succeeding Interest Payment Date unless otherwise specified in the relevant Final Terms.

“Interest Period Date” means each Interest Payment Date unless otherwise specified in the relevant Final Terms.

“Inverse Floating Rate Note” means a Note in respect of which the amount of interest payable is calculated by reference to Condition 5(c).

“Inverse Floating Interest Rate” means a Rate of Interest calculated in accordance with Condition 5(c).

“ISDA Definitions” means the 2006 ISDA Definitions published by the International Swaps and Derivatives Association, Inc., as amended as at the Issue Date of the first tranche of Notes unless otherwise specified in the relevant Final Terms.

“ISDA Rate” has the meaning given in Condition 5(b)(iii)(A).

“Issue Price” shall have the meaning specified in the relevant Final Terms.

“Maturity Date” has the meaning specified in the relevant Final Terms.

“Max” means, when followed by two or more amounts and/or calculations inside brackets and each separated by a semi-colon, the greater of such amounts and/or calculations.

“Min” means, when followed by two or more amounts and/or calculations inside brackets and each separated by a semi-colon, the lower of such amounts and/or calculations.

“Money Market Instruments” means money market instruments (as defined in Article 1(5) of Directive 93/22/EC) having a maturity of less than 12 months.

“Note” means a Bearer Note, an Exchangeable Bearer Note or a Registered Note, as applicable;

“Noteholder” shall have the meaning given to it in Condition 2.

“Principal” shall have the meaning given to it in Condition 11.

“Range Accrual Note” means a Note in respect of which the amount of interest is calculated by reference to Condition 5(d).

“Range Accrual Interest Rate” means a Rate of Interest calculated in accordance with Condition 5(d).

“Rate of Interest” means the rate of interest payable from time to time in respect of this Note and that is either specified or calculated in accordance with the provisions in the relevant Final Terms.

“Record Date” shall have the meaning given to it in Condition 10(b)(ii).

“Reference Banks” means, in the case of a determination of LIBOR, LIBID, LIMEAN and GBP-ISDA-Swap Rate, the principal London office of four major banks in the London inter-bank market, in the case of a determination of EURIBOR, EONIA or EUR-ISDA-EURIBOR-Swap Rate, the principal Euro-zone office of four major banks in the Euro-zone inter-bank market, in the case of a determination of STIBOR, the principal London office of four major banks in the Stockholm inter-bank market, in the case of determination of CNH HIBOR, the principal Hong Kong office of four major banks dealing in Renminbi in the Hong Kong inter-bank market, in the case of JPY-ISDA-Swap Rate, the principal Tokyo office of four major banks in the Tokyo inter-bank market, in the case of USD-ISDA-Swap Rate, the principal New York City office of four major banks in the New York City inter-bank market, in the case of a Reference Rate other than LIBOR, LIBID, LIMEAN, GBP-ISDA-Swap Rate, EURIBOR, EONIA, STIBOR, EUR-ISDA-EURIBOR-Swap Rate, JPY-ISDA-Swap Rate or USD-ISDA-Swap Rate, the principal office of four major banks in such inter-bank market as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms, in each case, selected by the Calculation Agent or as specified in the relevant Final Terms.

“Reference Rate” means LIBOR, LIBID, LIMEAN, GBP-ISDA-Swap Rate, EURIBOR, EONIA, STIBOR, CNH HIBOR, EUR-ISDA-EURIBOR-Swap Rate, JPY-ISDA-Swap Rate or USD-ISDA-Swap Rate or, in the case of Exempt Notes only, such other rate specified as such in the relevant Final Terms.

“Register” shall have the meaning given to it in Condition 2.

“Registered Notes” shall have the meaning given to it in Condition 2.

“Relevant Date” shall have the meaning given to it in Condition 11.

“Relevant Screen Page” means such page, section, caption, column or other part of a particular information service as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms (or such successor or

replacement page, section, caption, column or other part of a service which may be used for the purposes of displaying an interest rate, as determined by the Calculation Agent).

“**Renminbi**” means the lawful currency of the People’s Republic of China.

“**Reuters Monitor Money Rates Service**” means the money rates monitor of the Reuters service.

“**Screen Rate Determination**” means the manner in which the Rate of Interest is to be determined by reference to Condition 5(b)(iii)(B).

“**Securities Act**” means the United States Securities Act of 1933.

“**SIS Notes**” means any Series of Notes which is denominated in Swiss francs and is deposited with SIX SIS AG, Olten, Switzerland (or such other depository as is specified in the relevant Final Terms) and listed on SIX Swiss Exchange Ltd.

“**Specified Currency**” means the currency specified as such in the relevant Final Terms or, if none is specified, the currency in which the Notes are denominated.

“**Specified Interest Payment Date**” means a date specified as an Interest Payment Date in the relevant Final Terms, being a date on which interest for the relevant period falls due.

“**Substituted Debtor**” shall have the meaning given to it in Condition 14(c)(i).

“**TARGET**” means the Trans-European Automated Real-Time Gross Settlement Express Transfer (known as TARGET2) System which was launched on 19 November 2007 or any successor thereto.

“**TARGET Business Day**” means a day on which TARGET is open for business.

“**unit**” shall have the meaning given to it in Condition 5(p)(v).

“**Variable Rate Note**” means a Note in respect of which the amount of interest payable is calculated by reference to Condition 5(f).

“**Variation Date**” means each date specified in the relevant Final Terms.

“**Varied Interest Period**” means each period from and including a Variation Date to but excluding the succeeding Variation Date or the Maturity Date, as the case may be.

“**Varied Rate of Interest**” means, in respect of a Variable Rate Note, that the Rate of Interest for the relevant Varied Interest Period which shall be calculated in accordance with Fixed Interest Rate, Floating Interest Rate, Inverse Floating Interest Rate, Range Accrual Interest Rate, Zero Coupon Interest Rate or CMS Linked Interest Rate specified to be applicable in the relevant Final Terms.

“**Zero Coupon Note**” means a Note in respect of which the amount of principal payable is calculated by reference to Condition 6(b)

“**Zero Coupon Interest Rate**” means a Rate of Interest calculated in accordance with Condition 5(j).

- (b) References to capitalised terms not defined in Condition 1(a) above are to those terms as defined in the first paragraph of the preamble to these Conditions or in the relevant Final Terms.

2 **Form, Denomination and Title**

The Notes are issued in bearer form (“**Bearer Notes**”, which expression includes Notes that are specified to be Exchangeable Bearer Notes), in registered form (“**Registered Notes**”) or in bearer form exchangeable for Registered Notes (“**Exchangeable Bearer Notes**”), in each case, in the Specified Denomination(s) shown in the relevant Final Terms.

All Registered Notes shall have the same Specified Denomination. Where Exchangeable Bearer Notes are issued, the Registered Notes for which they are exchangeable shall have the same Specified Denomination as the lowest denomination of Exchangeable Bearer Notes.

This Note may be a Fixed Rate Note, a Floating Rate Note, an Inverse Floating Rate Note, a Variable Rate Note, a CMS Linked Note, a Range Accrual Note, a Zero Coupon Note or a combination of any of the foregoing, depending upon the Interest and Redemption/Payment Basis shown in the relevant Final Terms.

If this Note is an Exempt Note, this Note may also be an Index Linked Note, an Equity Linked Note, an FX Linked Note, an Instalment Note, a Dual Currency Note, a Partly Paid Note, a combination of any of the foregoing or any other kind of Note, depending upon the Interest and Redemption/Payment Basis shown in the relevant Final Terms.

Bearer Notes are serially numbered and are issued with Coupons (and, where appropriate, a Talon) attached, save in the case of Zero Coupon Notes in which case, references to interest (other than in relation to interest due after the Maturity Date), Coupons and Talons in these Conditions are not applicable. Instalment Notes are issued with one or more Receipts attached.

Registered Notes are represented by registered certificates ("**Certificates**") and, save as provided in Condition 3(c), each Certificate shall represent the entire holding of Registered Notes by the same holder.

Title to the Bearer Notes and the Receipts, Coupons and Talons appertaining thereto shall pass by delivery and title to the Registered Notes shall pass by registration in the register which the Issuer shall procure to be kept by the Registrar in accordance with the provisions of the Agency Agreement (the "**Register**"), unless applicable law provides otherwise or provides for additional formalities for transfer of title. Insofar as applicable law requires notification to the debtor for a valid transfer of title to the Registered Notes, the registration of the transfer by the Registrar shall constitute evidence of this notification. Except as ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction or as required by law, the holder (as defined below) of any Note, Receipt, Coupon or Talon shall be deemed to be and may be treated as its absolute owner for all purposes, whether or not it is overdue and regardless of any notice of ownership, trust or an interest in it, any writing on it (or on the Certificate representing it) or its theft or loss (or that of the related Certificate) and no person shall be liable for so treating the holder.

In these Conditions, "**Noteholder**" means the bearer of any Bearer Note and the Receipts relating to it or the person in whose name a Registered Note is registered (as the case may be), and "**Holder**" (in relation to a Note, Receipt, Coupon or Talon) means the bearer of any Bearer Note, Receipt, Coupon or Talon or the person in whose name a Registered Note is registered (as the case may be).

3 Exchanges of Exchangeable Bearer Notes and transfers of Registered Notes

(a) Exchange of Exchangeable Bearer Notes

Subject as provided in Condition 3(f), Exchangeable Bearer Notes may be exchanged for the same nominal amount of Registered Notes at the request in writing of the relevant Noteholder and upon surrender of each Exchangeable Bearer Note to be exchanged, together with all unmatured Receipts, Coupons and Talons relating to it, at the specified office of any Transfer Agent; provided, however, that, where an Exchangeable Bearer Note is surrendered for exchange after the Record Date for any payment of interest, the Coupon in respect of that payment of interest need not be surrendered with it. Registered Notes may not be exchanged for Bearer Notes. Bearer Notes of one Specified Denomination may not be exchanged for Bearer Notes of another Specified Denomination. Bearer Notes that are not Exchangeable Bearer Notes may not be exchanged for Registered Notes.

(b) Transfer of Registered Notes

One or more Registered Notes may be transferred upon the surrender (at the specified office of the Registrar or any Transfer Agent) of the Certificate representing such Registered Notes to be transferred, together with the form of transfer endorsed on such Certificate (or such other form of transfer substantially in the same form and containing the same representations and certifications (if any), unless otherwise agreed by the Issuer and the Fiscal Agent), duly completed and executed, together with any other evidence as the Registrar or Transfer Agent may reasonably require. Insofar as applicable law requires notification to the debtor for a valid transfer of title to the Registered Notes, the registration of the transfer by the Registrar shall constitute evidence of this notification. In the case of a transfer of part only of a holding of Registered Notes represented by one Certificate, a new Certificate shall be issued to the transferee in respect of the part transferred and a further new Certificate in respect of the balance of the holding not transferred shall be issued to the transferor.

(c) Exercise of Options or partial redemption in respect of Registered Notes

In the case of an exercise of an Issuer's or Noteholder's option, or a partial redemption of Registered Notes, in respect of a holding of Registered Notes represented by a single Certificate, a new Certificate shall be issued to the holder to reflect the exercise of such option or in respect of the balance of the holding not redeemed. In the case of a partial exercise of an option resulting in Registered Notes of the same holding having different terms, separate Certificates shall be issued in respect of those Notes of that holding that have the same terms. New Certificates shall only be issued against surrender of the existing Certificates to the Registrar or any Transfer Agent. In the case of a transfer of Registered Notes to a person who is already a holder of Registered Notes, a new Certificate representing the enlarged holding shall only be issued against surrender of the Certificate representing the existing holding.

(d) Delivery of new Certificates

Each new Certificate to be issued pursuant to Condition 3(a), 3(b) or 3(c) shall be available for delivery within three business days of receipt of the request for exchange, form of transfer or Exercise Notice or surrender of the Certificate for exchange. Delivery of the new Certificate(s) shall be made at the specified office of the Transfer Agent or the Registrar (as the case may be) to whom delivery or surrender of such request for exchange, form of transfer, Exercise Notice or Certificate shall have been made or, at the option of the holder making such delivery or surrender as aforesaid and as specified in the relevant request for exchange, form of transfer, Exercise Notice or otherwise in writing, be mailed by uninsured post at the risk of the holder entitled to the new Certificate to such address as may be so specified, unless such holder requests otherwise and pays in advance to the relevant Agent (as defined in the Agency Agreement) the costs of such other method of delivery and/or such insurance as it may specify. In this Condition 3(d), "**business day**" means a day, other than a Saturday or Sunday, on which banks are open for business in the place of the specified office of the relevant Transfer Agent or the Registrar (as the case may be).

(e) Exchange free of charge

Exchange and transfer of Notes and Certificates on registration, transfer, partial redemption or exercise of an option shall be effected without charge by or on behalf of the Issuer, the Registrar or the Transfer Agents, but upon payment of any tax or other governmental charges that may be imposed in relation to it (or the giving of such indemnity as the Registrar or the relevant Transfer Agent may require).

(f) Closed periods

No Noteholder may require the transfer of a Registered Note to be registered or an Exchangeable Bearer Note to be exchanged for one or more Registered Note(s) (i) during the period of 15 days ending on the due date for redemption of, or payment of any Instalment Amount in respect of, that Note, (ii) during the period of 15 days before any date on which Notes may be called for redemption by the Issuer at its option pursuant to Condition 6(d), or (iii) after any such Note has been called for redemption. An Exchangeable Bearer Note called for redemption may, however, be exchanged for one or more Registered Note(s) in respect of which the Certificate is simultaneously surrendered not later than the relevant Record Date.

4 Status of Notes

The Notes and the Receipts and Coupons relating to them constitute unsubordinated and unsecured obligations of the Issuer and such Notes or, as the case may be, Receipts and Coupons of that Issuer shall, at all times, rank *pari passu* and without any preference among themselves (save for certain mandatory exceptions provided by law). The payment obligations of the Issuer under the Notes and the Receipts and Coupons relating to them shall, save for such exceptions as may be provided by applicable law, at all times, rank equally with all other unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness and monetary obligations of the Issuer, present and future.

5 Interest and other calculations

(a) Rate of Interest on Fixed Rate Notes

Each Fixed Rate Note bears interest on its outstanding nominal amount from the Interest Commencement Date at the rate per annum (expressed as a percentage) equal to the Rate of Interest, such interest being payable in arrear on each Interest Payment Date, provided that if the Specified Currency is Renminbi and any Interest Payment Date falls on a day which is not a Business Day, the Interest Payment Date will be the next succeeding Business Day unless it would thereby fall in the next calendar month in which event the Interest Payment Date shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding Business Day. The Rate of Interest applicable to an Interest Period may be greater or less than the Rate of Interest applicable to the preceding Interest Period as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms. The amount of interest payable shall be determined in accordance with Condition 5(q).

Except as specified in the relevant Final Terms, the amount of interest payable on each Interest Payment Date will amount to the Fixed Coupon Amount or, if so specified in the relevant Final Terms, the Broken Amount.

(b) Rate of Interest on Floating Rate Notes, Inverse Floating Rate Notes, Range Accrual Notes, CMS Linked Notes, Variable Rate Notes, Index Linked Interest Notes, Equity Linked Interest Notes and FX Linked Interest Notes

(i) *Interest Payment Dates*: Each Floating Rate Note, Inverse Floating Rate Note, Variable Rate Note, Range Accrual Note, CMS Linked Note, Index Linked Interest Note, Equity Linked Interest Note and FX Linked Interest Note bears interest on its outstanding nominal amount from the Interest Commencement Date at the rate per annum (expressed as a percentage) equal to the Rate of Interest, such interest being payable in arrear on each Interest Payment Date. The amount of interest payable shall be determined in accordance with Condition 5(q). Such Interest Payment Date(s) is/are either shown in the relevant Final Terms as Specified Interest Payment Date(s) or, if no Specified Interest Payment Date(s) is/are specified in the relevant Final Terms, and for the purposes of Notes other than Fixed Rate Notes, “**Interest Payment Date**” shall mean each date which falls the number of months or other period

specified in the relevant Final Terms as the Interest Period after the preceding Interest Payment Date or, in the case of the first Interest Payment Date, after the Interest Commencement Date. The Rate of Interest applicable to an Interest Period may be greater or less than the Rate of Interest applicable to the preceding Interest Period as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms.

- (ii) *Business Day Convention*: If any date referred to in these Conditions that is specified to be subject to adjustment in accordance with a Business Day Convention would otherwise fall on a day that is not a Business Day, then, if the Business Day Convention specified is (A) the Floating Rate Business Day Convention, such date shall be postponed to the next day that is a Business Day unless it would thereby fall into the next calendar month, in which event (x) such date shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding Business Day and (y) each subsequent such date shall be the last Business Day of the month in which such date would have fallen had it not been subject to adjustment, (B) the Following Business Day Convention, such date shall be postponed to the next day that is a Business Day, (C) the Modified Following Business Day Convention, such date shall be postponed to the next day that is a Business Day unless it would thereby fall into the next calendar month, in which event such date shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding Business Day or (D) the Preceding Business Day Convention, such date shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding Business Day.
- (iii) *Rate of Interest on Floating Rate Notes*: The Rate of Interest in respect of Floating Rate Notes for each Interest Accrual Period shall be determined in the manner specified in the relevant Final Terms and the provisions below relating to ISDA Determination, Screen Rate Determination or any other method of determination which may be specified in the relevant Final Terms shall apply if specified in the relevant Final Terms.

(A) *ISDA Determination for Floating Rate Notes*

Where ISDA Determination is specified in the relevant Final Terms as the manner in which the Rate of Interest is to be determined, the Rate of Interest for each Interest Accrual Period shall be determined by the Calculation Agent as a rate equal to the relevant ISDA Rate plus or minus a Margin (if any). For the purposes of this sub-paragraph (A), "**ISDA Rate**" for an Interest Accrual Period means a rate equal to the Floating Rate that would be determined by the Calculation Agent under a Swap Transaction under the terms of an agreement incorporating the ISDA Definitions and under which:

- (x) the Floating Rate Option is as specified in the relevant Final Terms;
- (y) the Designated Maturity is a period specified in the relevant Final Terms; and
- (z) the relevant Reset Date is the first day of that Interest Accrual Period unless otherwise specified in the relevant Final Terms.

For the purposes of this sub-paragraph (A), "**Floating Rate**", "**Calculation Agent**", "**Floating Rate Option**", "**Designated Maturity**", "**Reset Date**" and "**Swap Transaction**" have the meanings given to those terms in the ISDA Definitions.

(B) *Screen Rate Determination for Floating Rate Notes*

- (v) Where Screen Rate Determination is specified in the relevant Final Terms as the manner in which the Rate of Interest is to be determined, the Rate of Interest for each Interest Accrual Period will, subject as provided below, be either:

- (1) the offered quotation; or
- (2) the arithmetic mean of the offered quotations,

(expressed as a percentage rate per annum) for the Reference Rate which appears or appear, as the case may be, on the Relevant Screen Page as at 11.00 a.m. (London time) in the case of LIBOR, LIBID, LIMEAN and GBP-ISDA-Swap Rate, 11.00 a.m. (Brussels time) in the case of EURIBOR, EONIA or EUR-ISDA-EURIBOR-Swap Rate, 11.00 a.m. (Stockholm time) in the case of STIBOR, 11.15 a.m. (Hong Kong time) or if, at or around that time it is notified that the fixing will be published at 2.30 p.m. (Hong Kong time), then as of 2.30 p.m. in the case of CNH HIBOR, 3.00 p.m. (Tokyo time) in the case of JPY-ISDA-Swap Rate or 11.00 a.m. (New York City time) in the case of USD-ISDA-Swap Rate, on the Interest Determination Date in question as determined by the Calculation Agent plus or minus a Margin (if any). If five or more of such offered quotations are available on the Relevant Screen Page, the highest (or, if there is more than one such highest quotation, one only of such quotations) and the lowest (or, if there is more than one such lowest quotation, one only of such quotations) shall be disregarded by the Calculation Agent for the purpose of determining the arithmetic mean of such offered quotations.

- (w) If the Relevant Screen Page is not available or, if sub-paragraph (v)(1) applies and no such offered quotation appears on the Relevant Screen Page, or, if sub-paragraph (v)(2) applies and fewer than three such offered quotations appear on the Relevant Screen Page, in each case as at the time specified above, subject as provided below and in Condition 5(b)(iii)(B)(y), the Calculation Agent shall request, if the Reference Rate is (i) LIBOR, LIBID, LIMEAN or GBP-ISDA-Swap Rate, the principal London office of each of the Reference Banks, (ii) EURIBOR, EONIA or EUR-ISDA-EURIBOR-Swap Rate, the principal Euro-zone office of each of the Reference Banks, (iii) STIBOR, the principal Stockholm office of each of the Reference Banks, (iv) CNH HIBOR, the principal Hong Kong office of each of the Reference Banks, (v) JPY-ISDA-Swap Rate, the principal Tokyo office of each of the Reference Banks, or (vi) USD-ISDA-Swap Rate, the principal New York City office of each of the Reference Banks, to provide the Calculation Agent with its offered quotation (expressed as a percentage rate per annum) for the Reference Rate if the Reference Rate is (i) LIBOR, LIBID, LIMEAN or GBP-ISDA-Swap Rate, at approximately 11.00 a.m. (London time), (ii) EURIBOR, EONIA or EUR-ISDA-EURIBOR-Swap Rate, at approximately 11.00 a.m. (Brussels time), (iii) STIBOR, at approximately 11.00 a.m. (Stockholm time), (iv) CNH HIBOR, at approximately 11.00 a.m. (Hong Kong time), (v) JPY-ISDA-Swap Rate, at approximately 3.00 p.m. (Tokyo time), or (vi) USD-ISDA-Swap Rate, at approximately 11.00 a.m. (New York City time) on the Interest Determination Date in question. If two or more of the Reference Banks provide the Calculation Agent with such offered quotations, the Rate of Interest for such Interest Accrual Period shall be the arithmetic mean of such offered quotations as determined by the Calculation Agent.
- (x) If paragraph (w) above applies and the Calculation Agent determines that fewer than two Reference Banks are providing offered quotations, subject as provided below, the Rate of Interest shall be the arithmetic mean of the rates per annum (expressed as a percentage) as communicated to (and at the

request of) the Calculation Agent by the Reference Banks or any two or more of them, at which such banks were offered, if the Reference Rate is (i) LIBOR, LIBID, LIMEAN or GBP-ISDA-Swap Rate, at approximately 11.00 a.m. (London time), (ii) EURIBOR, EONIA or EUR-ISDA-EURIBOR-Swap Rate, at approximately 11.00 a.m. (Brussels time), (iii) STIBOR, at approximately 11.00 a.m. (Stockholm time), (iv) CNH HIBOR, at approximately 11.00 a.m. (Hong Kong time), (v) JPY-ISDA-Swap Rate, at approximately 3.00 p.m. (Tokyo time), or (vi) USD-ISDA-Swap Rate, at approximately 11.00 a.m. (New York City time), on the relevant Interest Determination Date, deposits in the Specified Currency for a period equal to that which would have been used for the Reference Rate by leading banks in, if the Reference Rate is (i) LIBOR, LIBID, LIMEAN or GBP-ISDA-Swap Rate, the London interbank market, (ii) EURIBOR, EONIA or EUR-ISDA-EURIBOR-Swap Rate, the Euro-zone inter-bank market, (iii) STIBOR, the Stockholm inter-bank market, (iv) CNH HIBOR, the Hong Kong inter-bank market, (v) JPY-ISDA-Swap Rate, the Tokyo inter-bank market, or (vi) USD-ISDA-Swap Rate, the New York City inter-bank market, as the case may be, or, if fewer than two of the Reference Banks provide the Calculation Agent with such offered rates, the offered rate for deposits in the Specified Currency for a period equal to that which would have been used for the Reference Rate, or the arithmetic mean of the offered rates for deposits in the Specified Currency for a period equal to that which would have been used for the Reference Rate, at which, if the Reference Rate is (i) LIBOR, LIBID, LIMEAN or GBP-ISDA-Swap Rate, at approximately 11.00 a.m. (London time), (ii) EURIBOR, EONIA or EUR-ISDA-EURIBOR-Swap Rate, at approximately 11.00 a.m. (Brussels time), (iii) STIBOR, at approximately 11.00 a.m. (Stockholm time), (iv) CNH HIBOR, at approximately 11.00 a.m. (Hong Kong time), (v) JPY-ISDA-Swap Rate, at approximately 3.00 p.m. (Tokyo time), or (vi) USD-ISDA-Swap Rate, at approximately 11.00 a.m. (New York City time), on the relevant Interest Determination Date, any one or more banks (which bank or banks is or are in the opinion of the Issuer suitable for such purpose) informs the Calculation Agent it is quoting to leading banks in, if the Reference Rate is (i) LIBOR, LIBID, LIMEAN or GBP-ISDA-Swap Rate, the London inter-bank market, (ii) EURIBOR, EONIA or EUR-ISDA-EURIBOR-Swap Rate, the Euro-zone inter-bank market, (iii) STIBOR, the Stockholm inter-bank market, (iv) CNH HIBOR, the Hong Kong inter-bank market, (v) JPY-ISDA-Swap Rate, the Tokyo inter-bank market, or (vi) USD-ISDA-Swap Rate, the New York City inter-bank market, as the case may be, provided that, if the Rate of Interest cannot be determined in accordance with the foregoing provisions of this paragraph, the Rate of Interest shall be determined as at the last preceding Interest Determination Date (though substituting, where a different Margin or Maximum or Minimum Rate of Interest is to be applied to the relevant Interest Accrual Period from that which applied to the last preceding Interest Accrual Period, the Margin or Maximum or Minimum Rate of Interest relating to the relevant Interest Accrual Period, in place of the Margin or Maximum or Minimum Rate of Interest relating to that last preceding Interest Accrual Period).

- (y) *Alternative Reference Rates:* If the Reference Rate from time to time in respect of Floating Rate Notes is specified in the relevant Final Terms as being other than LIBOR, LIBID, LIMEAN, GBP-ISDA-Swap Rate, EURIBOR, EONIA, STIBOR, CNH HIBOR, EUR-ISDA-EURIBOR-Swap Rate, JPY-ISDA-Swap

Rate or USD-ISDA-Swap Rate, the relevant Final Terms may specify that the Rate of Interest in respect of such Notes will be determined either:

- (A) in accordance with the foregoing procedures in paragraphs (v), (w) and (x) of Condition 5(b)(iii)(B), save that references to the relevant Reference Rate, the time at which such Reference Rate shall be observed on the Relevant Screen Page and the location of the Reference Banks shall be amended as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms; or
 - (B) in the case of Exempt Notes only, in accordance with such other procedures as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms.
- (z) *Alternative fallback provisions:* If so specified in the relevant Final Terms, the fallback provisions set out in paragraph (A) or (B) below shall be applicable (as specified in the relevant Final Terms), or such other fallback provisions as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms shall apply, and in each case, the provisions of paragraphs (w) and (x) of Condition 5(b)(iii)(B) above shall not apply:
- (A) If the Relevant Screen Page is not available or, if sub-paragraph (v)(1) applies and no such offered quotation appears on the Relevant Screen Page, or, if sub-paragraph (v)(2) applies and fewer than three such offered quotations appear on the Relevant Screen Page, in each case as at the time specified above, the Calculation Agent shall determine the relevant Reference Rate for that date in its sole discretion, taking into consideration all available information that it in good faith deems appropriate; or
 - (B) If the Relevant Screen Page is not available or, if sub-paragraph (v)(1) applies and no such offered quotation appears on the Relevant Screen Page, or, if sub-paragraph (v)(2) applies and fewer than three such offered quotations appear on the Relevant Screen Page, in each case as at the time specified above, the Calculation Agent will request the principal office of five major banks who will provide quotations for such rate using such rate as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms or selected by the Calculation Agent. If five quotations are provided, the rate will be calculated by eliminating the highest (or, in the event of equality, one of the highest) and lowest (or, in the event of equality, one of the lowest) quotations and taking the arithmetic mean of the remaining quotations. If at least three, but fewer than five, quotations are provided, the rate will be the arithmetic mean of the quotations obtained. If fewer than three quotations are provided as requested, the rate will be determined by the Calculation Agent in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner.

(C) *Linear Interpolation*

Where Linear Interpolation is specified in the relevant Final Terms to be applicable in respect of an Interest Accrual Period, the Rate of Interest for such Interest Accrual Period shall be calculated by the Calculation Agent by straight line linear interpolation by reference to two rates based on the relevant Reference Rate (where "Screen Rate Determination" is specified to be applicable in the relevant Final Terms) or the relevant Floating Rate Option (where "ISDA Determination" is specified to be applicable in the

relevant Final Terms), one of which shall be determined as if the Applicable Maturity were the period of time for which rates are available next shorter than the length of the relevant Interest Accrual Period and the other of which shall be determined as if the Applicable Maturity were the period of time for which rates are available the next longer than the length of the relevant Interest Accrual Period, provided however, that if there is no such rate available for a period of time shorter or, as the case may be, longer than the relevant Interest Accrual Period, then the Calculation Agent shall determine such rate at such time and by reference to such sources as it determines appropriate.

“**Applicable Maturity**” means: (a) in relation to Screen Rate Determination, the period of time designated in the Reference Rate, and (b) in relation to ISDA Determination, the Designated Maturity.

(D) *Formulaic determination for Floating Rate Notes*

The Rate of Interest in respect of Floating Rate Notes may also be determined by application of one or more of the formulae specified in Condition 5(c)(i) below, where the Gearing Factor (as defined therein) is a negative number.

(c) **Rate of Interest on Inverse Floating Rate Notes**

(i) The Rate of Interest in respect of Inverse Floating Rate Notes for each Interest Accrual Period shall be determined by applying one of the following formulae, as specified in the relevant Final Terms, or in the case of Exempt Notes only, in the manner specified in the relevant Final Terms:

(A) If “INV(1)” is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms:

Rate of Interest = Margin - Inverse Rate

(B) if “INV(2)” is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms:

Rate of Interest = Margin – (Gearing Factor x Inverse Rate);

(C) if “INV(3)” is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms:

Rate of Interest = Previous Coupon - (Gearing Factor x Inverse Rate);

(D) if “INV(4)” is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms:

Rate of Interest = Previous Coupon - (Gearing Factor x (Inverse Rate + Margin));

(E) if “INV(5)” is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms:

Rate of Interest = Previous Coupon + Margin – (Gearing Factor x Inverse Rate);

(F) if “INV(6)” is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms:

Rate of Interest = Max[Previous Coupon + Margin₁; Margin₂ – (Gearing Factor x Inverse Rate)];

(G) if “INV(7)” is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms:

Rate of Interest = Min[Previous Coupon + Margin₁; Margin₂ – (Gearing Factor x Inverse Rate)]; or

(H) if “INV(8)” is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms:

Rate of Interest = Min{Previous Coupon + Margin₁; Max[Previous Coupon + Margin₂; Margin₃ – (Gearing Factor x Inverse Rate)]};

where:

“**Gearing Factor**” has the meaning specified in the relevant Final Terms;

“**Inverse Rate**” means the relevant Reference Rate or Floating Rate Option as specified in the relevant Final Terms, which may, if so specified in the relevant Final Terms, be calculated by reference to the mathematical difference between, or sum of, two Reference Rates and/or Floating Rate Options, as the case may be;

“**Margin**”, “**Margin₁**”, “**Margin₂**” and “**Margin₃**” have the meaning specified in the relevant Final Terms, and may, if so specified in the relevant Final Terms, be (x) an absolute value, (y) calculated based upon one or more Reference Rates and/or Floating Rate Options (as the case may be) or (z) a combination of (x) and (y); and

“**Previous Coupon**” means the Rate of Interest calculated in respect of the immediately preceding Interest Period (if any), or such other Interest Period as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms. In respect of the Interest Period commencing on the Interest Commencement Date, the Previous Coupon shall have the meaning specified in the relevant Final Terms.

- (ii) Where “Screen Rate Determination” and/or “ISDA Determination” is/are specified to be applicable in the relevant Final Terms, the relevant provisions of Condition 5(b)(iii) shall apply as though references to Floating Rate Notes were references to Inverse Floating Rate Notes.

(d) Rate of Interest on Range Accrual Notes

- (i) The Rate of Interest in respect of Range Accrual Notes for each Interest Accrual Period shall be determined by applying one of the following formulae, as specified in the relevant Final Terms, or in the case of Exempt Notes only, in the manner specified in the relevant Final Terms:

- (A) if “RAN(1)” is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms:

Rate of Interest = Applicable Rate x (n/N);

- (B) if “RAN(2)” is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms:

Rate of Interest = (Applicable Rate + Margin) x (n/N);

- (C) if “RAN(3)” is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms:

Rate of Interest = (Gearing Factor x Applicable Rate + Margin) x (n/N);

- (D) if “RAN(4)” is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms:

Rate of Interest = Min[Gearing Factor x Applicable Rate + Margin; Maximum Rate of Interest₁] x (n/N); or

- (E) if “RAN(5)” is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms:

Rate of Interest = Max[Gearing Factor x Applicable Rate + Margin; Minimum Rate of Interest₁] x (n/N);

where:

“**Accrual Rate**” has the meaning (expressed as a percentage) specified in the relevant Final Terms, and may, if so specified in the relevant Final Terms, be (x) an absolute value, (y)

calculated based upon one or more Reference Rates, FX Rates, CMS Rates and/or Floating Rate Options (as the case may be) or (z) a combination of (x) and (y);

“Applicable Rate” has the meaning (expressed as a percentage) specified in the relevant Final Terms, and may, if so specified in the relevant Final Terms, be (x) an absolute value, (y) calculated based upon one or more Reference Rates and/or Floating Rate Options (as the case may be) or (z) a combination of (x) and (y);

“Business Day” shall have the meaning set out in Condition 1, or such other meaning as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms;

“Fixing Day” means each calendar day during the relevant Interest Period, or such other day or days as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms;

“Gearing Factor” shall have the meaning specified in the relevant Final Terms;

“Margin”, **“Minimum Rate of Interest₁”** and **“Maximum Rate of Interest₁”** have the meaning specified in the relevant Final Terms, and may, if so specified in the relevant Final Terms, be (x) an absolute value, (y) calculated based upon one or more Reference Rates and/or Floating Rate Options (as the case may be) or (z) a combination of (x) and (y);

“N” means the total number of Fixing Days in the relevant Interest Period;

“n” means the number of Fixing Days where:

- (a) Range Accrual Condition₁, as specified in the relevant Final Terms, is satisfied; or
- (b) Range Accrual Condition₁ and Range Accrual Condition₂, as specified in the relevant Final Terms, are satisfied; or
- (c) Range Accrual Condition₁, Range Accrual Condition₂ and Range Accrual Condition₃, as specified in the relevant Final Terms, are satisfied,

provided that:

- (a) for any Fixing Day which is not a Business Day and which falls during the relevant Interest Period, the Accrual Rate for such day will be deemed to be the Accrual Rate as at the immediately preceding Business Day; and
- (b) for each Fixing Day following the Rate Cut-off Date, the Accrual Rate will be deemed to be the Accrual Rate as at the Rate Cut-off Date;

“Range Accrual Condition₁”, **“Range Accrual Condition₂”** and **“Range Accrual Condition₃”** means where:

- (1)
 - (a) Reference Rate > Accrual Rate₁; or
 - (b) Reference Rate ≥ Accrual Rate₁;

and/or

- (c) Reference Rate < Accrual Rate₂; or
- (d) Reference Rate ≤ Accrual Rate₂;

or

- (2)

(a) $(\text{Gearing Factor}_1 \times \text{Floating Rate}_1) - (\text{Gearing Factor}_2 \times \text{Floating Rate}_2) > \text{Accrual Rate}_1$; or

(b) $(\text{Gearing Factor}_1 \times \text{Floating Rate}_1) - (\text{Gearing Factor}_2 \times \text{Floating Rate}_2) \geq \text{Accrual Rate}_1$;

and/or

(c) $(\text{Gearing Factor}_1 \times \text{Floating Rate}_1) - (\text{Gearing Factor}_2 \times \text{Floating Rate}_2) < \text{Accrual Rate}_2$; or

(d) $(\text{Gearing Factor}_1 \times \text{Floating Rate}_1) - (\text{Gearing Factor}_2 \times \text{Floating Rate}_2) \leq \text{Accrual Rate}_2$,

in each case, as specified in the relevant Final Terms.

“**Rate Cut-off Date**” means the date that is five Fixing Days prior to the relevant Specified Interest Payment Date (or such other number of Fixing Days as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms).

(ii) Where “Screen Rate Determination” and/or “ISDA Determination” is/are specified to be applicable in the relevant Final Terms, the relevant provisions of Condition 5(b)(iii) shall apply as though references to Floating Rate Notes were references to Range Accrual Notes.

(e) Rate of Interest on CMS Linked Notes

(i) The Rate of Interest in respect of CMS Linked Notes for each Interest Accrual Period shall be determined by applying one or more of the following formulae, as specified in the relevant Final Terms, or, in the case of Exempt Notes only, in the manner specified in the relevant Final Terms:

(A) if “CMS(1)” is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms:

Rate of Interest = CMS Rate;

(B) if “CMS(2)” is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms:

Rate of Interest = CMS Rate + Margin;

(C) if “CMS(3)” is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms:

Rate of Interest = Gearing Factor x CMS Rate + Margin;

(D) if “CMS(4)” is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms:

Rate of Interest = Gearing Factor x CMS Rate;

(E) if “CMS(5)” is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms:

Rate of Interest = Gearing Factor x (CMS Rate + Margin);

(F) if “CMS(6)” is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms:

Rate of Interest = CMS Rate₁ – CMS Rate₂;

(G) if “CMS(7)” is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms:

Rate of Interest = Gearing Factor x (CMS Rate₁ – CMS Rate₂ + Margin);

(H) if “CMS(8)” is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms:

Rate of Interest = Gearing Factor x (CMS Rate₁ – CMS Rate₂) + Margin;

- (I) if "CMS(9)" is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms:
Rate of Interest = Max[Gearing Factor₁ x CMS Rate + Margin₁; Gearing Factor₂ x Applicable Rate + Margin₂];
- (J) if "CMS(10)" is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms:
Rate of Interest = Min[Gearing Factor₁ x CMS Rate + Margin₁; Gearing Factor₂ x Applicable Rate + Margin₂];
- (K) if "CMS(11)" is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms:
Rate of Interest = Max[Gearing Factor₁ x CMS Rate₁ + Margin₁; Gearing Factor₂ x CMS Rate₂ + Margin₂];
- (L) if "CMS(12)" is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms:
Rate of Interest = Min[Gearing Factor₁ x CMS Rate₁ + Margin₁; Gearing Factor₂ x CMS Rate₂ + Margin₂];
- (M) if "CMS(13)" is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms:
Rate of Interest = Max[Gearing Factor₁ x CMS Rate₁ + Margin₁; Minimum Rate of Interest₁] - Max[Gearing Factor₂ x CMS Rate₂ + Margin₂; Minimum Rate of Interest₂];
- (N) if "CMS(14)" is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms:
Rate of Interest = Min[Gearing Factor₁ x CMS Rate₁ + Margin₁; Maximum Rate of Interest₁] - Min[Gearing Factor₂ x CMS Rate₂ + Margin₂; Maximum Rate of Interest₂];
- (O) if "CMS(15)" is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms:
Rate of Interest = Max[Gearing Factor₁ x CMS Rate₁ + Margin₁; Gearing Factor₂ x (CMS Rate₂ – CMS Rate₃ + Margin₂)];
- (P) if "CMS(16)" is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms:
Rate of Interest = Min[Gearing Factor₁ x CMS Rate₁ + Margin₁; Gearing Factor₂ x (CMS Rate₂ – CMS Rate₃ + Margin₂)];
- (Q) if "CMS(17)" is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms:
Rate of Interest = Gearing Factor₁ x Max[Gearing Factor₂ x CMS Rate₁ + Gearing Factor₃ x CMS Rate₂ + Margin₁; Gearing Factor₄ x CMS Rate₃ + Gearing Factor₅ x CMS Rate₄ + Margin₂] + Margin₃;
- (R) if "CMS(18)" is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms:
Rate of Interest = Gearing Factor₁ x Min[Gearing Factor₂ x CMS Rate₁ + Gearing Factor₃ x CMS Rate₂ + Margin₁; Gearing Factor₄ x CMS Rate₃ + Gearing Factor₅ x CMS Rate₄ + Margin₂] + Margin₃;
- (S) if "CMS(19)" is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms:
Rate of Interest = Gearing Factor₁ x ((1+ Gearing Factor₂ x (CMS Rate + Margin))^{Power} – 1);
- (T) if "CMSRA(1)" is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms:

Rate of Interest = Applicable Rate x (n/N);

(U) if “CMSRA(2)” is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms:

Rate of Interest = (Applicable Rate + Margin) x (n/N);

(V) if “CMSRA(3)” is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms:

Rate of Interest = (Gearing Factor x Applicable Rate + Margin) x (n/N);

(W) if “CMSRA(4)” is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms:

Rate of Interest = Min[Gearing Factor x Applicable Rate + Margin; Maximum Rate of Interest₁] x (n/N); or

(X) if “CMSRA(5)” is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms:

Rate of Interest = Max[Gearing Factor x Applicable Rate + Margin; Minimum Rate of Interest₁] x (n/N);

where:

“**Accrual Range**” has the meaning specified in the relevant Final Terms, and may, if so specified in the relevant Final Terms, be (x) expressed as a range between two percentages (and if the Accrual Rate is equal to the upper or lower limits of such Accrual Range, it shall be deemed to fall inside or outside such Accrual Range as so specified in the relevant Final Terms) or (y) expressed to be greater than (or, if so specified in the relevant Final Terms, equal to) a specified percentage or (z) expressed to be less than (or, if so specified in the relevant Final Terms, equal to) a specified percentage;

“**Accrual Rate**” has the meaning (expressed as a percentage) specified in the relevant Final Terms, and may, if so specified in the relevant Final Terms, be (x) an absolute value, (y) calculated based upon one or more Reference Rates, FX Rates, CMS Rates and/or Floating Rate Options (as the case may be) or (z) a combination of (x) and (y);

“**Applicable Rate**” has the meaning (expressed as a percentage) specified in the relevant Final Terms, and may, if so specified in the relevant Final Terms, be (x) an absolute value, (y) calculated based upon one or more Reference Rates and/or Floating Rate Options (as the case may be) or (z) a combination of (x) and (y);

“**CMS Rate**”, “**CMS Rate₁**”, “**CMS Rate₂**”, “**CMS Rate₃**” and “**CMS Rate₄**” means the relevant Reference Rate(s) or Floating Rate Option(s) as specified in the relevant Final Terms, which may, if so specified in the relevant Final Terms, be calculated by reference to the mathematical difference between, or sum of, two Reference Rates or Floating Rate Options, or by applying one of the formulae specified in sub-paragraphs (A) to (X) above;

“**Fixing Day**” means each calendar day during the relevant Interest Period, or such other day or days as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms;

“**Gearing Factor**”, “**Gearing Factor₁**”, “**Gearing Factor₂**”, “**Gearing Factor₃**”, “**Gearing Factor₄**” and “**Gearing Factor₅**” have the meanings specified in the relevant Final Terms;

“**Margin**”, “**Margin₁**”, “**Margin₂**” and “**Margin₃**” have the meanings specified in the relevant Final Terms, and may, if so specified in the relevant Final Terms, be (x) an absolute value, (y) calculated based upon one or more Reference Rates and/or Floating Rate Options (as the case may be) or (z) a combination of (x) and (y);

“**Minimum Rate of Interest₁**”, “**Minimum Rate of Interest₂**”, “**Maximum Rate of Interest₁**” and “**Maximum Rate of Interest₂**” have the meanings specified in the relevant Final Terms;

“**N**” means the total number of Fixing Days in the relevant Interest Period;

“**n**” means the number of Fixing Days where the Accrual Rate (as specified in the relevant Final Terms) falls inside or outside the Accrual Range (as specified in the relevant Final Terms), provided that:

- (A) for any Fixing Day which is not a Business Day and which falls during the relevant Interest Period, the Accrual Rate for such day will be deemed to be the Accrual Rate as at the immediately preceding Business Day; and
- (B) for each Fixing Day following the Rate Cut-off Date, the Accrual Rate will be deemed to be the Accrual Rate as at the Rate Cut-off Date;

“**Power**” has the meaning specified in the relevant Final Terms; and

“**Rate Cut-off Date**” means the date that is five Fixing Days prior to the relevant Specified Interest Payment Date (or such other number of Fixing Days as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms).

- (ii) If so specified in the relevant Final Terms, the Rate of Interest which is applicable with respect to one or more Interest Periods may be conditional upon a specified CMS Rate being equal to or greater than a pre-determined rate on the relevant Interest Determination Date. Any such rate shall be specified in the relevant Final Terms.
- (iii) Where “Screen Rate Determination” and/or “ISDA Determination” is/are specified to be applicable in the relevant Final Terms, the relevant provisions of Condition 5(b)(iii) shall apply as though references to Floating Rate Notes were references to CMS Linked Notes.
- (iv) If so specified in the relevant Final Terms, the Rate of Interest on CMS Linked Notes in respect of different Interest Periods may be calculated by reference to more than one of the formulae set out in sub-paragraph (i) above.

(f) Rate of Interest on Variable Rate Notes

In respect of Variable Rate Notes, the Rate of Interest shall be determined in accordance with the Initial Rate of Interest specified in the relevant Final Terms. The relevant Final Terms may specify one or more Variation Dates upon which the Rate of Interest may instead be calculated in accordance with the Varied Rate(s) of Interest specified in the relevant Final Terms.

- (i) If “Variation Notice” is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms, the relevant Varied Rate of Interest will only apply from the relevant Variation Date at the option of the Issuer, having given not less than five Business Days’ notice to Noteholders (or such other notice period as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms) of such variation.
- (ii) If “Variation Notice” is specified as not applicable in the relevant Final Terms, the Varied Rate(s) of Interest will automatically apply on the Variation Date(s) specified in the relevant Final Terms.

(g) Rate of Interest on Index Linked Interest Notes

Index Linked Interest Notes may only be issued as Exempt Notes. The Rate of Interest in respect of Index Linked Interest Notes for each Interest Accrual Period shall be determined in the manner specified in the relevant Final Terms and interest will accrue by reference to an Index or a Basket of Indices or formula as specified in the relevant Final Terms.

(h) Rate of Interest on Equity Linked Interest Notes

Equity Linked Interest Notes may only be issued as Exempt Notes. In the case of Equity Linked Notes, the Rate of Interest or amount of interest payable in respect of each Interest Accrual Period or on each Specified Interest Payment Date, as the case may be, shall be determined by reference to an Underlying Security or a Basket of Underlying Securities or formula in the manner specified in the relevant Final Terms.

(i) Rate of Interest on FX Linked Interest Notes

FX Linked Interest Notes may only be issued as Exempt Notes. The following provisions apply to FX Linked Interest Notes:

(i) In the case of FX Linked Interest Notes, the Rate of Interest or amount of interest payable in respect of each Interest Accrual Period or on each Specified Interest Payment Date, as the case may be, shall be determined by reference to an FX Rate and/or a basket of FX Rates and/or a formula, as indicated in the relevant Final Terms, or in accordance with one of the following formulae:

(A) if “FX(1)” is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms:

$$\text{Rate of Interest} = \text{Rate}_1 \times (\text{FX}_n/\text{FX}_0) - \text{Rate}_2; \text{ or}$$

(B) if “FX(2)” is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms:

$$\text{Rate of Interest} = \text{Rate}_1 \times (\text{FX}_n/\text{FX}_0),$$

where:

“**Base Currency**” has the meaning specified in the relevant Final Terms;

“**FX_n**” means (i) if “Bid Rate” is specified in the relevant Final Terms, the bid rate of the relevant FX Rate published on the FX Price Source on the FX Valuation Date or (ii) if “Mid Rate” is specified in the relevant Final Terms, the arithmetic mean of the bid and offered rate of the relevant FX Rate published on the FX Price Source on the FX Valuation Date, each at such time as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms;

“**FX₀**” has the meaning specified in the relevant Final Terms;

“**FX Determination Date**” means the day which is 10 Business Days prior to each Interest Payment Date (or such other date as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms);

“**FX Rate**” has the meaning specified in Condition 9;

“**Rate₁**” and “**Rate₂**” refer to the Rates of Interest specified in the relevant Final Terms and may, if so specified in the relevant Final Terms, be (x) an absolute value, (y) calculated based upon one or more Reference Rates or Floating Rate Options (as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms) or (z) a combination of (x) and (y);

“**Reference Currency**” has the meaning specified in the relevant Final Terms; and

“**Relevant Screen Page**” means the display page so designated on the service specified in the relevant Final Terms (or such other page as may replace that page on that service (or replace such services) for the purposes of displaying an exchange rate comparable to such rate, as determined by the Calculation Agent).

(ii) If FX Range Notes is specified to be applicable in the relevant Final Terms, the Rate of Interest in respect of each Interest Period will be calculated as follows:

- (A) if the Spot Rate is less than the Maximum Currency Rate or greater than the Minimum Currency Rate at any time during the Observation Period, the Rate of Interest shall be equal to Rate₁; and
- (B) if the Spot Rate is equal to or greater than the Maximum Currency Rate or equal to or less than the Minimum Currency Rate at any time during the Observation Period, the Rate of Interest shall be equal to Rate₂,

where:

“**Currency Pair**” has the meaning specified in the relevant Final Terms;

“**Maximum Currency Rate**” has the meaning specified in the relevant Final Terms;

“**Minimum Currency Rate**” has the meaning specified in the relevant Final Terms;

“**Observation Period**” means each Interest Period, or such other period as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms;

“**Rate₁**” and “**Rate₂**” have the meanings specified in the relevant Final Terms;

“**Spot Market**” means the global spot foreign exchange market, which shall be treated as being open continuously from 5.00 a.m. Sydney time on a Monday in any week to 5.00 p.m. New York time on the Friday of that week; and

“**Spot Rate**” means the rates for the exchange of the Currency Pair in the Spot Market for foreign exchange transactions.

(j) Zero Coupon Notes

Zero Coupon Notes do not bear interest.

Where a Note the Interest Basis of which is specified to be Zero Coupon is repayable prior to the Maturity Date and is not paid when due, the amount due and payable prior to the Maturity Date shall be the Early Redemption Amount of such Note. As from the Maturity Date, the Rate of Interest for any overdue principal of such a Note shall be a rate per annum (expressed as a percentage) equal to the Amortisation Yield (as described in Condition 6(b)(i)).

(k) Dual Currency Notes

Dual Currency Notes may only be issued as Exempt Notes. In the case of Dual Currency Notes, if the rate or amount of interest falls to be determined by reference to a Rate of Exchange or a method of calculating the Rate of Exchange, the rate or amount of interest payable shall be determined in the manner specified in the relevant Final Terms.

(l) Partly Paid Notes

Partly Paid Notes may only be issued as Exempt Notes. In the case of Partly Paid Notes (other than Partly Paid Notes which are Zero Coupon Notes), interest will accrue as aforesaid on the paid-up nominal amount of such Notes and otherwise as specified in the relevant Final Terms.

(m) Accrual of interest

Interest shall cease to accrue on each Note on the due date for redemption unless, upon due presentation, payment is improperly withheld or refused, in which event interest shall continue to accrue (as well after as before judgment) at the Rate of Interest in the manner provided in this Condition 5 to the Relevant Date (as defined in Condition 11).

(n) Interest Trigger Event

If Interest Trigger Event is specified to be applicable in the relevant Final Terms, the following provisions shall apply, in each case, as may be amended in the relevant Final Terms:

- (i) In respect of all Interest Periods beginning on or after such date as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms, and ending on the Interest Payment Date immediately following the occurrence of an Interest Trigger Event, the Rate of Interest shall be the Initial Rate of Interest.
- (ii) Following the occurrence of an Interest Trigger Event, the Rate of Interest for all subsequent Interest Periods (excluding the Interest Period in which the Trigger Event occurred) shall be the Reset Rate of Interest.
- (iii) If an Interest Trigger Event does not occur, the Interest Amount payable on the Maturity Date shall be calculated in accordance with Condition 5(p)(iv).

For the purposes of this Condition 5(n):

“Aggregate Interest Amount” means, in respect of an Interest Payment Date (the **“Relevant Interest Payment Date”**), the sum of all Interest Amounts paid per Calculation Amount, during the period beginning on (and including) the Interest Commencement Date, to (and including) the Interest Payment Date immediately preceding the Relevant Interest Payment Date, plus the Interest Amount due on the Relevant Interest Payment Date;

“Initial Rate of Interest” shall have the meaning specified in the relevant Final Terms;

“Interest Trigger Event” means, in respect of an Interest Payment Date, the Aggregate Interest Amount on such Interest Payment Date being equal to or greater than the Minimum Interest Amount;

“Minimum Interest Amount” means the minimum aggregate amount of interest payable per Calculation Amount during the period beginning on (and including) the Interest Commencement Date, to (and including) the Maturity Date, as specified in the relevant Final Terms; and

“Reset Rate of Interest” shall have the meaning specified in the relevant Final Terms.

(o) Knock-in Event

If Knock-in Event is specified to be applicable in the relevant Final Terms, the following provisions shall apply, in each case, as may be amended in the relevant Final Terms:

- (i) For each Interest Period in respect of which a Knock-in Event does not occur during the relevant Reference Period or at the applicable Reference Time (as the case may be), the Rate of Interest shall be the Initial Rate of Interest.
- (ii) For each Interest Period in respect of which the Calculation Agent determines that a Knock-in Event has occurred during the relevant Reference Period or at the applicable Reference Time (as the case may be), the Rate of Interest shall be the Reset Rate of Interest.

For the purposes of this Condition 5(o):

“Initial Rate of Interest” shall have the meaning specified in the relevant Final Terms;

“Knock-in Barrier” has the meaning specified in the relevant Final Terms;

“Knock-in Event” means, at any time during the Reference Period or at the Reference Time (as specified in the relevant Final Terms), the Relevant Rate is equal to or greater than the Knock-in Barrier or, if so specified in the relevant Final Terms, less than the Knock-in Barrier;

"Reference Period" means the period from (and including) the fifth Business Day prior to the start of the relevant Interest Period to (but excluding) the fifth Business Day prior to the end of such Interest Period, or such other period as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms;

"Reference Time" means the time and date at which the Relevant Rate is determined by the Calculation Agent;

"Relevant Rate" means the relevant Reference Rate, Floating Rate Option, Inverse Rate, CMS Rate, FX Rate or such other rate as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms; and

"Reset Rate of Interest" shall have the meaning specified in the relevant Final Terms.

(p) Margin, Maximum/Minimum Rates of Interest, Maximum/Minimum Interest Amount and rounding

In the case of any Notes:

- (i) If any Margin is specified in the relevant Final Terms (either (x) generally, or (y) in relation to one or more Interest Accrual Periods), an adjustment shall be made to all Rates of Interest in the case of (x), or the Rates of Interest for the specified Interest Accrual Periods in the case of (y), calculated in accordance with Condition 5(b) by adding (if a positive number) or subtracting the absolute value (if a negative number) of such Margin; subject always to the next paragraph. Any such Margin may, if so specified in the relevant Final Terms, be (x) an absolute value, (y) calculated based upon one or more Reference Rates, FX Rates, CMS Rates and/or Floating Rate Options (as the case may be) or (z) a combination of (x) and (y).
- (ii) If any Maximum or Minimum Rate of Interest, Maximum or Minimum Interest Amount, Instalment Amount or Redemption Amount is specified in the relevant Final Terms, then any Rate of Interest, Interest Amount, Instalment Amount or Redemption Amount shall be subject to such maximum or minimum, as the case may be.
- (iii) Any such Maximum or Minimum Rate of Interest may, if so specified in the relevant Final Terms, be determined by reference to (w) one or more Reference Rates, FX Rates, CMS Rates and/or Floating Rate Options, (x) a multiple of one or more Reference Rates and/or Floating Rate Options, (y) the mathematical difference between, or the product or sum of, two or more Reference Rates, FX Rates, CMS Rates and/or Floating Rate Options and/or (z) any combination of (x), (y) and (z).
- (iv) Where a Minimum Interest Amount is specified in the relevant Final Terms, and the aggregate amount of all Interest Amounts paid per Calculation Amount prior to the Maturity Date is less than such Minimum Interest Amount, the Interest Amount to be paid on the Maturity Date shall be equal to the difference between the Minimum Interest Amount and the aggregate of all Interest Amounts paid per Calculation Amount prior to the Maturity Date.
- (v) For the purposes of any calculations required pursuant to these Conditions (unless otherwise specified in the relevant Final Terms), (x) all percentages resulting from such calculations shall be rounded, if necessary, to the nearest one-hundred-thousandth of a percentage point (with 0.000005 of a percentage point being rounded up), (y) all figures shall be rounded to seven significant figures (provided that, if the eighth significant figure is a 5 or greater, the seventh significant figure shall be rounded up) and (z) all currency amounts that fall due and payable shall be rounded to the nearest unit of such currency (with half a unit being rounded up), save in the case of yen, which shall be rounded down to the nearest yen, unless otherwise specified in the relevant Final Terms. For these purposes, "**unit**" means the lowest amount of such currency that is available as legal tender in the country of such currency.

(q) Calculations

The amount of interest payable per Calculation Amount in respect of any Note for any Interest Accrual Period shall be equal to the product of the Rate of Interest, the Calculation Amount specified in the relevant Final Terms, and the Day Count Fraction for such Interest Accrual Period, unless an Interest Amount (or a formula for its calculation) is applicable to such Interest Accrual Period, in which case, the amount of interest payable per Calculation Amount in respect of such Note for such Interest Accrual Period shall equal such Interest Amount (or be calculated in accordance with such formula). Where any Interest Period comprises two or more Interest Accrual Periods, the amount of interest payable per Calculation Amount in respect of such Interest Period shall be the sum of the Interest Amounts payable in respect of each of those Interest Accrual Periods. In respect of any other period for which interest is required to be calculated, the provisions above shall apply, save that the Day Count Fraction shall be for the period for which interest is required to be calculated.

(r) Determination and publication of Rates of Interest, Interest Amounts, Final Redemption Amounts, Early Redemption Amounts, Automatic Early Redemption Amounts, Optional Redemption Amounts and Instalment Amounts

The Calculation Agent shall, as soon as practicable on such date as the Calculation Agent may be required to calculate any rate or amount, obtain any quotation or make any determination or calculation, determine such rate and calculate the Interest Amounts for the relevant Interest Accrual Period, calculate the Final Redemption Amount, Early Redemption Amount, Automatic Early Redemption Amount, Optional Redemption Amount or Instalment Amount, obtain such quotation or make such determination or calculation, as the case may be, and cause the Rate of Interest and the Interest Amounts for each Interest Accrual Period and the relevant Interest Payment Date and, if required to be calculated, the Final Redemption Amount, Early Redemption Amount, Automatic Early Redemption Amount, Optional Redemption Amount or any Instalment Amount to be notified to the Fiscal Agent, the Issuer, each of the Paying Agents, the Noteholders, any other Calculation Agent appointed in respect of the Notes that is to make a further calculation upon receipt of such information and, if the Notes are listed on a stock exchange and the rules of such exchange so require, such exchange as soon as possible after their determination but in no event later than (i) the commencement of the relevant Interest Period, if determined prior to such time, in the case of notification to such exchange of a Rate of Interest and Interest Amount, or (ii) in all other cases, the fourth Business Day after such determination. Where any Interest Payment Date or Interest Period Date is subject to adjustment pursuant to Condition 5(b)(ii), the Interest Amounts and the Interest Payment Date so published may subsequently be amended (or appropriate alternative arrangements made by way of adjustment) without notice in the event of an extension or shortening of the Interest Period. If the Notes become due and payable under Condition 13, the accrued interest and the Rate of Interest payable in respect of the Notes shall nevertheless continue to be calculated as previously in accordance with this Condition 5 but no publication of the Rate of Interest or the Interest Amount so calculated need be made. The determination of any rate or amount, the obtaining of each quotation and the making of each determination or calculation by the Calculation Agent(s) shall (in the absence of manifest error) be final and binding upon all parties.

(s) Calculation Agent

The Issuer shall procure that there shall at all times be one or more Calculation Agents if provision is made for them in the relevant Final Terms and for so long as any Note is outstanding (as defined in the Agency Agreement). Where more than one Calculation Agent is appointed in respect of the Notes, references in these Conditions to the Calculation Agent shall be construed as each Calculation Agent performing its respective duties under the Conditions. If the Calculation Agent is unable or unwilling to act as such or if the Calculation Agent fails duly to establish the Rate of Interest for an Interest Accrual Period or to calculate any Interest Amount, Instalment Amount, Final

Redemption Amount, Early Redemption Amount, Automatic Early Redemption Amount or Optional Redemption Amount, as the case may be, or to comply with any other requirement, the Issuer shall appoint a leading bank or investment banking firm engaged in the inter-bank market (or, if appropriate, money, swap or over-the-counter index options market) that is most closely connected with the calculation or determination to be made by the Calculation Agent (acting through its principal London office or any other office actively involved in such market) to act as such in its place. The Calculation Agent may not resign its duties without a successor having been appointed as aforesaid and such successor having accepted such appointment.

6 Redemption, purchase and options

(a) Redemption by Instalments and Final Redemption

- (i) Unless previously redeemed, purchased and cancelled as provided in this Condition 6, each Note that provides for Instalment Dates and Instalment Amounts shall be partially redeemed on each Instalment Date at the related Instalment Amount. The outstanding nominal amount of each such Note shall be reduced by the Instalment Amount (or, if such Instalment Amount is calculated by reference to a proportion of the nominal amount of such Note, such proportion) for all purposes with effect from the related Instalment Date, unless payment of the Instalment Amount is improperly withheld or refused, in which case, such amount shall remain outstanding until the Relevant Date relating to such Instalment Amount.
- (ii) Unless previously redeemed, purchased and cancelled as provided below, each Note shall be finally redeemed on the Maturity Date at its Final Redemption Amount (which, unless otherwise provided in these Terms and Conditions or in the relevant Final Terms, is its nominal amount) or, in the case of a Note falling within paragraph (i) above, its final Instalment Amount. In the case of Fixed Rate Notes where the Specified Currency is Renminbi, if the Maturity Date falls on a day which is not a Business Day, the Maturity Date will be the next succeeding Business Day unless it would fall in the next calendar month in which event the Maturity Date shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding Business Day.

(b) Early Redemption

- (i) *Zero Coupon Notes:*
 - (A) The Early Redemption Amount payable in respect of any Zero Coupon Note, the Early Redemption Amount of which is not linked to an index and/or a formula, upon redemption of such Note pursuant to Condition 6(c), 6(d), 6(e) or 6(f) or upon it becoming due and payable as provided in Condition 13 shall be the Amortised Face Amount (calculated as provided below) of such Note unless otherwise specified in the relevant Final Terms.
 - (B) Subject to the provisions of sub-paragraph (C) below, the Amortised Face Amount of any such Note shall be the scheduled Final Redemption Amount of such Note on the Maturity Date discounted at a rate per annum (expressed as a percentage) equal to the Amortisation Yield (which, if none is specified in the relevant Final Terms, shall be such rate as would produce an Amortised Face Amount equal to the issue price of the Notes if they were discounted back to their issue price on the Issue Date) compounded quarterly, semi-annually or annually, as specified in the relevant Final Terms.
 - (C) If the Early Redemption Amount payable in respect of any such Note upon its redemption pursuant to Condition 6(c), 6(d), 6(e) or 6(f) or upon it becoming due and payable as provided in Condition 13 is not paid when due, the Early Redemption Amount due and payable in respect of such Note shall be the Amortised Face Amount of such Note as defined in sub-paragraph (B) above, except that such sub-paragraph

shall have effect as though the reference therein to the date on which the Note becomes due and payable were replaced by a reference to the Relevant Date. The calculation of the Amortised Face Amount in accordance with this sub-paragraph (C) shall continue to be made (both before and after judgment) until the Relevant Date, unless the Relevant Date falls on or after the Maturity Date, in which case, the amount due and payable shall be the scheduled Final Redemption Amount of such Note on the Maturity Date together with any interest that may accrue in accordance with Condition 5(m).

Where such calculation is to be made for a period of less than one year, it shall be made on the basis of the Day Count Fraction specified in the relevant Final Terms.

- (ii) *Other Notes:* The Early Redemption Amount payable in respect of any Note (other than Notes described in sub-paragraph (i) above), upon redemption of such Note pursuant to Condition 6(c), 6(d), 6(e) or 6(f) or upon it becoming due and payable as provided in Condition 13, shall be the Final Redemption Amount unless otherwise specified in the relevant Final Terms.
- (iii) *Automatic Early Redemption:* If the Calculation Agent determines that an Automatic Early Redemption Event has occurred or will occur in relation to any Interest Payment Date falling on or after the Automatic Early Redemption Commencement Date but prior to the Maturity Date, the Issuer shall give not less than five Business Days' notice (or such other period as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms) of such determination to Noteholders in accordance with Condition 17 and shall redeem all (but not some only) of the Notes on such Interest Payment Date at the Automatic Early Redemption Amount.

For the purposes of this Condition 6(b)(iii):

"Aggregate Interest Amount" has the meaning specified in Condition 5(n);

"Automatic Early Redemption Amount" has the meaning specified in the relevant Final Terms;

"Automatic Early Redemption Commencement Date" has the meaning specified in the relevant Final Terms;

"Automatic Early Redemption Event" means, in respect of an Interest Payment Date, the Aggregate Interest Amount on such Interest Payment Date being equal to or greater than the Maximum Interest Amount; and

"Maximum Interest Amount" means the maximum aggregate amount of interest payable per Calculation Amount during the period beginning on (and including) the Interest Commencement Date, to (and including) the Maturity Date, as specified in the relevant Final Terms.

(c) *Redemption for taxation reasons*

The Notes may be redeemed at the option of the Issuer in whole, but not in part, on any Interest Payment Date (if this Note is either a Floating Rate Note, an Index Linked Interest Note, an Equity Linked Interest Note or an FX Linked Interest Note) or at any time (if this Note is neither a Floating Rate Note, an Index Linked Interest Note, an Equity Linked Interest Note nor an FX Linked Interest Note) on giving not less than 30 nor more than 45 days' notice to the Noteholders (or such other notice period as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms) (which notice shall be irrevocable), at their Early Redemption Amount (as described in Condition 6(b) above) (together with interest accrued to the date fixed for redemption), if (i) the Issuer has or will become obliged to pay additional amounts as provided or referred to in Condition 11 as a result of any change in, or amendment to, the laws or regulations of the Netherlands, in respect of any Issuer and Australia in respect of

Rabobank Australia Branch and New Zealand in respect of Rabobank New Zealand Branch or, in each case, any political subdivision or any authority thereof or therein having power to tax, or any change in the application or official interpretation of such laws or regulations, which change or amendment becomes effective on or after the date on which agreement is reached to issue the first Tranche of the Notes, and (ii) such obligation cannot be avoided by the Issuer taking reasonable measures available to it, provided that no such notice of redemption shall be given earlier than 90 days (or such other period as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms) prior to the earliest date on which the Issuer would be obliged to pay such additional amounts were a payment in respect of the Notes then due. Before the publication of any notice of redemption pursuant to this paragraph, the Issuer shall deliver to the Fiscal Agent a certificate signed by two directors of the Issuer stating that the Issuer is entitled to effect such redemption and setting forth a statement of facts showing that the conditions precedent to the right of the Issuer so to redeem have occurred, and an opinion of independent legal advisers of recognised standing to the effect that the Issuer has or will become obliged to pay such additional amounts as a result of such change or amendment.

(d) Redemption at the option of the Issuer

- (i) If Call Option is specified in the relevant Final Terms, the Issuer may, on giving not less than 15 nor more than 30 days' irrevocable notice to the Noteholders (or such other notice period as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms), redeem all or, if so provided, some of the Notes on any Optional Redemption Date. Any such redemption of Notes shall be at their Optional Redemption Amount specified in the relevant Final Terms (which may be the Early Redemption Amount (as described in Condition 6(b) above)) together with interest accrued to the date fixed for redemption. Any such redemption or exercise must relate to Notes of a nominal amount at least equal to the Minimum Redemption Amount to be redeemed specified in the relevant Final Terms and no greater than the Maximum Redemption Amount to be redeemed specified in the relevant Final Terms.

All Notes in respect of which any such notice is given shall be redeemed on the date specified in such notice in accordance with this Condition 6.

- (ii) In the case of a partial redemption, the notice to Noteholders shall also contain the certificate numbers of the Bearer Notes, or in the case of Registered Notes shall specify the nominal amount of Registered Notes drawn and the holder(s) of such Registered Notes, to be redeemed, which shall have been drawn in such place and in such manner as may be fair and reasonable in the circumstances, taking account of prevailing market practices, subject to compliance with any applicable laws and stock exchange requirements.
- (iii) If so specified in the relevant Final Terms, the following provisions shall apply for the purposes of calculating the Optional Redemption Amount:

- (A) Where the Reference Rate on an Observation Date is equal to or less than the Strike Rate, the Optional Redemption Amount per Calculation Amount which is payable on any redemption on the immediately following Optional Redemption Date shall be calculated by the Calculation Agent, using the following formula:

$$\text{Optional Redemption Amount} = \text{Calculation Amount} \times (100 \text{ per cent.} + (X \times n))$$

where:

“n” means, with respect to an Observation Date, the number of Observation Dates during the period from (and including) the Issue Date to (and including) such Observation Date; and

“X” has the meaning (expressed as a percentage) specified in the relevant Final Terms.

- (B) Where the Reference Rate on an Observation Date is greater than the Strike Rate, the Optional Redemption Amount per Calculation Amount which is payable on the immediately following Optional Redemption Date shall be 100 per cent. of such Calculation Amount,

in each case, where:

“**Observation Date**” means, in relation to any Optional Redemption Date, the date which is five Business Days prior to such Optional Redemption Date (or such other date as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms);

“**Reference Rate**” has the meaning specified in the relevant Final Terms; and

“**Strike Rate**” has the meaning specified in the relevant Final Terms.

(e) Redemption at the option of Noteholders

If Put Option is specified in the relevant Final Terms, the Issuer shall, at the option of the holder of any such Note, upon the holder of such Note giving not less than 15 nor more than 30 days' notice to the Issuer (or such other notice period as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms), redeem such Note on the Optional Redemption Date(s) at its Optional Redemption Amount specified in the relevant Final Terms (which may be the Early Redemption Amount (as described in Condition 6(b) above)) together with interest accrued to the date fixed for redemption.

To exercise such option, the holder must deposit (in the case of Bearer Notes) such Note (together with all unmatured Receipts and Coupons and unexchanged Talons) with any Paying Agent or (in the case of Registered Notes) the Certificate representing such Note(s) with the Registrar or any Transfer Agent at its specified office, together with a duly completed option exercise notice (“**Exercise Notice**”) in the form obtainable from any Paying Agent, the Registrar or any Transfer Agent (as applicable) within the notice period. No Note or Certificate so deposited and option exercised may be withdrawn (except as provided in the Agency Agreement) without the prior consent of the Issuer.

(f) Redemption for illegality

In the event that the Issuer determines in good faith that the performance of its obligations under the Notes or that any arrangements made to hedge its obligations under the Notes has or will become unlawful, illegal or otherwise prohibited in whole or in part as a result of compliance with any applicable present or future law, rule, regulation, judgment, order or directive of any governmental, administrative, legislative or judicial authority or power, or in the interpretation thereof, the Issuer, having given not less than 10 nor more than 30 days' notice to Noteholders in accordance with Condition 17 (or such other notice period as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms) (which notice shall be irrevocable), may, on expiry of such notice, redeem all, but not some only, of the Notes, each Note being redeemed at the Early Redemption Amount together (if appropriate) with interest accrued to (but excluding) the date of redemption.

(g) Delivery of Underlying Securities

- (i) If Physical Settlement is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms, the Notes will be redeemed by way of delivery of Underlying Securities and the Issuer will transfer, or procure the delivery by the Delivery Agent of, in respect of each Note, the Underlying Securities Amount to or to the order of the Noteholder (as specified by the Noteholder). In order to obtain delivery of the Underlying Securities Amount, the relevant Noteholder must deliver to

any Paying Agent, on or before the Presentation Date, the relevant Note(s) and a duly completed Delivery Notice. No Delivery Notice may be withdrawn after receipt thereof by a Paying Agent. Any determination as to whether such notice has been properly completed and delivered shall be made by the relevant Paying Agent, after consultation with the Issuer and shall be conclusive and binding on the Issuer and the relevant Noteholder. If the relevant Note and the related Delivery Notice are delivered or are deemed to be delivered to any Paying Agent on a day that is not a Business Day, such Note and Delivery Notice shall be deemed to be delivered on the next following Business Day.

If the holder of a Note does not deliver the Note and a Delivery Notice, in each case, as set out above, on or before the Presentation Date as provided above, then the Issuer shall have no obligation to make delivery of the Underlying Securities Amount in respect of such Note unless and until a duly completed Delivery Notice (together with the relevant Note) are each delivered as provided above and delivery of such Underlying Securities Amount shall be made as soon as possible thereafter but not earlier than the Underlying Securities Delivery Date.

All Delivery Expenses shall, be for the account of the relevant Noteholder and no delivery and/or transfer of any Underlying Securities Amount shall be required to be made until all Delivery Expenses have been paid to the satisfaction of the Issuer by such Noteholder.

For the avoidance of doubt, the relevant holder of a Note shall not be entitled to any additional or further payment by reason of the delivery of the Underlying Securities Amount in respect of such Note occurring after the Underlying Securities Delivery Date as a result of such Delivery Notice or Note being delivered after the Presentation Date.

The Issuer shall on the Underlying Securities Delivery Date, deliver or procure the delivery of the Underlying Securities Amount in respect of each Note to such account at Clearstream, Luxembourg, Euroclear or the other clearing system as may be specified in the relevant Delivery Notice at the risk and expense of the relevant Noteholder. As used herein, “**delivery**” in relation to any Underlying Securities Amount means the carrying out of the steps required of the Issuer (or such person as it may procure to make the relevant delivery) in order to effect the transfer of the relevant Underlying Securities Amount in accordance with the relevant Delivery Notice and “**deliver**” shall be construed accordingly. The Issuer shall not be responsible for any delay or failure in the transfer of such Underlying Securities Amount once such steps have been carried out, whether resulting from settlement periods of clearing systems, acts or omissions of registrars, incompatible or incorrect information being contained in the Delivery Notice or otherwise and shall have no responsibility for the lawfulness of the acquisition of the Underlying Securities comprising the Underlying Securities Amount or any interest therein by any Noteholder or any other person.

Noteholders should note that the actual date on which they become holders of the Underlying Securities comprising the Underlying Securities Amount will depend, among other factors, on the procedures of the relevant clearing systems and share registrar and the effect of any Settlement Disruption Events.

No Noteholder will be entitled to receive dividends or other distributions declared or paid in respect of the Underlying Securities to which such Note gives entitlement or to any other rights relating to or arising out of such Underlying Securities if the date on which the Underlying Securities are quoted ex-dividend or ex-the relevant right falls before the date on which the Underlying Securities are credited into the securities account of the Noteholder.

- (ii) Notes to be redeemed in accordance with this Condition 6 to the same Noteholder will be aggregated for the purpose of determining the Underlying Securities Amount to which such Notes give entitlement (and, for the avoidance of doubt, in the case of a Basket per particular class of Underlying Securities comprised in that Basket). The Noteholders will not be entitled to any interest or other payment or compensation if and to the extent that the delivery of the Underlying Securities Amount will take place after the earlier of (A) the Optional Redemption Date or (B) the Maturity Date (as specified in these Conditions). The number of Underlying Securities comprising the Underlying Securities Amount in respect of a Note will be calculated on the basis of the prevailing formula in the relevant Final Terms rounded down to the next whole integral number of Underlying Securities. Entitlement to the remaining fractions of Underlying Securities will be settled by payment of the Fractional Cash Amount in respect of those fractions rounded up to two decimals, as calculated by the Calculation Agent.
- (iii) *Settlement Disruption*

If the Calculation Agent determines that delivery of any Underlying Securities Amount in respect of any Note by the Issuer in accordance with these Conditions is not practicable or permitted by reason of a Settlement Disruption Event subsisting, then the Underlying Securities Delivery Date in respect of such Note shall be postponed to the first following Delivery Day in respect of which no such Settlement Disruption Event is subsisting and notice thereof shall be given to the relevant Noteholder by mail addressed to it at the address specified in the relevant Delivery Notice or in accordance with Condition 17, provided that the Calculation Agent may determine in its sole discretion that the Issuer satisfies its obligations in respect of the relevant Note by delivering or procuring the delivery of such Underlying Securities Amount using such other commercially reasonable manner as it may select and in such event the Underlying Securities Delivery Date shall be such day as the Calculation Agent deems appropriate in connection with delivery of such Underlying Securities Amount in such other commercially reasonable and lawful manner. No Noteholder shall be entitled to any payment whether of interest or otherwise on such Note in the event of any delay in the delivery of the Underlying Securities Amount pursuant to this paragraph (iii) and no liability in respect thereof shall attach to the Issuer.

Where a Settlement Disruption Event affects some but not all of the Underlying Securities comprising the Underlying Securities Amount, the Underlying Securities Delivery Date for the Underlying Securities comprising such Underlying Securities Amount but not affected by the Settlement Disruption Event will be the originally designated Underlying Securities Delivery Date.

For so long as delivery of part or all of the Underlying Securities comprising the Underlying Securities Amount (the “**Affected Underlying Securities**”) in respect of any Note is not practicable or permitted by reason of a Settlement Disruption Event, then, in lieu of physical delivery of the Affected Underlying Securities and notwithstanding any other provision hereof, the Issuer may elect in its sole discretion to satisfy its obligations in respect of each relevant Note by payment to the relevant Noteholder of the Disruption Cash Settlement Price on the third Business Day following the date that notice of such election is given to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 17. Payment of the Disruption Cash Settlement Price will be made in such manner as shall be notified to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 17.

The Issuer shall give notice as soon as practicable to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 17 that a Settlement Disruption Event has occurred.

(h) Redemption of Equity Linked Notes, Index Linked Notes and FX Linked Notes following an Additional Disruption Event

If Additional Disruption Events are specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms and an Additional Disruption Event occurs, the Issuer in its sole and absolute discretion may redeem all, but not some only, of the Notes at the Early Redemption Amount, together with, if so specified in the relevant Final Terms, interest accrued to (but excluding) the date of redemption.

Any determination made that the Notes are to be redeemed in accordance with this Condition 6(h) shall be notified to Noteholders in accordance with Condition 17, together with the date of such redemption.

(i) Partly Paid Notes

Partly Paid Notes will be redeemed, whether at maturity, early redemption or otherwise, in accordance with the provisions of this Condition 6 and the provisions specified in the relevant Final Terms.

(j) Purchases

The Issuer and any of its subsidiaries may, at any time, purchase Notes (provided that all unmatured Receipts and Coupons and unexchanged Talons relating thereto are attached thereto or surrendered therewith) in the open market or otherwise at any price.

(k) Cancellation

All Notes purchased by or on behalf of the Issuer or any of its subsidiaries (other than Bearer Notes purchased in the ordinary course of business of dealing in securities or in the name of another party) may be surrendered for cancellation and, in each case, if so surrendered, will be cancelled forthwith together with all Notes redeemed by the Issuer (together with all unmatured Receipts and Coupons and unexchanged Talons attached thereto or surrendered therewith), and may not be reissued or resold and the obligations of the Issuer in respect of any such Notes shall be discharged. Notes may be surrendered for cancellation, in the case of Bearer Notes, by surrendering each Note, together with all unmatured Receipts and Coupons and all unexchanged Talons to the Fiscal Agent and, in the case of Registered Notes, by surrendering the Certificate representing such Notes to the Registrar.

7 Provisions Applicable to Equity Linked Notes

Equity Linked Notes may only be issued as Exempt Notes. The following provisions apply to Equity Linked Notes:

(a) Definitions

As used in relation to Equity Linked Notes:

“Additional Disruption Event” means Change in Law, Hedging Disruption, Increased Cost of Hedging, or any other Additional Disruption Event, in each case, if specified in the relevant Final Terms.

“Affected Security” means, in respect of Equity Linked Notes that relate to a Basket of Underlying Securities, an Underlying Security for which a Valuation Date is affected by the occurrence of a Disrupted Day.

“Basket” means a basket comprised of each Underlying Security specified in the Final Terms in the relative proportion/number specified in the Final Terms.

“Company” means, in respect of an Underlying Security, the issuer of the Underlying Security specified as such in the relevant Final Terms.

“Change in Law” means that, on or after the Issue Date of any Notes (i) due to the adoption of or any change in any applicable law or regulation (including, without limitation, any tax law), or (ii) due to the promulgation of or any change in the interpretation by any court, tribunal or regulatory authority with competent jurisdiction of any applicable law or regulation (including any action taken by a taxing authority), the Issuer and/or any of its Affiliates determines in its sole and absolute discretion that (A) it has become illegal to hold, acquire or dispose of any relevant Underlying Security relating to its hedge position in respect of such Notes, or (B) the Issuer will incur a materially increased cost in performing its obligations in relation to such Notes (including, without limitation, due to any increase in tax liability, decrease in tax benefit or other adverse effect on the tax position of the Issuer and/or any of its Affiliates).

“Delisting” means, in respect of an Underlying Security, that the Exchange announces that, pursuant to the rules of such Exchange, the Underlying Security ceases (or will cease) to be listed, traded or publicly quoted on the Exchange for any reason (other than a Merger Event or Tender Offer) and is not immediately re-listed, re-traded or re-quoted on an exchange or quotation system located in the same country as the Exchange (or, where the Exchange is within the European Union, in any member state of the European Union) and such Underlying Security is no longer listed on an Exchange acceptable to the Issuer.

“Delivery Agent” means Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A. or, if different, as specified in the relevant Final Terms.

“Delivery Day” means, in respect of an Underlying Security, a day on which Underlying Securities comprised in the Underlying Security Amount may be delivered to Noteholders in the manner which the Calculation Agent has determined in its sole and absolute discretion to be appropriate.

“Delivery Expenses” means the expenses, including all costs, taxes, duties and/or expenses including stamp duty reserve tax and/or other costs, duties or taxes arising from or in connection with the delivery and/or transfer of any Underlying Securities Amount.

“Delivery Notice” means a written notice substantially in such form as the Issuer may determine, which must specify the name and address of the relevant Noteholder and the securities account in Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg or other clearing system to be credited with the relevant Underlying Securities Amount and authorise the production of such notice in any applicable administrative or legal proceedings and copies may be obtained from any Agent.

“Disrupted Day” means (i) in respect of an Underlying Security, any Scheduled Trading Day on which (A) the Exchange fails to open for trading during its regular trading session, (B) any Related Exchange fails to open for trading during its regular trading session or (C) a Market Disruption Event has occurred.

“Disruption Cash Settlement Price” means, in respect of each Note, an amount in the Specified Currency equal to the fair market value of the Affected Underlying Securities less the cost to the Issuer of unwinding any underlying related hedging arrangements, all as determined by the Issuer in its sole and absolute discretion.

“Early Closure” means in respect of an Underlying Security, the closure on any Exchange Business Day of any relevant Exchange or any Related Exchange prior to its Scheduled Closing Time unless such earlier closing time is announced by such Exchange or Related Exchange at least one hour prior to the earlier of (A) the actual closing time for the regular trading session on such Exchange or Related Exchange on such Exchange Business Day and (B) the submission deadline for orders to

be entered into the Exchange or Related Exchange system for execution at the Valuation Time on such Exchange Business Day.

“Equity Valuation Date(s)” means the date or dates specified as such in the relevant Final Terms or, if that day is not a Scheduled Trading Day, the immediately succeeding Scheduled Trading Day unless such day is a Disrupted Day in the opinion of the Calculation Agent. If such day is a Disrupted Day, then the Equity Valuation Date shall be determined in accordance with Condition 7(c)(i).

“Exchange” means in respect of an Underlying Security, each exchange or quotation system specified as such for such Underlying Security in the relevant Final Terms or notified from time to time to Noteholders in accordance with Condition 17 and any successor to such exchange or quotation system or any substitute exchange or quotation system to which trading in the Underlying Security has temporarily relocated (provided that the Calculation Agent has determined that there is comparable liquidity relative to such Underlying Security on such temporary substitute exchange or quotation system as on the original Exchange).

“Exchange Business Day” means, in respect of an Underlying Security, any Scheduled Trading Day on which each Exchange and each Related Exchange are open for trading during their respective regular trading sessions, notwithstanding any such Exchange or Related Exchange closing prior to its Scheduled Closing Time.

“Exchange Disruption” means (i) in respect of an Underlying Security, any event (other than an Early Closure) that disrupts or impairs (as determined by the Calculation Agent in its sole and absolute discretion) the ability of market participants in general (A) to effect transactions in, or obtain market values for, the Underlying Security on the Exchange, or (B) to effect transactions in, or obtain market values for, futures or options contracts relating to the Underlying Security on any relevant Related Exchange.

“Extraordinary Dividend” means, in respect of an Underlying Security, an amount specified or otherwise determined as specified in the relevant Final Terms. If no Extraordinary Dividend is specified or otherwise determined as specified in the relevant Final Terms, the characterisation of a dividend or portion thereof as an Extraordinary Dividend shall be determined by the Calculation Agent in its sole and absolute discretion.

“Fractional Amount” means any fractional interest in one Underlying Security to which a Noteholder would be entitled pursuant to Condition 6(g)(ii).

“Fractional Cash Amount” means, in respect of each Note and in respect of Underlying Securities of a Company, the amount in the Specified Currency (rounded to the nearest smallest transferable Unit of such currency, half such a unit being rounded downwards) determined by the Calculation Agent in its sole and absolute discretion in accordance with the following formula:

Fractional Cash Amount = (the Reference Price x Fractional Amount x Underlying FX Rate).

Where:

“Underlying FX Rate” means, in respect of an Underlying Security, the prevailing spot rate determined by the Calculation Agent in its sole and absolute discretion as the number of units of the Specified Currency that could be bought with one unit of the currency in which the relevant Underlying Security is quoted on the relevant Exchange on the relevant Valuation Date.

“Hedging Disruption” means the Issuer and/or any of its Affiliates is unable, after using commercially reasonable efforts, to (i) acquire, establish, re-establish, substitute, maintain, unwind or dispose of any transaction(s) or asset(s) it deems necessary to hedge the Underlying Security or

other price risk of the Issuer issuing and performing its obligations with respect to the Notes, or (ii) realise, recover or remit the proceeds of any such transaction(s) or asset(s).

“Increased Cost of Hedging” means that the Issuer and/or any of its Affiliates would incur a materially increased (as compared with circumstances existing on the Issue Date) amount of tax, duty, expense or fee (other than brokerage commissions) to (i) acquire, establish, re-establish, substitute, maintain, unwind or dispose of any transaction(s) or asset(s) it deems necessary to hedge the Underlying Security or other price risk of the Issuer issuing and performing its obligations with respect to the Notes, or (ii) realise, recover or remit the proceeds of any such transaction(s) or asset(s), provided that any such materially increased amount that is incurred solely due to the deterioration of the creditworthiness of the Issuer and/or any of its Affiliates shall not be deemed an Increased Cost of Hedging.

“Insolvency” means, by reason of the voluntary or involuntary liquidation, bankruptcy, insolvency, dissolution or winding-up of, or any analogous proceedings affecting, a Company, at any time (i) all the Underlying Securities of such Company are required to be transferred to a trustee, liquidator or other similar official or (ii) holders of the Underlying Securities of such Company become legally prohibited from transferring them.

“Merger Date” means the closing date of a Merger Event or, where a closing date cannot be determined under the local law applicable to such Merger Event, such other date as determined by the Calculation Agent.

“Merger Event” means, in respect of any Underlying Securities, any (i) reclassification or change of such Underlying Securities that results in a transfer of or an irrevocable commitment to transfer all of such Underlying Securities outstanding to another entity or person, (ii) consolidation, amalgamation, merger or binding share exchange of the relevant Company with or into another entity or person (other than a consolidation, amalgamation, merger or binding share exchange in which such Company is the continuing entity and which does not result in a reclassification or change of all of such Underlying Securities outstanding), (iii) takeover offer, tender offer, exchange offer, solicitation, proposal or other event by any entity or person to purchase or otherwise obtain 100 per cent. of the outstanding Underlying Securities of the relevant Company that results in a transfer of or an irrevocable commitment to transfer all of such Underlying Securities (other than such Underlying Securities owned or controlled by such other entity or person), or (iv) consolidation, amalgamation, merger or binding share exchange of the relevant Company or its subsidiaries with or into another entity in which such Company is the continuing entity and which does not result in a reclassification or change of all of such Underlying Securities outstanding but results in the outstanding Underlying Securities (other than Underlying Securities owned or controlled by such other entity) immediately prior to such event collectively representing less than 50 per cent. of the outstanding Underlying Securities immediately following such event (a **“Reverse Merger”**), in each case, if the Merger Date is on or before the relevant Valuation Date.

“Nationalisation” means the event in which all the assets or substantially all the assets of a Company or the Underlying Securities of such a Company are nationalised, expropriated or are otherwise required to be transferred to any governmental agency, authority, entity or instrumentality thereof.

“Potential Adjustment Event” means, with respect to any Company, any of the following:

- (i) a subdivision, consolidation or reclassification of the relevant Underlying Securities (unless resulting in a Merger Event) or a free distribution or dividend of any such Underlying Securities to existing holders by way of bonus, capitalisation or similar issue;

- (ii) a distribution, issue or dividend to existing holders of the relevant Underlying Securities specified in the relevant Final Terms of (A) such Underlying Securities or (B) other share capital or securities granting the right to payment of dividends and/or the proceeds of liquidation of the Company equally or proportionately with such payments to holders of such Underlying Securities or (C) share capital or other securities of another issuer acquired or owned (directly or indirectly) by the Company as a result of a spin-off or other similar transaction or (D) any other type of securities, rights or warrants or other assets, in any case, for payment (in cash or otherwise) at less than the prevailing market price as determined by the Calculation Agent;
- (iii) an Extraordinary Dividend;
- (iv) a call by it in respect of any Underlying Securities that are not fully paid;
- (v) a repurchase by it or any of its subsidiaries of relevant Underlying Securities, whether out of profits or capital and whether the consideration for such repurchase is in cash, new shares, securities or otherwise;
- (vi) an event that results in any shareholder rights being distributed or becoming separated from shares of common stock or other shares of the capital stock of such Company pursuant to a shareholder rights plan or arrangement directed against hostile takeovers that provides upon the occurrence of certain events for a distribution of preferred stock, warrants, debt instruments or stock rights at a price below their market value, as determined by the Calculation Agent in its sole and absolute discretion, provided that any adjustment effected as a result of such an event shall be readjusted upon any redemption of such rights; or
- (vii) any other event that may have, in the opinion of the Calculation Agent, a diluting or concentrative effect on the theoretical value of the Underlying Securities.

“Presentation Date” means the date specified in the relevant Final Terms.

“Reference Price” means:

- (i) where the Notes are specified in the relevant Final Terms to relate to a single Underlying Security, an amount equal to the official closing price (or the price at the Valuation Time on the Valuation Date, if a Valuation Time is specified in the relevant Final Terms) of the Underlying Security quoted on the relevant Exchange and, if specified in the relevant Final Terms, without regard to any subsequently published correction as determined by or on behalf of the Calculation Agent or if, in the opinion of the Calculation Agent, no such official closing price (or, as the case may be, price at the Valuation Time on the Valuation Date, if a Valuation Time is specified in the relevant Final Terms) can be determined at such time, unless the Valuation Date is a Disrupted Day, an amount determined by the Calculation Agent in good faith to be equal to the arithmetic mean of the closing fair market buying price (or the fair market buying price at the Valuation Time on the Valuation Date, if a Valuation Time is specified in the relevant Final Terms) and the closing fair market selling price (or the fair market selling price at the Valuation Time on the Valuation Date, if a Valuation Time is specified in the relevant Final Terms) for the Underlying Security determined, at the Calculation Agent’s discretion, either by reference to the arithmetic mean of the foregoing prices or the middle market quotations provided to it by two or more financial institutions (as selected by the Calculation Agent) engaged in the trading of the Underlying Security or by reference to such other factors and source(s) as the Calculation Agent shall decide). The amount determined pursuant to the foregoing shall be converted, if Exchange Rate is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms, into the Specified Currency at the Exchange Rate and such converted amount shall be the Reference Price; and

- (ii) where the Notes are specified in the relevant Final Terms to relate to a Basket of Underlying Securities, an amount equal to the sum of the values calculated for each Underlying Security as the official closing price (or the price at the Valuation Time on the Valuation Date, if a Valuation Time is specified in the relevant Final Terms) of the Underlying Security quoted on the relevant Exchange as determined by or on behalf of the Calculation Agent and, if specified in the relevant Final Terms, without regard to any subsequently published correction or if, in the opinion of the Calculation Agent, no such official closing price (or price at the Valuation Time on the Valuation Date, if a Valuation Time is specified in the relevant Final Terms) can be determined at such time, unless the Valuation Date is a Disrupted Day, an amount determined by the Calculation Agent in good faith to be equal to the arithmetic mean of the closing fair market buying price (or the fair market buying price at the Valuation Time on the Valuation Date, if a Valuation Time is specified in the relevant Final Terms) and the closing fair market selling price (or the fair market selling price at the Valuation Time on the Valuation Date, if a Valuation Time is specified in the relevant Final Terms) for the Underlying Security determined, at the Calculation Agent's discretion, either by reference to the arithmetic mean of the foregoing prices or the middle market quotations provided to it by two or more financial institutions (as selected by the Calculation Agent) in the trading of the Underlying Security or by reference to such other factors and source(s) as the Calculation Agent shall decide). Each amount determined pursuant to the foregoing shall be converted, if the Exchange Rate is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms, into the Specified Currency at the Exchange Rate and the sum of such converted amounts shall be the Reference Price.

“Related Exchange” means, in respect of an Underlying Security, each exchange or quotation system (as specified in the relevant Final Terms or notified from time to time to Noteholders in accordance with Condition 17), if any, on which the Underlying Security, is traded or quoted, any successor to such exchange or quotation system or any substitute exchange or quotation system to which trading in futures or options contracts relating to such Underlying Security has temporarily relocated (provided that the Calculation Agent has determined that there is comparable liquidity relative to the futures or options contracts relating to such Underlying Security on such temporary substitute exchange or quotation system as on the original Related Exchange) and as may be selected from time to time by the Calculation Agent, provided that, where “All Exchanges” is specified as the Related Exchange in the relevant Final Terms, **“Related Exchange”** shall mean each exchange or quotation system where trading has a material effect (as determined by the Calculation Agent) on the overall market for futures or options contracts relating to such Underlying Security.

“Reverse Merger” has the meaning specified in the definition of “Merger Event”.

“Scheduled Closing Time” means, in respect of an Exchange or Related Exchange and a Scheduled Trading Day, the scheduled weekday closing time of such Exchange and Related Exchange on such Scheduled Trading Day, without regard to after hours or any other trading outside the hours of the regular trading session.

“Scheduled Trading Day” means, in respect of an Underlying Security, any day on which each Exchange and Related Exchange are scheduled to be open for trading for their respective trading sessions.

“Scheduled Valuation Date” means any original date that, but for the occurrence of an event causing a Disrupted Day, would have been a Valuation Date.

“Settlement Disruption Event” means, in respect of any Series, (i) an event beyond the control of the Issuer as a result of which, in the opinion of the Calculation Agent, delivery of (one of) the

Underlying Securities comprised in any Underlying Securities Amount by or on behalf of the Issuer, in accordance with these Conditions and/or relevant Final Terms, is not practicable; or (ii) the existence of any prohibition or material restriction imposed by applicable law (or by order, decree or regulation of any governmental entity, stock exchange or self-regulating body having jurisdiction), including prohibitions or restrictions resulting from action taken or not taken by the Issuer and/or any Affiliate of the Issuer on the ability of the Issuer or any of its Affiliates engaged in hedging transactions relating to the Underlying Securities to transfer the Underlying Securities or a particular class of Underlying Securities comprised in any Underlying Securities Amount.

“Tender Offer” means, in respect of any Underlying Security, a takeover offer, tender offer, exchange offer, solicitation, proposal or other event by any entity or person that results in such entity or person purchasing, or otherwise obtaining or having the right to obtain, by conversion or other means, greater than 10 per cent. and less than 100 per cent. of the outstanding voting shares of the relevant Company, as determined by the Calculation Agent, in its sole and absolute discretion, based upon the making of filings with governmental or self-regulatory agencies, or such other information as the Calculation Agent determines to be relevant.

“Tender Offer Date” means, in respect of a Tender Offer, the date on which voting shares in the amount of applicable thresholds are actually purchased or otherwise obtained, as determined by the Calculation Agent in its sole and absolute discretion.

“Trading Disruption” means in respect of an Underlying Security, any suspension of or limitation imposed on trading by the relevant Exchange or Related Exchange or otherwise and whether by reason of movements in price exceeding limits permitted by the relevant Exchange or Related Exchange or otherwise (A) relating to the Underlying Security on the Exchange or (B) in futures or options contracts relating to the Underlying Security on any relevant Related Exchange.

“Underlying Securities” means the shares or other securities or different classes of shares or other securities specified as such in the relevant Final Terms.

“Underlying Securities Amount” means, subject to Conditions 6 and 7, in respect of each Note, the amount of Underlying Securities so specified in the relevant Final Terms.

“Underlying Securities Delivery Date” means, in respect of an Underlying Security, subject to Condition 6, the Maturity Date or, if such day is not a Delivery Day, the first succeeding day that is a Delivery Day.

“Valid Date” means a Scheduled Trading Day that is not a Disrupted Day and on which another Averaging Date does not or is not deemed to occur.

“Valuation Date” means each Equity Valuation Date and/or Averaging Date, as applicable.

“Valuation Time” means the time specified as such in the relevant Final Terms or, if no such time is specified in respect of an Underlying Security, the close of trading on the relevant Exchange in relation to that Underlying Security or such other time as the Calculation Agent may select and as notified to Noteholders by the Issuer in accordance with Condition 17. If the Exchange closes prior to its Scheduled Closing Time and the specified Valuation Time is after the actual closing time for its regular trading session, then the Valuation Time shall be such actual closing time.

(b) Correction of an Underlying Security Price

If the price of an Underlying Security published on the Valuation Date is subsequently corrected and the correction (the **“Corrected Underlying Security Price”**) is published on the relevant Exchange prior to the Correction Cut-Off Date specified in the relevant Final Terms, then such Corrected Underlying Security Price shall be deemed to be the closing price for such Underlying Security for Valuation Date and the Calculation Agent shall notify the Issuer and the Fiscal Agent of (i) that

correction and (ii) the amount of principal and/or interest (if any) that is payable as a result of that correction and as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter, the Issuer shall make payment of such amount in accordance with Condition 10.

(c) Disrupted Days

- (i) If the Calculation Agent determines that any Equity Valuation Date is a Disrupted Day in respect of an Underlying Security, then:
 - (A) where the Notes are specified in the relevant Final Terms to relate to a single Underlying Security, the Equity Valuation Date in respect of that Underlying Security shall be the first succeeding Scheduled Trading Day that is not a Disrupted Day in respect of that Underlying Security, unless each of the eight Scheduled Trading Days (or such other number of Scheduled Trading Days as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms) immediately following the Scheduled Valuation Date is a Disrupted Day. In that case, (I) the eighth Scheduled Trading Day (or such other Scheduled Trading Day as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms) shall be deemed to be the Equity Valuation Date in respect of that Underlying Security, notwithstanding the fact that such day is a Disrupted Day, and (II) the Calculation Agent shall determine the Reference Price as its good faith estimate of the value for the Underlying Security as at the Valuation Time on that eighth Scheduled Trading Day (or such other Scheduled Trading Day as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms); or
 - (B) where the Notes are specified in the relevant Final Terms to relate to a Basket of Underlying Securities, the Equity Valuation Date in respect of each Underlying Security not affected by the occurrence of a Disrupted Day shall be the Scheduled Valuation Date, and the Equity Valuation Date in respect of each Affected Security shall be the first succeeding Scheduled Trading Day that is not a Disrupted Day in respect of the Affected Security unless each of the eight Scheduled Trading Days (or such other number of Scheduled Trading Days as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms) immediately following the Scheduled Valuation Date is a Disrupted Day in respect of the Affected Security. In that case, (I) the eighth Scheduled Trading Day (or such other Scheduled Trading Day as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms) shall be deemed to be the Equity Valuation Date in respect of the Affected Security, notwithstanding the fact that such day is a Disrupted Day, and (II) the Calculation Agent shall determine the Reference Price of the Affected Security as its good faith estimate of the value for the Affected Security as at the Valuation Time on that eighth Scheduled Trading Day (or such other Scheduled Trading Day as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms).
- (ii) If the Calculation Agent determines that any Averaging Date is a Disrupted Day in respect of an Underlying Security, then:
 - (A) if "Omission" is specified in the relevant Final Terms, such Averaging Date will be deemed not to be a relevant Averaging Date for purposes of determining the relevant Reference Price. If no Averaging Date would occur through the operation of this provision, then, for the purposes of determining the Reference Price on the final Averaging Date, Condition 7(c)(i) will apply as if such Averaging Date were an Equity Valuation Date that was a Disrupted Day; or
 - (B) if "Postponement" is specified in the relevant Final Terms, such Averaging Date shall be deferred in accordance with Condition 7(c)(i) as if it were an Equity Valuation Date that was a Disrupted Day irrespective of whether, pursuant to such determination, that

deferred Averaging Date would fall on a date that already is or is deemed to be an Averaging Date for the Equity Linked Notes; or

- (C) if “Modified Postponement” is specified in the relevant Final Terms, then:
- (a) where the Notes are specified in the relevant Final Terms to relate to a single Underlying Security, the Averaging Date in respect of that Underlying Security shall be the first succeeding Valid Date if the first succeeding Valid Date has not occurred as of the Valuation Time on the eighth Scheduled Trading Day (or such other Scheduled Trading Day as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms) immediately following the original date that, but for the occurrence of another Averaging Date or Disrupted Day, would have been the final Averaging Date in respect of the relevant Scheduled Valuation Date, then (i) the eighth Scheduled Trading Day (or such other Scheduled Trading Day as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms) shall be deemed to be the Averaging Date in respect of that Underlying Security (irrespective of whether such day is already an Averaging Date), and (ii) the Calculation Agent shall determine the Reference Price of one such Underlying Security as its good faith estimate of the value for the Underlying Security as at the Valuation Time on that eighth Scheduled Trading Day (or such other Scheduled Trading Day as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms); or
 - (b) where the Notes are specified in the relevant Final Terms to relate to a Basket of Underlying Securities, the Averaging Date in respect of each Underlying Security not affected by the occurrence of a Disrupted Day shall be the Scheduled Valuation Date, and the Averaging Date in respect of each Affected Security shall be the first succeeding Valid Date in respect of the Affected Security. If the first succeeding Valid Date in relation to an Affected Security has not occurred as of the Valuation Time on the eighth Scheduled Trading Day (or such other Scheduled Trading Day as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms) immediately following the Scheduled Valuation Date, then (i) the eighth Scheduled Trading Day (or such other Scheduled Trading Day as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms) shall be deemed to be the Averaging Date in respect of the Affected Security (irrespective of whether such day is already an Averaging Date, and (ii) the Calculation Agent shall determine the Reference Price of the Affected Security as its good faith estimate of the value for the Affected Security as at the Valuation Time on that eighth Scheduled Trading Day (or such other Scheduled Trading Day as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms).

(d) *Consequences of a Potential Adjustment Event*

If Potential Adjustment Event is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms, as soon as reasonably practicable following the occurrence of any Potential Adjustment Event, the Calculation Agent shall, in its sole discretion, determine (as soon as practicable thereafter) whether such Potential Adjustment Event has a diluting or concentrative effect on the theoretical value of the Underlying Security and, if so, the appropriate adjustment, if any, to be made to any of these Conditions (including, without limitation, to the Final Redemption Amount and/or Underlying Securities Amount) or the relevant Final Terms in relation to the Notes to account for the diluting or concentrative effect of such event or otherwise necessary to preserve the economic equivalent of the rights of the Noteholders under the Notes immediately prior to such event, such adjustment to be effective as of the date determined by the Calculation Agent (provided that no adjustments will be made to account solely for changes in volatility, except dividend, stock loan rate or liquidity).

In determining whether an adjustment should be made as a result of the occurrence of a Potential Adjustment Event, if options contracts or futures contracts on the Underlying Securities are traded on any stock exchange, the Calculation Agent may have regard to, but shall not be bound by, any adjustment to the terms of the relevant options contract or futures contract made and announced by such stock exchange. Any adjustments made in accordance with this Condition 7(d) shall be notified to Noteholders in accordance with Condition 17.

(e) *Consequences of a Merger Event or Tender Offer*

If a Merger Event or Tender Offer, as the case may be, is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms, and a Merger Event or Tender Offer occurs, then on, or after the relevant Merger Date or Tender Offer Date, as the case may be, the Calculation Agent shall:

- (i) (A) make such adjustment to the exercise, settlement, payment or any other terms of the Notes, as the Calculation Agent determines appropriate to account for the economic effect on the Notes of such Merger Event or Tender Offer, as the case may be, (provided that no adjustments will be made to account solely for changes in volatility, excepted dividends, stock loan rate or liquidity relative to the relevant Underlying Securities or to the Notes), which may, but need not, be determined by reference to the adjustment(s) made in respect of such Merger Event or Tender Offer, as the case may be, by an options exchange to options on the relevant Underlying Securities traded on such options exchange, and (B) determine the effective date of any adjustment; or
- (ii) if the Calculation Agent determines that no adjustment that it could make under subparagraph (i) will produce a commercially reasonable result, then the Issuer shall redeem the Notes at their Early Redemption Amount as at the Merger Date or the Tender Offer Date, as the case may be, in accordance with Condition 7(i).

Any adjustment made in accordance with this Condition 7(e) shall be notified to Noteholders in accordance with Condition 17.

(f) *Consequences of a Nationalisation, Delisting or Insolvency*

If Nationalisation, Delisting or Insolvency are specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms then, if a Nationalisation, Delisting or Insolvency event occurs, as the case may be, the Issuer, in its sole and absolute discretion, may:

- (i) (A) require the Calculation Agent to determine in its sole and absolute discretion the appropriate adjustment to any one or more of the Final Redemption Amount and/or the Underlying Securities Amount and/or any other terms of these Terms and Conditions and/or the relevant Final Terms to account for the Nationalisation, Delisting or Insolvency event, as the case may be, and (B) determine the effective date of any adjustment. In determining whether an adjustment should be made as a result of the occurrence of a Nationalisation, Delisting or Insolvency, as the case may be, if options contracts or futures contracts on the Underlying Securities are traded on any stock exchange, the Calculation Agent may have regard to, but shall not be bound by, any adjustment to the terms of the relevant options contract or futures contract made and announced by such stock exchange. Any adjustment made in accordance with this Condition 7(f) shall be notified to Noteholders in accordance with Condition 17; or
- (ii) redeem the Notes in accordance with Condition 7(i).

(g) Consequences of an Additional Disruption Event

If Additional Disruption Events are specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms, then, if an Additional Disruption Event occurs, the Issuer in its sole and absolute discretion may:

- (i) (A) require the Calculation Agent to determine in its sole and absolute discretion the appropriate adjustment to any one or more of the Final Redemption Amount and/or the Underlying Securities Amount and/or any other terms of these Terms and Conditions and/or the relevant Final Terms to account for the Additional Disruption Event, and (B) determine the effective date of any adjustment; or
- (ii) redeem the Notes at their Early Redemption Amount in accordance with Condition 6(h).

Any adjustment made in accordance with this Condition 7(f) shall be notified to Noteholders in accordance with Condition 17.

(h) Adjustments for Equity Linked Redemption Notes in respect of Underlying Securities quoted in European Currencies

In respect of Equity Linked Redemption Notes relating to Underlying Securities originally quoted, listed and/or dealt as of the Issue Date in a currency of a member state of the European Union that has not adopted the single currency in accordance with the Treaty, if such Underlying Securities are at any time after the Issue Date quoted, listed and/or dealt exclusively in Euro on the relevant Exchange or, where no Exchange is specified in the relevant Final Terms, the principal market on which those Underlying Securities are traded, then the Calculation Agent will adjust any one or more of the Final Redemption Amount and/or the Underlying Securities Amount and/or any of the other terms of these Terms and Conditions and/or the relevant Final Terms as the Calculation Agent determines in its sole and absolute discretion to be appropriate to preserve the economic terms of the Notes. The Calculation Agent will make any conversion necessary for purposes of any such adjustment as of the Valuation Time at an appropriate mid-market spot rate of exchange determined by the Calculation Agent prevailing as of the Valuation Time. No adjustments under this Condition 7(h) will affect the currency denomination of any payment obligation arising out of the Notes.

(i) Redemption of Equity Linked Notes following Nationalisation, Delisting, Insolvency, Merger Event or Tender Offer

If Nationalisation, Delisting, Insolvency, Merger Event or Tender Offer is specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms and the Calculation Agent determines that any such event has occurred, the Issuer may, having given:

- (i) not less than five days' notice to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 17 (or such other notice period as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms); and
- (ii) not less than seven days before the giving of the notice referred to in sub-paragraph (i) above (or such other notice period as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms), notice to the Fiscal Agent,

redeem all, but not some only, of the Notes then outstanding on the date specified in the notice referred to in sub-paragraph (i) above at the Early Redemption Amount specified in the relevant Final Terms together with, if so specified in the Final Terms, interest accrued to (but excluding) the date of redemption.

8 Provisions Applicable to Index Linked Notes

Index Linked Notes may only be issued as Exempt Notes. The following provisions apply to Index Linked Notes:

(a) **Definitions**

As used in relation to Index Linked Notes:

“Additional Disruption Event” means Change in Law, Hedging Disruption, Increased Cost of Hedging, or any other Additional Disruption Event, in each case, if specified in the relevant Final Terms.

“Affected Index” means, in respect of Index Linked Notes that relate to a Basket of Indices, an Index for which a Valuation Date is affected by the occurrence of a Disrupted Day.

“Affected Underlying Securities” has the meaning given to it in Condition 6(g)(iii).

“Basket” means a basket comprised of each Index specified in the Final Terms in the relative weighting specified in the Final Terms.

“Change in Law” means that, on or after the Issue Date of any Notes (i) due to the adoption of or any change in any applicable law or regulation (including, without limitation, any tax law), or (ii) due to the promulgation of or any change in the interpretation by any court, tribunal or regulatory authority with competent jurisdiction of any applicable law or regulation (including any action taken by a taxing authority), the Issuer and/or any of its Affiliates determines in its sole and absolute discretion that (A) it has become illegal to hold, acquire or dispose of any relevant security/commodity comprised in an Index relating to its hedge position in respect of such Notes, or (B) the Issuer will incur a materially increased cost in performing its obligations in relation to such Notes (including, without limitation, due to any increase in tax liability, decrease in tax benefit or other adverse effect on the tax position of the Issuer and/or any of its Affiliates).

“Disrupted Day” means (i) in respect of an Index, any Scheduled Trading Day on which (A) the Exchange fails to open for trading during its regular trading session, (B) any Related Exchange fails to open for trading during its regular trading session or (C) a Market Disruption Event has occurred and (ii) in respect of a Multi-Exchange Index, the Index Sponsor fails to publish the level of the Index.

“Early Closure” means (i) in respect of an Index, the closure on any Exchange Business Day of any relevant Exchange or any Related Exchange prior to its Scheduled Closing Time unless such earlier closing time is announced by such Exchange or Related Exchange at least one hour prior to the earlier of (A) the actual closing time for the regular trading session on such Exchange or Related Exchange on such Exchange Business Day and (B) the submission deadline for orders to be entered into the Exchange or Related Exchange system for execution at the Valuation Time on such Exchange Business Day.

“Exchange” means in respect of any securities comprised in an Index, each exchange or quotation system, (from time to time) on which, in the determination of the Index Sponsor for the purposes of that Index, such securities are listed, such other stock exchange or quotation system specified in the relevant Final Terms or notified from time to time to Noteholders in accordance with Condition 17 and (in any such case) any successor to such exchanges or quotation systems or any substitute exchange or quotation system to which trading in the securities/commodities comprising such Index has temporarily relocated (provided that the Calculation Agent has determined that there is comparable liquidity relative to the securities/commodities comprising such Index on such temporary substitute exchange or quotation system as on the original Exchange).

“Exchange Business Day” means, in respect of an Index, any Scheduled Trading Day on which each Exchange and each Related Exchange are open for trading during their respective regular trading sessions, notwithstanding any such Exchange or Related Exchange closing prior to its Scheduled Closing Time.

“Exchange Disruption” means in respect of an Index, any event (other than an Early Closure) that disrupts or impairs (as determined by the Calculation Agent in its sole and absolute discretion) the ability of market participants in general (A) to effect transactions in, or obtain market values for, in the case of a Multi-Exchange Index, any security comprised in the Index on any relevant Exchange or, in the case of any other Index, securities that comprise 20 per cent. or more of the level of the Index on any relevant Exchange or (B) to effect transactions in, or obtain market values for, futures or options contracts relating to the relevant Index on any relevant Related Exchange.

“Hedging Disruption” means the Issuer and/or any of its Affiliates is unable, after using commercially reasonable efforts, to (i) acquire, establish, re-establish, substitute, maintain, unwind or dispose of any transaction(s) or asset(s) it deems necessary to hedge the Index or other price risk of the Issuer issuing and performing its obligations with respect to the Notes, or (ii) realise, recover or remit the proceeds of any such transaction(s) or asset(s).

“Increased Cost of Hedging” means that the Issuer and/or any of its Affiliates would incur a materially increased (as compared with circumstances existing on the Issue Date) amount of tax, duty, expense or fee (other than brokerage commissions) to (i) acquire, establish, re-establish, substitute, maintain, unwind or dispose of any transaction(s) or asset(s) it deems necessary to hedge Index or other price risk of the Issuer issuing and performing its obligations with respect to the Notes, or (ii) realise, recover or remit the proceeds of any such transaction(s) or asset(s), provided that any such materially increased amount that is incurred solely due to the deterioration of the creditworthiness of the Issuer and/or any of its Affiliates shall not be deemed an Increased Cost of Hedging.

“Index” or **“Indices”** means, subject to adjustment in accordance with Condition 8, the Index or Indices specified as such in the relevant Final Terms.

“Index Cancellation” means, in respect of an Index, that, on or prior to any Valuation Date, a relevant Index Sponsor cancels the Index and no Successor Index exists.

“Index Disruption” means, in respect of an Index, that, on any Valuation Date, the Index Sponsor fails to calculate and announce a relevant Index.

“Index Modification” means, in respect of an Index, that, on or prior to any Valuation Date, a relevant Index Sponsor announces that it will make (in the opinion of the Calculation Agent) a material change in the formula for or the method of calculating that Index or in any other way materially modifies that Index (other than a modification prescribed in that formula or method to maintain the Index in the event of changes in constituent securities and capitalisation and other routine events).

“Index Sponsor” means, in respect of an Index, the corporation or other entity specified as such in the relevant Final Terms.

“Index Valuation Date(s)” means the date or dates specified as such in the relevant Final Terms or if that day is not a Scheduled Trading Day, the immediately succeeding Scheduled Trading Day unless such day is a Disrupted Day in the opinion of the Calculation Agent. If such day is a Disrupted Day, then the Index Valuation Date shall be determined in accordance with Condition 8(c)(i).

“Market Disruption Event” means in respect of an Index, the occurrence or existence on any Scheduled Trading Day of a Trading Disruption or an Exchange Disruption which the Calculation Agent determines in its sole and absolute discretion is material at any time during the one-hour period that ends at the Valuation Time or an Early Closure, provided that, in the case of a Multi-Exchange Index, the securities comprised in the Index in respect of which a Trading Disruption, Exchange Disruption or an Early Closure occurs or exists amount, in the determination of the Calculation Agent, in aggregate to 20 per cent. or more of the level of the Index. For the purpose of

determining whether a Market Disruption Event exists at any time in respect of a security/commodity included in the relevant Index at any time, then the relevant percentage contribution of that security/commodity to the level of the Index shall be based on a comparison of (A) the portion of the level of the relevant Index attributable to that security/commodity relative to (B) the overall level of the relevant Index, in each case, immediately before the occurrence of such Market Disruption Event, as determined by the Calculation Agent.

“Multi-Exchange Index” means an Index in respect of which there is more than one Exchange.

“Reference Level” means:

- (i) where the Notes are specified in the relevant Final Terms to relate to a single Index, an amount (which shall be deemed to be an amount of the Specified Currency) equal to the official closing level of the Index as determined by the Calculation Agent (or, if a Valuation Time other than the Scheduled Closing Time is specified in the relevant Final Terms, the level of the Index determined by the Calculation Agent at such Valuation Time) on the Valuation Date (as defined below) and, if specified in the relevant Final Terms, without regard to any subsequently published correction; and
- (ii) where the Notes are specified in the relevant Final Terms to relate to a Basket of Indices, an amount (which shall be deemed to be an amount of the Specified Currency) equal to the sum of the values calculated for each Index as the official closing level of each Index as determined by the Calculation Agent (or, if a Valuation Time other than the Scheduled Closing Time is specified in the relevant Final Terms, the level of each Index determined by the Calculation Agent at such Valuation Time) on the Valuation Date and, if specified in the relevant Final Terms, without regard to any subsequently published correction.

“Related Exchange” means, in respect of an Index, each exchange or quotation system (as specified in the relevant Final Terms or notified from time to time to Noteholders in accordance with Condition 17), if any, on which the Index, is traded or quoted, any successor to such exchange or quotation system or any substitute exchange or quotation system to which trading in futures or options contracts relating to such Index has temporarily relocated (provided that the Calculation Agent has determined that there is comparable liquidity relative to the futures or options contracts relating to such Index on such temporary substitute exchange or quotation system as on the original Related Exchange) and as may be selected from time to time by the Calculation Agent, provided that, where “All Exchanges” is specified as the Related Exchange in the relevant Final Terms, **“Related Exchange”** shall mean each exchange or quotation system where trading has a material effect (as determined by the Calculation Agent) on the overall market for futures or options contracts relating to such Index.

“Scheduled Closing Time” means, in respect of an Exchange or Related Exchange and a Scheduled Trading Day, the scheduled weekday closing time of such Exchange and Related Exchange on such Scheduled Trading Day, without regard to after hours or any other trading outside the hours of the regular trading session.

“Scheduled Trading Day” means, in respect of an Index (other than a Multi-Exchange Index), any day on which each Exchange and Related Exchange are scheduled to be open for trading for their respective trading sessions, and (ii) in respect of a Multi-Exchange Index, any day on which the Index Sponsor is scheduled to publish the level of the Index and each Related Exchange is scheduled to be open for trading for its respective trading session.

“Scheduled Valuation Date” means any original date that, but for the occurrence of an event causing a Disrupted Day, would have been a Valuation Date.

“Successor Index” shall have the meaning given to it in Condition 8(d).

“Successor Index Sponsor” shall have the meaning given to it in Condition 8(d).

“Trading Disruption” means in respect of an Index, any suspension of or limitation imposed on trading by the relevant Exchange or Related Exchange or otherwise and whether by reason of movements in price exceeding limits permitted by the relevant Exchange or Related Exchange or otherwise (A) on any relevant Exchange(s) relating to (in the case of a Multi-Exchange Index) any security comprised in the Index or (in the case of any other Index) securities that comprise 20 per cent. or more of the level of the relevant Index or (B) in futures or options contracts relating to the relevant Index on any relevant Related Exchange.

“Valid Date” means a Scheduled Trading Day that is not a Disrupted Day and on which another Averaging Date does not or is not deemed to occur.

“Valuation Date” means each Index Valuation Date and/or Averaging Date, as applicable.

“Valuation Time” means the time specified as such in the relevant Final Terms or, if no such time is specified in respect of an Index, the time with reference to which the Index Sponsor calculates the closing level of the Index or such other time as the Calculation Agent may select and as notified to Noteholders by the Issuer in accordance with Condition 17. If the Exchange closes prior to its Scheduled Closing Time and the specified Valuation Time is after the actual closing time for its regular trading session, then the Valuation Time shall be such actual closing time.

(b) Correction of an Index

If Correction of an Index is specified as applying in the relevant Final Terms and the official closing level of an Index published on the Valuation Date is subsequently corrected and the correction (the **“Corrected Index Level”**) is published by the Index Sponsor or (if applicable) the Successor Index Sponsor prior to the Correction Cut-Off Date specified in the relevant Final Terms, then such Corrected Index Level shall be deemed to be the closing level of such Index for the Valuation Date and the Calculation Agent shall notify the Issuer and the Fiscal Agent of (i) that correction and (ii) the amount of principal and/or interest (if any) that is payable as a result of that correction and as soon as reasonably practicable thereafter, the Issuer shall make payment of such amount in accordance with Condition 10.

(c) Disrupted Days

- (i) If the Calculation Agent determines that any Valuation Date is a Disrupted Day in respect of an Index, then:
 - (A) where the Notes are specified in the relevant Final Terms to relate to a single Index, the Index Valuation Date for such Index shall be the first succeeding Scheduled Trading Day that is not a Disrupted Day for such Index, unless each of the eight Scheduled Trading Days (or such other number of Scheduled Trading Days as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms) immediately following the Scheduled Valuation Date is a Disrupted Day. In that case, (I) the eighth Scheduled Trading Day (or such other Scheduled Trading Day as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms) shall be deemed to be the Index Valuation Date in respect of that Index, notwithstanding the fact that such day is a Disrupted Day, and (II) the Calculation Agent shall determine the Reference Level of the Affected Index as at the Valuation Time on that eighth Scheduled Trading Day (or such other Scheduled Trading Day as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms) in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating the Index last in effect prior to the occurrence of the first Disrupted Day, using the Exchange traded or quoted level as of the Valuation Time on that eighth Scheduled Trading Day (or such other Scheduled Trading Day as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms) of each security/commodity comprised in the

Index (or, if an event giving rise to a Disrupted Day has occurred in respect of the relevant security/commodity on that eighth Scheduled Trading Day (or such other Scheduled Trading Day as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms), its good faith estimate of the value for the relevant security/commodity as of the Valuation Time on that eighth Scheduled Trading Day (or such other Scheduled Trading Day as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms); or

- (B) where the Notes are specified in the relevant Final Terms to relate to a Basket of Indices, the Index Valuation Date in respect of each Index not affected by the occurrence of a Disrupted Day shall be the Scheduled Valuation Date, and the Index Valuation Date in respect of each Affected Index shall be the first succeeding Scheduled Trading Day that is not a Disrupted Day in respect of the Affected Index unless each of the eight Scheduled Trading Days (or such other number of Scheduled Trading Days as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms) immediately following the Scheduled Valuation Date is a Disrupted Day in respect of the Affected Index. In that case, (I) the eighth Scheduled Trading Day (or such other Scheduled Trading Day as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms) shall be deemed to be the Index Valuation Date in respect of the Affected Index, notwithstanding the fact that such day is a Disrupted Day, and (II) the Calculation Agent shall determine the Reference Level of the Affected Index as at the Valuation Time on that eighth Scheduled Trading Day (or such other Scheduled Trading Day as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms) in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating the Affected Index last in effect prior to the occurrence of the first Disrupted Day, using the Exchange traded or quoted level as of the Valuation Time on that eighth Scheduled Trading Day (or such other Scheduled Trading Day as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms) of each security/commodity comprised in the Affected Index (or, if an event giving rise to a Disrupted Day has occurred in respect of the relevant security/commodity on that eighth Scheduled Trading Day (or such other Scheduled Trading Day as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms), its good faith estimate of the value for the relevant security/commodity as of the Valuation Time on that eighth Scheduled Trading Day (or such other Scheduled Trading Day as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms)).
- (ii) If the Calculation Agent determines that any Averaging Date is a Disrupted Day in respect of an Index, then:
 - (A) if "Omission" is specified in the relevant Final Terms, such Averaging Date will be deemed not to be a relevant Averaging Date for purposes of determining the relevant Reference Level. If no Averaging Date would occur through the operation of this provision, then, for the purposes of determining the Reference Level on the final Averaging Date, Condition 8(c)(ii) will apply as if such Averaging Date were an Index Valuation Date that was a Disrupted Day; or
 - (B) if "Postponement" is specified in the relevant Final Terms, then such Averaging Date shall be deferred in accordance with Condition 8(c)(i) as if it were an Index Valuation Date that was a Disrupted Day, irrespective of whether, pursuant to such determination, that deferred Averaging Date would fall on a date that already is or is deemed to be an Averaging Date for the Index Linked Notes; or
 - (C) if "Modified Postponement" is specified in the relevant Final Terms:
 - (a) where the Notes are specified in the relevant Final Terms to relate to a single Index, the Averaging Date in respect of that Index shall be the first succeeding

Valid Date. If the first succeeding Valid Date has not occurred as of the Valuation Time on the eighth Scheduled Trading Day (or such other Scheduled Trading Day as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms) immediately following the original date that, but for the occurrence of another Averaging Date or Disrupted Day, would have been the final Averaging Date in respect of the relevant Scheduled Valuation Date, then (i) the eighth Scheduled Trading Day (or such other Scheduled Trading Day as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms) shall be deemed to be the Averaging Date in respect of that Index (irrespective of whether such day is already an Averaging Date), and (ii) the Calculation Agent shall determine the Reference Level of the Affected Index as at the Valuation Time on that eighth Scheduled Trading Day (or such other Scheduled Trading Day as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms) in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating the Index last in effect prior to the occurrence of the first Disrupted Day, using the Exchange traded or quoted level as of the Valuation Time on that eighth Scheduled Trading Day (or such other Scheduled Trading Day as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms) of each security/commodity comprised in the Index (or, if an event giving rise to a Disrupted Day has occurred in respect of the relevant security/commodity on that eighth Scheduled Trading Day (or such other Scheduled Trading Day as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms), its good faith estimate of the value for the relevant security/commodity as of the Valuation Time on that eighth Scheduled Trading Day (or such other Scheduled Trading Day as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms)); or

- (b) where the Notes are specified in the relevant Final Terms to relate to a Basket of Indices, the Averaging Date in respect of each Index not affected by the occurrence of a Disrupted Day shall be the Scheduled Valuation Date, and the Averaging Date in respect of each Affected Index shall be the first Valid Date in respect of the Affected Index unless each of the eight Scheduled Trading Days (or such other number of Scheduled Trading Day as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms) immediately following the Scheduled Valuation Date is a Disrupted Day in respect of the Affected Index. If the first succeeding Valid Date in relation to an Affected Index has not occurred as of the Valuation Time on the eighth Scheduled Trading Day (or such other Scheduled Trading Day as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms) immediately following the Scheduled Valuation Date, then (1) the eighth Scheduled Trading Day (or such other Scheduled Trading Day as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms) shall be deemed to be the Averaging Date in respect of the Affected Index (irrespective of whether such day is already an Averaging Date), and (2) the Calculation Agent shall determine the Reference Level of the Affected Index as at the Valuation Time on that eighth Scheduled Trading Day (or such other Scheduled Trading Day as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms) in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating the Affected Index last in effect prior to the occurrence of the first Disrupted Day, using the Exchange traded or quoted level as of the Valuation Time on that eighth Scheduled Trading Day (or such other Scheduled Trading Day as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms) of each security/commodity comprised in the Affected Index (or, if an event giving rise to a Disrupted Day has occurred in respect of the relevant security/commodity on that eighth Scheduled Trading Day (or such other Scheduled Trading Day as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms), its good faith estimate of the value for the relevant

security/commodity as of the Valuation Time on that eighth Scheduled Trading Day (or such other Scheduled Trading Day as may be specified in the relevant Final Terms)).

(d) Adjustments for Successor Index Sponsors and Successor Indices

If the Index or one of the Indices is (i) not calculated and announced by the Index Sponsor but is calculated and announced by a successor to the Index Sponsor (the “**Successor Index Sponsor**”) acceptable to the Calculation Agent or (ii) replaced by a successor index using, in the determination of the Calculation Agent, the same or a substantially similar formula for and method of calculation as used in the calculation of the relevant Index or (iii) not in existence on or prior to the Valuation Date, but the Calculation Agent considers there to be in existence at such time an alternative index which, if substituted for the relevant Index, would materially preserve the economic equivalent of the rights of the Noteholders under the Notes immediately prior to such substitution, then the relevant successor Index (the “**Successor Index**”) will be deemed to be the Index so calculated and published by the Successor Index Sponsor or that successor or the alternative index, as the case may be.

(e) Consequences of Index Modification, Index Cancellation and Index Disruption Event

If the Calculation Agent determines in its sole and absolute discretion that an Index Modification, Index Cancellation or Index Disruption Event has occurred, then the Issuer may:

- (i) require the Calculation Agent to determine if such Index Modification, Index Cancellation or Index Disruption Event has a material effect on the Notes and, if so, the Rate of Interest, the Final Redemption Amount and/or any other relevant terms, using, in lieu of a published level of the relevant Index, the level of the relevant Index as at the relevant Valuation Time at the relevant Valuation Date, as determined by the Calculation Agent in accordance with the formula for and method of calculating the relevant Index last in effect prior to that change or failure, but using only those securities/commodities that comprised the relevant Index immediately prior to that change or failure (other than those securities that have since ceased to be listed on the relevant stock exchange); or
- (ii) redeem the Notes at their Early Redemption Amount in accordance with Condition 8(g).

(f) Consequences of an Additional Disruption Event

If Additional Disruption Events are specified as applicable in the relevant Final Terms, then, if an Additional Disruption Event occurs, the Issuer in its sole and absolute discretion may:

- (i) (A) require the Calculation Agent to determine in its sole and absolute discretion the appropriate adjustment to any one or more of the Final Redemption Amount and/or any other terms of these Terms and Conditions and/or the relevant Final Terms to account for the Additional Disruption Event, and (B) determine the effective date of any adjustment; or
- (ii) redeem the Notes at their Early Redemption Amount in accordance with Condition 6(h).

Any adjustment made in accordance with this Condition 8(f) shall be notified to Noteholders in accordance with Condition 17.

(g) Redemption of Index Linked Notes following an Index Modification, Index Cancellation or Index Disruption Event

If an Index Modification, Index Cancellation or Index Disruption Event occurs, the Issuer, in its sole and absolute discretion, may redeem all, but not some only, of the Notes at the Early Redemption

Amount together with, if so specified in the relevant Final Terms, interest accrued to (but excluding) the date of redemption.

Any determination made that the Notes are to be redeemed in accordance with this Condition 8(g) shall be notified to Noteholders in accordance with Condition 17, together with the date of such redemption.

9 Provisions Applicable to FX Linked Notes

FX Linked Notes may only be issued as Exempt Notes. The following provisions apply to FX Linked Notes:

(a) **Definitions**

As used in relation to FX Linked Notes:

“Additional Disruption Events” means Change in Law, Hedging Disruption, Increased Cost of Hedging, or any other Additional Disruption Event, in each case, if specified in the relevant Final Terms.

“Base Currency” means the currency specified as such in the relevant Final Terms.

“Basket” means a basket comprised of each FX Rate specified in the Final Terms in the relative proportion/number specified in the Final Terms.

“Calculation Agent FX Determination” means, in respect of any relevant day, that the FX Rate for such relevant day (or a method for determining the FX Rate) will be determined by the Calculation Agent taking into consideration all available information that in good faith it deems relevant.

“Change in Law” means that, on or after the Issue Date of any Notes (i) due to the adoption of or any change in any applicable law or regulation (including, without limitation, any tax law), or (ii) due to the promulgation of or any change in the interpretation by any court, tribunal or regulatory authority with competent jurisdiction of any applicable law or regulation (including any action taken by a taxing authority), the Issuer and/or any of its Affiliates determines in its sole and absolute discretion that (A) it has become illegal to hold, acquire or dispose of any relevant currency relating to its hedge position in respect of such Notes, or (B) the Issuer will incur a materially increased cost in performing its obligations in relation to such Notes (including, without limitation, due to any increase in tax liability, decrease in tax benefit or other adverse effect on the tax position of the Issuer and/or any of its Affiliates).

“Currency-Reference Dealers” means, in respect of any relevant day, that the Calculation Agent will request each of the FX Reference Dealers to provide a quotation of its rate at which it will buy one unit of the Base Currency in units of the Reference Currency at the applicable Valuation Time on such relevant day. If, for any such rate, at least two quotations are provided, the relevant rate will be the arithmetic mean of the quotations. If fewer than two quotations are provided for any such rate, the relevant rate will be the arithmetic mean of the relevant rates quoted by major banks in the relevant market, selected by the Calculation Agent at or around the applicable Valuation Time on such relevant day.

“Disrupted Day” means in respect of an FX Rate, the occurrence or existence, as determined by the Calculation Agent, of any Price Source Disruption and/or Inconvertibility Event and/or any other event specified as an FX Disruption Event in the Final Terms.

“Disruption Fallback” means Calculation Agent FX Determination, Currency-Reference Dealers or Fallback Reference Price, in the order specified in the relevant Final Terms.

“Fallback Reference Price” means, in respect of any relevant day, that the Calculation Agent will determine the FX Rate on such relevant day on the basis of the exchange rate for one unit of the

Base Currency in terms of the Reference Currency for such FX Rate, published by available recognised financial information vendors (as selected by the Calculation Agent) other than the applicable FX Price Source, at or around the applicable Valuation Time on such relevant day.

"Fallback Valuation Date" means, the date(s) specified as such in the relevant Final Terms, or, if no date is specified for the Fallback Valuation Date in the relevant Final Terms, then the Fallback Valuation Date for any date on which the FX Rate is required to be determined shall be the second Business Day prior to the next following date upon which any payment or delivery of assets may have to be made by the Issuer by reference to the FX Rate on such day.

"FX Averaging Reference Date" means, in respect of an FX Rate, each Initial FX Averaging Date or Averaging Date, subject to any adjustment in accordance with the FX Business Day Convention.

"FX Business Day" means, in respect of an FX Rate, each day (other than Saturday or Sunday) on which commercial banks are open for business (including dealings in foreign exchange in accordance with the practice of the foreign exchange market) in (i) the principal financial centre of the Reference Currency and (ii) the FX Financial Centres.

"FX Business Day Convention" means the convention for adjusting any FX Reference Date or other relevant date if it would otherwise fall on a day that is not an FX Business Day. If the relevant Final Terms specify, in respect of such FX Reference Date or other date, that:

- (i) **"Following"** shall apply to such FX Reference Date or other date, then, if the FX Scheduled Reference Date or other scheduled date corresponding to such date is not an FX Business Day, the FX Reference Date or other date will be the first following day that is an FX Business Day;
- (ii) **"Modified Following"** shall apply to such FX Reference Date or other date, then, if the FX Scheduled Reference Date or other scheduled date corresponding to such date is not an FX Business Day, the Reference Date or other date will be the first following day that is an FX Business Day unless that day falls in the next calendar month, in which case, that date will be the first preceding day that is an FX Business Day;
- (iii) **"Nearest"** shall apply to such FX Reference Date or other date, then, if the FX Scheduled Reference Date or other scheduled date corresponding to such date is not an FX Business Day, the FX Reference Date or other date will be (A) the first preceding day that is an FX Business Day if such date falls on a day other than a Sunday or Monday and (B) the first following day that is an FX Business Day if such date otherwise falls on a Sunday or Monday;
- (iv) **"Preceding"** shall apply to such FX Reference Date or other date, then, if the FX Scheduled Reference Date or other scheduled date corresponding to such date is not an FX Business Day, the FX Reference Date or other date will be the first preceding day that is an FX Business Day; or
- (v) **"No Adjustment"** shall apply to such FX Reference Date or other date, then, if the FX Scheduled Reference Date or other scheduled date corresponding to such date is not an FX Business Day, the FX Reference Date or other date will nonetheless be such FX Scheduled Reference Date or other scheduled date.

If the relevant Final Terms do not specify an applicable FX Business Day Convention, then it shall be deemed that "Following" shall apply.

"FX Financial Centres" means, in respect of each FX Rate, the financial centre(s) specified in the relevant Final Terms.

“FX Interest Valuation Date” means, in respect of an FX Rate, each date specified as such or otherwise determined as specified in the relevant Final Terms, subject to any adjustment in accordance with the FX Business Day Convention.

“FX Price Source” means, in respect of an FX Rate, the price source(s) specified in the relevant Final Terms for such FX Rate or, if the relevant rate is not published or announced by such FX Price Source at the relevant time, the successor or alternative price source or page/publication for the relevant rate as determined by the Calculation Agent in its sole and absolute discretion.

“FX Rate” means, in respect of any relevant day, the exchange rate of one currency for another currency expressed as a number of units of the Reference Currency (or fractional amounts thereof) per unit of the Base Currency (and, if the relevant Final Terms specify a Number of FX Settlement Days, for settlement in the Number of FX Settlement Days reported and/or calculated and/or published by the FX Rate Sponsor), which appears on the FX Price Source at approximately the applicable Valuation Time on such day, or such other rate specified or otherwise determined as specified in the relevant Final Terms.

“FX Rate Sponsor” means, in respect of an FX Rate, the entity specified as such in the relevant Final Terms.

“FX Reference Date” means, in respect of an FX Rate, each Initial FX Averaging Date, Initial FX Valuation Date, FX Interest Valuation Date or Averaging Date, subject to any adjustment in accordance with the FX Business Day Convention.

“FX Reference Dealers” means, in respect of each FX Rate, four leading dealers in the relevant foreign exchange market, as determined by the Calculation Agent or otherwise specified or determined as specified in the relevant Final Terms.

“FX Scheduled Reference Date” means, in respect of an FX Rate and any FX Reference Date, any original date that, but for such day not being an FX Business Day for such FX Rate, would have been such FX Reference Date.

“FX Valuation Date” means, in respect of an FX Rate, each date specified as such or otherwise determined as specified in the relevant Final Terms, subject to any adjustment in accordance with the FX Business Day Convention.

“Hedging Disruption” means the Issuer and/or any of its Affiliates is unable, after using commercially reasonable efforts, to (i) acquire, establish, re-establish, substitute, maintain, unwind or dispose of any transaction(s) or asset(s) it deems necessary to hedge the FX Rate or other price risk of the Issuer issuing and performing its obligations with respect to the Notes, or (ii) realise, recover or remit the proceeds of any such transaction(s) or asset(s).

“Increased Cost of Hedging” means that the Issuer and/or any of its Affiliates would incur a materially increased (as compared with circumstances existing on the Issue Date) amount of tax, duty, expense or fee (other than brokerage commissions) to (i) acquire, establish, re-establish, substitute, maintain, unwind or dispose of any transaction(s) or asset(s) it deems necessary to hedge the FX Rate or other price risk of the Issuer issuing and performing its obligations with respect to the Notes, or (ii) realise, recover or remit the proceeds of any such transaction(s) or asset(s), provided that any such materially increased amount that is incurred solely due to the deterioration of the creditworthiness of the Issuer and/or any of its Affiliates shall not be deemed an Increased Cost of Hedging.

“Inconvertibility Event” means, in respect of an FX Rate, the occurrence of an event which affects the convertibility of the relevant Reference Currency into the Base Currency.

“Initial FX Averaging Date” means, in respect of an FX Rate, each date specified as such or otherwise determined as specified in the relevant Final Terms, subject to any adjustment in accordance with the FX Business Day Convention.

“Initial FX Valuation Date” means, in respect of an FX Rate, each date specified as such or otherwise determined as specified in the relevant Final Terms, subject to any adjustment in accordance with the FX Business Day Convention.

“Number of FX Settlement Days” means such number or amount as is specified in the relevant Final Terms.

“Price Source Disruption” means it becomes impossible or otherwise impracticable to obtain the FX Rate on the FX Reference Date (or, if different, the day on which rates for that FX Reference Date would, in the ordinary course, be published or announced by the relevant FX Price Source).

“Reference Currency” means the currency specified as such in the relevant Final Terms.

“Valuation Date” means each FX Valuation Date and/or Averaging Date, as applicable.

“Valuation Time” means the time specified as such in the relevant Final Terms or, if no such time is specified in respect of an FX Rate, the time with reference to which the FX Rate Sponsor calculates the closing rate of such FX Rate or such other time as the Calculation Agent may select and as notified to Noteholders by the Issuer in accordance with Condition 17. If the Exchange closes prior to its Scheduled Closing Time and the specified Valuation Time is after the actual closing time for its regular trading session, then the Valuation Time shall be such actual closing time.

(b) Disrupted Days

(i) Single FX Rate and FX Reference Dates

Where the FX Linked Notes relate to a single FX Rate, and if the Calculation Agent determines that any FX Reference Date in respect of such FX Rate is a Disrupted Day, the Calculation Agent shall determine such FX Rate on such FX Reference Date in accordance with the first applicable Disruption Fallback (applied in accordance with its terms).

(ii) FX Rate Basket and FX Reference Dates

Where the FX Linked Notes relate to a basket of FX Rates, and if the Calculation Agent determines that any FX Reference Date in respect of one or more of such FX Rates is a Disrupted Day, then:

- (A) for each FX Rate for which the Calculation Agent determines that such FX Reference Date is not a Disrupted Day, the FX Rate will be determined on such FX Reference Date from the relevant FX Price Source; and
- (B) for each FX Rate for which the Calculation Agent determines that such FX Reference Date is a Disrupted Day, the Calculation Agent shall determine such FX Rate on such FX Reference Date in accordance with the first applicable Disruption Fallback (applied in accordance with its terms).

(iii) FX Averaging Reference Dates

If the relevant Final Terms specify that “*FX Averaging Reference Dates — Omission*” is applicable, if the Calculation Agent determines that any FX Averaging Reference Date is a Disrupted Day, then such FX Averaging Reference Date will be deemed not to be a relevant FX Averaging Reference Date for the purposes of determining any amount payable under the FX Linked Notes or making any other determination thereunder, provided that, if through the operation of this provision there would not be any FX Averaging Reference Dates, then

the final FX Averaging Reference Date will be deemed to be the sole FX Averaging Reference Date, and the Calculation Agent shall determine the FX Rate on such sole FX Averaging Reference Date in accordance with the first applicable Disruption Fallback (applied in accordance with its terms).

(c) Fallback Valuation Date

Notwithstanding any other terms of this Condition 9, if Fallback Valuation Date is specified in the relevant Final Terms to be applicable to any FX Reference Date or any other relevant date (any such date being, for the purposes of this Condition 9(c), an “**FX Relevant Date**”) for an FX Rate, and if, following adjustment of such FX Relevant Date on account of the FX Scheduled Reference Date not being an FX Business Day (for the purposes of this Condition 9(c), an “**Affected FX Rate**”) the FX Relevant Date would otherwise fall after the specified Fallback Valuation Date in respect of such Affected FX Rate, then such Fallback Valuation Date shall be deemed to be such FX Relevant Date for such Affected FX Rate.

If such Fallback Valuation Date is not an FX Business Day or is a Disrupted Day in respect of such Affected FX Rate, as the case may be, then the Calculation Agent shall determine its good faith estimate of the value for such Affected FX Rate on such Fallback Valuation Date.

(d) Corrections to published and displayed rates

- (i) In any case where an FX Rate is based on information obtained from the Reuters Monitor Money Rates Service, or any other financial information service, the FX Rate will be subject to the corrections, if any, to that information subsequently displayed by that source within one hour of the time when such rate is first displayed by such source, unless the Calculation Agent determines in its sole and absolute discretion that it is not practicable to take into account such correction.
- (ii) Notwithstanding Condition 9(d)(i) above, in any case where the FX Rate is based on information published or announced by any governmental authority in a relevant country, the FX Rate will be subject to the corrections, if any, to that information subsequently published or announced by that source within five days of the relevant FX Reference Date, unless the Calculation Agent determines in its sole and absolute discretion that it is not practicable to take into account such correction.

(e) Successor Currency

Where the relevant Final Terms specify that “Successor Currency” is applicable in respect of an FX Rate, then:

- (i) each Reference Currency will be deemed to include any lawful successor currency to the Reference Currency (the “**Successor Currency**”);
- (ii) if the Calculation Agent determines that, on or after the Issue Date but on or before any relevant date under the FX Linked Notes on which an amount may be payable, a country has lawfully eliminated, converted, redenominated or exchanged its currency in effect on the Issue Date or any Successor Currency, as the case may be (the “**Original Currency**”), for a Successor Currency, then, for the purposes of calculating any amounts of the Original Currency or effecting settlement thereof, any Original Currency amounts will be converted to the Successor Currency by multiplying the amount of Original Currency by a ratio of Successor Currency to Original Currency, which ratio will be calculated on the basis of the exchange rate set forth by the relevant country of the Original Currency for converting the Original Currency into the Successor Currency on the date on which the elimination, conversion, redenomination or exchange took place, as determined by the Calculation Agent.

If there is more than one such date, the date closest to such relevant date will be selected (or such other date as may be selected by the Calculation Agent in its sole and absolute discretion); and

- (iii) notwithstanding paragraph (ii) above, the Calculation Agent may (to the extent permitted by the applicable law), in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner, select such other exchange rate or other basis for the conversion of an amount of the Original Currency to the Successor Currency and, will make such adjustment(s) that it determines to be appropriate, if any, to any variable, calculation methodology, valuation, settlement, payment terms or any other terms in respect of the FX Linked Notes to account for such elimination, conversion, redenomination or exchange of the Reference Currency.

(f) *Rebasing of FX Linked Notes*

If the relevant Final Terms specify that “Rebasing” is applicable, then, if, on or prior to any FX Reference Date or any other relevant date, the Calculation Agent is unable to obtain a value for an FX Rate (because the Reference Currency and/or Base Currency ceases to exist, or for any other reason other than a temporary disruption, as determined by the Calculation Agent), the Calculation Agent may rebase the FX Linked Notes against another foreign exchange rate determined by the Calculation Agent, in its sole and absolute discretion, to be a comparable foreign exchange rate. If the Calculation Agent determines in its sole and absolute discretion that there is not such a comparable foreign exchange rate, the Issuer may elect to redeem the FX Linked Notes by notice to Holders on the date specified in the notice at the Early Redemption Amount of each FX Linked Note.

(g) *Consequences of an Additional Disruption Event*

If Additional Disruption Events are specified in the relevant Final Terms, then, if an Additional Disruption Event has occurred, the Issuer in its sole and absolute discretion may:

- (i) (A) require the Calculation Agent to determine in its sole and absolute discretion the appropriate adjustment to the Final Redemption Amount or any other terms of the FX Linked Notes as the Calculation Agent determines appropriate to account for such Additional Disruption Event, and (B) determine the effective date of any adjustment; or
- (ii) redeem the FX Linked Notes at the Early Redemption Amount in accordance with Condition 6(h).

Any adjustment made in accordance with this Condition 9(g) shall be notified to Noteholders in accordance with Condition 17.

10 Payments and Talons

(a) *Bearer Notes*

Payments of principal and interest in respect of Bearer Notes shall, subject as mentioned below, be made against presentation and surrender of the relevant Receipts (in the case of payments of Instalment Amounts other than on the due date for redemption and provided that the Receipt is presented for payment together with its relative Note), Notes (in the case of all other payments of principal and, in the case of interest, as specified in Condition 10(f)(vi)) or Coupons (in the case of interest, save as specified in Condition 10(f)(vi)), as the case may be:

- (i) in the case of a currency other than euro, Japanese yen, Renminbi, at the specified office of any Paying Agent outside the United States, Australia and New Zealand by a cheque payable

- in the relevant currency drawn on, or, at the option of the holder, by transfer to an account denominated in such currency with, a bank in the principal financial centre for such currency;
- (ii) in the case of euro, at the specified office of any Paying Agent outside the United States, Australia and New Zealand by a cheque payable in euro drawn on, or, at the option of the holder, by transfer to an account denominated in euro, in a city in which banks have access to TARGET;
 - (iii) in the case of Japanese yen, the transfer shall be to a non-resident Japanese yen account with a bank in Japan (in the case of payment to a non-resident of Japan); and
 - (iv) in the case of Renminbi, by transfer to a Renminbi account maintained by or on behalf of the Noteholder with a bank in Hong Kong.

Payments of principal and interest in respect of SIS Notes will be made irrespective of any present or future transfer restrictions and without regard to any bilateral or multilateral payment or clearing agreement which may be applicable at the time of such payments in freely disposable Swiss Francs without collection costs in Switzerland and without any restrictions and irrespective of nationality, domicile or residence of a holder of a Note or Coupon and without requiring any certification, affidavit or the fulfilment of any other formality.

The receipt by the Issuing and Principal Swiss Paying Agent of the due and punctual payment of the funds in Swiss Francs in Zurich releases the Issuer from its obligations under the Notes and Coupons for the payment of interest and principal due on the respective payment dates to the extent of such payment.

(b) Registered Notes

- (i) Payments of principal (which for the purposes of this Condition 10(b) shall include final Instalment Amounts but not other Instalment Amounts) in respect of Registered Notes shall be made against presentation and surrender of the relevant Certificates at the specified office of any of the Transfer Agents or of the Registrar and in the manner provided in paragraph (ii) below.
- (ii) Interest (which for the purpose of this Condition 10(b) shall include all Instalment Amounts other than final Instalment Amounts) on Registered Notes shall be paid to the person shown on the Register at the close of business (A) on the 15th day before the due date for payment thereof or (B) in the case of Renminbi, on the fifth day before the due date for payment thereof (the "**Record Date**"). Payments of interest on each Registered Note shall be made:
 - (A) in the case of a currency other than Renminbi, in the relevant currency by cheque drawn on a bank mailed to the holder (or to the first-named of joint holders) of such Note at its address appearing in the Register, provided that no such cheque will be mailed to an address in Australia. Upon application by the holder to the specified office of the Registrar or any Transfer Agent before the Record Date, such payment of interest may be made by transfer to an account in the relevant currency specified by the payee with a bank in the principal financial centre for such currency or, in the case of euro, in a city in which banks have access to TARGET and, in the case of Japanese yen, the transfer shall be to a non-resident Japanese yen account with a bank in Japan (in the case of payment to a non-resident of Japan); and
 - (B) in the case of Renminbi, by transfer to the registered account maintained by or on behalf of the Noteholder with a bank in Hong Kong, details of which appear on the Register at the close of business on the fifth business day before the due date for payment.

(c) Payments in the United States

Notwithstanding the foregoing, if any Bearer Notes are denominated in U.S. Dollars, payments in respect thereof may be made at the specified office of any Paying Agent in New York City in the same manner as aforesaid if (i) the Issuer shall have appointed Paying Agents with specified offices outside the United States with the reasonable expectation that such Paying Agents would be able to make payment of the amounts on the Notes in the manner provided above when due, (ii) payment in full of such amounts at all such offices is illegal or effectively precluded by exchange controls or other similar restrictions on payment or receipt of such amounts and (iii) such payment is then permitted by United States law, without involving, in the opinion of the Issuer, any adverse tax consequence to such Issuer.

(d) Payments subject to fiscal laws

All payments are subject in all cases to (i) any fiscal or other laws and regulations applicable hereto in the place of payment, but without prejudice to the provisions of Condition 11 and (ii) any withholding or deduction required pursuant to an agreement described in Section 1471(b) of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the “Code”) or otherwise imposed pursuant to Sections 1471 through 1474 of the Code, any regulations or agreements thereunder, any official interpretations thereof, or (without prejudice to the provisions of Condition 11) any law implementing an intergovernmental approach thereto.

(e) Appointment of Agents

The Fiscal Agent, the Paying Agents, the Registrar, the Transfer Agents, the Exchange Agent and the Calculation Agent initially appointed by the Issuer and its respective specified offices are listed below. The Fiscal Agent, the Paying Agents, the Registrar, the Transfer Agents, the Exchange Agent and the Calculation Agent(s) act solely as agents of the Issuer and do not assume any obligation or relationship of agency or trust for or with any Noteholder or Couponholder. The Issuer reserves the right at any time to vary or terminate the appointment of the Fiscal Agent, any Paying Agent, the Registrar, any Transfer Agent, the Exchange Agent or the Calculation Agent(s) and to appoint additional or other Paying Agents or Transfer Agents, provided that the Issuer shall at all times maintain (i) a Fiscal Agent, (ii) a Registrar in relation to Registered Notes, (iii) one or more Calculation Agent(s) where the Conditions so require, (iv) Paying Agents having specified offices in at least two major European cities, (v) an Exchange Agent, (vi) such other agents as may be required by the rules of any other stock exchange on which the Notes may be listed and (vii) in respect of SIS Notes only, a Paying Agent having a specified office in Switzerland (and will at no time maintain a Paying Agent having a specified office outside Switzerland in relation to such SIS Notes).

In addition, the Issuer shall forthwith appoint a Paying Agent in New York City in respect of any Bearer Notes denominated in U.S. Dollars in the circumstances described in sub-paragraph (c) above.

Notice of any such change or any change of any specified office shall promptly be given to the Noteholders.

(f) Unmatured Coupons and Receipts and unexchanged Talons

(i) Upon the due date for redemption of Bearer Notes (other than Floating Rate Notes, Inverse Floating Rate Notes, CMS Linked Notes, Range Accrual Notes, Dual Currency Notes, Index Linked Notes, Equity Linked Notes or FX Linked Notes), they should be surrendered for payment together with all unexpired Coupons (if any) relating thereto, failing which an amount equal to the face value of each missing unexpired Coupon (or, in the case of

payment not being made in full, that proportion of the amount of such missing unmatured Coupon that the sum of principal so paid bears to the total principal due) shall be deducted from the Final Redemption Amount, Early Redemption Amount or Optional Redemption Amount, as the case may be, due for payment. Any amount so deducted shall be paid in the manner mentioned above against surrender of such missing Coupon within a period of 10 years from the Relevant Date for the payment of such principal (whether or not such Coupon has become void pursuant to Condition 12).

- (ii) Upon the due date for redemption of any Bearer Note comprising a Floating Rate Note, Inverse Floating Rate Note, CMS Linked Note, Range Accrual Note, Dual Currency Note, Index Linked Note, an Equity Linked Note or an FX Linked Note, unmatured Coupons relating to such Note (whether or not attached) shall become void and no payment shall be made in respect of them.
- (iii) Upon the due date for redemption of any Bearer Note, any unexchanged Talon relating to such Note (whether or not attached) shall become void and no Coupon shall be delivered in respect of such Talon.
- (iv) Upon the due date for redemption of any Bearer Note that is redeemable in instalments, all Receipts relating to such Note having an Instalment Date falling on or after such due date (whether or not attached) shall become void and no payment shall be made in respect of them.
- (v) Where any Bearer Note that provides that the relative unmatured Coupons are to become void upon the due date for redemption of those Notes is presented for redemption without all unmatured Coupons and any unexchanged Talon relating to it, and where any Bearer Note is presented for redemption without any unexchanged Talon relating to it, redemption shall be made only against the provision of such indemnity as the Issuer may require.
- (vi) If the due date for redemption of any Note is not a due date for payment of interest, interest accrued from the preceding due date for payment of interest or the Interest Commencement Date, as the case may be, shall only be payable against presentation (and surrender if appropriate) of the relevant Bearer Note or Certificate representing it, as the case may be. Interest accrued on a Note that only bears interest after its Maturity Date shall be payable on redemption of such Note against presentation of the relevant Note or Certificate representing it, as the case may be.

(g) Talons

On or after the Interest Payment Date for the final Coupon forming part of a Coupon sheet issued in respect of any Bearer Note, the Talon forming part of such Coupon sheet may be surrendered at the specified office of the Fiscal Agent in exchange for a further Coupon sheet (and if necessary another Talon for a further Coupon sheet) (but excluding any Coupons that may have become void pursuant to Condition 12).

(h) Non-Business Days

- (i) If any date for payment in respect of any Note, Receipt or Coupon is not a business day, the holder shall not be entitled to payment (nor to any interest or other sum in respect of such payment) until either:
 - (A) the next following business day; or
 - (B) the next following business day, unless it would thereby fall into the next calendar month, in which event such date for payment (or for any interest or other sum in respect of such payment) shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding

business day. If, however, due to any reasonably unforeseen circumstances, any such adjusted payment date proves not to be a business day, such that the payment date falls in the next calendar month, the holder shall not be entitled to payment (nor to any interest or other sum in respect of such payment) until the next following business day.

The relevant Final Terms shall specify whether Condition 10(h)(i)(A) or 10(h)(i)(B) is applicable. If neither Condition is specified in the relevant Final Terms, Condition 10(h)(i)(A) shall apply.

- (ii) In this Condition 10(h) and Condition 10(i) below, “**business day**” means a day (other than a Saturday or a Sunday) on which banks and foreign exchange markets are open for business in the relevant place of presentation, in such jurisdictions as shall be specified as “Financial Centres” in the relevant Final Terms and:
 - (A) (in the case of a payment in a currency other than euro or Renminbi) where payment is to be made by transfer to an account maintained with a bank in the relevant currency, on which foreign exchange transactions may be carried on in the relevant currency in the principal financial centre of the country of such currency (which in the case of Australian Dollars shall be Sydney and in the case of New Zealand Dollars shall be Wellington); or
 - (B) (in the case of a payment in Renminbi) on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets are open for business and settlement of payments in Renminbi in Hong Kong; or
 - (C) (in the case of a payment in euro) which is a TARGET Business Day.

(i) Payment of Alternative Currency Equivalent

Where Alternative Currency Equivalent is specified in the relevant Final Terms as being applicable to a Series of Notes, and (following a written request from the Issuer) the Alternative Currency Adjudication Agent determines that, by reason of an Original Currency Unavailability Event, it would be impossible, or in the opinion of the Alternative Currency Adjudication Agent, commercially impracticable for the Issuer and/or any of its affiliates to obtain a sufficient amount of the Original Currency in order to satisfy any payment obligation under the Notes in the Original Currency, the Issuer will be entitled to postpone payment by up to the Maximum Days of Postponement after the relevant payment date (or, if earlier, until the date on which the Original Currency Unavailability Event ceases to occur).

If, following the expiry of the Maximum Days of Postponement, the Alternative Currency Adjudication Agent is of the opinion that the Original Currency Unavailability Event is continuing and as a result of which it is impossible, or in the opinion of the Alternative Currency Adjudication Agent, commercially impracticable for the Issuer and/or any of its affiliates to obtain a sufficient amount of the Original Currency in order to satisfy the relevant payment obligation in the Original Currency, the Issuer shall make payment in the Alternative Currency as soon as is commercially reasonable thereafter. The applicable exchange rate will be determined by the Alternative Currency Calculation Agent in its sole and absolute discretion, acting in good faith and in a commercially reasonable manner.

No additional interest or other sum is payable in respect of any postponement pursuant to this Condition 10(i) and any payment made by the Issuer under such circumstances in the Alternative Currency shall constitute valid payment and shall not constitute an Event of Default under Condition 13.

Upon the occurrence of an Original Currency Unavailability Event and the Alternative Currency Adjudication Agent making a determination that, by reason of such Original Currency Unavailability Event, it would be impossible, or in the opinion of the Alternative Currency Adjudication Agent, be commercially impracticable for the Issuer to satisfy its payment obligations in respect of the Notes when due in the Original Currency, the Issuer shall give notice as soon as practicable to Noteholders in accordance with Condition 17 stating the occurrence of the Original Currency Unavailability Event, giving details thereof and the action proposed to be taken in relation thereto.

In making a determination in respect of any Original Currency Unavailability Event, neither the Issuer nor the Alternative Currency Adjudication Agent shall have regard to any interests arising from circumstances particular to individual Noteholders (whatever their number), and, in particular, but without limitation, shall not have regard to the consequences of any such determination for individual Noteholders (whatever their number) resulting from them being for any purpose domiciled or resident in, or otherwise connected with, or subject to the jurisdiction of, any particular territory or any political sub-division thereof and no Noteholder shall be entitled to claim from the Issuer, the Alternative Currency Adjudication Agent or any other person any indemnification or payment in respect of any tax consequences of any such determination upon individual Noteholders.

For the purposes of this Condition 10(i):

“Alternative Currency” means the currency specified as such in the relevant Final Terms (or any lawful successor currency to that currency), or, if no Alternative Currency is specified in the relevant Final Terms, U.S. Dollars;

“Alternative Currency Adjudication Agent” means the Alternative Currency Adjudication Agent specified in the relevant Final Terms (or any lawful successor thereto);

“Alternative Currency Calculation Agent” means the Alternative Currency Calculation Agent specified in the relevant Final Terms (or any lawful successor thereto);

“Maximum Days of Postponement” means the number of Business Days specified as such in the relevant Final Terms;

“Original Currency” means the Specified Currency; and

“Original Currency Unavailability Event” means, in respect of any payment obligation under the Notes, that the Original Currency is not available on the foreign exchange markets due to (i) the imposition of exchange controls, (ii) the Original Currency’s replacement or disuse or (iii) other circumstances beyond the Issuer’s control, in each case as a result of which it is impossible, or in the opinion of the Alternative Currency Adjudication Agent, commercially impracticable for the Issuer and/or any of its affiliates to obtain a sufficient amount of the Original Currency in order to satisfy such payment obligation.

11 Taxation

All payments of principal and interest in respect of the Notes, the Receipts and the Coupons by or on behalf of the Issuer shall be made free and clear of, and without withholding or deduction for, any taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges of whatever nature imposed, levied, collected, withheld or assessed by or within the Netherlands (in the case of Rabobank, Rabobank Australia Branch and Rabobank New Zealand Branch), Australia (in the case of Rabobank Australia Branch) and New Zealand (in the case of Rabobank New Zealand Branch), or any authority therein or thereof having power to tax, unless such withholding or deduction is required by law. In that event, the Issuer shall pay such additional amounts (the **“Additional Amounts”**) as shall result in receipt by the Noteholders and the Couponholders of such amounts as would have been received by them had no such withholding or deduction been required, except that no Additional Amounts shall be payable with respect to any Note, Receipt or Coupon:

- (a) presented for payment in the country of incorporation of the Issuer (or, in the case of Rabobank Australia Branch, Australia, or, in the case of Rabobank New Zealand Branch, New Zealand) (each, as the case may be, a “**Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction**”);
- (b) held by or on behalf of a holder who is liable to such taxes, duties, assessments or governmental charges of whatever nature imposed, levied, collected, withheld or assessed by or within such Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction in respect of such Note, Receipt or Coupon by reason of, or partly by reason of, such holder having some connection with the Relevant Taxing Jurisdiction of the Issuer other than by reason only of holding such Note or Coupon or the receipt of the relevant payment in respect thereof;
- (c) by or on behalf of a holder who could lawfully avoid (but has not so avoided) such deduction or withholding by complying, or procuring that any third party complies, with any statutory requirements or by making or procuring that a third party makes a declaration of non-residence or other similar claim for exemption to any tax authority in the place where the relevant Note (or the Certificate representing it), Receipt or Coupon is presented for payment;
- (d) presented for payment more than 30 days after the Relevant Date except to the extent that the holder thereof would have been entitled to such Additional Amounts on presenting the same for payment on the expiry of such period of 30 days;
- (e) if the Issuer and the relevant Dealer or Dealers in respect of any issue as set forth in the relevant Final Terms provide in the relevant Final Terms that the Notes are Domestic Notes for the purpose of this Condition 11;
- (f) in relation to Notes issued by Rabobank Australia Branch, if such Additional Amounts are payable by reason of the Noteholder:
 - (i) being an associate of the Issuer for the purposes of section 128F(6) of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1936 of Australia;
 - (ii) in respect of Registered Notes, failing to provide its tax file number, Australian business number or proof of a relevant exemption prior to the relevant Record Date for that payment; or
 - (iii) being a resident of Australia or a non-resident of Australia acting through a permanent establishment in Australia and holding bearer Notes other than through a clearing house; or
- (g) in relation to New Zealand resident withholding tax paid or payable in respect of Notes issued by Rabobank New Zealand Branch.

As used in these Conditions, “**Relevant Date**” in respect of any Note, Receipt or Coupon means the date on which payment in respect of it first becomes due or (if any amount of the money payable is improperly withheld or refused) the date on which payment in full of the amount outstanding is made or (if earlier) the date on which notice is duly given to the Noteholders that, upon further presentation of the Note (or relative Certificate), Receipt or Coupon being made in accordance with the Conditions, such payment will be made, provided that payment is in fact made upon such presentation. References in these Conditions to (i) “principal” shall be deemed to include any premium payable in respect of the Notes, all Instalment Amounts, Final Redemption Amounts, Early Redemption Amounts, Automatic Early Redemption Amounts, Optional Redemption Amounts, Amortised Face Amounts and all other amounts in the nature of principal payable pursuant to Condition 6 or any amendment or supplement to it, (ii) “interest” shall be deemed to include all Interest Amounts and all other amounts payable pursuant to Condition 5 or

any amendment or supplement to it and (iii) “principal” and/or “interest” shall be deemed to include any Additional Amounts that may be payable under this Condition 11.

The Issuer may, in its absolute discretion, register the Notes as “registered securities” for the purposes of Part 6B of the New Zealand Stamp and Cheque Duties Act 1971. Where the Issuer is lawfully able to pay an approved issuer levy in respect of a payment of interest to a relevant Noteholder in lieu of the deduction of New Zealand non-resident withholding tax, the Issuer will pay such approved issuer levy to the New Zealand Inland Revenue Department. No deduction or withholding on account of such approved issuer levy will be made from the interest payable to that Noteholder on account of that approved issuer levy.

12 Prescription

Claims against the Issuer for payment of principal or interest in respect of the Notes, Receipts and Coupons (which for this purpose shall not include Talons) shall be prescribed and become void unless made within five years from the date on which such payment first becomes due.

13 Events of Default

If any of the following events (each, an “**Event of Default**”) occurs, the holder of any Note may, by written notice to the specified office of each of the Fiscal Agent and the Issuer, declare such Note to be forthwith due and payable, whereupon the Early Redemption Amount of such Note together (if applicable) with accrued interest to the date of payment shall become immediately due and payable, unless such Event of Default shall have been remedied prior to the receipt of such notice by the Issuer:

- (a) default by the Issuer is made for more than 30 days in the payment of interest or principal in respect of any of the Notes; or
- (b) the Issuer fails to perform or observe any of its other obligations under the Notes and such failure continues for the period of 60 days next following the service on the Issuer of notice requiring the same to be remedied; or
- (c) the Issuer becomes bankrupt, an administrator is appointed, or an order is made or an effective resolution is passed for the winding-up, liquidation or administration of the Issuer (except for the purposes of a reconstruction or merger the terms of which have previously been approved by a meeting of Noteholders) or an application is filed for a declaration (which is not revoked within a period of 30 days), or a declaration is made, under Article 3:160 of the Financial Supervision Act (*Wet op het financieel toezicht*), as modified or re-enacted from time to time, of the Netherlands in respect of the Issuer; or
- (d) the Issuer compromises with its creditors generally or such measures are officially decreed; or
- (e) the Issuer ceases to carry on the whole or a substantial part of its business (except for the purposes of a reconstruction or merger the terms of which have previously been approved by a meeting of the Noteholders).

14 Meeting of Noteholders, modifications and substitutions

(a) Meetings of Noteholders

The Agency Agreement contains provisions for convening meetings of Noteholders to consider any matter affecting their interests, including the sanctioning by Extraordinary Resolution (as defined in the Agency Agreement) of a modification of any of these Conditions. Such a meeting may be convened by the Issuer or Noteholders holding not less than 10 per cent. in nominal amount of the Notes for the time being outstanding. The quorum for any meeting convened to consider an Extraordinary Resolution shall be two or more persons holding or representing a clear majority in

nominal amount of the Notes for the time being outstanding, or at any adjourned meeting two or more persons being or representing Noteholders whatever the nominal amount of the Notes held or represented, unless the business of such meeting includes consideration of proposals, *inter alia*, (i) to amend the dates of maturity or redemption of any of the Notes, any Instalment Date or any date for payment of interest or Interest Amounts on the Notes, (ii) to reduce or cancel the nominal amount of, or any Instalment Amount of, or any premium payable on redemption of, the Notes, (iii) to reduce the rate or rates of interest in respect of the Notes or to vary the method or basis of calculating the rate or rates or amount of interest or the basis for calculating any Interest Amount in respect of the Notes, (iv) if a Minimum and/or a Maximum Rate of Interest is shown in the relevant Final Terms, to reduce any such Minimum and/or Maximum Rate of Interest, (v) to vary any method of, or basis for, calculating the Final Redemption Amount, the Early Redemption Amount, the Automatic Early Redemption Amount or the Optional Redemption Amount including the method of calculating the Amortised Face Amount, (vi) to vary the currency or currencies of payment or denomination of the Notes or (vii) to modify the provisions concerning the quorum required at any meeting of Noteholders or any adjournment of such meeting or the majority required to pass the Extraordinary Resolution, in which case the necessary quorum shall be two or more persons holding or representing not less than 75 per cent. in nominal amount of the Notes for the time being outstanding or at any adjourned meeting two or more persons holding or representing not less than 25 per cent. in nominal amount of the Notes for the time being outstanding. Any Extraordinary Resolution duly passed shall be binding on Noteholders (whether or not they were present at the meeting at which such resolution was passed) and on all Couponholders.

The Agency Agreement provides that a resolution in writing signed by or on behalf of the Noteholders of not less than 90 per cent. in nominal amount of the Notes outstanding shall for all purposes be as valid and effective as an Extraordinary Resolution passed at a meeting of Noteholders duly convened and held. Such a resolution in writing may be contained in one document or several documents in the same form, each signed by or on behalf of one or more Noteholders.

So long as the Notes are represented by a global Note or a global Certificate and any such global Note is held on behalf of, or any global Certificate is registered in the name of any nominee for, a clearing system, the Issuer shall be entitled to rely upon approval of a resolution proposed by the Issuer given by way of electronic consents communicated through the electronic communications systems of the relevant clearing system(s) in accordance with their operating rules and procedures by or on behalf of the holders of not less than 90 per cent. in nominal amount of the Notes outstanding, in accordance with the detailed provisions of the Agency Agreement.

These Conditions may be amended, modified or varied in relation to any Series of Exempt Notes by the terms of the relevant Final Terms in relation to such Series.

(b) *Modification and amendment of Agency Agreement*

The Issuer shall only permit any modification of, or any waiver or authorisation of any breach or proposed breach of, or any failure to comply with, the Agency Agreement, if to do so could not reasonably be expected to be prejudicial to the interests of the Noteholders.

The Agency Agreement may be amended by the Issuer and the Fiscal Agent, without the consent of the Registrar or any Paying Agent, Transfer Agent, Exchange Agent, Calculation Agent or holder, for the purpose of curing any ambiguity or of curing, correcting or supplementing any defective provision contained therein or in any manner which the Issuer and the Fiscal Agent may mutually deem necessary or desirable and which does not adversely affect the interests of the holders.

(c) Substitution of the Issuer

- (i) The Issuer or any previous substitute of the Issuer under this Condition 14 may, and the Noteholders and the Couponholders hereby irrevocably agree in advance that the Issuer or any previous substitute of the Issuer under this Condition 14 may, at any time, be substituted by any company (incorporated in any country in the world) controlling, controlled by or under common control with Rabobank as the principal debtor in respect of the Notes or to undertake its obligations in respect of the Notes through any of its branches (any such company or branch, the “**Substituted Debtor**”), provided that:
- (A) such documents shall be executed by the Substituted Debtor and (if the Substituted Debtor is not the Issuer) the Issuer or any previous substitute as aforesaid as may be necessary to give full effect to the substitution (together the “**Documents**”) and (without limiting the generality of the foregoing) pursuant to which the Substituted Debtor shall undertake in favour of each Noteholder to be bound by these Conditions and the provisions of the Agency Agreement as fully as if the Substituted Debtor had been named in the Notes and the Agency Agreement as the principal debtor in respect of the Notes in place of the Issuer or any previous substitute as aforesaid;
 - (B) without prejudice to the generality of sub-paragraph (A) above, where the Substituted Debtor is incorporated, domiciled or resident for taxation purposes in a territory other than the Netherlands (where the Issuer is Rabobank acting through its head office) or Australia (where the Issuer is Rabobank Australia Branch) or New Zealand (where the Issuer is Rabobank New Zealand Branch), or is undertaking its obligations with respect to the Notes through a branch in another such territory, the Documents shall contain a covenant and/or such other provisions as may be necessary to ensure that each Noteholder has the benefit of a covenant in terms corresponding to the provisions of Condition 11 above with the substitution for the references to the Netherlands, Australia or New Zealand as appropriate (or any previously substituted territory as the case may be) with territories in which the Substituted Debtor is incorporated, domiciled and/or resident for taxation purposes or, where such Issuer is undertaking its obligations with respect to the Notes through a branch, with the addition of references to the territory in which such branch is located;
 - (C) the Documents shall contain a warranty and representation (I) that the Substituted Debtor and the Issuer (or any previous substitute as aforesaid) have obtained all necessary governmental and regulatory approvals and consents for such substitution and (if the Substituted Debtor is not Rabobank) for the giving by Rabobank of the Substitution Guarantee (as defined below) in respect of the obligations of the Substituted Debtor, that the Substituted Debtor has obtained all necessary governmental and regulatory approvals and consents for the performance by the Substituted Debtor of its obligations under the Documents and that all such approvals and consents are in full force and effect and (II) that the obligations assumed by the Substituted Debtor and (if the Substituted Debtor is not Rabobank) the Substitution Guarantee (as defined below) given by Rabobank are each valid and binding in accordance with their respective terms and enforceable by each Noteholder and that, in the case of the Issuer undertaking its obligations with respect to the Notes through a branch, the Notes remain the valid and binding obligations of such Issuer; and
 - (D) Condition 13 shall be deemed to be amended so that it shall also be an Event of Default under the said Condition if the Substitution Guarantee (as defined below) shall cease to be valid or binding on or enforceable against Rabobank.

and (if the Substituted Debtor is not Rabobank) upon the Documents becoming valid and binding obligations of the Substituted Debtor, Rabobank hereby irrevocably and unconditionally guarantees in favour of each Noteholder the payment of all sums payable by the Substituted Debtor as such principal debtor (such guarantee of Rabobank herein referred to as the “**Substitution Guarantee**” and being substantially in the form of the Guarantee contained in Schedule 9 of the Agency Agreement, which shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to issues of Notes by the Substituted Debtor).

- (ii) Upon the Documents becoming valid and binding obligations of the Substituted Debtor and (if the Substituted Debtor is not the Issuer) the Issuer and subject to notice having been given in accordance with sub-paragraph (iv) below, the Substituted Debtor shall be deemed to be named in the Notes and Coupons as the principal debtor in place of the Issuer as issuer (or of any previous substitute under these provisions) and the Notes and Coupons shall thereupon be deemed to be amended to give effect to the substitution. The execution of the Documents together with the notice referred to in sub-paragraph (iv) below shall, in the case of the substitution of any other company as principal debtor, operate to release the Issuer as issuer (or such previous substitute as aforesaid) from all of its obligations as principal debtor in respect of the Notes and Coupons.
- (iii) The Documents referred to in sub-paragraph (i) above shall be deposited with and held by the Fiscal Agent for so long as any Notes remain outstanding and for so long as any claim made against the Substituted Debtor or (if the Substituted Debtor is not the Issuer) the Issuer by any Noteholder and Couponholder in relation to the Notes or the Documents shall not have been finally adjudicated, settled or discharged. The Substituted Debtor and (if the Substituted Debtor is not the Issuer) the Issuer acknowledge the right of every Noteholder to the production of the Documents for the enforcement of any of the Notes and Coupons or the Documents.
- (iv) Not later than 15 business days after the execution of the Documents, the Substituted Debtor shall give notice thereof to the Noteholders in accordance with Condition 17.
- (v) For the purposes of this Condition 14, the term “**control**” means the possession, directly or indirectly, of the power to direct or cause the direction of the management and policies of a company, whether by contract or through the ownership, directly or indirectly, of voting shares in such company which, in the aggregate, entitle the holder thereof to elect a majority of its directors, and includes any company in relationship to such first-mentioned company, and, for this purpose, “**voting shares**” means shares in the capital of a company having under ordinary circumstances the right to elect the directors thereof, and “**controlling**”, “**controlled**” and “**under common control**” shall be construed accordingly.

15 Replacement of Notes, Certificates, Receipts, Coupons and Talons

If a Note, Certificate, Receipt, Coupon or Talon is lost, stolen, mutilated, defaced or destroyed, it may be replaced, subject to applicable laws, regulations and stock exchange regulations, at the specified office of the Fiscal Agent (in the case, of Bearer Notes, Receipts, Coupons or Talons) and of the Registrar (in the case of Certificates) or such other Paying Agent or Transfer Agent, as the case may be, as may from time to time be designated by the Issuer for the purpose and notice of whose designation is given to Noteholders, in each case on payment by the claimant of the fees and costs incurred in connection therewith and on such terms as to evidence, security and indemnity (which may provide, *inter alia*, that, if the allegedly lost, stolen or destroyed Note, Certificate, Receipt, Coupon or Talon is subsequently presented for payment or, as the case may be, for exchange for further Coupons, there shall be paid to the Issuer on demand the amount payable by such Issuer in respect of such Notes, Certificates, Receipts,

Coupons or further Coupons) and otherwise as such Issuer may require. Mutilated or defaced Notes, Certificates, Receipts, Coupons or Talons must be surrendered before replacements will be issued.

16 Further Issues

The Issuer may, from time to time, without the consent of the Noteholders or Couponholders, create and issue further notes which have the same terms and conditions as the Notes (except for the Issue Price, the Issue Date, nominal amount, and the first Interest Payment Date) and so that the same shall be consolidated and form a single Series with such Notes, and references in these Conditions to “Notes” shall be construed accordingly.

17 Notices

Notices to the holders of Registered Notes shall be published in accordance with the procedure set out in this Condition 17 for Bearer Notes and shall be mailed to them at their respective addresses in the Register and shall be deemed to have been given on the fourth weekday (being a day other than a Saturday or a Sunday) after the date of mailing. Notices to the holders of Bearer Notes shall be valid if published in a daily newspaper of general circulation in London (which is expected to be the *Financial Times*). So long as the Notes are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, notices to holders of the Notes shall also be published either on the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (www.bourse.lu) or in a daily newspaper with general circulation in Luxembourg (which is expected to be the *Luxemburger Wort*), respectively. If any such publication is not practicable, notice shall be validly given if published in another leading daily English-language newspaper with general circulation in Europe. The Issuer shall also ensure that notices are duly published in a manner which complies with the rules and regulations of any stock exchange on which the Notes are for the time being listed. Any such notice shall be deemed to have been given on the date of such publication or, if published more than once or on different dates, on the date of the first publication as provided above.

So long as any tranche of SIS Notes is listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange Ltd and so long as the rules of SIX Swiss Exchange Ltd so require, all notices in respect of the Notes will be validly given through the Issuing and Principal Swiss Paying Agent (a) by means of electronic publication on the internet website of SIX Swiss Exchange Ltd (www.six-swiss-exchange.com, where notices are currently published under www.six-exchange-regulation.com/publications_en.html), or (b) otherwise in accordance with the regulations of SIX Swiss Exchange Ltd, in lieu of publication in the manner provided in the previous paragraph. Any notices so given shall be deemed to have been validly given on the date of such publication or, if published more than once, on the date of such first publication.

Couponholders and Receiptholders shall be deemed for all purposes to have notice of the contents of any notice given to the holders of Bearer Notes in accordance with this Condition 17.

18 Governing Law and Jurisdiction

(a) Governing law

The Notes, the Receipts, the Coupons and the Talons and all non-contractual obligations arising out of or in connection with them are governed by, and shall be construed in accordance with, the laws of the Netherlands.

(b) Jurisdiction

The competent courts of Amsterdam, the Netherlands (and, in the case of Rabobank with respect to Rule 144A Notes, the United States Federal and New York State courts sitting in New York City, the Borough of Manhattan) are to have non-exclusive jurisdiction to settle any disputes which may arise out of or in connection with any Notes, Receipts, Coupons or Talons and, accordingly, any legal action or proceedings arising out of or in connection with any Notes, Receipts, Coupons or Talons (“Proceedings”) may be brought in such courts. These submissions are made for the benefit

of each of the holders of the Notes, Receipts, Coupons and Talons and shall not affect the right of any of them to take Proceedings in any other court of competent jurisdiction.

(c) Service of process

Rabobank irrevocably appoints its New York branch at 245 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10167 as its agent in New York to receive, for it and on its behalf, service of process in any Proceedings in New York. Such service shall be deemed completed on delivery to the relevant process agent (whether or not it is forwarded to and received by Rabobank). If for any reason either process agent ceases to be able to act as such or no longer has an address in Utrecht or New York City, Rabobank irrevocably agrees to appoint a substitute process agent and shall immediately notify Noteholders of such appointment in accordance with Condition 17. Nothing shall affect the right to serve process in any manner permitted by law. For the avoidance of doubt, service of process upon Rabobank at Croeselaan 18, 3521 CB Utrecht, the Netherlands will also constitute service of process upon Rabobank Australia Branch or Rabobank New Zealand Branch, as the case may be.

SUMMARY OF PROVISIONS RELATING TO THE NOTES WHILE IN GLOBAL FORM

1 Initial issue of Notes

Each Tranche of Notes in bearer form will be initially represented by a Global Note, in bearer form without Coupons, which will be deposited on behalf of the subscribers of the relevant Notes as follows:

- (a) if the Global Notes are stated in the relevant Final Terms not to be issued in NGN form, in the case of a Tranche intended to be cleared through Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg, the Global Notes will be deposited with a common depositary (the “**Common Depositary**”) for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg on or prior to the original issue date of the Tranche; or
- (b) if the Global Notes are stated in the relevant Final Terms not to be issued in NGN form, in the case of a Tranche intended to be cleared through an Alternative Clearing System (as defined in 3.2.2 below), the Global Notes will be deposited as otherwise agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer, on or about the issue date of the relevant Notes; or
- (c) if the Global Notes are stated in the relevant Final Terms to be issued in NGN form, the Global Notes will be delivered on or prior to the original issue date of the Tranche to a Common Safekeeper.

In the case of (c) above, or in the case of Global Certificates to be held under the NSS (as the case may be) depositing the Global Notes or the Global Certificates with the Common Safekeeper does not necessarily mean that the Notes will be recognised as eligible collateral for Eurosystem monetary policy and intra-day credit operations by the Eurosystem either upon issue, or at any or all times during their life. Such recognition will depend upon satisfaction of the Eurosystem eligibility criteria.

No interest will be payable in respect of a temporary Global Note except as provided below. Each Tranche of Notes in registered form will be represented by Certificates and may be represented by a Global Certificate.

Upon deposit of the temporary Global Note(s) (if the Global Note(s) are in CGN form) with the Common Depositary or registration of the Registered Notes (in respect of Global Certificates which are not held under the NSS) in the name of the nominee for Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg and delivery of the relevant Global Certificate to the Common Depositary, Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg will credit each subscriber with a nominal amount of Notes equal to the nominal amount thereof for which it has subscribed and paid.

Upon deposit of the temporary Global Note(s) (if the Global Note(s) are in NGN form), the nominal amount of the Notes shall be the aggregate amount from time to time entered in the records of Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg. The records of such clearing system shall be conclusive evidence of the nominal amount of Notes represented by the Global Note and a statement issued by such clearing system at any time shall be conclusive evidence of the records of the relevant clearing system at that time.

Upon the initial deposit of a Global Certificate which is not held under the NSS and registration of Registered Notes in the name of a nominee for DTC and delivery of the relevant Global Certificate to a custodian for DTC, DTC will credit each subscriber with a nominal amount of Notes equal to the nominal amount thereof for which it has subscribed and paid.

Any payment due in respect of a Global Note or a Global Certificate will be made to each of Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg, DTC in respect of the portion of the Global Note or a Global Certificate held for its account. An accountholder with Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg with an interest in a temporary Global Note will be required, in order to have credited to its account any portion of any payment, to present a certificate in the form set out in the Agency Agreement substantially to the effect

that the beneficial owner of the relevant interest in the Global Note is not within the United States or a U.S. person as such terms are defined by the U.S. Internal Revenue Code and the regulations thereunder.

2 Relationship of accountholders with Clearing Systems

Each of the persons shown in the records of Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg, DTC or any other clearing system as the holder of a Note represented by a Global Note or a Global Certificate must look solely to Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg, DTC or such clearing system (as the case may be) for his share of each payment made by the Issuer to the bearer of such Global Note or the holder of the underlying Registered Notes, as the case may be, and in relation to all other rights arising under the Global Notes or Global Certificates, subject to and in accordance with the respective rules and procedures of Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg, DTC or such clearing system (as the case may be). Such persons shall have no claim directly against the Issuer in respect of payments due on the Notes for so long as the Notes are represented by such Global Note or Global Certificate and such obligations of the Issuer will be discharged by payment to the bearer of such Global Note or the holder of the underlying Registered Notes, as the case may be, in respect of each amount so paid.

3 Exchange

3.1 Temporary Global Notes

Each temporary Global Note will be exchangeable, free of charge to the holder, on or after its Exchange Date:

- 3.1.1 if the relevant Final Terms indicate that such Global Note is issued in compliance with TEFRA C or in a transaction to which TEFRA is not applicable (as to which, see “*Overview of the Programme — Selling Restrictions*”), in whole, but not in part, for the Definitive Notes defined and described below; and
- 3.1.2 otherwise, in whole or in part upon certification as to non-U.S. beneficial ownership in the form set out in the Agency Agreement for interests in a permanent Global Note or, if so specified in the relevant Final Terms, for Definitive Notes.

Each temporary Global Note that is also an Exchangeable Bearer Note will be exchangeable for Registered Notes in accordance with the Terms and Conditions in addition to any permanent Global Note or Definitive Notes for which it may be exchangeable and, before its Exchange Date, will also be exchangeable in whole or in part for Registered Notes only.

3.2 Permanent Global Notes

Each permanent Global Note will be exchangeable, free of charge to the holder, on or after its Exchange Date in whole but not, except as provided below under “Partial Exchange of permanent Global Notes”, in part for Definitive Notes or, in the case of 3.2.1 below, Registered Notes:

- 3.2.1 if the permanent Global Note is an Exchangeable Bearer Note, by the holder giving notice to the Fiscal Agent of its election to exchange the whole or a part of such Global Note for Registered Notes; and
- 3.2.2 otherwise, (1) if the permanent Global Note is held on behalf of Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg or any other clearing system (an “**Alternative Clearing System**”) and any such clearing system is closed for business for a continuous period of 14 days (other than by reason of holidays, statutory or otherwise) or announces an intention permanently to cease business or in fact does so or (2) if principal in respect of any Notes is not paid when due, by the holder giving notice to the Fiscal Agent of its election for such exchange.

3.3 Unrestricted Global Certificates

Summary of Provisions Relating to the Notes While in Global Form

If the Final Terms state that the Unrestricted Notes are to be represented by an Unrestricted Global Certificate on issue, transfers of the holding of such Notes represented by any Unrestricted Global Certificate pursuant to Condition 3(b) may only be made in part:

- 3.3.1 if such Notes are held on behalf of Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg or an Alternative Clearing System and any such clearing system is closed for business for a continuous period of 14 days (other than by reason of holidays, statutory or otherwise) or announces an intention permanently to cease business or does in fact do so; or
- 3.3.2 if principal in respect of any Note is not paid when due; or
- 3.3.3 with the consent of the Issuer,

provided that, in the case of the first transfer of part of a holding pursuant to 3.3.1 or 3.3.2 above, the person entered in the Register as holder of the relevant Registered Notes ("**Registered Holder**") has given the Registrar not less than 30 days' notice at its specified office of the Registered Holder's intention to effect such transfer.

3.4 Restricted Global Certificates

If the Final Terms state that the Restricted Notes issued by Rabobank are to be represented by a Restricted Global Certificate on issue, transfers of the holding of Notes represented by that Restricted Global Certificate pursuant to Condition 3(b) may only be made in part:

- 3.4.1 if such Notes are held on behalf of Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg or an Alternative Clearing System (except for DTC) and any such clearing system is closed for business for a continuous period of 14 days (other than by reason of holidays, statutory or otherwise) or announces an intention permanently to cease business or does in fact do so; or
- 3.4.2 if such Notes are held on behalf of a custodian for DTC and if DTC notifies the Issuer that it is no longer willing or able to discharge properly its responsibilities as depositary with respect to that Restricted Global Certificate or DTC ceases to be a "clearing agency" registered under the Exchange Act or is at any time no longer eligible to act as such, and the Issuer is unable to locate a qualified successor within 90 days of receiving notice of such ineligibility on the part of DTC; or
- 3.4.3 if principal in respect of any Note is not paid when due; or
- 3.4.4 with the consent of the Issuer,

provided that, in the case of the first transfer of part of a holding pursuant to 3.4.1 or 3.4.2 above, the Registered Holder has given the Registrar not less than 30 days' notice at its specified office of the Registered Holder's intention to effect such transfer. Individual Certificates issued in exchange for a beneficial interest in a Restricted Global Certificate shall bear the legend applicable to such Notes as set out under "Transfer Restrictions".

3.5 Partial exchange of permanent Global Notes

For so long as a permanent Global Note is held on behalf of a clearing system and the rules of that clearing system permit, such permanent Global Note will be exchangeable in part on one or more occasions (1) for Registered Notes if the permanent Global Note is an Exchangeable Bearer Note and the part submitted for exchange is to be exchanged for Registered Notes, or (2) for Definitive Notes (i) if principal in respect of any Notes is not paid when due or (ii) if so provided in, and in accordance with, the Conditions (which will be set out in the relevant Final Terms) relating to Partly Paid Notes.

3.6 Delivery of Notes

If the Global Note is a CGN, on or after any due date for exchange the holder of a Global Note may surrender such Global Note or, in the case of a partial exchange, present it for endorsement to or to the order of the Fiscal Agent. In exchange for any Global Note, or the part thereof to be exchanged, the Issuer will (i) in the case of a temporary Global Note exchangeable for a permanent Global Note, deliver, or procure the delivery of, a permanent Global Note in an aggregate nominal amount equal to that of the whole or that part of a temporary Global Note that is being exchanged or, in the case of a subsequent exchange, endorse, or procure the endorsement of, a permanent Global Note to reflect such exchange or (ii) in the case of a Global Note exchangeable for Definitive Notes or Registered Notes, deliver, or procure the delivery of, an equal aggregate nominal amount of duly executed and authenticated Definitive Notes and/or Certificates, as the case may be, or if the Global Note is an NGN, the Issuer will procure that details of such exchange be entered *pro rata* in the records of the relevant clearing system. In this Base Prospectus, “**Definitive Notes**” means, in relation to any Global Note, the definitive Bearer Notes for which such Global Note may be exchanged (if appropriate, having attached to them all Coupons and Receipts in respect of interest or Instalment Amounts that have not already been paid on the Global Note and a Talon). Definitive Notes will be security printed and Certificates will be printed in accordance with any applicable legal and stock exchange requirements in or substantially in the form set out in the Schedules to the Agency Agreement. On exchange in full of each permanent Global Note, the Issuer will, if the holder so requests, procure that it is cancelled and returned to the holder together with the relevant Definitive Notes.

In the event that a Global Note is exchanged for Definitive Notes, such Notes shall be issued in Specified Denomination(s) only. A Noteholder who holds a principal amount of less than the minimum Specified Denomination will not receive a Definitive Note in respect of such holding and would need to purchase a principal amount of Notes such that it holds an amount equal to one or more Specified Denominations.

3.7 Exchange Date

“**Exchange Date**” means, in relation to a temporary Global Note, the day falling after the expiry of 40 days after completion of the distribution of the Tranche of which such Note is a part and, in relation to a permanent Global Note, a day falling not less than 60 days, or in the case of an exchange for Registered Notes five days, or in the case of failure to pay principal in respect of any Notes when due 30 days, after that on which the notice requiring exchange is given and on which banks are open for business in the city in which the specified office of the Fiscal Agent is located and in the city in which the relevant clearing system is located.

3.8 Legend

Each Global Note and any Bearer Note, Talon, Coupon or Receipt will bear the following legend:

“Any United States person who holds this obligation will be subject to limitations under the United States income tax laws, including the limitations provided in sections 165(j) and 1287(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.”

The sections of the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986 referred to in the legend provide that a United States taxpayer, with certain exceptions, will not be permitted to deduct any loss, and will not be eligible for capital gains treatment with respect to any gain realised on any sale, exchange or redemption of Bearer Notes or any related Coupons.

In the case of Restricted Notes issued by Rabobank, each Restricted Global Certificate and each Certificate issued in exchange for a beneficial interest in a Restricted Global Certificate will bear a legend applicable to purchasers who purchase the Registered Notes pursuant to Rule 144A as described under “Transfer Restrictions”.

4 Amendment to Conditions

The Global Notes and Global Certificates contain provisions that apply to the Notes that they represent, some of which modify the effect of the Terms and Conditions of the Notes set out in this Base Prospectus. The following is a summary of certain of those provisions as set forth in the Global Notes and, where indicated, the Global Certificates:

4.1 Payments

- 4.1.1 No payment falling due after the Exchange Date will be made on any Global Note unless exchange for an interest in a permanent Global Note or for Definitive Notes or Registered Notes is improperly withheld or refused. Payments on any temporary Global Note issued in compliance with TEFRA D before the Exchange Date will only be made against presentation of certification as to non-U.S. beneficial ownership in the form set out in the Agency Agreement. All payments in respect of Notes represented by a Global Note in CGN form will be made against presentation for endorsement and, if no further payment falls to be made in respect of the Notes, surrender of that Global Note to or to the order of the Fiscal Agent or such other Paying Agent as shall have been notified to the Noteholders for such purpose. If the Global Note is a CGN, a record of each payment so made will be endorsed on each Global Note, which endorsement will be *prima facie* evidence that such payment has been made in respect of the Notes. If the Global Note is an NGN or if the Global Certificate is held under the NSS, the Issuer shall procure that details of each such payment shall be entered *pro rata* in the records of the relevant clearing system and, in the case of payments of principal, the nominal amount of the Notes recorded in the records of the relevant clearing system and represented by the Global Note or the Global Certificate will be reduced accordingly. Payments under an NGN will be made to its holder. Each payment so made will discharge the Issuer's obligations in respect thereof. Any failure to make the entries in the records of the relevant clearing system shall not affect such discharge. For the purpose of any payments made in respect of a Global Note, the relevant place of presentation shall be disregarded in the definition of "business day" set out in Condition 10(h).
- 4.1.2 Payments of principal and interest in respect of Registered Notes registered in the name of, or in the name of a nominee for, DTC and denominated in a Specified Currency other than U.S. Dollars will be made or procured to be made by the Fiscal Agent in the Specified Currency in accordance with the following provisions. The amounts in such Specified Currency payable by the Fiscal Agent or its agent to DTC with respect to Registered Notes held by DTC or its nominee will be received from the Issuer by the Fiscal Agent who will make payments in such Specified Currency by wire transfer of same day funds to the designated bank account in such Specified Currency of those DTC participants entitled to receive the relevant payment who have made an irrevocable election to DTC, in the case of interest payments, on or prior to the third DTC business day after the DTC Record Date (as defined below under "Record date in respect of Registered Notes") for the relevant payment of interest and, in the case of payments or principal, at least 12 DTC business days prior to the relevant payment date, to receive that payment in such Specified Currency. The Fiscal Agent, after the Exchange Agent has converted amounts in such Specified Currency into U.S. Dollars, will cause the Exchange Agent to deliver such U.S. Dollar amount in same day funds to DTC for payment through its settlement system to those DTC participants entitled to receive the relevant payment who did not elect to receive such payment in such Specified Currency. The Agency Agreement sets out the manner in which such conversions are to be made. "DTC business day" means any day on which DTC is open for business.

4.2 Prescription

Claims against the Issuer in respect of Notes that are represented by a permanent Global Note will become void unless it is presented for payment within a period of five years from the date on which such payment first becomes due.

4.3 Meetings

The holder of a permanent Global Note or of the Notes represented by a Global Certificate shall (unless such permanent Global Note or Global Certificate represents only one Note) be treated as being two persons for the purposes of any quorum requirements of a meeting of Noteholders and, at any such meeting, the holder of a permanent Global Note shall be treated as having one vote in respect of each integral currency unit of the Specified Currency of the Notes. (All holders of Registered Notes are entitled to one vote in respect of each integral currency unit of the Specified Currency of the Notes comprising such Noteholder's holding, whether or not represented by a Global Certificate.)

4.4 Cancellation

Cancellation of any Note represented by a permanent Global Note that is required to be cancelled will be effected by reduction in the nominal amount of the relevant permanent Global Note.

4.5 Purchase

Notes represented by a permanent Global Note may only be purchased by the Issuer or any of its subsidiaries if they are purchased together with the rights to receive all future payments of interest and Instalment Amounts (if any) thereon.

4.6 Issuer's option

Any option of the Issuer provided for in the Conditions of any Notes while such Notes are represented by a permanent Global Note shall be exercised by the Issuer giving notice to the Noteholders within the time limits set out in and containing the information required by the Conditions, except that the notice shall not be required to contain the serial numbers of Notes drawn in the case of a partial exercise of an option and, accordingly, no drawing of Notes shall be required. If any option of the Issuer is exercised in respect of some but not all of the Notes of any Series, the rights of accountholders with a clearing system in respect of the Notes will be governed by the standard procedures of Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg or any other clearing system (as the case may be) (with such partial redemption to be reflected in the records of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg as either a pool factor or a reduction in nominal amount, at their discretion).

4.7 Noteholders' options

Any option of the Noteholders provided for in the Conditions of any Notes while such Notes are represented by a permanent Global Note may be exercised by the holder of the permanent Global Note giving notice to the Fiscal Agent within the time limits relating to the deposit of Notes with a Paying Agent set out in the Conditions substantially in the form of the notice available from any Paying Agent, except that the notice shall not be required to contain the serial numbers of the Notes in respect of which the option has been exercised, and stating the nominal amount of Notes in respect of which the option is exercised and at the same time, where the permanent Global Note is a CGN, presenting the permanent Global Note to the Fiscal Agent, or to a Paying Agent acting on behalf of the Fiscal Agent, for notation. Where the Global Note is an NGN or where the Global Certificate is held under the NSS, the Issuer shall procure that details of such exercise shall be entered *pro rata* in the records of the relevant clearing system and the nominal amount of the Notes recorded in those records will be reduced accordingly.

4.8 NGN nominal amount

Where the Global Note is an NGN, the Issuer shall procure that any exchange, payment, cancellation, exercise of any option or any right under the Notes, as the case may be, in addition to the circumstances set out above shall be entered in the records of the relevant clearing systems and upon any such entry being made, in respect of payments of principal, the nominal amount of the Notes represented by such Global Note shall be adjusted accordingly.

4.9 Events of Default

Each Global Note provides that the holder may cause such Global Note, or a portion of it, to become due and repayable in the circumstances described in Condition 13 by stating in the notice to the Fiscal Agent the nominal amount of such Global Note that is becoming due and repayable. If principal in respect of any Note is not paid when due, the holder of a Global Note or Registered Notes represented by a Global Certificate may elect for direct enforcement rights against the Issuer under the terms of a Covenant executed by the Issuer and the Fiscal Agent on 9 May 2012 to come into effect in relation to the whole or a part of such Global Note or one or more Registered Notes in favour of the persons entitled to such part of such Global Note or such Registered Notes represented by such Global Certificate, as the case may be, as accountholders with a clearing system. Following any such acquisition of direct rights, the Global Note or, as the case may be, the Global Certificate and the corresponding entry in the register kept by the Registrar will become void as to the specified portion or Registered Notes, as the case may be. However, no such election may be made in respect of Notes represented by a Global Certificate unless the transfer of the whole or a part of the holding of Notes represented by that Global Certificate shall have been improperly withheld or refused.

4.10 Notices

So long as any Notes are represented by a Global Note and such Global Note is held on behalf of a clearing system, notices to the holders of Notes of that Series may be given by delivery of the relevant notice to that clearing system for communication by it to entitled accountholders in substitution for publication as required by the Conditions or by delivery of the relevant notice to the holder of the Global Note. Any such notice shall be deemed to have been given to Noteholders on the day on which it is delivered to the relevant clearing system. In addition, so long as the Notes are listed on Euronext Amsterdam or on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange and the rules of such exchange so require, notices shall also be published in the Euronext Daily Official List and a daily newspaper having general circulation in the Netherlands and/or either on the website of the Luxembourg Stock Exchange (www.bourse.lu) or in a leading newspaper having general circulation in Luxembourg (which is expected to be the *Luxemburger Wort*).

4.11 Record Date in respect of Registered Notes

Each payment in respect of Registered Notes while in global form, other than Registered Notes to be cleared through DTC, will be made to, or to the order of, the person whose name is entered on the Register at the close of business on the Record Date which shall be:

- 4.11.1 except the case of Registered Notes to be cleared through DTC, on the Clearing System Business Day immediately prior to the date for payment, where Clearing System Business Day means Monday to Friday inclusive except 25 December and 1 January; and
- 4.11.2 in the case of Registered Notes to be cleared through DTC, on the 15th DTC business day before the due date for payment thereof (the “**DTC Record Date**”).

5 Partly Paid Notes

The provisions relating to Partly Paid Notes are not set out in this Base Prospectus, but will be contained in the relevant Final Terms and thereby in the Global Notes. While any instalments of the subscription moneys due from the holder of Partly Paid Notes are overdue, no interest in a Global Note representing such Notes may be exchanged for an interest in a permanent Global Note or for Definitive Notes (as the case may be). If any Noteholder fails to pay any instalment due on any Partly Paid Notes within the time specified, the Issuer may forfeit such Notes (subject to the provisions of the relevant Final Terms and relevant provisions of law) and shall have no further obligation to their holder in respect of them.

6 Electronic Consent and Written Resolution

While any Global Note is held on behalf of, or any Global Certificate is registered in the name of any nominee for, a clearing system, then:

- 6.1.1 approval of a resolution proposed by the Issuer given by way of electronic consents communicated through the electronic communications systems of the relevant clearing system(s) in accordance with their operating rules and procedures by or on behalf of the holders of not less than 90 per cent. in nominal amount of the Notes outstanding (an “**Electronic Consent**” as defined in the Agency Agreement) shall, for all purposes (including matters that would otherwise require an Extraordinary Resolution to be passed at a meeting for which the Special Quorum was satisfied), take effect as an Extraordinary Resolution passed at a meeting of Noteholders duly convened and held, and shall be binding on all Noteholders and holders of Coupons, Talons and Receipts whether or not they participated in such Electronic Consent; and
- 6.1.2 where Electronic Consent is not being sought, for the purpose of determining whether a Written Resolution (as defined in the Agency Agreement) has been validly passed, the Issuer shall be entitled to rely on consent or instructions given in writing directly to the Issuer by (a) accountholders in the clearing system with entitlements to such Global Note or Global Certificate and/or, where (b) the accountholders hold any such entitlement on behalf of another person, on written consent from or written instruction by the person identified by that accountholder as the person for whom such entitlement is held. For the purpose of establishing the entitlement to give any consent or instruction, the Issuer shall be entitled to rely on any certificate or other document issued by, in the case of (a) above, Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg or any other relevant alternative clearing system (the “**relevant clearing system**”) and, in the case of (b) above, the relevant clearing system and the accountholder identified by the relevant clearing system for the purposes of (b) above. Any resolution passed in such manner shall be binding on all Noteholders and Couponholders, even if the relevant consent or instruction proves to be defective. Any such certificate or other document may comprise any form of statement or print out of electronic records provided by the relevant clearing system (including Euroclear’s EUCLID or Clearstream, Luxembourg’s CreationOnline system) in accordance with its usual procedures and in which the accountholder of a particular principal or nominal amount of the Notes is clearly identified together with the amount of such holding. The Issuer shall not be liable to any person by reason of having accepted as valid or not having rejected any certificate or other document to such effect purporting to be issued by any such person and subsequently found to be forged or not authentic.

7 SIS Notes

Each Series of SIS Notes will be documented in the form of a permanent Global Note (the “**Swiss Permanent Global Note**”). The Swiss Permanent Global Note will be substantially in the form agreed by

Summary of Provisions Relating to the Notes While in Global Form

the Issuer and the relevant Issuing and Principal Swiss Paying Agent, as set out in any supplemental agency agreement entered into in connection with the relevant Series.

The Swiss Permanent Global Note shall be deposited by the Issuing and Principal Swiss Paying Agent with SIX SIS Ltd or any other intermediary in Switzerland recognised for such purposes by SIX Swiss Exchange Ltd (SIX SIS Ltd or any such other intermediary, the “**Intermediary**”). Once the Swiss Permanent Global Note is deposited with the Intermediary and entered into the accounts of one or more participants of the Intermediary, the Notes will constitute intermediated securities (*Bucheffekten*) (“**Intermediated Securities**”) in accordance with the provisions of the Swiss Federal Intermediated Securities Act (*Bucheffektengesetz*).

Neither the Issuer nor the SIS Noteholders (as defined below) shall at any time have the right to effect or demand the conversion of the Permanent Global Note (*Globalurkunde*) into, or the delivery of, uncertificated securities (*Wertrechte*) or Definitive Notes (*Wertpapiere*).

The records of the Intermediary will determine the number of Notes held through each participant of that Intermediary. In respect of Notes held in the form of Intermediated Securities, the holders of such Notes (the “**SIS Noteholders**”) will be the persons holding the SIS Notes in a securities account (*Effektenkonto*) which is in their name, or in case of intermediaries (*Verwahrungsstellen*), the intermediaries (*Verwahrungsstellen*) holding the SIS Notes for their own account in a securities account (*Effektenkonto*) which is in their name.

No physical delivery of the Notes represented by a SIS Note shall be made unless and until Definitive Notes shall have been printed. Notes may only be printed, in whole, but not in part, if the Issuing and Principal Swiss Paying Agent determines, in its sole discretion, that the printing of the Definitive Notes is necessary or useful or if the presentation of Definitive Notes is required by Swiss or other applicable laws and regulations in connection with the enforcement of rights of Noteholders. Should the Issuing and Principal Swiss Paying Agent so determine, it shall provide for the printing of Definitive Notes without cost to the SIS Noteholders. If printed, the Definitive Notes shall be issued in accordance with the Agency Agreement and the rules and regulations of the SIX Swiss Exchange Ltd. Where Definitive Notes are delivered, the Swiss Global Note will immediately be cancelled by the Issuing and Principal Swiss Paying Agent and the Definitive Notes shall be delivered to the relevant holders against cancellation of the relevant Notes in such holders' securities accounts.

USE OF PROCEEDS

The net proceeds from the issues of the Notes will be used by the Issuer in connection with its banking business, unless otherwise specified in the relevant Final Terms with respect to a specific Tranche of Notes.

If so specified in the relevant Final Terms, the proceeds of any Green Bond may be used to allocate funds to a loan portfolio of new and/or ongoing renewable energy projects in accordance with certain prescribed eligibility criteria. Any wind or solar projects, including the new and ongoing developments of such projects, are eligible to be funded in whole or in part by an allocation of the bond proceeds.

If so specified in the relevant Final Terms, the proceeds of any Sustainability Bond may be used to allocate funds to a loan portfolio of existing and/or future loans to small and medium-sized enterprises with selected sustainability certifications on products, processes or buildings in accordance with certain prescribed eligibility criteria.

Details of such projects, and of any third party agency appointed to monitor compliance with such arrangements, will be detailed in the relevant Final Terms. See *“Risk Factors – Risks related to Notes generally – Notes issued as Green Bonds or Sustainability Bonds may not be a suitable investment for all investors seeking exposure to green or sustainable assets”* for further detail.

CLEARING AND SETTLEMENT

Bearer Notes

The Issuer may make applications in respect of Notes in CGN form to Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or Euroclear for acceptance in their respective book-entry systems in respect of any Series of Bearer Notes. In respect of Bearer Notes in CGN form, a temporary Global Note and/or a permanent Global Note in bearer form without coupons may be deposited with a Common Depositary for Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or Euroclear or an Alternative Clearing System as agreed between the Issuer and Dealer. Transfers of interests in such temporary Global Notes in CGN form or permanent Global Notes in CGN form will be made in accordance with the normal Euromarket debt securities operating procedures of Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear or, if appropriate, the Alternative Clearing System. The Issuer may make applications in respect of Notes in NGN form, to the Common Safekeeper for acceptance in its book-entry systems in respect of any Series of Bearer Notes. In respect of Bearer Notes in NGN form, a temporary Global Note and/or a permanent Global Note in bearer form without coupons will be deposited with the Common Safekeeper. Transfers of interests in such temporary Global Notes in NGN form, or permanent Global Notes in NGN form will be made in accordance with the normal operating procedures of the Common Safekeeper. Each Global Note deposited with the Common Safekeeper or with a Common Depositary on behalf of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg will have an ISIN and a Common Code.

The Issuer may, from time to time, elect that a temporary Global Note or a permanent Global Note issued in CGN form or NGN form may be exchanged for a temporary Global Note or a permanent Global Note issued in NGN form or CGN form (as the case may be), in accordance with the practices and procedures of Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg. Any such exchange shall be effected at the sole discretion of the Issuer and shall not modify or amend the terms and conditions of the relevant series of Notes, including the principal amount, the rate of interest and the date or frequency of any interest payment dates. Save as may be required under the Conditions or pursuant to applicable law and regulation, the Issuer does not intend to seek the consent of Noteholders in connection with any such exchange.

Registered Notes

The Issuer may make applications to Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or Euroclear for acceptance in their respective book-entry systems in respect of the Notes to be represented by an Unrestricted Global Certificate or (in the case of Restricted Notes issued by Rabobank) a Restricted Global Certificate. Each Unrestricted Global Certificate or (in the case of Restricted Notes issued by Rabobank) Restricted Global Certificate deposited with (i) (in respect of Registered Notes which are not held under the NSS) a Common Depositary on behalf of, or (ii) (in respect of Registered Notes which are held under the NSS) a Common Safekeeper on behalf of, Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or Euroclear will have an ISIN and a Common Code.

Rabobank and a relevant U.S. agent appointed for such purpose that is an eligible DTC participant may make application to DTC for acceptance in its book-entry settlement system of the Registered Notes issued by Rabobank represented by a Restricted Global Certificate. Each such Restricted Global Certificate will have a CUSIP number. Each Restricted Global Certificate will be subject to restrictions on transfer contained in a legend appearing on the front of such Global Certificate, as set out under "*Transfer Restrictions*". In certain circumstances, as described below in "*Transfers of Registered Notes*", transfers of interests in a Restricted Global Certificate may be made as a result of which such legend may no longer be required.

In the case of a Tranche of Registered Notes to be cleared through the facilities of DTC, the custodian, with whom the Restricted Global Certificates are deposited, and DTC will electronically record the nominal amount of the Restricted Notes held within the DTC system. Investors in Notes of such Tranche may hold their beneficial interests in an Unrestricted Global Certificate only through Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear. Investors may hold their beneficial interests in a Restricted Global Certificate

directly through DTC if they are participants in the DTC system, or indirectly through organisations which are participants in such system.

Payments of the principal of, and interest on, each Restricted Global Certificate registered in the name of DTC's nominee will be to or to the order of its nominee as the registered owner of such Restricted Global Certificate. Rabobank expects that the nominee, upon receipt of any such payment, will immediately credit DTC participants' accounts with payments in amounts proportionate to their respective beneficial interests in the nominal amount of the relevant Restricted Global Certificate as shown on the records of DTC or the nominee. Rabobank also expects that payments by DTC participants to owners of beneficial interests in such Restricted Global Certificate held through such DTC participants will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is now the case with securities held for the accounts of customers registered in the names of nominees for such customers. Such payments will be the responsibility of such DTC participants. None of Rabobank, any Paying Agent or any Transfer Agent will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to or payments made on account of ownership interests in the Restricted Global Certificates or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such ownership interests.

All Registered Notes will initially be in the form of an Unrestricted Global Certificate and/or (in the case of Restricted Notes issued by Rabobank) a Restricted Global Certificate. Individual Certificates will only be available, in the case of Notes initially represented by an Unrestricted Global Certificate, in amounts specified in the relevant Final Terms, and, in the case of Notes initially represented by a Restricted Global Certificate, in amounts of U.S.\$100,000 (or its equivalent rounded upwards as agreed between the Issuer and the relevant Dealer(s)), or higher integral multiples of U.S.\$1,000, in certain limited circumstances described below.

Transfers of Registered Notes

Transfers of interests in Global Certificates within DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear will be in accordance with the usual rules and operating procedures of the relevant clearing system. The laws of some states in the United States require that certain persons take physical delivery in definitive form of securities. Consequently, the ability to transfer interests in a Restricted Global Certificate to such persons may be limited. Because DTC can only act on behalf of participants, who in turn act on behalf of indirect participants, the ability of a person having an interest in a Restricted Global Certificate to pledge such interest to persons or entities that do not participate in DTC, or otherwise take actions in respect of such interest, may be affected by the lack of a physical certificate in respect of such interest.

Beneficial interests in an Unrestricted Global Certificate may only be held through Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear. In the case of Registered Notes to be cleared through Euroclear, Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or DTC, transfers may be made at any time by a holder of an interest in an Unrestricted Global Certificate to a transferee who wishes to take delivery of such interest through the Restricted Global Certificate for the same Series of Notes, provided that any such transfer made on or prior to the expiration of the distribution compliance period (as used in "*Plan of Distribution*") relating to the Notes represented by such Unrestricted Global Certificate will only be made upon receipt by the Registrar or any Transfer Agent of a written certificate from Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be (based on a written certificate from the transferor of such interest), to the effect that such transfer is being made to a person whom the transferor reasonably believes is a qualified institutional buyer within the meaning of Rule 144A in a transaction meeting the requirements of Rule 144A and in accordance with any applicable securities law of any state of the United States or any other jurisdiction. Any such transfer made thereafter of the Notes represented by such Unrestricted Global Certificate will only be made upon request through Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear by the holder of an interest in the Unrestricted Global Certificate to the Fiscal Agent of details of that account at either Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg or DTC to be credited with the relevant interest in the Restricted Global Certificate. Transfers at any time by a holder of any interest in the Restricted Global Certificate to a transferee who takes delivery of such interest through

an Unrestricted Global Certificate will only be made upon delivery to the Registrar or any Transfer Agent of a certificate setting forth compliance with the provisions of Regulation S and giving details of the account at Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg, as the case may be, and/or DTC to be credited and debited, respectively, with an interest in the relevant Global Certificates.

Subject to compliance with the transfer restrictions applicable to the Registered Notes described above and under “*Transfer Restrictions*”, cross-market transfers between DTC, on the one hand, and directly or indirectly through Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear accountholders, on the other, will be effected by the relevant clearing system in accordance with its rules and through action taken by the custodian, the Registrar and the Fiscal Agent.

On or after the Issue Date for any Series, transfers of Notes of such Series between accountholders in Clearstream, Luxembourg and/or Euroclear and transfers of Notes of such Series between participants in DTC will generally have a settlement date three business days after the trade date (T+3). The customary arrangements for delivery versus payment will apply to such transfers.

Cross-market transfers between accountholders in Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear and DTC participants will need to have an agreed settlement date between the parties to such transfer. Because there is no direct link between DTC, on the one hand, and Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear, on the other, transfers of interests in the relevant Global Certificates will be effected through the Fiscal Agent, the custodian and the Registrar receiving instructions (and where appropriate certification) from the transferor and arranging for delivery of the interests being transferred to the credit of the designated account for the transferee. Transfers will be effected on the later of (i) three business days after the trade date for the disposal of the interest in the relevant Global Certificate resulting in such transfer and (ii) two business days after receipt by the Fiscal Agent or the Registrar, as the case may be, of the necessary certification or information to effect such transfer. In the case of cross-market transfers, settlement between Euroclear or Clearstream, Luxembourg accountholders and DTC participants cannot be made on a delivery versus payment basis. The securities will be delivered on a free delivery basis and arrangements for payment must be made separately.

For a further description of restrictions on transfer of Registered Notes, see “*Transfer Restrictions*”.

DTC has advised Rabobank that it will take any action permitted to be taken by a holder of Registered Notes (including, without limitation, the presentation of Restricted Global Certificates for exchange as described above) only at the direction of one or more participants in whose account with DTC interests in Restricted Global Certificates are credited and only in respect of such portion of the aggregate nominal amount of the relevant Restricted Global Certificates as to which such participant or participants has or have given such direction. However, in the circumstances described above, DTC will surrender the relevant Restricted Global Certificates for exchange for individual Certificates (which will, in the case of Restricted Notes, bear the legend applicable to transfers pursuant to Rule 144A).

DTC has advised Rabobank as follows: DTC is a limited purpose trust company organised under the laws of the State of New York, a “banking organisation” under the laws of the State of New York, a member of the U.S. Federal Reserve System, a “**clearing corporation**” within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code and a “clearing agency” registered pursuant to the provisions of section 17A of the Exchange Act. DTC was created to hold securities for its participants and facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between participants through electronic computerised book-entry changes in accounts of its participants, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of certificates. Direct participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organisations. Indirect access to DTC is available to others, such as banks, securities brokers, dealers and trust companies, that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a DTC direct participant, either directly or indirectly.

Although DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear have agreed to the foregoing procedures in order to facilitate transfers of beneficial interests in the Global Certificates among participants and accountholders of DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear, they are under no obligation to perform or continue to perform such procedures, and such procedures may be discontinued at any time. Neither the Issuer nor any Paying Agent nor any Transfer Agent will have any responsibility for the performance by DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear or their respective direct or indirect participants or accountholders of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their operations.

While a Restricted Global Certificate is lodged with DTC or the custodian, Restricted Notes represented by individual Certificates will not be eligible for clearing or settlement through DTC, Clearstream, Luxembourg or Euroclear.

Individual Certificates

Registration of title to Registered Notes in a name other than a depository or its nominee for Clearstream, Luxembourg and Euroclear or for DTC will be permitted only (i) in the case of Restricted Global Certificates in the circumstances set forth in “*Summary of Provisions Relating to the Notes while in Global Form — Exchange — Restricted Global Certificates*” or (ii) in the case of Unrestricted Global Certificates in the circumstances set forth in “*Summary of Provisions Relating to the Notes while in Global Form — Exchange — Unrestricted Global Certificates*”. In such circumstances, the Issuer will cause sufficient individual Certificates to be executed and delivered to the Registrar for completion, authentication and despatch to the relevant Noteholder(s). A person having an interest in a Global Certificate must provide the Registrar with:

- (i) a written order containing instructions and such other information as the Issuer and the Registrar may require to complete, execute and deliver such individual Certificates; and
- (ii) in the case of a Restricted Global Certificate only, a fully completed, signed certification substantially to the effect that the exchanging holder is not transferring its interest at the time of such exchange, or in the case of a simultaneous resale pursuant to Rule 144A, a certification that the transfer is being made in compliance with the provisions of Rule 144A. Individual Certificates issued pursuant to this paragraph (ii) shall bear the legends applicable to transfers pursuant to Rule 144A.

Pre-issue trades settlement

It is expected that delivery of Notes will be made against payment therefor on the relevant Issue Date, which could be more than three business days following the date of pricing. Under Rule 15c6-1 of the SEC under the Exchange Act, trades in the United States secondary market generally are required to settle within three business days (T+3), unless the parties to any such trade expressly agree otherwise. Accordingly, purchasers who wish to trade Registered Notes in the United States on the date of pricing or the next succeeding business days until the relevant Issue Date will be required, by virtue of the fact that the Notes initially will settle beyond T+3, to specify an alternate settlement cycle at the time of any such trade to prevent a failed settlement. Settlement procedures in other countries will vary. Purchasers of Notes may be affected by such local settlement practices and purchasers of Notes who wish to trade Notes between the date of pricing and the relevant Issue Date should consult their own adviser.

General

For a listing on Euronext Amsterdam, Nederlands Centraal Instituut voor Giraal Effectenverkeer B.V. or its legal successor will be involved in clearing and settlement.

DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS OF RABOBANK GROUP

General

Rabobank Group is an international financial services provider operating on the basis of cooperative principles. Rabobank Group comprises Rabobank as the top holding entity together with its subsidiaries in the Netherlands and abroad. Rabobank Group operates in 40 countries. Its operations include domestic retail banking, wholesale banking and international rural and retail banking, leasing and real estate. It serves approximately 8.7 million clients around the world. In the Netherlands, its focus is on maintaining Rabobank Group's position in the Dutch market and, internationally, on food and agriculture. Rabobank Group believes that its entities have strong interrelationships due to Rabobank Group's cooperative structure.

Rabobank Group's cooperative core business is carried out by the local Rabobanks. With 475 branches and 2,141 cash-dispensing machines at 31 December 2016, the local Rabobanks form a dense banking network in the Netherlands. Together the local Rabobanks serve approximately 6.5 million retail clients, and approximately 800,000 corporate clients, offering a comprehensive package of financial services. Clients can become members of Rabobank.

Historically, Rabobank Group has engaged primarily in lending to the agricultural and horticultural sectors in the Dutch market. Since the 1990s, Rabobank Group has also offered a wide variety of commercial banking and other financial services not only in the Netherlands but also internationally. As part of an on-going programme, Rabobank Group has increased both the number and type of products and services available to its customers in order to diversify from a traditional savings and mortgage-based business to become a provider of a full range of financial products and services, both in the Netherlands and internationally. Rabobank Group provides an integrated range of financial services comprising primarily domestic retail banking, wholesale banking and international rural and retail banking, leasing, real estate and distribution of insurance products to a wide range of both individual and corporate customers.

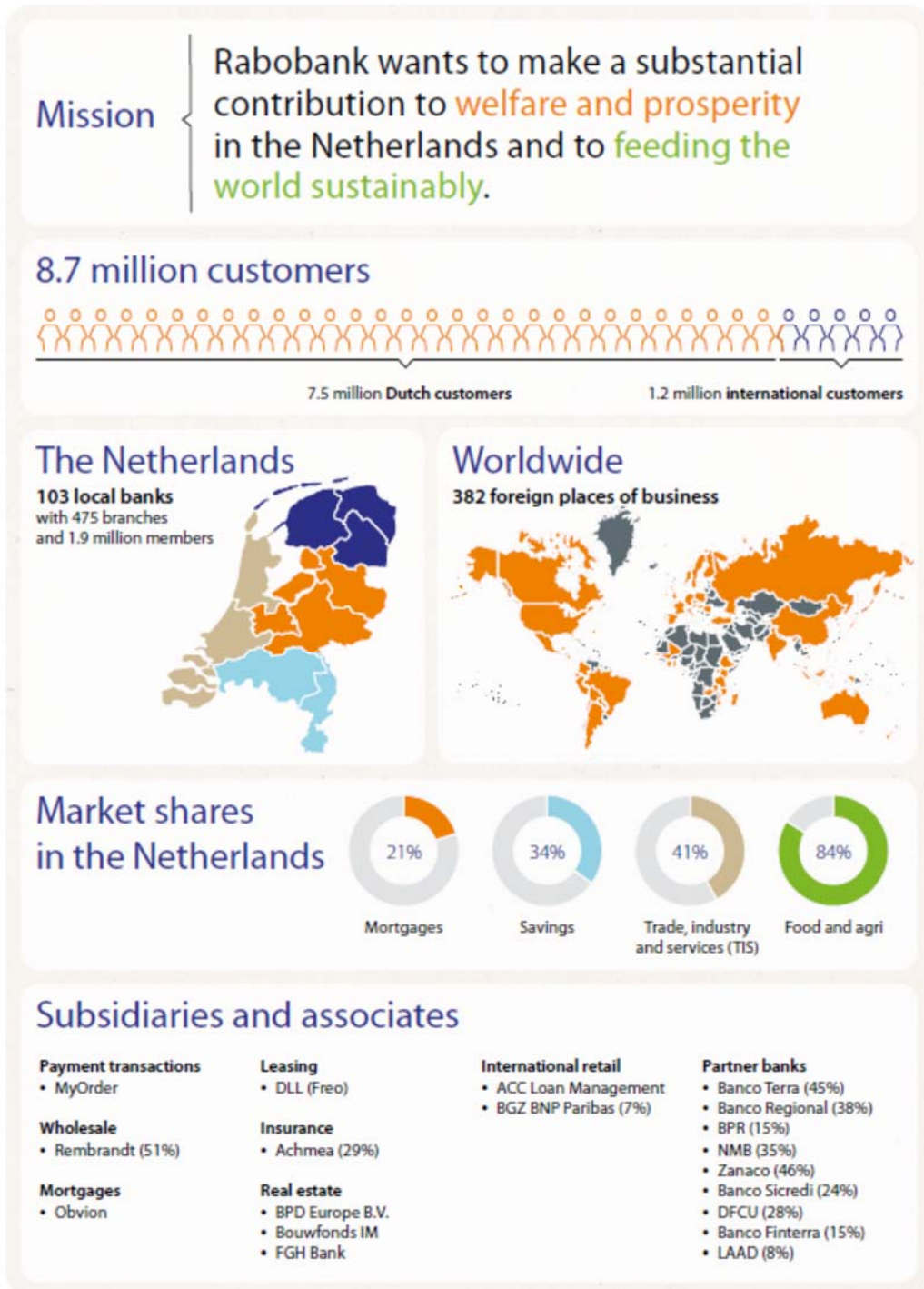
As at 31 December 2016, Rabobank Group had total assets of €662.6 billion, a private sector loan portfolio of €424.6 billion, amounts due to customers of €347.7 billion (of which savings deposits total €142.2 billion) and equity of €40.5 billion. Of the private sector loan portfolio, €201.2 billion, virtually all of which were mortgages, consisted of loans to private individuals, €121.3 billion of loans to the trade, industry and services sector and €102.0 billion of loans to the food and agriculture sector. As at 31 December 2016, its CET1 Ratio, which is the ratio between Common Equity Tier 1 Capital and total risk-weighted assets, was 14.0 per cent. and its capital ratio, which is the ratio between qualifying capital and total risk-weighted assets, was 25.0 per cent. For the year ended 31 December 2016, Rabobank Group's cost/income ratio, which is the ratio between total operating expenses (regulatory levies excluded) and total income, was 67.1 per cent. For the year ended 31 December 2015, this was 62.6 per cent. For the year ended 31 December 2016, Rabobank Group realised a net profit of €2,024 million. As at 31 December 2016, Rabobank Group employed 45,567 employees (internal and external full time employees ("FTEs")).

The return on invested capital ("**ROIC**") is calculated by dividing net profit realised after non-controlling interests by the core capital (actual Tier 1 capital plus the goodwill in the balance sheet at the end of the reporting period) minus deductions for non-controlling interests in Rabobank's equity. For the year ended 31 December 2016, Rabobank's ROIC was 5.2 per cent. As at 31 December 2015, it was 6.0 per cent.

For the years ended 31 December 2016 and 2015, Rabobank's return on Tier 1 capital was 5.8 per cent. and 6.5 per cent.

Group overview

The overview below provides an overview of the business of Rabobank Group. The figures presented in the overview are provided as at 31 December 2016.



Business activities of Rabobank Group

Through the local Rabobanks, Rabobank and its other subsidiaries, Rabobank Group provides services in the following core business areas: domestic retail banking, wholesale banking and international rural and retail banking, leasing and real estate.

Domestic retail banking

The domestic retail banking business comprises the local Rabobanks, Obvion N.V. ("**Obvion**") and Rabohypotheekbank N.V. ("**Rabohypotheekbank**"). In the Netherlands, Rabobank is a significant mortgage bank, savings bank and insurance agent. Based on internal estimates, Rabobank believes it is also the leading bank for the small and medium-sized enterprises sector in the Netherlands. Obvion focuses exclusively on collaboration with independent brokers.

As at 31 December 2016, Rabobank Group's domestic retail banking operations had total assets of €315.5 billion, a private sector loan portfolio of €275.8 billion, amounts due to customers of €223.3 billion (of which savings deposits total €116.2 billion). For the year ended 31 December 2016, Rabobank Group's domestic retail banking operations accounted for 54 per cent., or €6,859 million, of Rabobank Group's total income and 56 per cent., or €1,127 million, of Rabobank Group's net profit. As at 31 December 2016, Rabobank Group's domestic retail banking operations employed 17,455 FTEs.

Local Rabobanks

Proximity and commitment to their clients enhances the local Rabobanks' responsiveness and speed of decision-making. Their commitment is reflected in their close ties with local associations and institutions. The local Rabobanks are committed to providing maximum service to their clients by making optimum use of different distribution channels, such as branch offices, the internet and mobile telephones. Many private individuals have current, savings or investment accounts or mortgages with the local Rabobanks. The local Rabobanks constitute a major financier of Dutch industry, from small high street shops to listed enterprises. Furthermore, the local Rabobanks traditionally have had close ties with the agricultural sector and, together, they are the largest insurance broker in the Netherlands (source: Insurance Magazine Yearbook 2016 (AM Jaarboek 2016)).

Obvion

Obvion is a provider of mortgages and a number of service products, including guarantees and bridging loans. Obvion focuses exclusively on collaboration with independent brokers.

Rabohypotheekbank

Rabohypotheekbank, with its statutory seat in Amsterdam, the Netherlands, provides mortgage-lending documentation services to all of the local Rabobanks and was owned 100 per cent. by Rabobank as at 31 December 2016.

Rabohypotheekbank also serves as a supplementary financing vehicle for the local Rabobanks in the event that they choose not to make certain mortgage loans to their customers entirely on their own, either for liquidity or lending-limit reasons or because of the nature of the required financing. The majority of Rabohypotheekbank's loans are secured by mortgages on residential property. Its loans are funded by term loans from, or guaranteed by, Rabobank and by the issuance of mortgage bonds. Rabohypotheekbank does not engage in the financing of real estate development. As at 31 December 2016, Rabohypotheekbank had assets of €6.1 billion.

Wholesale banking and international rural and retail banking

Wholesale banking and international rural and retail banking focuses its activities on the food and agri sector and is known as "Wholesale, Rural & Retail". Wholesale, Rural & Retail (WRR) has an international network of branches with offices and subsidiaries in various countries. Rabobank also operates RaboDirect internet savings banks. The wholesale banking division serves the largest domestic

and international companies (Corporates, Financial Institutions, Traders and Private Equity). Rural banking is focused on offering financial solutions for the specific needs of leading farmers and their communities in a selected number of key food & agri countries. The total number of internal and external employees in wholesale banking and international rural and retail banking stood at 7,808 FTEs at year-end 2016.

All sectors in the Netherlands are being serviced, while outside the Netherlands Rabobank focuses on the food & agri and trade-related sectors. Internationally, Rabobank Group services food & agri clients, ranging from growers to the industrial sector, through its global network of branches. Rabobank Group services the entire food value chain, with specialists per sector. Rabobank Group advises its clients and prospects in these sectors by offering them finance, knowledge and its network. Rabobank is active in the main food-producing countries such as the United States, Australia, New Zealand, Brazil and Chile and main food consumption countries.

As at 31 December 2016, Rabobank Group's wholesale banking and international rural and retail banking operations had total assets of €438.6 billion and a private sector loan portfolio of €105.2 billion. For the year ended 31 December 2016, Rabobank Group's wholesale banking and international rural and retail banking operations accounted for 28 per cent., or €3,609 million, of Rabobank Group's total income and 32 per cent., or €644 million of Rabobank Group's net profit.

Leasing

Within Rabobank, DLL International B.V. ("**DLL**") is the entity responsible for Rabobank Group's leasing business supporting manufacturers and distributors selling products and services worldwide with vendor finance. DLL, active in more than 30 countries, is a global provider of asset-based financial solutions in the agriculture, food, healthcare, clean technology, transportation, construction, industrial and office technology industries. DLL is committed to delivering integrated financial solutions that support the complete asset life cycle. Its mobility solutions entity Athlon, active in 11 European countries, was sold to Daimler Financial Services on 1 December 2016. As of 31 December 2016, DLL employed 4,675 FTEs (including external staff).

Rabobank owned a 100 per cent. equity interest in DLL as at 31 December 2016. Its issued share capital amounts to €98,470,307, all of which is owned by Rabobank. As at 31 December 2016, Rabobank's liabilities to DLL amounted to €2,918 million. As at 31 December 2016, Rabobank's claims on DLL amounted to €28,841 million (loans, current accounts, financial assets and derivatives). All liabilities of DLL are guaranteed (through a cross guarantee system) by Rabobank and the various legal entities within the group.

As at 31 December 2016, DLL had a private sector loan portfolio of €31.8 billion. For the year ended 31 December 2016, DLL accounted for 16 per cent., or €1,992 million, of Rabobank Group's total income and 37 per cent., or €740 million, of Rabobank Group's net profit.

Real estate

Rabo Real Estate Group, FGH Bank and Rabo Real Estate Finance form part of the real estate segment of Rabobank. Rabo Real Estate Group consists of the Bouwfonds Property Development ("**BPD**") and Bouwfonds IM divisions. BPD is responsible for developing residential and commercial real estate while Bouwfonds IM is responsible for real asset investments. Rabo Real Estate Group is active in the Netherlands and, to a much lesser extent, in France and Germany. Rabo Real Estate Finance was launched in November 2016 in response to the ongoing integration of specialised real estate bank FGH Bank into the Rabobank organisation. Rabo Real Estate Finance is a new real estate finance entity that combines the real estate knowledge and expertise of FGH Bank and Rabobank. As of 31 December 2016, the real estate segment employed 1,493 FTEs (including external staff).

For the year ended 31 December 2016, Rabo Real Estate Group sold 9,905 houses. As at 31 December 2016, Rabo Real Estate Group managed €5.9 billion of real estate assets. The private sector loan portfolio amounted to €11.3 billion. For the year ended 31 December 2016, the real estate operations

accounted for 5 per cent., or €688 million, of Rabobank Group's total income and 14 per cent., or €288 million, of Rabobank Group's net profit.

Participations

As of 31 December 2016, Rabobank held a 29 per cent. interest in Achmea B.V. ("**Achmea**"). Rabobank does not exercise control over Achmea and therefore does not consolidate Achmea as a subsidiary in Rabobank's audited consolidated financial statements. Achmea is accounted for as an associate in Rabobank's audited consolidated financial statements in accordance with the equity method. As at 31 December 2016, Achmea had a workforce of approximately 14,900 FTEs. Achmea is a major insurance company in the Netherlands, where it serves a broad customer base of private individuals as well as government agencies and corporate clients. Achmea occupies a relatively minor position outside the Netherlands, operating in four other European countries and Australia. Rabobank and Achmea work closely together in the area of insurance.

Recent Developments

Issue of €1.5 billion Rabobank Certificates

On 11 January 2017, Rabobank announced it would increase its capital buffers by issuing €1.5 billion new Rabobank Certificates. Delivery and payment, as well as the commencement of trading of the newly issued Rabobank Certificates, took place on 24 January 2017. Rabobank issued 60 million new Rabobank Certificates. The price per newly-issued Rabobank Certificate was set at 108 per cent. of the nominal value of €25. After the issuance, a total nominal amount of approximately €7.4 billion in Rabobank Certificates is outstanding.

Rabobank's credit ratings

During 2016, Rabobank's credit ratings remained unchanged by all the rating agencies. At the date of this Base Prospectus, Rabobank has been assigned an 'A+' rating by S&P Global, 'Aa2' by Moody's, 'AA-' by Fitch and 'AA' by DBRS. Rabobank has a significant buffer of equity and subordinated debt, which is regarded as an important rating driver by all the rating agencies.

Globally, Rabobank is listed among the top 10 largest commercial banks (based on total balance sheet)¹ with the highest rating awarded by S&P Global, Moody's and Fitch assigned to such institutions. In Europe, Rabobank is in the top three. The rating agencies view Rabobank's new governance structure (effective since 1 January 2016) as a positive change because it allows Rabobank to reduce both costs and inefficiencies while also increasing transparency.

All the rating agencies view Rabobank's leading positions in the Dutch banking sector and in food & agri internationally as important rating drivers. Both sectors occupy a central place in Rabobank's Strategic Framework 2016-2020. Other key elements in Rabobank's strategy, further balance sheet optimisation and increased earnings capacity, were taken into account in Moody's and S&P's recent affirmation.

A rating outlook is an opinion regarding the likely direction of an issuer's rating over the medium term. Actual or anticipated declines in Rabobank's credit ratings may affect the market value of the Notes. There is no assurance that a rating will remain unchanged during the term of the Notes of any series.

The ratings represent the relevant rating agency's assessment of Rabobank's financial condition and ability to pay its obligations, and do not reflect the potential impact of all risks relating to the Notes. Any rating assigned to the long term unsecured debt of Rabobank does not affect or address the likely performance of the Notes other than Rabobank's ability to meet its obligations.

¹ (measured by Rabobank's own surveys)

Rabobank Group's access to the unsecured funding markets is dependent on its credit ratings. A downgrading or announcement of a potential downgrade in its credit ratings, as a result of a change in the agency's view of Rabobank, its industry outlook, sovereign rating, rating methodology or otherwise, could adversely affect Rabobank Group's access to liquidity alternatives and its competitive position, and could increase the cost of funding or trigger additional collateral requirements all of which could have a material adverse effect on Rabobank Group's results of operations.

Strategy of Rabobank Group

In 2016, Rabobank started the implementation of its Strategic Framework 2016-2020, which describes how it wants to achieve its ambitions. This strategy provides a sharpened focus on improving customer service and realising a fundamental improvement in financial performance across Rabobank in order to safeguard its future success. To fulfil its ambitions for 2020, Rabobank is focusing on the following three core objectives.

1. *Excellent customer focus.* In the Netherlands, Rabobank strives to be the most customer-focused bank in the country and Rabobank aims for a sharp increase in customer satisfaction outside the Netherlands as well. The management of Rabobank believes that this is where its strength and distinctiveness lie. Rabobank expects to undergo a fundamental transformation in the coming years in terms of working methods, culture, attitudes and conduct. By doing so, Rabobank is responding to changes in customer needs, the uncertain economic climate, expectations of society and the stricter requirements of regulators. Rabobank wants to become the most customer-focused bank in the Netherlands and in the food & agri sector internationally by excelling in basic services, being the closest to its customers at key moments and fulfilling its role as a financial partner serving our customers. This will enable Rabobank to expand its services as an intermediary, for example in the fields of crowdfunding and working with institutional investors.
2. *Increased flexibility and reduction of the balance sheet.* In the years to come, Rabobank anticipates a further tightening of the regulatory environment. For example the implementation of the proposed reforms to Basel III and implementation of MREL require Rabobank's balance sheet to be more flexible. Rabobank wants to achieve balance sheet optimisation by, among other things, placing parts of its loan portfolio with external parties and maintaining a liquidity buffer that is in line with the reduced balance sheet total. Rabobank is carefully monitoring ongoing developments with regard to the pending Basel regulations, the final outcome of which will ultimately determine the extent of the required balance sheet reduction, but without changing its other financial targets for 2020.
3. *Performance improvement.* Rabobank aims to improve its performance by improvements in efficiency and cost reductions within Rabobank's central organisation, the local Rabobanks and the international organisation. The improvement should be effected by both higher revenues and lower costs through increasing efficiency and new ways of working (e.g. increased digitalisation and more flexible working spaces). Reaching this level of profit improvement is expected to improve the cost/income ratio to approximately 53-54 per cent. in 2020, and Rabobank aims to achieve an ROIC of at least 8 per cent in 2020.

Implementation accelerators

The strategy calls for a substantial transformation of Rabobank. In view of the challenges Rabobank faces, Rabobank has identified three accelerators to realise and strengthen the transformation:

1. *Strengthening innovation:* Innovation allows Rabobank to improve its services and respond rapidly to opportunities in the market. In addition, innovation is essential to provide support to Rabobank's customers.

2. *Empowering employees:* Achieving the strategic objectives will require a transformation into an organisation in which there is scope for professionalism and entrepreneurship, with a continual focus on development and training, employee diversity and a good, learning corporate culture.
3. *Creating a better cooperative organisation:* The new governance structure (see “Structure and Governance of Rabobank Group”) will contribute to the transformation that Rabobank as an organisation must go through to fulfil its strategy. This will allow an organisation to emerge that is flexible for the future and centres on maximum local entrepreneurship.

Strategy implementation

The Strategic Framework 2016-2020 has initiated a group wide transition process consisting of a wide range of change initiatives that impact Rabobank’s organisational structure, the way it works and the way it serves its customers. In addition to many initiatives in the line organisation, several large, strategic projects are also expected to be implemented. The strategic implementation agenda has been designed along four strategic pillars: Complete customer focus, Rock-solid bank, Meaningful cooperative and Empowered employees. The transition process is dynamic and is expected to be adjusted based on evolving circumstances.

An integrated process for the coordination of the transition is essential to ensure timely and coherent implementation of the strategic goals. This process began in 2016 and is expected to continue in the coming years. Strategy implementation is facilitated by a central oversight and coordination office for performance and strategic initiatives, which reports frequently to the Executive Board, Supervisory Board and supervisors. Processes have been established to ensure short-cycle steering by the Executive Board members in their respective domains, based on goals that have been translated into concrete activities, key performance indicators (“KPI”) and clearly allocated responsibilities. This approach enables the line organisation to remain in the lead of the transition process.

Competition in the Netherlands

Rabobank Group competes in the Netherlands with several other large commercial banks such as ABN AMRO and ING Group, with insurance companies and pension funds and also with smaller financial institutions in specific markets. Rabobank Group expects competition in the Dutch savings market to continue.

The Dutch mortgage loan market is highly competitive. Driven by the tax deductibility of mortgage loan interest payments, Dutch homeowners usually take out relatively high mortgage loans. This does not necessarily indicate a high risk for banks with mortgage-lending operations. The local Rabobanks and Obvion have a balanced mortgage loan portfolio with a weighted loan-to-value of approximately 69 per cent. Historically, mortgage lending in the Netherlands has been relatively low risk and all mortgage loans are collateralised. Mortgage loan defaults do not occur frequently, either in Rabobank Group’s mortgage-lending operations or in the Netherlands generally. Almost all mortgages in the Netherlands have a maturity of 30 years. Generally, mortgages have a long-term (greater than five years) fixed interest rate, after which period the rate is reset at the current market rate. Customers generally only have the option to prepay a certain percentage on the principal amount on their mortgage loan without incurring a penalty fee, thus reducing the interest rate risks related to mortgage loan refinancing for Rabobank Group.

Market Shares in the Netherlands

Rabobank Group offers a comprehensive package of financial products and services in the Netherlands. Set forth below is information regarding Rabobank Group’s shares in selected markets. The percentages of market share should be read as percentages of the relevant Dutch market as a whole.

Residential mortgages: As at 31 December 2016, Rabobank Group had a market share of 20.5 per cent. of the total amount of new home mortgages in the Dutch mortgage market by value (17.3 per cent. by local Rabobanks and 3.2 per cent. by Obvion; source: Dutch Land Registry Office (*Kadaster*)).

Rabobank Group is the largest mortgage-lending institution in the Netherlands (measured by Rabobank's own surveys).

Saving deposits of individuals: As at 31 December 2016, Rabobank Group had a market share of 33.8 per cent. of the Dutch savings market (source: Statistics Netherlands (Centraal Bureau voor de Statistiek)). Rabobank Group is one of the largest savings institutions in the Netherlands measured as a percentage of the amount of saving deposits (source: Statistics Netherlands). Of the total saving deposits in the Netherlands, 33.0 per cent. are held by the local Rabobanks and 0.8 per cent. are held by Robeco Direct's savings bank, Roparco.

Lending to small and medium-sized enterprises: As at 31 December 2016, Rabobank Group had a market share of 41.3 per cent. of domestic loans to the trade, industry and services sector (*i.e.*, enterprises with a turnover of less than €250 million; measured by Rabobank Group's own surveys).

Agricultural loans: As at 31 December 2016, Rabobank Group had a market share of 84 per cent. of loans and advances made by banks to the Dutch primary agricultural sector (measured by Rabobank's own surveys).

Property, Plant and Equipment

Rabobank and the local Rabobanks typically own the land and buildings used in the ordinary course of their business activities in the Netherlands. Outside the Netherlands, some Group entities also own the land and buildings used in the ordinary course of their business activities. In addition, Rabobank Group's investment portfolio includes investments in land and buildings. Rabobank Group believes that its facilities are adequate for its present needs in all material respects. The table below provides an overview of Rabobank Group's material owned facilities:

Location	Country	Owned / Rented	Encumbrances
Croeselaan 18 – 22, Utrecht	The Netherlands	Owned	None
Bloemmolen 2 – 4, Boxtel	The Netherlands	Owned	None

Material Contracts

There are no contracts, other than contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business, to which Rabobank or any member of Rabobank Group is party, for the two years prior to the date of this Base Prospectus that are material to Rabobank Group as a whole. There are no other contracts (not being contracts entered in the ordinary course of business) entered into by any member of Rabobank Group which contain any provision under which any member of Rabobank Group has any obligation or entitlement which is material to Rabobank Group as at the date of this Base Prospectus.

Insurance

On behalf of all entities of Rabobank Group, Rabobank has taken out a group policy that is customary for the financial industry taking into consideration the scope and complexity of the business of Rabobank Group. Rabobank Group is of the opinion that this insurance, which is banker's blanket and professional indemnity, is of an adequate level for the business of Rabobank Group.

Legal and Arbitration Proceedings

Rabobank Group is active in a legal and regulatory environment that exposes it to substantial risk of litigation. As a result, Rabobank Group is involved in legal cases, arbitrations and regulatory proceedings in the Netherlands and in other countries, including the United States. The most relevant legal and regulatory claims which could give rise to liability on the part of Rabobank Group are described on pages

204 to 207 in Rabobank Group's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016, including the notes thereto, incorporated by reference into this Base Prospectus. If it appears necessary on the basis of the applicable reporting criteria, provisions are made based on current information; similar types of cases are grouped together and some cases may also consist of a number of claims. The estimated loss for each individual case (for which it is possible to make a realistic estimate) is not reported, because Rabobank Group feels that information of this type could be detrimental to the outcome of individual cases.

When determining which of the claims is more likely than not (i.e., with a likelihood of over 50 per cent.) to lead to an outflow of funds, Rabobank Group takes several factors into account. These include (but are not limited to) the type of claim and the underlying facts; the procedural process and history of each case; rulings from legal and arbitration bodies; Rabobank Group's experience and that of third parties in similar cases (if known); previous settlement discussions; third party settlements in similar cases (where known); available indemnities; and the advice and opinions of legal advisers and other experts.

The estimated potential losses, and the existing provisions, are based on the information available at the time and are for the main part subject to judgements and a number of different assumptions, variables and known and unknown uncertainties. These uncertainties may include the inaccuracy or incompleteness of the information available to Rabobank Group (especially in the early stages of a case). In addition, assumptions made by Rabobank Group about the future rulings of legal or other instances or the likely actions or attitudes of supervisory bodies or the parties opposing Rabobank Group may turn out to be incorrect. Furthermore, estimates of potential losses relating to the legal disputes are often impossible to process using statistical or other quantitative analysis instruments that are generally used to make judgements and estimates. They are then subject to a still greater level of uncertainty than many other areas where Rabobank Group needs to make judgements and estimates.

The group of cases for which Rabobank Group determines that the risk of future outflows of funds is higher than 50 per cent. varies over time, as do the number of cases for which Rabobank can estimate the potential loss. In practice the end results could turn out considerably higher or lower than the estimates of potential losses in those cases where an estimate was made. Rabobank Group can also sustain losses from legal risks where the occurrence of a loss may not be probable, but is not improbable either, and for which no provisions have been recognised. For those cases where (a) the possibility of an outflow of funds is less likely than not but also not remote or (b) the possibility of an outflow of funds is more likely than not but the potential loss cannot be estimated, a contingent liability is shown.

Rabobank Group may settle legal cases or regulatory proceedings or investigations before any fine is imposed or liability is determined. Reasons for settling could include (i) the wish to avoid costs and/or management effort at this level, (ii) to avoid other adverse business consequences and/ or (iii) pre-empt the regulatory or reputational consequences of continuing with disputes relating to liability, even if Rabobank Group believes it has good arguments in its defence. Furthermore, Rabobank Group may, for the same reasons, compensate third parties for their losses, even in situations where Rabobank Group does not believe that it is legally required to do so.

Information on any governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings (including any such proceedings which are pending or threatened of which Rabobank is aware), during the 12 months prior to the date of this Base Prospectus which may have, or have had in the past, significant effects on Rabobank and Rabobank Group's financial position or profitability are described on pages 204 to 207 under "Legal and arbitration proceedings" in Rabobank Group's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016, including the notes thereto, incorporated by reference into this Base Prospectus.

STRUCTURE AND GOVERNANCE OF RABOBANK GROUP

Rabobank structure

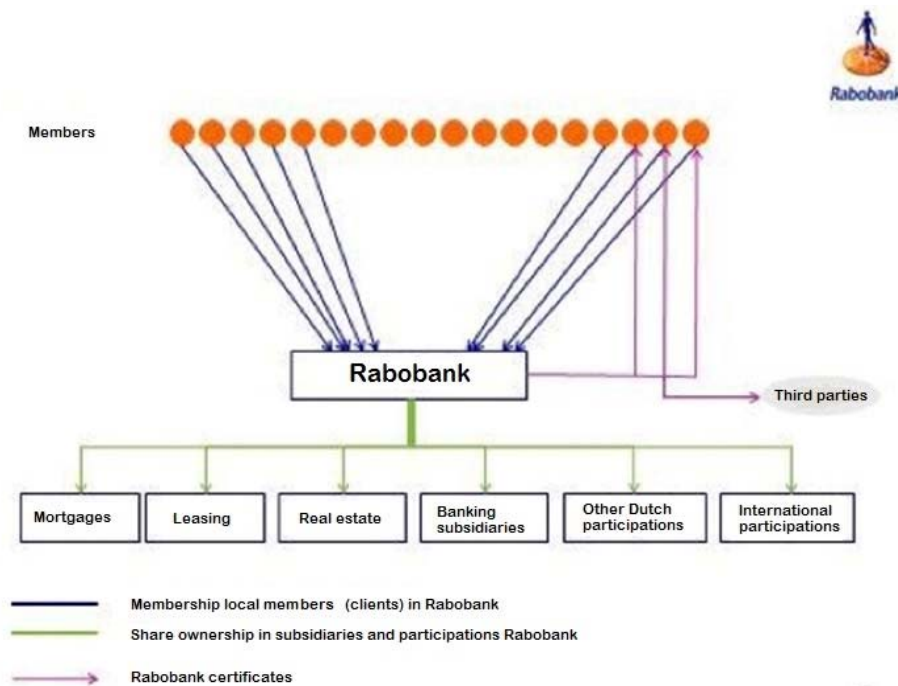
Rabobank Group comprises Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A. and its subsidiaries and participations in the Netherlands and abroad. Rabobank operates not only from the Netherlands but also from branches and representative offices all over the world. These branches and offices all form part of the legal entity Rabobank. Rabobank branches are located in Sydney, Antwerp, Toronto, Beijing, Shanghai, Dublin, Frankfurt, Madrid, Paris, Mumbai, Milan, Labuan, Wellington, New York, Singapore, Hong Kong and London. Rabobank representative offices are located in Mexico City, Buenos Aires, Moscow, Istanbul, Kuala Lumpur, Tokyo, Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas, San Francisco, Nairobi and St. Louis.

Rabobank also conducts business through separate legal entities worldwide. Rabobank is shareholder of such entities. Rabobank has its executive office in Utrecht (Croeselaan 18, 3521 CB), the Netherlands (telephone number +31 (0)30 216 0000). Its statutory seat is in Amsterdam, the Netherlands. Rabobank is registered in the commercial register of the Chamber of Commerce under number 30046259. Rabobank uses various tradenames.

General

Rabobank is a licensed bank, in the legal form of a cooperative with excluded liability (coöperatie U.A.). It was established under Dutch law. Rabobank uses amongst others the trade names Rabobank Nederland and Rabobank. Rabobank was formed as a result of the merger of the Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen Bank and the Coöperatieve Centrale Boerenleenbank, the two largest banking cooperative entities in the Netherlands. It was established with unlimited duration on 22 December 1970. Until 1 January 2016, the Dutch local Rabobanks were separate legal cooperative entities. On 1 January 2016, a legal merger under universal title took place between Rabobank and all 106 local banks. Rabobank was the surviving entity.

The Executive Board is responsible for the management of Rabobank, including the local banks and, indirectly, its affiliated entities. Executive Board members are appointed by the Supervisory Board. The Supervisory Board is responsible for the supervision of the management by the Executive Board. Supervisory Board members are appointed by the General Members' Council of Rabobank. For further information regarding the governance of Rabobank Group, see “— *Member influence within Rabobank Group*” below and “*Governance of Rabobank Group*”.



Through their mutual financial association, various legal entities within Rabobank Group, including Rabobank, make up a single organisation. This relationship is formalised in an internal cross-guarantee system. This cross-guarantee system stipulates that if a qualifying institution should have a shortage of funds to meet its obligations towards creditors, the other qualifying institutions are required to supplement that institution's funds in order to allow it to fulfil these obligations. For the avoidance of doubt, the cross guarantee scheme does not apply in favour of holders of the Notes.

Corporate purpose

The objective of a cooperative is to provide for certain material needs of its members by whom it is effectively owned and controlled. Pursuant to Article 3 of the Rabobank Articles, the corporate object of Rabobank is to promote the interests of its members and to do so by:

- (i) conducting a banking business, providing other financial services, and, in that context, concluding agreements with its members;
- (ii) participating in, otherwise assuming an interest in, and managing other enterprises of any nature whatsoever, and financing third parties, providing security in any way whatsoever or guaranteeing the obligations of third parties;
- (iii) contributing to society, including promoting economic and social initiatives and developments; and
- (iv) performing any activities which are incidental to or may be conducive to this object.

Rabobank is furthermore authorised to extend its activities to parties other than its members.

Member influence within Rabobank Group

As a cooperative, Rabobank has members, not shareholders. Customers of Rabobank in the Netherlands have the opportunity to become members of Rabobank. As at the date of this Base Prospectus, Rabobank has approximately 1.9 million members. Members do not make capital contributions to Rabobank and do not have claims on the equity of Rabobank. The members do not have any obligations and are not liable for the obligations of Rabobank.

Main characteristics of Governance

Rabobank is a decentralised organisation with decision making powers at both a local and central level. The governance reflects the unity of cooperative and bank. Although the Dutch Corporate Governance Code does not apply to the cooperative, Rabobank's corporate governance is broadly consistent with this code. Rabobank also observes the Dutch Banking Code.

The members of Rabobank are organised, based on, amongst other things, geographical criteria into about 100 Departments. Each local bank is linked to a Department. Within each Department, members are organised into delegates' election assemblies. These assemblies elect the members of the local members' councils.

The local members' councils consist of 30 to 50 members and were established pursuant to the Articles of Association. Local members' councils report to and collaborate with the management team of the local bank on the quality of services and the contribution on social and sustainable development of the local environment. These councils have a number of formal tasks and responsibilities. One of the powers of the local members' council is appointment, suspension and dismissal of the local supervisory body, including its chairman.

The local supervisory body consists of three to seven members and is part of the Department. It is a corporate body established pursuant to the local bank rules and performs various tasks and has various responsibilities, including a supervisory role on the level of the local bank. As part of that role, the Executive Board has granted the local supervisory body a number of powers in respect of material decisions of the management team chairman. The local supervisory body monitors the execution by the management team chairman of the local strategy. The local supervisory body also exercises the functional employer's role in relation to the management team chairman of the local bank. The local supervisory body is accountable to the local members' council.

Regional assemblies are not formal corporate bodies in the Rabobank governance. These assemblies are important for the preparation for the General Members' Council of Rabobank. The assemblies are consultative bodies where the chairmen of the supervisory bodies and the management chairmen of the local banks meet to discuss.

The members of the local supervisory body have to be members of Rabobank. Every chairman of a local supervisory body represents the members of its Department in the General Members' Council of Rabobank. This council is the highest decision making body in the Rabobank governance. Although the chairmen of the local supervisory bodies participate in the General Members' Council of Rabobank without instruction and consultation, they will also take the local points of view into account. The General Members' Council of Rabobank has a focus on strategy, identity, budget and financial results and has powers on these matters. On behalf of the members, the General Members' Council of Rabobank safeguards continuity as well as acts as the custodian of collective values. The General Members' Council of Rabobank has three permanent committees: the urgency affairs committee, the coordination committee and the committee on confidential matters.

The members of the Supervisory Board of Rabobank are appointed by the General Members' Council of Rabobank. Two thirds of the number of members of the Supervisory Board must be members of Rabobank. The Supervisory Board performs the supervisory role and is accountable to the General Members' Council of Rabobank. In this respect, the Supervisory Board monitors compliance with laws and regulations and *inter alia* achievement of Rabobanks' objectives and strategy. The Supervisory Board has the power to approve material decisions of the Executive Board. The Supervisory Board also has an advisory role in respect to the Executive Board. The Supervisory Board has several committees, *inter alia* a risk committee and an audit committee that perform preparatory and advisory work for the Supervisory Board. For further information regarding the Supervisory Board, see "*Governance of Rabobank Group*".

The local business is organised through about 100 local banks. These local banks are not separate legal entities but are part of the legal entity Rabobank. To preserve local orientation and local entrepreneurship as distinguishing features of Rabobank, the executive board of Rabobank has granted the management team chairmen of the local banks a number of authorisations. Consequently, these chairmen are able to perform their tasks locally and to take responsibility for their designated local bank. The management team chairmen have additional responsibilities for the Department that is connected with the local bank.

The Executive Board of Rabobank is responsible for the management of Rabobank including the local banks and, indirectly, its affiliated entities. The Executive Board has the ultimate responsibility for defining and achieving the targets, strategic policy and associated risk profile, financial results and corporate social responsibility aspects. In addition, the Executive Board is in charge of Rabobank Groups' compliance with relevant laws and regulations. Rabobank, represented by the Executive Board, is the hierarchical employer of the management team chairmen of the local banks. The Executive Board members are appointed by the Supervisory Board and are accountable to the Supervisory Board and the General Members' Council of Rabobank. For further information regarding the Executive Board, see "Governance of Rabobank Group".

The directors' conference was established pursuant to the articles of association but is not a decision-making body. It is a preparatory, informative and advisory meeting for proposals and policies concerning the business of the local banks. The Executive Board, management team chairmen of the local banks and directors of local banks participate in this meeting.

Employee Influence within Rabobank Group

Rabobank Group attaches great value to consultations with the various employee representative bodies. Employee influence within Rabobank Group has been enabled at various levels. Issues concerning the Dutch business of Rabobank are handled by the works council (ondernemingsraad) of Rabobank (the "**Works Council**"). Local issues concerning the business of one, two or three local banks are handled by the local work(s) council(s). Issues concerning a subsidiary are handled by the works council of that subsidiary. Rabobank has also installed a European works council for issues concerning the businesses that operate in more than one EU member state.

Material Subsidiaries or other interests

Rabobank also conducts business through separate legal entities, not only in the Netherlands but also worldwide. At 31 December 2016 Rabobank was the (ultimate) shareholder of 637 subsidiaries and participations.

Rabobank has assumed liability for debts arising from legal transactions for 15 of its Dutch subsidiaries under Section 2:403 DCC.

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the rest of the Base Prospectus, including the information set forth in "Selected Financial Information" and the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements and the notes thereto of Rabobank Group incorporated by reference into this Base Prospectus.

Certain figures for Rabobank Group at and for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014 included in the following discussion and analysis have been restated as a result of changes in accounting policies and presentation. The restated figures for the year ended 31 December 2015 have been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016. The restated figures for the year ended 31 December 2014 have been derived from the comparative figures as included in the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015. See "Change in accounting policies and presentation" below for further information. The Audited Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union and comply with Part 9 of Book 2 of the DCC.

The financial data in the (sub) paragraphs in this chapter marked with an asterisk (*) has not been directly extracted from the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements but instead is derived from the accounting records of Rabobank.

Material Factors Affecting Results of Operations

General market conditions*

Rabobank Group's results of operations are affected by a variety of market conditions, including economic cycles, fluctuations in stock markets, interest rates and exchange rates, and increased competition. Competition for mortgages and savings in the Netherlands continues in 2017.

In 2016, 42 per cent. of Rabobank Group's operating profit before tax was derived from its Dutch operations. Accordingly, changes in the Dutch economy, the levels of Dutch consumer spending and changes in the Dutch real estate, securities and other markets may have a material effect on Rabobank Group's operations. However, because of Rabobank Group's high level of product diversification, it has not experienced major fluctuations in its levels of profitability in the past. Outside of the Netherlands, the markets Rabobank Group focuses on, i.e. principally food and agri, have historically been impacted by business cycles only in a limited way.

Although Rabobank Group expects that the foregoing factors will continue to affect its consolidated results of operations, it believes that the impact of any one of these factors is mitigated by its high level of product diversification. However, a protracted economic downturn in the Netherlands or Rabobank Group's other major markets could have a material negative impact on its results of operations. See "Risk Factors — Factors that may affect the Issuer's ability to fulfil its obligations under Notes issued under the Programme — Business and general economic conditions".

Interest rates

Changes in prevailing interest rates (including changes in the difference between the levels of prevailing short-term and long-term rates) can materially affect Rabobank Group's results. For example, a sustained low interest rate environment could adversely affect Rabobank Group's results, as due to the structure of its balance sheet, Rabobank has a significant level of non- and low-interest-bearing liabilities (its reserves, balances on payment accounts and current accounts). Generally, a sustained period of lower interest rates will reduce the yields on the assets that are financed with these liabilities. Conversely, rising interest rates should, over time, increase investment income but may, at the same time, reduce the market value of pre-existing investment portfolios. Rising rates can also lead to higher or lower interest margins

depending on whether Rabobank Group's interest-earning assets reprice at a faster rate than interest-bearing liabilities or the degree to which the spreads on assets or liabilities narrow or widen. Rabobank expects that the relatively low interest rate environment that it has faced in the recent past is likely to continue in 2017, with a corresponding impact on Rabobank Group's results.

Critical accounting policies

The accounting policies that are most critical to Rabobank Group's business operations and the understanding of its results are identified below. In each case, the application of these policies requires Rabobank to make complex judgements based on information and financial data that may change in future periods, the results of which can have a significant effect on Rabobank Group's results of operations. As a result, determinations regarding these items necessarily involve the use of assumptions and judgements as to future events and are subject to change. Different assumptions or judgements could lead to materially different results. See the notes to the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements incorporated by reference into this Base Prospectus for additional discussion of the application of Rabobank Group's accounting policies.

Loan impairment charges

Rabobank regularly assesses the adequacy of the loan impairment allowance by performing ongoing evaluations of the loan portfolio. Rabobank's policies and procedures to measure impairment are IFRS compliant. Rabobank considers a loan to be impaired when, based on current information and events, it is likely that Rabobank will not be able to collect all amounts due (principal and interest) according to the original contractual terms of the loan.

The loan impairment allowance consists of three components:

- *Specific allowance:* For individual impaired loans a specific allowance is determined. The size of the specific allowance is the difference between the carrying amount and the recoverable amount, which is the present value of the expected cash flows, including amounts recoverable under guarantees, collateral and unencumbered assets, discounted at the original effective interest rate of the loans. If a loan is not collectible it is written-off from the allowance. Specific provisioning for every change that impacts the statement of income by €7.5 million or more is dealt with by the Provisioning Committee.
- *Collective allowance:* In addition to the assessment of individual loans, a collective assessment is made with respect to retail expenses that are not subject to a specific allowance. In these cases the collective assessment is made based on homogenous groups of loans with a similar risk profile with the purpose of identifying the need to recognise an allowance for loan losses.
- *IBNR (Incurred But Not Reported):* For exposures in the portfolio that are impaired, but not yet recognised as such (i.e. incurred but not reported) a general allowance is taken. This allowance is taken because there is always a mismatch period between an event causing a default of a client and the moment the bank becomes aware of the default. The allowance will be determined based on Expected Loss data generated by the Economic Capital models.

The impairment amount thus determined is recorded in the profit and loss account as a loan impairment charge with the corresponding credit posted as an allowance against the loan balance in the balance sheet.

Trading activities

Rabobank's trading portfolio is carried at fair value based on market prices or model prices if the market prices are not available. The market value of financial instruments in Rabobank Group's trading portfolio is generally based on listed market prices or broker-dealer price quotations. If prices are not readily

determinable, fair value is based on valuation models. The fair value of certain financial instruments, including OTC derivative instruments, are valued using valuations models that consider, among other factors, contractual and market prices, correlations, time value, credit, yield curve volatility factors or prepayment rates of the underlying positions.

Change in accounting policies and presentation

As a result of changes in accounting policies and presentation, certain figures for Rabobank Group for the year ended 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014 in this Base Prospectus have been restated. Rabobank has changed its accounting policy for the netting of cash pooling arrangements due to an agenda decision of the IFRS Interpretations Committee in March 2016. This change in accounting policy is accounted for retrospectively in the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 by reversing the netting that took place in 2015. In 2016 the netting procedures have been adjusted resulting in the netting of cash pools. Furthermore, as a result of an adjustment in the opening balance of equity, certain figures for Rabobank Group for the year ended 31 December 2015 have been restated. The capital ratios and the return on equity were not adjusted for this equity change. See Rabobank Group's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015, under note 2.1, "Other changes in accounting policies and presentation". Where the year ended 31 December 2015 is compared with the year ended 31 December 2014, the restated figures for 2015 and 2014 are discussed. Where the year ended 31 December 2016 is compared with the year ended 31 December 2015, the restated figures for 2015 are discussed.

Below is a comparison of the 'Total assets', 'Loans and advances to banks', 'Loans and advances to customers', 'Other assets', 'Total liabilities', 'Amounts due to customers', 'Financial liabilities held for trading', 'Derivatives', 'Other liabilities', 'Current tax liabilities', 'Reserves and retained earnings' and 'Total equity' line items on 31 December 2015 as stated in the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 and for the year ended 31 December 2015:

<i>(in millions of euro)</i>	31 December 2015 figures included in consolidated statement of financial position as of 31 December 2016	31 December 2015 figures included in consolidated statement of financial position as of 31 December 2015	Restatement and reclassification	In %
Total assets.....	678,827	670,373	8,454	1.3%
Loans and advances to banks.....	32,434	31,210	1,224 ⁽³⁾	3.9%
Loans and advances to customers.....	465,993	458,618	7,375 ⁽⁶⁾	1.6%
Other assets.....	7,854	7,999	(145) ⁽⁴⁾	(1.8)%
Total liabilities	637,630	629,093	8,537	1.4%
Amounts due to customers.....	345,884	337,593	8,291 ⁽¹⁾	2.5%
Financial liabilities held for trading.....	573	0	573 ⁽⁵⁾	100%
Derivatives	54,556	55,129	(573) ⁽⁵⁾	(1.0)%
Other liabilities	8,323	8,050	273 ⁽⁴⁾	3.4%
Current tax liabilities.....	203	230	(27) ⁽²⁾	(11.7)%
Reserves and retained earnings.....	25,623	25,706	(83) ⁽²⁾	(0.3)%
Total equity	41,197	41,280	(83) ⁽²⁾	(0.2)%

Note(s):

Management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations

- (1) In April 2016, an Agenda Rejection Notice was published by the IFRS Interpretations Committee ('IFRIC') on balance sheet offsetting of notional cash pooling products. The issue relates to the question whether certain cash pooling arrangements would meet the requirements for offsetting under IAS 32. The IFRIC provided further clarification that the transfer of balances into a netting account should occur at the period end to demonstrate an intention to settle on a net basis. As a result of the Agenda Rejection Note, the comparable figures have been adjusted by reversing the netting that took place in 2015. The Loans and advances to customers and Deposits from customers have been increased by €8,291 million per December 2015 and €10,121 million per 1 January 2015.
- (2) As of 31 December 2015, receivables were overstated by €110 million. This amount has been reported as income in years prior to 2013. In accordance with IAS 8, the opening balance of equity as per 1 January 2015 has been adjusted retrospectively from €24,894 million to €24,811 million. The 'Loans and advances to customers' line item decreased by €110 million and the 'Current tax liabilities' line item decreased by €27 million at December 2015.
- (3) As a result of a reclassification of reverse repurchase loans the 'Loans and advances to banks' line item increased by €1,224 million and the 'Loans and advances to customers' line item decreased by €1,224 million.
- (4) Structured inventory products have been reclassified from the 'Other assets' line item to the 'Loans and advances to customers' line item as per 31 December 2015 for an amount of €418 million. This change results in a better alignment with the extent to which the risks and rewards of the underlying commodities are transferred. Because of this reclassification, the 'Other Assets' line item were restated and decreased by €418 million. Furthermore the 'Other assets' line item and the 'Other liabilities' line item were both restated and increased by €273 million as a result of the unjust netting of projects in Germany by Rabo Real Estate Group.
- (5) In the statement of financial position of the consolidated financial statements 2016 the 'Financial liabilities held for trading' line item was reported separately in contrary to 2015 where these numbers were incorporated within the line item 'Derivatives and other trade liabilities' in the statement of financial position of the consolidated financial statements 2015. In note 10.4 of the consolidated financial statements 2015 the balance as per 31 December 2015 of €573 million 'Short positions shares and bonds' concerns the reclassified amount from the line item 'Derivatives and other trade liabilities' in the financial statements 2015 to the line item 'Financial liabilities held for trading' in the financial statements 2016.
- (6) This is the result of the increase of €8,291 million described in footnote (1) minus the overstatement of €110 million described in footnote (2) minus the reclassification of €1,224 million described in footnote (3) plus the restatement of €418 million described in footnote (4).

Results of operations

The following table sets forth certain summarised financial information for Rabobank Group for the periods indicated:

<i>(in millions of euro)</i>	Year ended 31 December		
	2016	2015	2014 (restated)
Net interest income	8,743	9,139	9,118
Net fee and commission income	1,918	1,892	1,879
Other income	2,144	1,983	1,892
Total income	12,805	13,014	12,889
Staff costs	4,521	4,786	5,086
Other administrative expenses	3,635	2,916	2,532
Depreciation	438	443	437
Total operating expenses	8,594	8,145	8,055
Gross result	4,211	4,869	4,834

Management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations

Impairment losses on goodwill and investments in associates.....	700	623	32
Loan impairment charges.....	310	1,033	2,633
Regulatory levies.....	483	344	488
Operating profit before tax	2,718	2,869	1,681
Income tax.....	694	655	(161)
Net profit	2,024	2,214	1,842

Comparison results of operations for the years ended 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015

Total income. Rabobank Group's total income decreased by €209 million in 2016 to €12,805 million compared to €13,014 million in 2015. The decrease was mainly due to a decrease in net interest income.

Net interest income. Net interest income decreased by €396 million to €8,743 million in 2016 compared to €9,139 million in 2015. Lending at local Rabobanks and FGH Bank decreased, resulting in a lower contribution of net interest income. At Wholesale, Rural and Retail ("WRR") commercial interest margins stabilised. Amongst other factors negative interest rates, the relatively flat interest rate curve and higher liquidity buffer costs led to lower net interest income from Rabobank Group Treasury activities. Net interest income at DLL was stable.

Net fee and commission income. Net fee and commission income increased by €26 million to €1,918 million in 2016 compared to €1,892 million in 2015. At the local Rabobanks, net fee and commission on payments increased. At WRR, net fee and commission income increased in line with the strategy of more fee-generating business and as result of growth of the loan portfolio. Also, at DLL, the growth of the loan portfolio resulted in higher net fee and commission income. However, the rise was tempered by the fall in net fee and commission income from the real estate segment, due to the demerger of Fondsenbeheer Nederland, which contributed to net fee and commission income until June 2015.

Other income. Other income increased by €161 million to €2,144 million in 2016 compared to €1,983 million in 2015, mainly as a result of the sale of Athlon. This sale resulted for DLL in a book profit of €251 million for DLL. Furthermore, the sale of mortgages by the local Rabobanks contributed to the increase of other income. At WRR, markets performed better compared to 2015 and also the release of foreign exchange reserves connected to the closing of Rabobank's office in Curaçao contributed to the increase in other income as well. The increase of the other income item was offset by the lower (regular) results on our investment in Achmea and lower results on structured notes and hedge accounting. The gross result on hedge accounting and structured notes decreased by €170 million to €106 million compared to €276 million in 2015.

Total operating expenses. Rabobank Group's total operating expenses increased €449 million in 2016 to €8,594 million compared to €8,145 million in 2015, in particular due to an increase in other administrative expenses.

Staff costs. Staff costs decreased €265 million to €4,521 million in 2016 compared to €4,786 million in 2015. In 2016, the total number of employees (including external hires) at Rabobank decreased by 6,446 FTEs to 45,567 FTEs mainly as a result of the large restructuring programme "Performance Now" in the Netherlands. The sale of Athlon and staff reductions at WRR in Ireland, Australia, New Zealand and Chile also contributed to the decrease. The largest reduction in staff was at the local Rabobanks. Besides the staff reduction, the moderation of fringe benefits helped to bring staff costs down.

Other administrative expenses. Other administrative expenses increased by €719 million to €3,635 million in 2016 compared to €2,916 million in 2015. In 2016 an additional provision of €514 million was made after Rabobank adopted the SME interest rate derivatives recovery framework. Total restructuring

Management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations

costs amounted to €515 million in 2016. As of 31 December 2016, the restructuring provision in the balance sheet amounted to €461 million. This rise in restructuring costs can be attributed mostly to redundancies at Rabobank and, to a lesser extent, FGH Bank, DLL and ACC Loan Management. The digitalisation of services resulted in a decline in the number of employees and branches. The revaluation of property in own use, due to a lower occupancy rate of the local branch premises, also contributed to the increase in other administrative expenses. The increase in the other administrative expenses was partly compensated by a provision release for legal claims at WRR.

Depreciation. Depreciation was down by €5 million to €438 million in 2016 compared to €443 million in 2015.

Impairment losses on goodwill and investments in associates. Impairment losses on goodwill and investments in associates were up €77 million to €700 million in 2016, compared to €623 million in 2015. In 2016, the operating profit before tax was pressured down by €700 million in the aggregate due to non-cash impairments of Rabobank's stake in Achmea. The outlook for the future profitability of Achmea deteriorated during 2016, taking into account recent developments in the health insurance market and the financial results over the first half year of 2016. These elements, combined with the deteriorating business environment of Dutch insurers over the last years, gave triggers of potential impairments for the investment in Achmea. The test to establish whether these potential impairments had occurred, resulted in downward adjustments of the book value of the investment in Achmea. In 2015, an impairment on goodwill lowered the operating profit before tax by €623 million. Of this sum, €604 million was associated with Rabobank National Association ("**RNA**") in the United States.

Loan impairment charges. Loan impairment charges were down €723 million to €310 million in 2016 compared to €1,033 million in 2015. Due to the economic recovery in The Netherlands, and economic growth worldwide, all business segments of the bank are performing well. This resulted in significant releases on the loan impairment allowance. Other factors contributing to this positive development include foreclosures at better-than-anticipated collateral values as well as adequate existing allowances. Relative to the average private sector loan portfolio based on month-end balances, loan impairment charges amounted to 7 basis points in 2016 compared to 24 basis point in 2015; this is exceptionally low and substantially below the long-term average (period 2006-2015) of 36 basis points.

Regulatory levies. Regulatory levies led to an expense item for Rabobank Group of €483 million in 2016, compared to €344 million in 2015. The increase in the contribution to the resolution fund and Rabobank's inaugural contribution to the Dutch Deposit Guarantee Scheme affected net profit negatively.

Income tax. The recognised tax expense was €694 million in 2016 compared to €655 million in 2015, which corresponds to an effective tax burden of 26 per cent. in 2016 compared to 23 per cent. in 2015.

Net profit. Net profit decreased by 9 per cent. to €2,024 million in 2016 compared to €2,214 million in 2015. Impairments on Rabobank's stake in Achmea lowered net profit in 2016 by in aggregate €700 million, whereas in 2015 an impairment on goodwill with regard to our retail subsidiary RNA in the United States reduced net profit by €604 million. The net profit was pressured by higher administrative expenses due to the additional provision for adopting the SME interest rate derivatives recovery framework and due to higher restructuring costs. Furthermore, Rabobank's increased contribution to the resolution fund and ex-ante contribution to the Dutch Deposit Guarantee Scheme fund affected net profit by €106 million. The €723 million decrease in loan impairment charges positively influenced net profit.

Comparison results of operations for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014

Total income. Rabobank Group's total income increased by €125 million in 2015 to €13,014 million compared to €12,889 million in 2014. The increase was mainly due to an increase in other income.

Management's discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations

Net interest income. Net interest income rose by €21 million to €9,139 million in 2015 compared to €9,118 million in 2014. Net interest income at the local Rabobanks decreased because of the contracting loan portfolio and reduced margins on new mortgages. Net interest income at WRR decreased in 2015 because there was no longer a contribution from Bank Gospodarki Żywnościowej (Bank BGZ). Net interest income at DLL increased because of growth in the lease portfolio and an improved interest margin. Net interest income from the real estate segment was influenced by improved margins on new loans and extensions.

Net fee and commission income. Net fee and commission income increased by €13 million to €1,892 million in 2015 compared to €1,879 million in 2014. Payments fees increased at the local Rabobanks. Net fee and commission income also increased at DLL as a result of growth in the loan portfolio. The rise was tempered by the fall in net fee and commission income from WRR as a result of the sale of Bank BGZ in 2014.

Other income. Other income rose by €91 million in 2015 to €1,983 million compared to €1,892 million in 2014. Other income was positively influenced in a total amount of €276 million in 2015 by the results on the fair value of issued debt instruments (structured notes) and hedge accounting compared to €2 million in 2014. The results from Rabobank's share in Achmea also improved. In 2015, the sale of Rabobank's 9 per cent. interest in United Rural Cooperative bank of Hangzhou China positively contributed to other income, as did the phasing out of illiquid assets and the sale of Bank BGZ in 2014.

Total operating expenses. Rabobank Group's total operating expenses were up by €90 million in 2015 to €8,145 million compared to €8,055 million in 2014, mainly due to an increase in other administrative expenses.

Staff costs. Staff costs fell by €300 million to €4,786 million in 2015 compared to €5,086 million in 2014. The number of employees at Rabobank Group declined by 2,054 FTE in 2015 to 51,859 FTE compared to 53,912 FTE in 2014. The decrease was greatest at the local Rabobanks and at WRR.

Other administrative expenses. Other administrative expenses increased by €384 million to €2,916 million in 2015 compared to €2,532 million in 2014. Domestic retail banking saw an increase in other administrative expenses due to higher contributions to provisions for reorganisation and legal costs. In 2014, other administrative expenses fell by €193 million due to the partial release of a provision previously created for DSB Bank. The remaining €30 million of this provision was released in 2015.

Depreciation. Depreciation was up by €6 million to €443 million in 2015 compared to €437 million in 2014 due to higher amortisation of equipment, software and intangible fixed assets.

Impairment losses on goodwill and investments in associates. Impairment losses on goodwill and investments in associates were up €591 million to €623 million in 2015, compared to €32 million in 2014. Of this sum, €604 million concerned the goodwill impairment for RNA in the United States. The loan portfolio of RNA developed less favourably than expected in 2015. Also, the development of costs and stricter capital requirements led to a deterioration in the outlook for RNA during 2015. Both elements, combined with recent closings of some divisions, gave rise to the adjustment of, among other things, the growth parameters within the impairment test on goodwill.

Loan impairment charges. Loan impairment charges were down €1,600 million at Group level, declining to €1,033 million in 2015 compared to €2,633 million in 2014. At 24 basis points of average lending in 2015 compared to 60 basis points in 2014, loan impairment charges were 12 basis points below the long-term average of 36 basis points (based on the period from 2005 to 2014). Various sectors benefited from the economic growth and the accompanying higher consumer spending and exports. Incidental events and one-off adjustments also caused a reduction in the loan impairment charges posted by Rabobank divisions. Despite the structural problems in commercial real estate, greenhouse horticulture and shipping, loan impairment charges remained limited in these areas as well. Loan impairment charges

also fell at DLL. WRR was the only area where loan impairment charges increased – in part due to delayed cyclical effects.

Regulatory levies. The regulatory levies led to an expense item for Rabobank Group of €344 million in 2015, compared to €488 million in 2014, the resolution levy had an adverse effect on Rabobank Group's results of operations.

Income tax. The recognised tax expense was €655 million in 2015 compared to minus €161 million in 2014, which corresponds to an effective tax rate of 23 per cent. in 2015 compared to minus 10 per cent. in 2014. The low tax rate in 2014 was mainly due to deferred tax assets as a result of the past losses incurred at ACC Loan Management.

Net profit. Net profit increased by 20 per cent. to €2,214 million in 2015 compared to €1,842 million in 2014. The decrease in the loan impairment charges by €1,600 million to €1,033 million compared to €2,633 million in 2014 contributed significantly to the increased result, offset by the goodwill impairment for RNA in the amount of €604 million and the €172 million contribution to the resolution fund. Furthermore, the resolution levy of €321 million reduced the result in 2014 because of the nationalisation of SNS Reaal. Unlike the resolution levy, the contribution to the national resolution fund is not a one-off payment.

Segment Discussion

Domestic retail banking

The following table sets forth certain summarised financial information for Rabobank Group's domestic retail banking business for the periods indicated:

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	Year ended 31 December		
	2016	2015 (restated)	2014 (restated)
Net interest income	5,467	5,661	5,783
Net fee and commission income	1,334	1,321 ⁽¹⁾	1,318
Other income	58	18	131
Total income	6,859	7,000	7,232
Staff costs	1,798	2,134	2,302
Other administrative expenses	3,113	2,470 ⁽²⁾	2,233
Depreciation	117	116	127
Total operating expenses	5,028	4,720	4,662
Gross result	1,831	2,280	2,570
Loan impairment charges	25	343	1,422
Regulatory levies	279	171	354
Operating profit before tax	1,527	1,766	794
Income tax	400	445	261
Net profit	1,127	1,321	533

Note(s):

Year ended 31 December

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	2016	2015 (restated)	2014 (restated)
(1) Comparative figure 'Other income' for the year ended 31 December 2015 was restated from €1,371 million to €1,321 million.			
(2) Comparative figure 'Other administrative expenses' for the year ended 31 December 2015 was restated from €2,520 million to €2,470 million.			

Comparison results of domestic retail banking for the years ended 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015

Total income. Domestic retail banking total income decreased by 2 per cent., to €6,859 million in 2016, compared to €7,000 million in 2015 mainly due to a decrease in net interest income.

Net interest income. Net interest income decreased 3 per cent. to €5,467 million in 2016, compared to €5,661 million in 2015. Margins on new lending improved, whereas margins on payment accounts were lower. Combined with the decrease in lending volumes net interest income was pressured and decreased to €5,467 million. The income received from prepayment penalties, which is recognised as part of interest income, was used for the recouping of swaps. By recouping a swap, the historical interest coupon paid is lowered which ultimately will bring down the future total interest rate risk costs.

Net fee and commission income. Net fee and commission income increased by 1 per cent. to €1,344 million in 2016, compared to €1,321 million in 2015, due to higher commission on payments.

Other income. Other income increased by €40 million to €58 million in 2016, compared to €18 million in 2015, mainly due to the sale of mortgages.

Total operating expenses. Total operating expenses for domestic retail banking increased 7 per cent. to €5,028 million in 2016, compared to €4,720 million in 2015, as a result of an increase in other administrative expenses.

Staff costs. Staff costs decreased by €336 million to €1,798 million in 2016, compared to €2,134 million in 2015. Staff costs fell as the virtualisation and centralisation of services impacted the size of the workforce. The number of internal and external employees in the segment decreased to 17,455 FTEs in 2016, compared to 24,341 FTEs in 2015. Part of this decrease is the result of the movement of employees from local Rabobanks to the central organisation.

Other administrative expenses. Other administrative expenses increased by €643 million to €3,113 million in 2016, compared to €2,470 million in 2015. Other administrative expenses rose mainly due to the additional provision of €514 million in the first half of 2016 following Rabobank's adoption of the SME interest rate derivatives recovery framework. Furthermore, the restructuring costs also increased due to the high level of redundancies compared to 2015.

Depreciation. Depreciation increased by €1 million to €117 million in 2016, compared to €116 million in 2015, as a result of higher depreciation on intangible fixed assets.

Loan impairment charges. Loan impairment charges decreased by €318 million to reach €25 million in 2016, compared to €343 million in 2015. This translates into 1 basis point of the average loan portfolio based on month-end balances in 2016, compared to 12 basis points in 2015, far below the long-term average of 23 basis points. In the Netherlands, the further recovery of the economy was clearly reflected in the limited number of newly defaulted loans and high releases on the loan impairment allowance. Also the allowances for loans for which a provision had already been taken proved to be sufficient. The low impairment charges are noticeable in almost all sectors, except for the sea and coastal shipping, for which structural problems continue. Although loan impairment charges in greenhouse horticulture were, due to

releases, negative for the second consecutive year the sector is still confronted with fragile market conditions. The dairy sector also recorded low loan impairment charges; however, the sector was confronted with liquidity shortages and uncertainties regarding the phosphate policy, which will result in a significant decline of the livestock in the coming years.

Regulatory levies. Regulatory levies led to an additional expense item of €279 million in 2016 compared to €171 million in 2015.

Income tax. Income tax decreased in 2016 by €45 million to €400 million compared to €445 million in 2015.

Net profit. Net profit decreased by €194 million to €1,127 million in 2016 compared to €1,321 million in 2015. The net result was negatively affected by higher other administrative expenses.

Comparison results of domestic retail banking for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014

Total income. Domestic retail banking total income decreased by 3 per cent., falling to €7,000 million in 2015, compared to €7,232 million in 2014. This decrease was mainly due to a decrease in net interest income and other income.

Net interest income. Net interest income decreased 2 per cent. to €5,661 million in 2015, compared to €5,783 million in 2014. Due to the historically low mortgage interest rate, many clients paid off their mortgage early and obtained a new mortgage against a lower interest rate. Net interest income was under pressure due to the contracted loan portfolio and the lower margins on new mortgages. This was partially compensated by higher receivables from penalty interest.

Net fee and commission income. Net fee and commission income increased insignificantly to €1,321 million in 2015, compared to €1,318 million in 2014.

Other income. Other income decreased by €113 million to €18 million in 2015, compared to €131 million in 2014. In 2014, the other income was affected upward by an income from the sale of mortgages.

Total operating expenses. Total operating expenses for domestic retail banking increased 1 per cent., increasing to €4,720 million in 2015, compared to €4,662 million in 2014, as a result of an increase in other administrative expenses.

Staff costs. Staff costs were down €168 million to €2,134 million in 2015, compared to €2,302 million in 2014. The virtualisation of services, the decline in the number of local Rabobanks and the closure of some branches has had an impact on the workforce. The number of internal and external employees in the domestic retail banking division fell by 8 per cent. in 2015 to 24,340 (26,475) FTEs. As a result of these developments, staff expenses were down.

Other administrative expenses. Other administrative expenses increased by €237 million to €2,470 million in 2015, compared to €2,233 million in 2014, due to higher reorganisation and legal costs.

Depreciation. Depreciation fell by 9 per cent. to €116 million in 2015, compared to €127 million in 2014, as a result of lower depreciation on intangible fixed assets.

Loan impairment charges. The recovery of the economy was clearly reflected in the development of the loan impairment charges in the domestic retail banking business in 2015. Domestically there were few new loans for which an allowance had to be recorded. Also the allowances on existing items appeared sufficient. Loan impairment charges decreased by €1,079 million to reach €343 million in 2015, compared to €1,422 million in 2014. At 12 basis points in 2015, compared to 48 basis points in 2014, of average lending, loan impairment charges were below the long-term average of 23 basis points, based on the period from 2005 to 2014.

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Regulatory levies. The regulatory levies led to an additional expense item of €171 million in 2015 compared to €354 million in 2014.

Income tax. Income tax increased in 2015 by €184 million to €445 million compared to €261 million in 2014.

Net profit. Net profit increased by €788 million to €1,321 million in 2015 compared to €533 million in 2014. The net result was positively affected by lower loan impairment charges.

Wholesale banking and international rural and retail banking

The following table sets forth certain summarised financial information for Rabobank Group's wholesale banking and international rural and retail banking business for the periods indicated:

	Year ended 31 December		
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	2016	2015	2014 (restated)
Net interest income	1,974	2,270	2,416
Net fee and commission income	538	513	552
Other income	1,097	653	825
Total income	3,609	3,436	3,793
Staff costs	1,137	1,123	1,164
Other administrative expenses	1,023	1,101	1,166
Depreciation	94	107	87
Total operating expenses	2,254	2,331	2,417
Gross result	1,355	1,105	1,376
Impairment losses on goodwill and investments in associates	0	612	26
Loan impairment charges	255	526	420
Regulatory levies	151	139	67
Operating profit before tax	949	(172)	863
Income tax	305	161	105
Net profit	644	(333)	758

Comparison results of wholesale banking and international rural and retail banking for the years ended 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015

Total income. Wholesale banking and international rural and retail banking total income increased by 5 per cent. to €3,609 million in 2016 compared to €3,436 million in 2015. This increase was attributable to an increase in other income partly offset by a decrease in interest income.

Net interest income. Net interest income declined by 13 per cent. to €1,974 million in 2016, compared to €2,270 million in 2015. Amongst others negative interest rates, the relatively flat interest rate curve and higher liquidity buffer costs led to lower net interest income from the Treasury. Within the segment wholesale banking and international rural and retail banking, the results of Group Treasury were also presented.

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Net fee and commission income. WRR's loan portfolio grew, while it also focused, in line with its strategy, on more fee-generating business. As a result, net fee and commission income increased by 5 per cent. to €538 million in 2016, compared to €513 million in 2015.

Other income. Other income increased by 68 per cent. to €1,097 million in 2016, compared to €653 million in 2015. The main drivers for this increase were the better performance of Markets compared to 2015 and the release of foreign exchange reserves connected to the closing of Rabobank's office in Curaçao.

Total operating expenses. Total operating expenses decreased by 3 per cent. to €2,254 million in 2016, compared to €2,331 million in 2015, mainly as a result of a decrease in other administrative expenses.

Staff costs. Despite the increase in the value of the U.S. dollar, staff costs increased marginally to €1,137 million in 2016, compared to €1,123 million in 2015, due to cost-saving initiatives related to our performance improvement programme "Performance Now". Examples of such initiatives include efforts in further standardisation of the organisation and simplification of the IT landscape which facilitates staff reduction.

Other administrative expenses. Other administrative expenses were down 7 per cent. to €1,023 million in 2016, compared to €1,101 million in 2015, mainly due to the release of a provision for legal issues.

Depreciation. As a result of lower depreciation on software developed in-house, depreciation was down 12 per cent. to €94 million in 2016, compared to €107 million in 2015.

Impairment losses on goodwill and investments in associates. Impairment losses on goodwill and investments in associates decreased by €612 million to €0 in 2016, compared to €612 million in 2015. In the first half of 2015 an impairment on goodwill with regard to RNA in the United States lowered the operating profit before taxation by €604 million.

Loan impairment charges. Loan impairment charges at Wholesale banking and international rural and retail banking decreased by 52 per cent. to €255 million in 2016, compared to €526 million in 2015. Expressed in basis points of the average loan portfolio based on month-end balances, the loan impairment charges amounted to 26 basis points in 2016, compared to 53 basis points in 2015. Loan impairment charges are well below the long-term average (2006-2015) of 59 basis points. In Wholesale, all regions other than Asia, showed significant reductions in loan impairment charges over 2016 compared to 2015. In the Netherlands loan impairment charges decreased below the long-term average, due to improved economic conditions. For Rural & Retail the decrease can mainly be attributed to the exceptionally low loan impairment charges of ACC Loan Management, the wholly-owned Irish subsidiary of the Rabobank.

Regulatory levies. The regulatory levies led to an expense item of €151 million in 2016, compared to €139 million in 2015.

Income tax. Income tax increased in 2016 by €144 million to €305 million, compared to €161 million in 2015.

Net profit. Net profit increased by €977 million to €644 million in 2016 compared to minus €333 million in 2015. The goodwill impairment with respect to RNA of €604 million significantly lowered the operating profit before tax in 2015.

Comparison results of wholesale banking and international rural and retail banking for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014

Total income. Total income at Wholesale banking and international rural and retail banking decreased by 9 per cent. to €3,436 million in 2015 compared to €3,793 million in 2014. This decrease was mainly attributable to a decline in other income.

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Net interest income. Net interest income declined by 6 per cent. to €2,270 million in 2015, compared to €2,416 million in 2014. Despite the growth of the loan portfolio, net interest income fell. Due to the low interest rate levels, the margin was under pressure and in addition in 2015 Bank BGZ no longer contributed to net interest income. In 2014, Bank BGZ contributed to the result for about nine months.

Net fee and commission income. Net fee and commission income decreased by 7 per cent. to €513 million in 2015, compared to €552 million in 2014. The sale of Bank BGZ contributed to the decline of net fee and commission income.

Other income. Positive revaluations in the private equity portfolio and the winding down of Rabobank's interest in the Agricultural Bank of China positively affected other income in 2015. The contraction in the illiquid assets portfolio positively affected the results in 2014. On balance, other income fell by €172 million to €653 million in 2015, compared to €825 million in 2014

Total operating expenses. Total operating expenses of Wholesale banking and international rural and retail banking decreased by 4 per cent. to €2,331 million in 2015, compared to €2,417 million in 2014, principally as a result of a decrease in staff expenses and other administrative expenses.

Staff costs. The lower number of employees contributed to staff expenses falling by 4 per cent. to €1,123 million in 2015, compared to €1,164 million in 2014. Especially at Rabobank Indonesia and to a lesser extent at RNA and ACC Loan Management, the number of employees decreased.

Other administrative expenses. As a result of lower costs for IT and publicity other administrative expenses were down 6 per cent. to €1,101 million in 2015, compared to €1,166 million in 2014.

Depreciation. As a result of higher depreciations on software, depreciation fell by 23 per cent. to €107 million in 2015, compared to €87 million in 2014.

Impairment losses on goodwill and investments in associates. Impairment losses on goodwill and investments in associates increased by €586 million to €612 million in 2015, compared to €26 million in 2014. This amount almost solely consisted of the impairment on the goodwill with regard to RNA in the United States.

Loan impairment charges. Loan impairment charges at Wholesale banking and international rural and retail banking increased by 25 per cent. to €526 million in 2015, compared to €420 million in 2014. This increase was primarily for the account of the wholesale banking division, where the loan impairment charges increased to €271 (160) million. In the Netherlands, for a number of large clients an (additional) allowance was made due to late-cyclic effects. In addition, a number of larger allowances were made for clients in Latin America and in Asia. In Brazil, the general allowance was increased due to the developments in the sugar and ethanol industry. In addition, drought in Chile had an impact on the loan impairment charges. The loan impairment charges at ACC Loan Management were down compared to recent years and came to €138 (190) million. Loan impairment charges amounted to 53 basis points in 2015, compared to 44 basis points in 2014 of average lending, which is lower than the long-term average of 59 basis points (based on the period 2005 to 2014).

Regulatory levies. The regulatory levies led to an additional expense item of €139 million in 2015, compared to €67 million in 2014.

Income tax. Income tax increased in 2015 by €56 million to €161 million, compared to €105 million in 2014.

Net profit. Net profit decreased by €1,091 million to €(333) million in 2015 compared to €758 million in 2014. The goodwill impairment with respect to RNA lowered the operating profit before tax in 2015.

Leasing

The following table sets forth certain summarised financial information for Rabobank Group's leasing business for the periods indicated:

Year ended 31 December

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	2016	2015	2014
Net interest income	1,086	1,094	1,000
Net fee and commission income	90	57	30
Other income	816	568	548
Total income	1,992	1,719	1,578
Staff costs	616	601	535
Other administrative expenses	285	277	251
Depreciation	31	38	48
Total operating expenses	932	916	834
Gross result	1,060	803	744
Impairment losses on goodwill and investments in associates	0	10	0
Loan impairment charges	101	85	131
Regulatory levies	22	19	9
Operating profit before tax	937	689	604
Income tax	197	191	168
Net profit	740	498	436

Comparison results of leasing for the years ended 31 December 2016 ended 31 December 2015

Total income. DLL's total income increased by 16 per cent. to €1,992 million in 2016, compared to €1,719 million in 2015. The increase was mainly due to a 44 per cent. increase in other income.

Net interest income. Net interest decrease by 1 per cent. to €1,086 million in 2016, compared to €1,094 million in 2015.

Net fee and commission income. Net fee and commission income rose by €33 million to €90 million in 2016, compared to €57 million in 2015 as a result of a higher activity level.

Other income. Other income mainly consisted of sales results on end-of-lease assets and income from operational lease contracts. In December 2016, the sale of Athlon which resulted in a book profit of €251 million, contributed largely to the increase in other income. Consequently, other income rose by 44 per cent. to €816 million in 2016, compared to €568 million in 2015.

Total operating expenses. Total operating expenses at DLL were up 2 per cent. to €932 million in 2016, compared to €916 million in 2015. The increase in the number of employees by 149 FTEs in 2016 compared to 2015 contributed to the increase in operating expenses.

Staff costs. Staff costs were up €15 million, reaching €616 million in 2016, compared to €601 million in 2015. Due to the sale of Athlon in December, the total number of employees decreased to 4,675 FTEs, but Athlon still contributed to DLL staff costs until November. In 2016, staff costs showed a modest rise to €616 million, mainly related to regular yearly salary adjustments.

Other administrative expenses. Other administrative expenses rose 3 per cent. to €285 million in 2016, compared to €277 million in 2015 due in part to higher costs for regulation and supervision.

Depreciation. Lower depreciation of intangible assets led to a decline in depreciation by €7 million to €31 million in 2016, compared to €38 million in 2015.

Loan impairment charges. DLL's loan impairment charges increased by 19 per cent. to €101 million in 2016, compared to €85 million in 2015. Expressed in basis points of the average loan portfolio based on month-end balances, the loan impairment charges amounted to 30 basis points in 2016, compared to 25 basis points in 2015. Loan impairment charges are well below the long-term average (2006-2015) of 66 basis points. In 2016 there were no new significant individual default cases.

Regulatory levies. Regulatory levies led to an expense of €22 million in 2016, compared to €19 million in 2015.

Income tax. Income tax increased in 2016 by €6 million to €197 million compared to €191 million in 2015.

Net profit. Net profit increased 49 per cent. to €740 million in 2016 compared to €498 million in 2015 due to the increase in total income and the decrease in loan impairment charges.

Comparison results of leasing for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014

Total income. DLL's total income increased by 1 per cent., rising to €1,719 million in 2015, compared to €1,578 million in 2014. The increase was in particular attributable to a 9 per cent. increase in net interest income.

Net interest income. The lease portfolio grew and the interest rate margin improved. As a result, net interest income was up by 9 per cent. to €1,094 million in 2015, compared to €1,000 million in 2014.

Net fee and commission income. In line with the higher activity level, net fee and commission income rose by €27 million to €57 million in 2015, compared to €30 million in 2014.

Other income. Other income consists mainly of the result from sales or leased products and income from operational lease contracts. The income from these activities increased by 4 per cent. to €568 million in 2015, compared to €548 million in 2014.

Total operating expenses. Total operating expenses at DLL were up 10 per cent. to €916 million in 2015, compared to €834 million in 2014. The depreciation in value of the Euro and the increase in the number of employees contributed to the increase in operating expenses.

Staff costs. Staff costs were up 12 per cent., reaching €601 million in 2015, compared to €535 million in 2014, due to the increase in workforce.

Other administrative expenses. Other administrative expenses rose 10 per cent. to €277 million in 2015, compared to €251 million in 2014. In addition to currency developments, the higher costs for regulation and supervision contributed to this.

Depreciation. Lower depreciation of intangible assets led to a decrease in depreciation by €10 million to €38 million in 2015, compared to €48 million in 2014.

Loan impairment charges. DLL's loan impairment charges decreased by 35 per cent. to €85 million in 2015, compared to €131 million in 2014. Expressed in basis points of average lending, loan impairment charges stood at 25 basis points in 2015 compared to 43 basis points in 2014. Loan impairment charges are far below the long-term average of 66 basis points (based on the period 2005 to 2014). The lease portfolio and related risks of DLL are spread over more than 35 countries and nine industries. The worldwide economic recovery and strict risk management contributed to the decrease in the loan impairment charges: in 2015 there were no new significant problem items.

Regulatory levies. The regulatory levies led to an additional expense item of €19 million in 2015, compared to €9 million in 2014.

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Income tax. Income tax decreased in 2015 by €23 million to €191 million compared to €168 million in 2014.

Net profit. Net profit increased 14 per cent. to €498 million in 2015 compared to €436 million in 2014, due to the increase in total income and the decrease in loan impairment charges.

Real estate

The following table sets forth certain summarised financial information for Rabobank Group's real estate business for the periods indicated:

<i>(in millions of euro)</i>	Year ended 31 December		
	2016	2015	2014 (restated)
Net interest income	293	348	313
Net fee and commission income.....	16	29	36
Other income	379	302	267
Total income	688	679	616
Staff costs	215	196	198
Other administrative expenses	142	124	104
Depreciation.....	4	7	9
Total operating expenses	361	327	311
Gross result	327	352	305
Impairment losses on goodwill and investments in associates	0	1	6
Loan impairment charges	(75)	90	656
Regulatory levies	13	15	8
Operating profit before tax	389	246	(365)
Income tax	101	65	(102)
Net profit	288	181	(263)

Comparison results of real estate for the years ended 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015

Total income. Total income in Rabobank Group's real estate business increase by 1 per cent. to €688 million in the 2016 compared to €679 million in 2015.

Net interest income. Net interest income decreased 16 per cent. to €293 million in 2016 compared to €348 million in 2015. The decrease of the loan portfolio at FGH Bank resulted in lower net interest income, which was partly offset by higher income from penalty interest received in connection with the early repayment of loans.

Net fee and commission income. The reduction in the loan portfolio and the decrease in assets under management influenced net fee and commission income, which fell by €13 million to €16 million in 2016, compared to €29 million in 2015.

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Other income. Other income was positively influenced by the rise in the number of residential units sold, and the sale of the building 'De Rotterdam' in June. As a result, other income increased by €77 million to €379 million, compared to €302 million in 2015.

Operating expenses. Total operating expenses in Rabobank Group's real estate business increased by 10 per cent. to €361 million in 2016, compared to €327 million in 2015, mainly due to an increase in other administrative expenses and staff costs.

Staff costs. At area developer BPD, increased commercial activity led to a small increase of the number of employees. For the complete real estate segment this was more than compensated by the decrease of personnel at RVG Holding. The number of employees also increased at Rabo Real Estate Finance. The integration of FGH Bank into Rabobank resulted in additional activities, for which external employees were hired, increasing staff costs by 10 per cent. to €215 million in 2016, compared to €196 million in 2015. Once the integration is finished, the number of employees is expected to fall.

Other administrative expenses. The restructuring provision taken for redundant employees at FGH Bank contributed significantly to the increase in other administrative expenses by 15 per cent. to €142 million in 2016, compared to €124 million in 2015.

Depreciation. Depreciation decreased by 43 per cent. to €4 million in 2016, compared to €7 million in 2015.

Loan impairment charges. Loan impairment charges decreased to negative €75 million in 2016, compared to €90 million in 2015. Expressed in basis points of the average loan portfolio based on month-end balances, based on month-end balances, the loan impairment charges amounted to minus 54 basis points in 2016, compared to 56 basis points in 2015. Loan impairment charges are well below the long-term average (2006-2015) of 94 basis points. Among others the economic recovery led to an increased demand for commercial real estate and retail premises, while the property investment market saw significant activity from both domestic and foreign investors. Mainly due to initiatives to convert vacant buildings, the number of vacant offices and retail premises is decreasing. However, rental prices are still under pressure in areas outside core locations in large cities.

Regulatory levies. Regulatory levies led to an expense item of €13 million in 2016, compared to €15 million in 2015.

Income tax. Income tax increased by €36 million to €101 million in 2016 compared to €65 million in 2015.

Net profit. Net profit increased by €107 million to €288 million in 2016 compared to €181 million in 2015, primarily due to lower loan impairment charges.

Comparison results of real estate for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014

Total income. Total income in Rabobank Group's real estate business increased by €63 million to €679 million in 2015 compared to €616 million in 2014 due to higher net interest income and higher other income.

Net interest income. Higher receivables from penalty interest at FGH Bank caused net interest income to rise by 11 per cent. to €348 million in 2015 compared to €313 million in 2014.

Net fee and commission income. Net fee and commission income fell by €7 million to €29 million in 2015, compared to €36 million in 2014. In 2014, net fee and commission income was relatively high as a result of some non-recurring income.

Other income. The increase of the number of home sales resulted in an increase in other income of €35 million to €302 million in 2015, compared to €267 million in 2014.

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Total operating expenses. Total operating expenses in Rabobank Group's real estate business increased by 5 per cent. in 2015, reaching €327 million, compared to €311 million in 2014, mainly due to an increase in other administrative expenses.

Staff costs. Staff costs fell by 1 per cent. to €196 million compared to €198 million in 2014, due to a decline in the number of employees.

Other administrative expenses. Other administrative expenses increased by 19 per cent. to €124 million in 2015, compared to €104 million in 2014. The demerger of Fondsenbeheer Nederland and SVn in the first half of 2015 led to non-recurring expenses that are incorporated under other administrative expenses. In addition, the integration of FGH Bank into Rabobank was accompanied by the (temporary) hiring of external employees.

Depreciation. Depreciation decreased slightly to €7 million in 2015, compared to €9 million in 2014.

Impairment losses on goodwill and investments in associates. The impairment losses on goodwill and investments in associates led to an additional expense item of €1 million in 2015, compared to €6 million in 2014.

Loan impairment charges. Loan impairment charges were €90 million in 2015, compared to €656 million in 2014, which corresponds to 56 basis points in 2015 compared to 364 basis points in 2014 of average lending. Loan impairment charges are now 33 basis points below the long-term average of 89 basis points (based on the period 2005 to 2014). In particular, the loan impairment charges for commercial real estate are substantially lower than for the same period last year due to the economic recovery, improvement in the residential rental market, and greater foreign investment in the real estate market.

Regulatory levies. The regulatory levies led to an additional expense item of €15 million in 2015, compared to €8 million in 2014.

Income tax. Income tax increased by €167 million to €65 million in 2015 compared to minus €102 million in 2014.

Net profit. Net profit increased by €444 million to €181 million in 2015 compared to minus €263 million in 2014, primarily due to lower impairment charges.

Loan Portfolio

The sale of parts of the mortgage portfolio and early repayments on residential mortgage loans contributed to the decrease in the local Rabobanks' private sector loan portfolio in 2016. Obvion also sold part of a portfolio of Dutch residential mortgages and securitised €1 billion of its mortgage portfolio. In this transaction the most junior tranches were also sold to investors, resulting in off-balance sheet treatment. At real estate financier FGH Bank, the commercial real estate portfolio was further reduced and the sale of the real estate financing activities of RNHB contributed to a decrease of the loan portfolio. The loan portfolio of WRR increased, due to several factors including growth in the rural banking portfolio and changes in foreign exchange rates. At Rabobank's leasing subsidiary DLL, the loan portfolio increased – excluding the sale of Athlon - on the back of better economic conditions, and foreign exchange fluctuations. The volume of the private sector loan portfolio at year-end 2015 was restated and increased by €8.3 billion as a result of a change in accounting principles related to the netting of cash pools. More information can be found in the consolidated financial statements 2016 in the section on other changes in accounting principles and presentation. The loan portfolio at Rabobank Group level decreased in 2016 by €9.3 billion, including the effects of the change in accounting policies.

Excluding the restatement, loans and advances to customers decreased by €4.9 billion, to €452.8 billion at 31 December 2016 from €457.7 billion at 31 December 2015. The private sector loan portfolio decreased by €1.6 billion to €424.6 billion at 31 December 2016 from €426.2 billion at 31 December 2015. Loans to private individuals, primarily for mortgage finance, were down €6.6 billion to €201.2 billion at 31 December 2016. Residential mortgage loans are granted by local Rabobanks and by Obvion. These loans

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are secured on underlying properties and have maturities up to 30 years. Loans to the trade, industry and services sector decreased by €6.4 billion to €121.3 billion at 31 December 2016. Lending to the food and agri sector increased by €3.6 billion to €102.0 billion at 31 December 2016.

The following table shows a breakdown of Rabobank Group's total lending outstanding to the private sector at 31 December 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, by category of borrower:

As at 31 December						
<i>(in billions of euro and as percentage of total private sector lending)</i>	2016		2015 (restated)		2014 (restated)	
Private individuals.....	201.2	47%	207.8 ⁽¹⁾	48%	210.8	49%
Trade, industry and services.....	121.3	29%	127.7 ⁽²⁾	29%	127.3	30%
Food and agri.....	102.0	24%	98.4 ⁽³⁾	23%	92.3	21%
Total private sector lending	424.6	100%	433.9⁽⁴⁾	100%	430.4	100%

Note(s):

- (1) Comparative figure 'Private individuals' for the year ended 31 December 2015 was restated from €207.9 billion to €207.8 billion.
- (2) Comparative figure 'Trade, industry and services' for the year ended 31 December 2015 was restated from €120.5 billion to €127.7 billion.
- (3) Comparative figure 'Food and agri' for the year ended 31 December 2015 was restated from €97.8 billion to €98.4 billion.
- (4) Comparative figure 'Total private sector lending' for the year ended 31 December 2015 was restated from €426.2 billion to €433.9 billion.

The maturities of loans granted by Rabobank Group vary from overdraft facilities to 30-year term loans.

The following table provides a breakdown of the remaining maturity of Rabobank Group's total loans and advances to customers (public and private sector) and professional securities transactions at 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015. These amounts are non-restated for the netting of cash pooling arrangements and correspond to the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016:

As at 31 December				
<i>(in millions of euro and as percentage of total loans and advances to customers)</i>	2016		2015 (restated)	
Less than 1 year.....	103,206	22%	116,849 ⁽¹⁾	25%
More than 1 year.....	349,601	78%	349,144 ⁽²⁾	75%
Total loans and advances to customers.....	452,807	100%	465,993⁽³⁾	100%

Note(s):

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- (1) Comparative figure 'Less than 1 year' for the year ended 31 December 2015 was restated from €109,363 million to €116,849 million.
- (2) Comparative figure 'Trade, industry and services' for the year ended 31 December 2015 was restated from €349,255 million to €349,144 million.
- (3) Comparative figure 'Food and agri' for the year ended 31 December 2015 was restated from €458,618 million to €465,993 million.

Funding*

As was the case for the private sector loan portfolio, the amounts due to Rabobank customers at year-end 2015 were restated and increased by €8.3 billion as a result of a change in accounting principles related to the netting of cash pools. Total amounts due to customers increased by €1.8 billion to €347.7 billion at 31 December 2016, including the effect of the change in accounting policies. The balance held in savings deposits increased by €1.7 billion to €142.2 billion, an increase of 1 per cent. Other amounts due to customers (including current accounts, repurchase agreements and time deposits) increased by €8.4 billion to €205.5 billion at 31 December 2016. At 31 December 2016, debt securities in issue (including certificates of deposit, commercial paper and bonds) totalled €159.3 billion compared to €175.0 billion at 31 December 2015. Savings deposits (except fixed-time deposits, from 1 month to 20 years) generally bear interest at rates that Rabobank can unilaterally change.

The following table shows Rabobank Group's sources of funding by source at 31 December 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014:

<i>(in millions of euro)</i>	As at 31 December		
	2016	2015 (restated)	2014 (restated)
Current accounts.....	76,757	77,966 ⁽¹⁾	56,255
Deposits with agreed maturity.....	82,909	96,363	96,572
Deposits redeemable at notice	175,943	162,083	162,857
Repurchase agreements.....	212	488	2,025
Other due to customers	34	607	8,579
Debt securities in issue.....	159,342	174,991	189,060
Financial liabilities designated at fair value.....	16,520	16,991	19,744
Total	511,717	529,489	535,092

Note(s):

- (1) Comparative figure 'Current accounts' for the year ended 31 December 2015 was restated from €69,675 million to €77,966 million.

Rabobank Group also receives funds from the inter-bank and institutional markets. Rabobank Group's total due to other banks was €22.0 billion at 31 December 2016, a 16 per cent. increase from €19.0 billion at 31 December 2015.

Other Financial Assets

Other financial assets comprise debt securities and other assets. Other financial assets are subdivided into the following categories:

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- Financial assets held for trading;
- Other financial assets at fair value through profit or loss; and
- Available-for-sale financial assets.
- The tables below show Rabobank Group's financial assets in the years indicated.

Other financial assets as at 31 December 2016

<i>(in millions of euro)</i>	Financial assets held for trading	Financial assets designated at fair value	Available-for-sale financial assets	Total
Purchased loans	272	854	0	1,126
Short-term government securities	0	0	1,602	1,602
Government bonds.....	603	0	27,010	27,613
Other debt securities	1,123	32	5,133	6,288
Total debt securities	1,998	886	33,745	36,629
Venture capital	0	314	0	314
Other equity instruments	587	121	835	1,543
Total other assets	587	435	835	1,857
Total	2,585	1,321	34,580	38,486
Category 1 ⁽¹⁾	2,011	48	29,693	31,752
Category 2 ⁽²⁾	485	759	4,347	5,591
Category 3 ⁽³⁾	89	514	540	1,143

Other financial assets as at 31 December 2015

<i>(in millions of euro)</i>	Financial assets held for trading	Financial assets designated at fair value	Available-for-sale financial assets	Total
Purchased loans	520	1,006	0	1,526
Short-term government securities	19	0	1,191	1,210
Government bonds.....	1,073	0	30,053	31,126
Other debt securities	1,637	791	5,594	8,022
Total debt securities	3,249	1,797	36,838	41,884
Venture capital	0	270	0	270
Other equity instruments	223	129	935	1,287
Total other assets	223	399	935	1,557
Total	3,472	2,196	37,773	43,441
Category 1 ⁽¹⁾	2,385	24	33,068	35,447
Category 2 ⁽²⁾	961	1,187	4,111	6,259
Category 3 ⁽³⁾	126	985	594	1,705

Other financial assets as at 31 December 2014

<i>(in millions of euro)</i>	Financial assets held for trading	Financial assets designated at fair value	Available-for- sale financial assets	Total
Purchased loans	712	1,090	0	1,802
Short-term government securities	123	0	2,297	2,420
Government bonds.....	950	12	31,456	32,418
Other debt securities	2,117	2,494	4,740	9,351
Total debt securities	<u>3,902</u>	<u>3,596</u>	<u>38,493</u>	<u>45,991</u>
Venture capital	0	274	0	274
Other equity instruments	377	455	1,277	2,109
Total other assets	<u>377</u>	<u>729</u>	<u>1,277</u>	<u>2,383</u>
Total	<u>4,279</u>	<u>4,325</u>	<u>39,770</u>	<u>48,374</u>
Category 1 ⁽¹⁾	3,059	318	36,974	40,351
Category 2 ⁽²⁾	1,091	2,274	1,805	5,170
Category 3 ⁽³⁾	129	1,733	991	2,853

Notes:

- (1) Category 1: quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- (2) Category 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in category 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices);
- (3) Category 3: inputs for the asset or liability not based on observable market data.

Credit-related Commitments*

Credit granting liabilities represent the unused portions of funds authorised for the granting of credit in the form of loans, guarantees, letters of credit and other lending-related financial instruments. Rabobank's credit risk exposure from credit granting liabilities consists of potential losses amounting to the unused portion of the authorised funds. The total expected loss is lower than the total of unused funds, however, because credit granting liabilities are subject to the clients in question continuing to meet specific standards of creditworthiness. Guarantees represent irrevocable undertakings that, provided certain conditions are met, Rabobank will make payments on behalf of clients if they are unable to meet their financial obligations to third parties. Rabobank also accepts credit granting liabilities in the form of credit facilities made available to ensure that clients' liquidity requirements can be met, but which have not yet been drawn upon.

As at 31 December

<i>(in millions of euro)</i>	2016	2015 (restated)	2014 (restated)
Financial guarantees	11,595	10,402	11,826
Letters of credit	6,276	4,980	5,392
Loan commitments	44,889	46,674 ⁽¹⁾	36,429
Credit related off balance sheet commitments	<u>62,760</u>	<u>62,056⁽²⁾</u>	<u>53,647</u>

As at 31 December

<i>(in millions of euro)</i>	2016	2015 (restated)	2014 (restated)
Revocable credit facilities	49,931	55,418 ⁽³⁾	51,327
Total credit related commitments	112,691	117,474	104,974

Note(s):

- (1) Comparative figure 'Loan commitments' for the year ended 31 December 2015 was restated from €46,903 million to €46,674 million.
- (2) Comparative figure 'Credit related off balance sheet commitments' for the year ended 31 December 2015 was restated from €62,285 million to €62,056 million.
- (3) Comparative figure 'Revocable credit facilities' for the year ended 31 December 2015 was restated from €55,189 million to €55,418 million.

Investments and Divestments

The most significant acquisitions and divestments during the period covered by this discussion up to the date of this Base Prospectus are the following:

- (i) An agreement was reached in December 2013 regarding the sale of the 98.5 per cent. share interest in the Polish based Bank BGZ to BNP Paribas Group for an amount of 4 billion Polish Zloty (approximately €1 billion). The sale was completed on 23 September 2014.
- (ii) On 30 June 2016, DLL signed a sale and purchase agreement with the intention to sell Athlon Car Lease to Daimler Financial Services. After announcing in July 2016 its intention to sell its mobility solutions entity, Athlon Car Lease International B.V. (including all subsidiaries), the sale to Daimler Financial Services, a division of Daimler AG, was completed on 1 December 2016. On 1 December 2016, DLL confirmed the sale of Athlon Car Lease to Daimler Financial Services. The sale transaction recently received final approvals and consents from the necessary regulatory authorities.
- (iii) In September 2016, FGH Bank entered into an agreement to sell the real estate financing activities of RNHB with a loan portfolio of approximately €1.7 billion. This transaction was completed in December 2016.

Capital Adequacy

Rabobank wishes to have an adequate solvency position, which it manages based on a number of ratios. The principal ratios are the CET1 Ratio, the Tier 1 ratio, the total capital ratio and the equity capital ratio. Rabobank's internal targets exceed the regulators' minimum requirements as it anticipates market expectations and developments in laws and regulations. Rabobank seeks to stand out from other financial institutions, managing its solvency position based on policy documents. The Risk Management Committee and the Asset and Liability Committee, the Executive Board and the Supervisory Board periodically discuss the solvency position and the targets to be used.

Rabobank must comply with a number of minimum solvency positions stipulated under the law. The solvency position is determined based on ratios. These ratios compare Rabobank's total capital and Common Equity Tier 1 Capital with the total amount of the risk-weighted assets. The minimum required percentages under the CRD IV are 8 per cent. and 4.5 per cent. of the risk-weighted assets, respectively.

The determination of the risk-weighted assets is based on separate methods for credit risk, operational risk and market risk. The risk-weighted assets are determined for credit risk purposes in many different ways. For most assets the risk weight is determined with reference to internal ratings and a

number of characteristics specific to the asset concerned. For off-balance sheet items the balance sheet equivalent is calculated first, on the basis of internal conversion factors. The resulting equivalent amounts are then also assigned risk-weightings. An Advanced Measurement Approach Model is used to determine the amount with respect to the risk-weighted assets for operational risk. With the market risk approach, the general market risk is hedged, as well as the risk of open positions in foreign currencies, debt and equity instruments, as well as commodities.

The CET1 Ratio, the Tier 1 ratio and the total capital ratio are the most common ratios used to measure solvency. The CET1 Ratio expresses the relationship between Common Equity Tier 1 Capital and total risk-weighted assets. At 31 December 2016, Rabobank Group's CET1 Ratio stood at 14.0 per cent. (year-end 2015; 13.5 per cent.).

Risk-weighted assets were down €1.9 billion to €211.2 billion at 31 December 2016 compared to €213.1 billion at 31 December 2015. Common Equity Tier 1 Capital increased by €0.8 billion to €29.6 billion at 31 December 2016 compared to €28.8 billion at 31 December 2015. See "Regulation of Rabobank Group" for further discussion of the Basel standards.

The Tier 1 ratio expresses the relationship between Tier 1 capital and total risk-weighted assets. As at 31 December 2016, Rabobank Group's Tier 1 ratio stood at 17.6 per cent. (year-end 2015: 16.4 per cent.). The minimum requirement set by external supervisors under the CRD IV is 6.5 per cent.

The total capital ratio is calculated by dividing the total of Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital by the total of risk-weighted assets. At 31 December 2016, the total capital ratio stood at 25.0 per cent. (year-end 2015: 23.2 per cent.). The issuance of \$1.5 billion Tier 2 notes in July 2016 adds 0.6 per cent. points to the total capital ratio on a pro forma basis. This exceeds the current minimum requirement set by the external supervisors of 8.0 per cent.

The following table sets forth the development in capital and solvency ratios of Rabobank Group at 31 December 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014:

Development in capital and solvency ratios

	As at 31 December		
<i>(in millions of euros, except percentages)</i>	2016	2015	2014
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital	29,618	28,754	28,714
CET1 Ratio	14.0%	13.5%	13.6%
Fully Loaded CET1 Ratio*	13.5%	12.0%	11.8%
Tier 1 capital	37,079	35,052	33,874
Tier 1 ratio	17.6%	16.4%	16.0%
Qualifying capital	52,873	49,455	45,139
Total capital ratio	25.0%	23.2%	21.3%

Cash flow

The following table sets forth Rabobank Group's cash flow for the years ended 31 December 2016, 2015 and 2014.

Year ended 31 December

<i>(in millions of euro)</i>	2016	2015 (restated)	2014
Net cash flow from operating activities	21,243	18,060 ⁽¹⁾	(13,463)
Net cash flow from investing activities	(203)	(1,693) ⁽²⁾	9,505
Net cash flow from financing activities	(773)	3,131	1,365
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	20,267	19,498	(2,593)
Cash and cash equivalents at 1 January	64,943	43,409	43,039
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	20,267	19,498	(2,593)
Foreign exchange differences on cash and cash equivalents	(805)	2,036	2,963
Cash and cash equivalent	84,405	64,943	43,409

(1) Comparative figure 'Net cash flow from operating activities' for the year ended 31 December 2015 was restated from €15,848 million to €18,060 million.

(2) Comparative figure 'Net cash flow from investing activities' for the year ended 31 December 2015 was restated from €519 million to minus €1,693 million.

Net cash flow from operating activities was €21,243 million year ended 31 December 2016 compared to €18,060 million year ended 31 December 2015, mainly due to a net change in assets and liabilities relating to operating activities.

Net cash flow from investing activities was minus €203 million in the year ended 31 December 2016 compared to minus €1,693 million year ended 31 December 2015, mainly due to sales in the available-for-sale financial assets.

Net cash flow from financing activities was minus €773 million in the year ended 31 December 2016 compared to €3,131 million year ended 31 December 2015, mainly due to the issue of capital securities minus payments on equity instruments.

Working capital

In the opinion of Rabobank Group, its working capital is sufficient for its present requirements, that is for at least 12 months following the date of this Base Prospectus. Rabobank Group currently complies with the applicable own funds and liquidity requirements as set out in the CRD IV Directive as implemented in the FMSA and CRR.

Selected Statistical Information*

The following section discusses selected statistical information regarding Rabobank Group's operations. Unless otherwise indicated, average balances are calculated based on monthly balances and geographic data are based on the domicile of the customer. See "Results of operations" for an analysis of fluctuations in Rabobank Group's results between periods.

Return on equity and assets

<i>(in percentages)</i>	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Return on assets (in percentages) ⁽¹⁾	0.30	0.32	0.27	0.29	0.27
Net profit (in millions of euro)	2,024	2,214	1,842	2,007	2,058
Total average assets (month-end balances in billions of euro)	679.1	686.1	674.8	705.2	757.8

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(in percentages)	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Return on equity (in percentages) ⁽²⁾	4.96	5.42	4.69	4.88	4.58
Net profit (in millions of euro)	2,024	2,214	1,842	2,007	2,058
<i>Total average equity (quarter-end balance in billions of euro)</i>	40.8	40.9	39.3	41.2	45.0
Equity to assets ratio (in percentages) ⁽³⁾	6.01	5.95	5.80	5.82	5.96
Total average equity (quarter-end balances in billions of euro)	40.8	40.9	39.3	41.2	45.0
Total average assets (quarter-end balances in billions of euro)	679.1	686.6	677.1	709.2	753.9

Notes:

- (1) The return on assets states net profit as a percentage of total average assets, based on month-end balances.
- (2) The return on equity is a profitability ratio which states net profit as a percentage of average equity, based on quarter-end balances.
- (3) The equity to assets ratio is a leverage ratio and is calculated by dividing average equity by average total assets, based on quarter-end balances.

The following table presents information relating to payments on Rabobank (Member) Certificates for the year ended 31 December 2016 and for each of the past four years:

<i>(in millions of euro, except percentages)</i>	2016	2015	2014	2013	2012
Outstanding Rabobank (Member) Certificates ⁽¹⁾	5,948	5,949	5,910	6,219	6,587
Payments	387	387	385	309	328
Average yield ⁽²⁾	6.50%	6.51%	6.52%	4.96%	4.98%

Notes:

- (1) Average Outstanding Rabobank (Member) Certificates based on month-end balances.
- (2) Average yield is calculated by dividing payments by the number of outstanding Rabobank Certificates and multiplying the result by two. The result is multiplied by two because the payments represent semi-annual payments.

Loan portfolio

Rabobank Group's loan portfolio consists of loans, overdrafts, assets subject to operating leases, finance lease receivables to governments, corporations and consumers and reverse repurchase agreements. The following table analyses Rabobank Group's loan portfolio by sector at 31 December 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014:

<i>(in billions of euro)</i>	As at 31 December		
	2016*	2015 (restated)	2014 (restated)
Private sector lending	424.6	425.6 ⁽¹⁾	429.7
Loans to government clients	3.3	3.4	2.1

As at 31 December

<i>(in billions of euro)</i>	2016*	2015 (restated)	2014 (restated)
Receivables relating to securities transactions	16.3	19.7 ⁽²⁾	18.3
Hedge accounting	8.6	9.0	11.6
Change in accounting policy	0	8.3	0
Total loans and advances to customers	452.8	466.0	461.8
Loan impairment allowance loans and advances to customers	(7.5)	(8.4)	(9.3)
Reclassified assets	0.4	0.8	1.3
Gross loans and advances to customers	459.9	473.6	469.8

Note(s):

- (1) Comparative figure 'Private sector lending' for the year ended 31 December 2015 was restated from €426.2 billion to €433.9 billion of which €8.3 billion as a result of a change in accounting principles related to the netting of cash pools.
- (2) Comparative figure 'Receivables related to securities transactions' for the year ended 31 December 2015 was restated from €20.2 billion to €19.7 billion.

The following table sets forth a geographic breakdown of Rabobank Group's private sector loan portfolio at 31 December 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014:

As at 31 December

<i>(in millions of euro)</i>	2016*	2015 (restated)	2014 (restated)
The Netherlands	304,723	321,798 ⁽¹⁾	321,429
Other European countries in the EU zone	28,895	27,185 ⁽²⁾	27,312
North America	45,985	42,241 ⁽³⁾	40,198
Latin America	13,680	12,741	11,273
Asia	9,624	9,502 ⁽⁴⁾	9,230
Australia	21,315	20,116	19,948
Other countries	329	344	341
Total private sector lending	424,551	433,927⁽⁵⁾	429,731

Note(s):

- (1) Comparative figure 'The Netherlands' for the year ended 31 December 2015 was restated from €313,895 million to €321,798 million.
- (2) Comparative figure 'Other European countries in the EU zone' for the year ended 31 December 2015 was restated from €27,563 million to €27,185 million.
- (3) Comparative figure 'North America' for the year ended 31 December 2015 was restated from €42,098 million to €42,241 million.
- (4) Comparative figure 'Asia' for the year ended 31 December 2015 was restated from €9,400 million to €9,502 million.
- (5) Comparative figure 'Total private sector lending' for the year ended 31 December 2015 was restated from €426,157 million to €433,927 million.

Risk Elements

Breakdown of assets and liabilities by repayment date

The following table shows Rabobank's assets and liabilities grouped by the period remaining between the reporting date and the contract repayment date. These figures are non-restated for the netting of cash pooling arrangements and correspond with the statement of financial position.

As at 31 December 2016						
<i>Payments due by period (in millions of euro)</i>	On demand	Less than 3 months	3 months to 1 year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Cash and balances at central banks	83,032	1,362	11	0	0	84,405
Loans and advances to banks	4,442	18,882	1,295	556	269	25,444
Financial assets held for trading	1	958	128	818	680	2,585
Financial assets designated at fair value	0	341	89	290	601	1,321
Derivatives	8	4,500	3,033	9,798	25,033	42,372
Loans and advances to customers	20,459	42,397	40,350	92,451	257,150	452,807
Available-for-sale financial assets	43	3,361	3,313	18,456	9,407	34,580
Other assets (excluding employee benefits)	771	4,261	1,536	1,087	216	7,871
Total financial assets	108,756	76,062	49,755	123,456	293,356	651,385
Due to banks	4,442	10,217	2,408	3,892	1,047	22,006
Due to customers	250,255	47,040	13,966	14,013	22,438	347,712
Debt securities in issue	0	33,287	37,817	61,587	26,651	159,342
Derivatives and other trade liabilities	0	6,207	3,646	9,786	29,124	48,763
Other liabilities (excluding employee benefits)	1,102	5,011	1,254	659	91	8,117
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	95	623	2,683	4,032	9,087	16,520
Subordinated liabilities	0	0	0	2,012	14,849	16,861
Total financial liabilities	255,894	102,385	61,774	95,981	103,287	619,321
Net liquidity balance	(147,138)	(26,323)	12,019)	27,475	190,069	32,064

The above breakdown was compiled on the basis of contract information, without taking into account actual movements in items in the statement of financial position. This is taken into account, however, for the day-to-day management of liquidity risk. Customer savings are an example. By contract, they are payable on demand. However, historically this has been a stable source of financing at the long-term disposal of Rabobank. The regulations of the supervisory authority also factor this in. Based on the liquidity criteria of the DNB, Rabobank had a substantial liquidity surplus at 31 December 2016 and throughout 2016. The average liquidity surplus was 30 per cent. of the total liquidity requirement.

The liquidity requirements to meet payments under guarantees and stand-by letters of credit are considerably lower than the size of the liabilities, as Rabobank does not generally expect that third parties to such arrangements will draw funds. The total open position relating to contractual obligations to provide credit does not necessarily represent Rabobank's future cash resource needs, as many of these obligations will lapse or terminate without financing being required. For more information, see note 29 of Rabobank Group's audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 incorporated by reference into this Base Prospectus.

Interest rate sensitivity*

The key indicators used for managing the interest rate risk are the Basis Point Value ("BPV"), the Equity at Risk and the Income at Risk.

The BPV is the absolute loss of economic value of equity after a parallel shift of the yield curve with 1 basis point. In 2016, the BPV was 7.7 million.

Long-term interest rate risk is measured and managed using the Equity at Risk concept. Equity at Risk is the sensitivity of Rabobank Group's economic value of equity to interest rate fluctuations. A 100 basis point overnight upward parallel shock of the curve will result in a 1.4 per cent. drop in economic value of equity (figure at 31 December 2016).

Short-term interest rate risk is monitored using the Income at Risk concept. This is the amount of net interest income that is put at risk on an annual basis, based on certain interest rate scenarios. If interest rates were to gradually decrease 10 basis points over a one-year period, net interest income would decrease by €82 million (figure at 31 December 2016).

Cross-border outstandings*

Cross-border outstandings are defined as loans (including accrued interest), acceptances, interest-earning deposits with other banks, other interest-earning investments and any other monetary assets which are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the office or subsidiary where the extension of credit is booked. To the extent that the material local currency outstandings are not hedged or are not funded by local currency borrowings, such amounts are included in cross-border outstandings.

At 31 December 2016, there were no cross-border outstandings exceeding 1 per cent. of total assets in any country where current conditions give rise to liquidity problems which are expected to have a material impact on the timely repayment of interest or principal.

The following table analyses cross-border outstandings at the end of each of the last three years and as at 31 December 2016, stating the name of the country and the aggregate amount of cross-border outstandings in each foreign country where such outstandings exceeded 1 per cent. of total assets, by type of borrower:

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	Banks	Public authorities	Private sector	Total
As at 31 December 2016				
France	5,940	3,142	1,261	12,355
United Kingdom	7,923	1	9,531	19,910
As at 31 December 2015				
France	6,277	3,441	1,386	11,104
United Kingdom	6,888	7	13,544	20,439
Switzerland	182	9,910	1,969	12,061
United States	1,761	1,388	4,230	7,379
As at 31 December 2014				
France	8,522	3,484	3,343	15,349
United Kingdom	13,641	1	13,245	26,887
Switzerland	382	5,433	1,596	7,411
United States	2,851	1,640	4,411	8,902
As at 31 December 2013				
France	6,622	5,253	5,198	17,073

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	Banks	Public authorities	Private sector	Total
Germany	3,863	4,855	5,709	14,427
United Kingdom	14,218	6,289	10,446	30,953
Poland	96	2,415	7,592	10,103
United States	5,021	23,699	48,710	77,430
Brazil	1,043	615	5,881	7,539
Australia	953	1,898	13,149	16,000

Diversification of loan portfolio*

One of the principal factors influencing the quality of the earnings and the loan portfolio is diversification of loans, e.g. by industry or by region. Rabobank Group uses the North America Industry Classification System (“**NAICS**”) as the leading system to classify industries. NAICS distinguishes a large number of sectors, subsectors and industries.

The following table is based on data according to NAICS and represents the loan portfolio of Rabobank Group loans by main sector at 31 December 2016:

At 31 December 2016

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	On balance	Off balance	Total
Grain and oilseeds	19,540	755	20,295
Animal protein	15,728	187	15,915
Dairy	22,713	100	22,813
Fruit and vegetables	10,628	228	10,856
Farm inputs	10,061	350	10,411
Food retail and food service	4,527	155	4,682
Beverages	3,852	8	3,860
Flowers	1,682	3	1,685
Sugar	2,811	15	2,826
Miscellaneous crop farming	1,194	7	1,201
Other food and agri	9,245	1,214	10,459
Total private sector lending to food and agri	101,981	3,022	105,003
Lessors of real estate	20,670	39	20,709
Finance and insurance (except banks)	12,291	1,715	14,006
Wholesale	12,747	6,325	19,072
Activities related to real estate	5,340	27	5,367
Manufacturing	9,180	902	10,082
Transportation and warehousing	6,729	269	6,998
Construction	5,014	1,176	6,190
Healthcare & social assistance	6,069	36	6,105
Professional, scientific and technical services	10,065	238	10,303

At 31 December 2016

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	On balance	Off balance	Total
Retail (except food and beverages)	4,520	405	4,925
Utilities	2,896	955	3,851
Information and communication	981	6	987
Arts, entertainment and recreation	1,164	16	1,180
Other services	23,670	2,379	26,049
Total private sector lending to trade, industry and services	121,336	14,488	135,824
Private individuals	201,234	204	201,438
Total private sector lending	424,551	17,714	442,265

Apart from loans and advances to banks (€25.4 billion at 31 December 2016 which is 3.8 per cent. of total assets), Rabobank's only significant risk concentration is in the portfolio of loans to private individuals which accounted for 47 per cent. of the private sector loan portfolio at 31 December 2016. This portfolio has a relatively low risk profile as evidenced by the actual losses incurred in previous years. The proportion of the total loan portfolio attributable to the food and agri sector was 24 per cent. at 31 December 2016. The proportion of the total loan portfolio attributable to trade, industry and services was 29 per cent. at 31 December 2016. Loans to trade, industry and services and loans to the food and agri sector are both spread over a wide range of industries in many different countries. None of these shares represents more than 10 per cent. of the total loan portfolio.

Non-performing loans*

Rabobank focuses on non-performing loans. These meet at least one of the following criteria:

- They are material loans in arrears by more than 90 days. The threshold for materiality amounts to €1,000 per facility for retail exposures and expert judgement for other asset classes within Rabobank Group;
- The debtor is assessed as unlikely to pay its credit obligations in full without realisation of collateral, regardless of the existence of any past due amount or the number of days past due.

At 31 December 2016, these loans amounted to €18,530 million (2015: €19,503 million). The loan impairment allowance covered 40.7 per cent. (2015: 43.5 per cent.) of the non-performing loans. Over and above the loan impairment allowance, additional coverage is raised through collateral and other securities. Rabobank applies the one-obligor principle for the corporate portfolio, which means that the exposure to all counterparties belonging to the same group is taken into account. In addition, the full exposure to a client is qualified as impaired, even if adequate coverage is available for part of the exposure in the form of security or collateral. At 31 December 2016, non-performing loans corresponded to 4.4 per cent. (2015: 4.6 per cent.) of the private sector loan portfolio.

The following table provides an analysis of Rabobank Group's non-performing loans by business at 31 December 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014:

At 31 December

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	2016	2015	2014
Domestic retail banking	8,185	9,166	10,492

At 31 December

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	2016	2015	2014
Wholesale banking and international rural and retail banking	6,421	5,644	6,437
Leasing	575	681	576
Real estate	3,350	4,012	3,745
Rabobank Group	18,530	19,503	21,250

Summary of loan loss experience

The following table shows the movements in the allocation of the allowance for loan losses on loans accounted for as loans to customers for 31 December 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014:

At 31 December

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	2016	2015 (restated)	2014
Domestic retail banking	3,963	4,836	4,561
Wholesale banking and international rural and retail banking	2,898	2,816	2,672
Leasing	322	378	455
Real estate	1,175	1,270	842
Other	33	48	51
Balance on 1 January	8,391	9,348	8,581
Domestic retail banking	91	377	1,469
Wholesale banking and international rural and retail banking	307	509 ⁽¹⁾	448
Leasing	145	120	185
Real estate	(73)	91	657
Other	4	(10) ⁽²⁾	3
Loan impairment charges from loans and advances to customers	474	1,087⁽³⁾	2,762
Domestic retail banking	(932)	(1,440)	(1,263)
Wholesale banking and international rural and retail banking	(203)	(478)	(355)
Leasing	(165)	(167)	(268)
Real estate	(240)	(218)	(335)
Other	(7)	(4) ⁽⁴⁾	(6)
Write-down of defaulted loans during the period	(1,547)	(2,307)	(2,227)
Domestic retail banking	125	190	69
Wholesale banking and international rural and retail banking	33	52 ⁽⁵⁾	51

At 31 December

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	2016	2015 (restated)	2014
Leasing	15	(9)	6
Real estate	12	32	106
Other	(15)	(2)	0
Interest and other adjustments	170	263⁽⁶⁾	232
Domestic retail banking	3,246	3,963	4,836
Wholesale banking and international rural and retail banking	3,035	2,899 ⁽⁷⁾	2,816
Leasing	317	322	378
Real estate	874	1,175	1,270
Other	15	32	48
Balance on end of period	7,487	8,391⁽⁸⁾	9,348

Note(s):

- (1) Comparative figure 'Wholesale banking and international rural and retail banking' for the year ended 31 December 2015 was restated from €556 million to €509 million.
- (2) Comparative figure 'Other' for the year ended 31 December 2015 was restated from €48 million to minus €10 million.
- (3) Comparative figure 'Loan impairment charges from loans and advances to customers' for the year ended 31 December 2015 was restated from €1,134 million to €1,087 million.
- (4) Comparative figure 'Other' for the year ended 31 December 2015 was restated from minus €74 million to minus €4 million.
- (5) Comparative figure 'Wholesale banking and international rural and retail banking' for the year ended 31 December 2015 was restated from minus €14 million to €52 million.
- (6) Comparative figure 'Interest and other adjustments' for the year ended 31 December 2015 was restated from minus €197 million to €263 million.
- (7) Comparative figure 'Wholesale banking and international rural and retail banking' for the year ended 31 December 2015 was restated from €2,880 million to €2,899 million.
- (8) Comparative figure 'Balance on end of period' for the year ended 31 December 2015 was restated from €8,372 million to €8,391 million.

Due to customers

The following table presents a breakdown of due to customers at 31 December 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014. Interest rates paid on time deposits and savings deposits reflect market conditions and not all current accounts earn interest.

At 31 December

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	2016	2015 (restated)	2014
Current accounts	76,757	77,966 ⁽¹⁾	56,255
Deposits with agreed maturity	82,909	96,363	96,572
Deposits redeemable at notice	175,943	162,083	162,857
Repurchase agreements	212	488	2,025

At 31 December

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	2016	2015 (restated)	2014
Other due to customers	11,891	8,984	8,579
Total due to customers	347,712	345,884⁽²⁾	326,288

Note(s):

- (1) Comparative figure 'Current accounts' for the year ended 31 December 2015 was restated from €69,675 million to €77,966 million.
- (2) Comparative figure 'Total due to customers' for the year ended 31 December 2015 was restated from €337,593 million to €345,884 million.

Short-term borrowings*

Short-term borrowings are borrowings with an original maturity of one year or less. These are included in Rabobank Group's consolidated statement of financial position within the line item "Debt securities in issue". The following table includes an analysis of the balance of short-term borrowings at 31 December 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014 is provided below.

At 31 December

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	2016	2015	2014
End of period balance	45,796	52,953	55,065
Average balance	54,306	55,087	56,434
Maximum month-end balance	59,422	65,076	59,842

Long-term borrowings*

Long-term borrowings are borrowings with an original maturity of more than one year. These are included in Rabobank Group's consolidated statement of financial position within the line items "Debt securities in issue" and "Other financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss". The following table includes an analysis of the balance of long-term borrowings at 31 December 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014 is provided below.

At 31 December

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	2016	2015	2014
End of period balance	130,066	139,029	153,739
Average balance	136,811	151,383	156,859
Maximum month-end balance	142,230	160,664	160,014

SELECTED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following selected financial data for the year ended 31 December 2014 are derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of Rabobank Group for the year ended 31 December 2015, which have been audited by Ernst & Young Accountants LLP. The following selected financial data for the years ended 31 December 2016 and 2015 are derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of Rabobank Group for the year ended 31 December 2016, which has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V. The financial ratios, excluding the leverage ratio, the fully loaded common equity tier 1 ratio and loan impairment charges in basis points of average lending which are marked with an asterisk (*), are derived from the audited consolidated financial statements of Rabobank Group for the years ended 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015.

The data should be read in conjunction with the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements (and related notes), incorporated by reference herein and “*Important Information — Presentation of Financial and other Information*”, “*Capitalisation and indebtedness of Rabobank Group*” and “*Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*” included in this Base Prospectus. Rabobank Group’s Audited Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the European Union and comply with Part 9 of Book 2 of the DCC.

Pursuant to mandatory audit firm rotation rules in The Netherlands, PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V. has succeeded Ernst & Young Accountants LLP as Rabobank’s independent auditor for financial periods beginning 1 January 2016.

The financial data in the (sub) paragraphs in this chapter marked with an asterisk () has not been directly extracted from the Audited Consolidated Financial Statements but instead is derived from other accounting records of Rabobank.*

Consolidated statement of financial position

	At 31 December		
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	2016	2015 <i>(restated)</i>	2014 <i>(restated)</i>
Assets			
Cash and balances at central banks	84,405	64,943	43,409
Loans and advanced to banks	25,444	32,434	45,962
Financial assets held for trading	2,585	3,472	4,279
Financial assets designated at fair value	1,321	2,196	4,325
Derivatives	42,372	48,113	56,489
Loans and advances to customers	452,807	465,993	461,787
Available-for-sale financial assets	34,580	37,773	39,770
Investments in associates and joint ventures	2,417	3,672	3,807
Goodwill and other intangible assets	1,089	1,493	2,059
Property and equipment	4,590	7,765	7,148
Investment properties	293	381	452
Current tax assets	171	193	211
Deferred tax assets	2,360	2,390	2,501

Selected financial information

At 31 December

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	2016	2015 (restated)	2014 (restated)
Other assets	7,878	7,854	8,560
Non-current assets held for sale	281	155	327
Total assets	662,593	678,827	681,086

At 31 December

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	2016	2015 (restated)	2014 (restated)
Liabilities			
Deposits from banks	22,006	19,038	18,066
Deposits from customers	347,712	345,884	326,288
Debt securities in issue	159,342	174,991	189,060
Financial liabilities held for trading	739	573	1,324
Financial liabilities designated at fair value	16,520	16,991	19,744
Derivatives	48,024	54,556	66,236
Other liabilities	8,174	8,323	8,047
Provisions	1,546	993	794
Current tax liabilities	269	203	255
Deferred tax liabilities	618	575	473
Subordinated liabilities	16,861	15,503	11,928
Total liabilities	622,069	637,630	642,215

At 31 December

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	2016	2015 (restated)	2014 (restated)
Equity			
Reserves and retained earnings	25,821	25,623	24,894
Equity instruments issued by Rabobank			
– Rabobank Certificates	5,948	5,949	5,931
– Capital Securities	7,636	7,826	6,349
	13,584	13,775	12,280
Equity instruments issued by subsidiaries			
– Capital Securities	185	176	181
– Trust Preferred Securities III to VI	409	1,131	1,043
	594	1,307	1,224

Selected financial information

At 31 December

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	2016	2015 (restated)	2014 (restated)
Other non-controlling interests	525	492	473
Total equity	40,524	41,197	38,871
Total equity and liabilities	622,593	678,827	681,086

See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Change in accounting policies and presentation” for a comparison of the figures that were adjusted in the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 compared to the audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2015.

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Income

At 31 December

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	2016	2015	2014 (restated)
Net interest income	8,743	9,139	9,118
Net fee and commission income	1,918	1,892	1,879
Other income	2,144	1,983	1,892
Income	12,805	13,014	12,889
Staff costs	4,521	4,786	5,086
Other administrative expenses	3,635	2,916	2,532
Depreciation	438	443	437
Operating expenses	8,594	8,145	8,055
Impairment losses on goodwill and investments in associates	700	623	32
Loan impairment charges	310	1,033	2,633
Regulatory levies	483	344	488
Operating profit before tax	2,718	2,869	1,681
Income tax	694	655	(161)
Net profit	2,024	2,214	1,842
Of which attributed to Rabobank	749	880	620
Of which attributed to holders of Rabobank Certificates	387	387	385
Of which attributed to Capital Securities issued by Rabobank	762	794	690
Of which attributed to Capital Securities issued by subsidiaries	15	15	15

Selected financial information

At 31 December

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	2016	2015	2014 (restated)
Of which attributed to Trust Preferred Securities III to VI	47	63	74
Of which attributed to non-controlling interests	64	75	58
Net profit for the year	2,024	2,214	1,842

Financial Ratios:

	<i>2016</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2014</i>
Total capital ratio	25.0%	23.2%	21.3%
Tier 1 ratio	17.6%	16.4%	16.0%
CET1 Ratio	14.0%	13.5%	13.6%
Fully Loaded Common Equity Tier 1 ratio*	13.5%	12.0%	11.8%
Equity capital ratio	15.0%	14.7%	14.4%
Leverage ratio*	5.5%	5.1%	4.9%
Loan impairment charges (in basis points of average lending)*	7	24	60

RISK MANAGEMENT

Rabobank Group places a high priority on the management of risk and has extensive procedures in place for systematic risk management. Within Rabobank Group, the risk management policies relating to interest rate risk, market risk and liquidity risk are developed and monitored by the Risk Management Committee Rabobank Group (“**RMC**”) in cooperation with the Risk Management Department. The RMC is responsible for financial and non-financial risk management, establishing risk policy, setting risk measurement standards, broadly determining limits and monitoring developments, and advising the Executive Board on all relevant issues regarding risk management.

The principal risks faced by Rabobank Group are credit risk, country risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, market risk, operational risk (including legal risk) and currency risk. Rabobank has implemented an economic capital framework to determine the amount of capital it should hold on the basis of its risk profile and desired credit rating. Economic capital represents the amount of capital needed to cover for all risks associated with a certain activity. The economic capital framework makes it possible to compare different risk categories with each other because all risks are analysed by using the same methodology. See also “*Risk Factors*”.

Credit risk

Rabobank Group aims to offer continuity in its services. It therefore pursues a prudent credit policy. Once granted, loans are carefully managed so there is a continuous monitoring of credit risk. At 31 December 2016, 47 per cent. of Rabobank Group’s private sector lending consisted of loans to private individuals, mainly residential mortgages, which tend to have a very low risk profile in relative terms. The remaining 53 per cent. was a highly diversified portfolio of loans to business clients in the Netherlands and internationally.

Approval of larger credit applications is decided on by committees. A structure consisting of various committees has been established, with the total exposure including the requested financing determining the applicable committee level. Very large loans are approved by the Central Credit Committee Rabobank (CCCRG), which is chaired by the CRO. The Risk Management Committee Group (RMC Group) establishes Rabobank Group’s credit risk policy and global standards. Rabobank Group entities define and establish their own credit policies within this framework. In this context, the RMC Retail NL is responsible for domestic retail banking and the RMC WRR for wholesale banking and international rural and retail banking. For corporate loans, a key concept in Rabobank Group’s policy for accepting new clients is the “know your customer” principle, meaning that loans are granted only to corporate clients whose management, including their integrity and expertise, is known and considered acceptable by Rabobank Group. In addition, Rabobank Group is familiar with the industry in which a client operates and can assess its clients’ financial performance. Corporate social responsibility implies responsible financing; accordingly, corporate social responsibility guidelines apply to the lending process as well.

With respect to the management of Rabobank Group’s exposure to credit risk, Rabobank’s Credit Department within overall Risk Management play a key role. Credit applications beyond certain limits are subject to a thorough credit analysis by credit officers of Credit. Credit monitors and reports about Rabobank Group’s credit portfolio and develops new methods for quantifying credit risks.

Risk profiling is also undertaken at the portfolio level using internal risk classifications for portfolio modelling. Internal credit ratings are assigned to borrowers by allocating all outstanding loans into various risk categories on a regular basis.

For the vast majority of its credit exposure Rabobank Group uses the Advanced Internal Ratings-Based (“**Advanced IRB**”) approach for credit risk. This is the most risk-sensitive form of the CRD IV Credit Risk approaches. Rabobank Group has professionalised its risk management even further by combining

Basel II compliance activities with the implementation of a best-practice framework for economic capital. The main Basel II parameters as far as credit risk is concerned are Exposure At Default (“**EAD**”), Probability of Default (“**PD**”) and Loss Given Default (“**LGD**”). It is partly on the basis of these parameters that Rabobank Group determines the economic capital and the Risk Adjusted Return On Capital (“**RAROC**”). These CRD IV parameters are an important element of management information. A significant advantage associated with the use of economic capital is a streamlined and efficient approval process. The use of the CRD IV parameters and RAROC support credit analysts and the Credit Committees in making well-considered decisions. Every group entity has established a RAROC target at customer level. Next to credit quality, this is an important factor in taking decisions on specific credit applications.

Rabobank Group believes it has a framework of policies and processes in place that is designed to measure, manage and mitigate credit risks. Rabobank Group’s policy for accepting new clients is characterised by careful assessment of clients and their ability to make repayments on credit granted. Rabobank Group’s objective is to enter into long-term relationships with clients which are beneficial for both the client and Rabobank Group.

EAD is the expected exposure to the client in the event of, and at the time of, a counterparty’s default. At 31 December 2016, the EAD of the total Advanced IRB loan portfolio was €607 billion (2015: €594 billion). This EAD includes the expected future usage of unused credit lines. As part of its approval process Rabobank Group uses the Rabobank Risk Rating system, which indicates the counterparty’s PD over a one-year period. The counterparties have been assigned to one of the 25 rating classes, including four default ratings. These default ratings are assigned if the customer defaults, the form of which varies from payment arrears of 90 days to bankruptcy. The weighted average PD of the total Advanced IRB loan portfolio is 0.99 per cent. (2015: 0.98 per cent.).

The following table shows the impaired loans (i.e. the amount of loans for which an allowance has been taken) of 31 December 2016, 2015 and 2014 per business unit as a percentage of private sector loans:

Impaired loans/private sector lending per business unit

	At 31 December		
<i>(in percentages)</i>	<i>2016</i>	<i>2015</i>	<i>2014</i>
Domestic retail banking	2.5	3.0	3.0
Wholesale banking and international rural and retail banking	5.8	5.4	3.9
Leasing	1.8	2.3	2.3
Real Estate	26.0	22.7	18.8
Rabobank Group	3.9	4.2	3.8

Loan impairment charges

Once a loan has been granted, ongoing credit management takes place as part of which new information, both financial and non-financial, is assessed. Rabobank monitors if the client meets all its obligations and whether it can be expected the client will continue to do so. If this is not the case, credit management is intensified, monitoring becomes more frequent and a closer eye is kept on credit terms. Guidance is provided by a special unit within Rabobank Group, particularly in case of larger and more complex loans granted to businesses whose continuity is at stake. If it is likely that the debtor will be unable

to fulfil its contractual obligations, this is a matter of impairment and an allowance is made which is charged to income.

The following table sets forth Rabobank Group's loan impairment charges for the years ended 31 December 2016, 2015 and 2014 per business unit as a percentage of private sector lending:

Loan impairment charges/average private sector lending per business unit

<i>(in percentages)</i>	Year ended 31 December			
	2016	2015	2014	2013
Domestic retail banking	0.01	0.12	0.48	0.45
Wholesale banking and international rural and retail banking	0.26	0.53	0.44	0.57
Leasing	0.30	0.25	0.43	0.59
Real estate	(0.54)	0.56	3.64	2.78
Rabobank Group	0.07	0.24	0.60	0.59

Country risk

Rabobank Group uses a country limit system to manage transfer risk and collective debtor risk. After careful review, relevant countries are given an internal country risk rating, after which transfer limits and general limits are established.

Transfer limits are determined according to the net transfer risk, which is defined as total loans granted, less loans granted in local currency, less guarantees and other collateral obtained to cover transfer risk, and less a reduced weighting of specific products. The limits are allocated to the offices, which are themselves responsible for the day-to-day monitoring of the loans granted by them and for reporting on this to Risk Management.

At Rabobank Group level, the country risk outstanding, including additional capital requirements for transfer risk, is reported every quarter to the Risk Management Committee and the Country Limit Committee. The calculations of additional capital requirements for transfer risk are made in accordance with internal guidelines and cover all countries where transfer risk is relevant. Special Basel II parameters, specifically EATE (Exposure at Transfer Event), PTE (Probability of Transfer Event) and LGTE (Loss Given Transfer Event), are used to calculate the additional capital requirement for transfer risk. These calculations are made in accordance with internal guidelines and cover all countries where risk is relevant.

At 31 December 2016, the ultimate collective debtor risk for non-OECD countries was €28.4 billion and the net ultimate transfer risk before provisions for non-OECD countries was €17.5 billion, which corresponds to 2.6 per cent. of total assets (2015: 2.3 per cent.). It should be noted that reduced weighting of specific products is no longer included in this transfer risk figure.

Risk in non-OECD countries

in millions of euros

31 December 2016

Regions	Europe	Africa	Latin America	Asia/Pacific	Total	In % of total assets
Ultimate country risk (excluding derivatives)	844	602	11,956	14,964	28,366	4.3%
- of which in local currency exposure	178	7	7,090	3,574	10,848	
<i>Net ultimate country risk before allowance</i>	666	596	4,866	11,390	17,518	2.6%
						In % of total allowance
<i>Total allowance for ultimate country risk</i>	10	—	192	268	471	6.2%

Since concerns about the euro increased, the outstanding country risk, including the sovereign risk for relevant countries, has been reported on a monthly basis. Compared to exposures to Dutch, German and French government bonds, exposures to government bonds issued by other European countries are relatively low.

Interest rate risk

Rabobank Group is exposed to structural interest rate risk in its balance sheet. Interest rate risk can result from, among other things, mismatches in assets and liabilities; for example, mismatches between the periods for which interest rates are fixed on loans and funds entrusted. Rabobank Group uses three indicators for managing, controlling and limiting short- and long-term interest rate risk: Basis Point Value, Income at Risk and Equity at Risk. Based on the Basis Point Value, Income at Risk and Equity at Risk analyses, the Executive Board forms an opinion with regard to the acceptability of losses related to projected interest rate scenarios, and decides upon limits with regard to Rabobank Group's interest rate risk profile.

Rabobank Group's short-term interest rate risk can be quantified by looking at the sensitivity of net interest income (interest income less interest expenses, before tax) for changes in interest rates. This "Income at Risk" figure represents the decline in net interest income for the coming 12 months, due to parallel increases/decreases in interest rates, assuming no management intervention. The Income at Risk calculation also takes account of changes in client savings behaviour in reaction to interest rate movements and changes in the pricing policy of savings products. Historically, the applied interest rate scenarios were based on the assumption that all money and capital market interest rates will show an even and parallel increase/decline by 200 basis points during the first 12 months. However, given the current low interest rate environment and the assumption that interest rates will not fall further sharply if they are already (partially) negative, the 200 basis points down scenario has been replaced by a scenario that envisages interest rates declining by only a smaller number of basis points. At the end of 2015, for euro loans a decline of 2 basis points was assumed. This assumption was the same as at 31 December 2014. As of January 2016, the income at risk methodology was updated to accommodate interest rate scenarios to decrease up to -0.5 per cent., while in 2015 these downward scenarios were floored at 0 per cent. For the EUR and USD interest rates this meant that in 2016 the applied maximum shocks enlarged from -2 to -10 basis points and -20 to -75 basis points respectively. The simulation of the possible net interest income development is based on an internal interest rate risk model. This model includes certain assumptions

regarding the interest rate sensitivity of products with interest rates that are not directly linked to a certain money or capital market rate, such as savings of private customers.

Rabobank Group's long-term interest rate risk is measured and controlled based on the concept of "Equity at Risk", which is the sensitivity of Rabobank Group's economic value of equity to an instant parallel change in interest rates of 100 basis points. The economic value of equity is defined as the present value of the assets less the present value of the liabilities plus the present value of the off-balance sheet items. In the Equity at Risk calculation, client behaviour and the bank's pricing policy are supposed to show no changes, while all market interest rates are assumed to increase by 100 basis points at once. Just as in the Income at Risk calculation, the impact analysis of these scenarios is based on an internal interest rate risk model. In that model, balance sheet items without a contractual maturity, like demand savings deposits and current accounts, are included as a replicating portfolio. Equity at Risk is expressed as a percentage. This percentage represents the deviation from the economic value of equity at the reporting date.

At 31 December 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014, the Income at Risk and Equity at Risk for Rabobank Group were as follows:

	At 31 December		
<i>(in millions of euros, except percentages)</i>	2016	2015	2014
	82	19	15
Income at Risk	decline by 10 basis points)	(decline by 2 basis points)	(decline by 2 basis points)
Equity at Risk	1.4%	2.4%	0.4%

The current low interest rate environment received significant attention during 2016. For a bank in general a low interest rate environment is challenging for profitability. Non-interest bearing liabilities and liabilities with zero or very low interest rates, such as the equity and current account balances, are less profitable in the event of low interest rates. In 2016, the interest rate was in fact negative on the short end of the curve. In addition, a low interest environment is often accompanied by a flattening of the curve resulting in a bank making less profit on the transformation of short-term liabilities into longer term assets. Rabobank's scenario analysis shows that a further interest rate decline and flattening of the curve has negative consequences for interest income in the event of unchanging margins, particularly for retail businesses. The impact of this increases if the situation continues or the curve becomes more negative.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that a bank will not be able to meet all its payment obligations on time, as well as the risk that the bank will not be able to fund increases in assets at a reasonable price.

Responsibility for the day-to-day management of the liquidity position, the raising of professional funding on the money and the capital markets, and the management of the structural position lies within the Treasury department. In keeping with the Basel principles, the policy is aimed at financing long-term loans by means of stable funding, specifically amounts due to customers and long-term funding from the professional markets. Rabobank Group's funding and liquidity risk policy also entails strictly limiting outgoing cash flows at the wholesale banking business, maintaining a large liquidity buffer and raising sufficient long-term funding in the international capital market. The retail banking division is assumed to be largely self-funded using money raised from customers. The division raised more than enough money to fund operations in 2016 given low lending demand, while retail savings increased.

Rabobank has developed several methods to measure and manage liquidity risk, including stress scenarios for calculating the survival period, i.e. the period that the liquidity buffer will hold up under severe

market-specific or idiosyncratic stress. In the most severe stress scenario, it is assumed that Rabobank no longer has access to the capital markets, i.e. no long- or short-term debt can be issued or refinanced. During 2016, Rabobank more than satisfies the minimum survival period of three months in all the internally developed scenarios.

Market risk

Market Risk arises from the risk of losses on trading book positions affected by movements in interest rates, equities, credit spreads, currencies and commodities. The RMC Group is responsible for developing and supervising market risk policies and monitors Rabobank Group's worldwide market risk profile. On a daily basis, the Market Risk Department measures and reports the market risk positions. Market risk is calculated based on internally developed risk models and systems, which are approved and accepted by the DNB. The internal "Value at Risk" model forms a key part of Rabobank's market risk framework. Value at Risk describes the maximum possible loss that Rabobank Group can suffer within a defined holding period, based on historical market price changes and a given certain confidence interval. Value at Risk within Rabobank Group is based on actual historical market circumstances. To measure the potential impact of strong adverse market price movements not captured by Value at Risk, stress tests are applied. These "event risk scenarios" measure the effect of sharp and sudden changes in market prices. Historical and hypothetical scenarios are complemented with specific sensitivity scenarios in order to measure effects of adverse market prices movements on trading book positions. In addition, interest rate delta is monitored and indicates how the value of trading positions change if the relevant yield curve shows a parallel increase of one basis point. Interest rate delta, Value at Risk and event risk are tied to limits that are set by the Executive Board on an annual basis.

For the year ended 31 December 2016, the Value at Risk, based on a one-day holding period and 97.5 per cent. confidence level, fluctuated between €3.5 million (2015: €2.5 million) and €6.9 million (2015: €8.7 million), with an average of €4.4 million (2015: €4.8 million). VaR has moved little during 2016 with some fluctuations being driven by client related deals and volatility in financial markets. The Value at Risk remained well within the internal VaR limit throughout 2016. On 31 December 2016, the worst case, potential, loss from the event risk scenarios was €105.2 million (2015: € 107.7 million), well within the internal Event Risk limit. It fluctuated between €103.0 million (2015: € 98.5 million) and € 159.0 million (2015: €131.9 million), with an average of €125.0 million (2015: €113.0 million).

Value at Risk models have certain limitations; they are more reliable during normal market conditions, and historical data may fail to predict the future. Therefore, Value at Risk results cannot guarantee that actual risk will follow the statistical estimate. The performance of the Value at Risk models is regularly reviewed by means of back testing. These back testing results are reported both internally, as well as to the regulator. In addition to Value at Risk, other risk indicators are also used for market risk management. Some of them are generated by using statistical models. All these indicators assist the Market Risk Department, as well as the RMC Group, in evaluating Rabobank's trading book positions.

Operational risk

Operational risk is the risk of direct or indirect losses arising from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems or from external events. Possible legal and reputational impacts are included while assessing and managing operational risks. Rabobank Group has a group-wide operational risk policy and it applies the Advanced Measurement Approach to its operational risk framework. The group-wide operational risk policy is based upon the principle that the primary responsibility for managing operational risks lies with Rabobank Group entities and should be part and parcel of the strategic and day-to-day decision-making process. The objective of operational risk management is to identify, measure, mitigate and monitor operational risk. The management of each Rabobank Group entity is responsible for implementing policies and procedures to manage their specific operational risks in line with the Global

Policy on Operational Risk. Risk Management – Operational Risk (“**RM-OpRisk**”) offers overview, support tools, expertise and challenge to Rabobank Group entities and provides transparency in Rabobank Group to senior management. Examples of the instruments made available to facilitate operational risk management within each Rabobank Group entity include risk identification, assessment and scenario analysis. All entities record operational incidents and report them on a quarterly basis to the RM Operational Risk which are, in turn, used for both operational risk management and measurement.

Legal risk

Rabobank Group is subject to a comprehensive range of legal obligations in all countries in which it operates. As a result, Rabobank Group is exposed to many forms of legal risk, which may arise in a number of ways. Rabobank Group faces risk where legal proceedings, whether private litigation or regulatory enforcement actions are brought against it. The outcome of such proceedings is inherently uncertain and could result in financial loss and reputational damage. Defending or responding to such proceedings can be expensive and time-consuming and there is no guarantee that all costs incurred will be recovered even if Rabobank Group is successful.

Currency risk

Currency risk is the risk that the bank’s financial result and/or economic value could be negatively affected by changes in exchange rates. The bank distinguishes two types of non-trading currency risks: (i) Currency risk in the banking books and (ii) Foreign Exchange (FX) translation risk.

Currency risk in the banking books

Currency risk in the banking books is the risk where currency cash flow commitments and receivables in the banking books are unhedged. As a result, it could have an adverse impact on the financial results and/or financial position of Rabobank Group, due to movements in exchange rates. FX risk in banking books is fully hedged.

FX Translation risk

Translation risk is an FX risk component that results from accounting rules and regulations and arises in the preparation of the bank’s consolidated financial statements, in which all (non-trading) items in foreign currencies have to be converted into the group reporting currency. This means that the financial figures could be affected by fluctuations in exchange rates.

Translation risk arises at Rabobank Group in two different ways:

1. Investments in consolidated group entities where the functional currency of the operation differs from the functional currency of the entity holding the investment. This type of risk reveals by translating the value of an operation to Euros;
2. The impact of currency fluctuation on solvency ratios at group level.

FX Translation risk and currency risk in the Banking books are covered by the Foreign Exchange Risk Policy Rabobank Group. The policy is designed in order to protect Rabobank Group CET1 Ratio against the effects of exchange rate movements.

Unhedged translation risks are measured within the internal Pillar II framework.

GOVERNANCE OF RABOBANK GROUP

Members of Supervisory Board and Executive Board

Supervisory Board of Rabobank

The following persons, all of whom are resident in the Netherlands, are appointed as members of the Supervisory Board:

Name	Born	Year Appointed	Term Expires	Nationality
Ron (R.) Teerlink, Chairman	1961	2013	2017	Dutch
Marjan (M.) Trompetter, Vice Chairman	1963	2015	2019	Dutch
Irene (I.P.) Asscher-Vonk	1944	2009	2017	Dutch
Leo (L.N.) Degle	1948	2012	2020	German
Petri (P.H.M.) Hofsté	1961	2016	2020	Dutch
Arian (A.A.J.M.) Kamp	1963	2014	2018	Dutch
Leo (S.L.J.) Graafsma	1949	2010	2018	Dutch
Jan (J.) Nooitgedagt	1953	2016	2020	Dutch
Pascal (P.H.J.M.) Visée	1961	2016	2020	Dutch

Mr. R. Teerlink (Ron)

<i>Date of birth</i>	28 January 1961
<i>Profession</i>	Independent Management Consultant (until 14 September 2016)
<i>Main position</i>	Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Rabobank
<i>Nationality</i>	Dutch
<i>Auxiliary positions</i>	– Member of the Supervisory Board of Takeaway.com
<i>Date of first appointment to the Supervisory Board</i>	September 2013
<i>Current term of appointment to the Supervisory Board</i>	September 2013 – June 2017

Mrs. M. Trompetter (Marjan)

<i>Date of birth</i>	1 November 1963
<i>Profession</i>	– Supervisory Director – Self-employed Management Consultant
<i>Main position</i>	Supervisory Director
<i>Nationality</i>	Dutch
<i>Auxiliary positions</i>	<u>Supervisory Directorships:</u> – Vice chairman of the Supervisory Board of Rabobank

Governance of Rabobank Group

- Member of Supervisory Board of Friesland Mental Health Care Association
- Member of Supervisory Board of Rijnstate Hospital, Arnhem
- Member of Supervisory Board of Salvation Army Foundation for Welfare and Health Care Services

Other auxiliary position:

- Chairman of the Board of the Dutch Cancer Society, Elburg Division

Date of first appointment to the Supervisory Board

September 2015

Current term of appointment to the Supervisory Board

September 2015 - September 2019

Mrs. I.P. Asscher-Vonk (Irene)

Date of birth

5 September 1944

Profession

Professional supervisory director

Main position

None

Nationality

Dutch

Auxiliary positions

Supervisory Directorships:

- Member of the Supervisory Board of Rabobank
- Member of the Supervisory Board of KLM
- Member of the Supervisory Board of Arriva Nederland
- Member of the Supervisory Board of Philip Morris Holland

Other auxiliary positions:

- Chair of the National Arbitration Board for Schools (*Landelijke Geschillencommissie Scholen*)
- Chair of The Dutch Museum Association (*Museumvereniging*)
- Chair of the Arbitration Board for the Collective Labor Agreement in Sport (*Geschillencommissie Sport CAO*)

Date of first appointment to the Supervisory Board

June 2009

Current term of appointment to the Supervisory Board

June 2013 - June 2017

Mr. L.N. Degle (Leo)

Date of birth

15 August 1948

Profession

Professional director/supervisory director

Main position

None

Nationality

German

Auxiliary positions

Supervisory Directorships:

- Member of the Supervisory Board of Rabobank
- Member of the Supervisory Board of Berlage B.V.
- Member of the Supervisory Board of Ten Kate B.V.
- Member of the Supervisory Board of Egeria Investments B.V.

Date of first appointment to the Supervisory Board

September 2012

Current term of appointment to the Supervisory Board

September 2016 - September 2020

Ms. P.H.M. Hofsté (Petri)

Appointment is conditional upon approval by external supervisors

Date of birth

6 April 1961

Profession

Supervisory Director

Main position

None

Nationality

Dutch

Auxiliary positions

Supervisory Directorships:

- Member of the Supervisory Board of Rabobank
- Member of the Supervisory Board and Audit Committee of Fugro N.V.
- Member of the Supervisory Board and Audit Committee of Achmea B.V.
- Member of the Supervisory Board of Achmea's Pensions en Life Insurance business
- Chair of the Supervisory Board of Achmea Bank N.V.
- Member of the Supervisory Board of Achmea Investment Management
- Member of the Supervisory Board and Chair of the Audit Committee of Kasbank N.V.
- Member of the Supervisory Board and Audit Committee of BNG Bank

Other auxiliary positions:

- Member of the Advisory Board of Amsterdam Institute of Finance
- Member of the Advisory Committee of the Vrije Universiteit's accounting & control master science education
- Member of the program council of the NBA-VRC
- Member of the board and Chair of the Audit Committee of Nyenrode Foundation

- Member of the board and treasurer of 'Vereniging Hendrick de Keyser'

Date of first appointment to the Supervisory Board

December 2016

Current term of appointment to the Supervisory Board

December 2016 - December 2020

Mr. A.A.J.M. Kamp (Arian)

Date of birth

12 June 1963

Profession

Entrepreneur, owner of a cattle farm

Main position

Cattle farmer and professional supervisory director

Nationality

Dutch

Auxiliary positions

Supervisory Directorships:

- Member of the Supervisory Board of Rabobank
- Vice-chairman of the Supervisory Board Koninklijke Coöperatie Agrifirm UA
- Member of the Board of Stichting Beheer Flynth

Date of first appointment to the Supervisory Board

December 2014

Current term of appointment to the Supervisory Board

December 2014 – December 2018

Mr. S.L.J. Graafsma (Leo)

Date of birth

29 March 1949

Former profession

Public accountant/partner of audit, tax and advisory firm KPMG

Main position

– Member of the Supervisory Board of Rabobank

Nationality

Dutch

Auxiliary positions

– Member of the "Accountantskamer" (disciplinary court for accountants)

Date of first appointment to the Supervisory Board

September 2010

Current term of appointment to the Supervisory Board

September 2014 - June 2018

Mr. J. Nooitgedagt (Jan)

Date of birth

17 July 1953

Profession

Professional Supervisory Director

Main position

None

Nationality

Dutch

Auxiliary positions

Supervisory Directorships:

Governance of Rabobank Group

- Member of the Supervisory Board Rabobank
- Vice chairman of the Supervisory Board Telegraaf Media Group
- Vice chairman of the Supervisory Board BNG Bank
- Member of the Supervisory Board Robeco

Other auxiliary positions:

Chairman of the Nyenrode Foundation

- Chairman of the VEEO (Association of listed companies in the Netherlands)
- Chairman of the Foundation Shares Administration Office KAS Bank
- Member of the Commission Financial Reporting and Accountancy, Authority Financial Markets (AFM)
- Member of the Audit Committee Ministry of Security and Justice
- Member of the Governance, Risk & Compliance Committee and Member Ethics Committee for Accountants in Business, Dutch Institute of Chartered Accountants (NBA)
- Member of the Fiep Westerdorp Foundation

Date of first appointment to the Supervisory Board

September 2016

Current term of appointment to the Supervisory Board

September 2016 - September 2020

Mr. P.H.J.M. Visée (Pascal)

Date of birth

11 July 1961

Profession

Professional Supervisory Director and independent advisor

Main position

None

Nationality

Dutch

Auxiliary positions

Supervisory Directorships:

- Member of the Supervisory Board Rabobank
- Member of the Supervisory Board of Mediq B.V.
- Member of the Supervisory Board of PLUS Retail B.V.

Other auxiliary positions:

- Member of the Supervisory Council Erasmus University
- Chairman of the VEEO (Association of listed companies in the Netherlands)
- Board Member of Albron Foundation
- Senior advisor (external) of McKinsey Company Inc.
- Senior advisor (external) of Genpact Inc.
- Chair of the Supervisory Council 'Stedelijk Museum Schiedam'

	– Board Member of Prins Claus Fund
<i>Date of first appointment to the Supervisory Board</i>	December 2016
<i>Current term of appointment to the Supervisory Board</i>	December 2016 - December 2020

Executive Board of Rabobank

The following persons, all of whom are resident in the Netherlands, are appointed as members of the Executive Board of Rabobank:

Name	Born	Year Appointed	Nationality
Wiebe (W.) Draijer, Chairman	1965	2014	Dutch
Bas (B.C.) Brouwers, member	1972	2016	Dutch
Berry (B.J.) Martin, member	1965	2009	Dutch and Brazilian
Ralf (R.J.) Dekker, member	1957	2013	Dutch
Rien (H.) Nagel, member	1963	2013	Dutch
Jan (J.L.) van Nieuwenhuizen, member	1961	2014	Dutch
Petra (P.C.) van Hoeken, member	1961	2016	Dutch

Wiebe (W.) Draijer

Mr. Draijer was appointed as chairman of the Executive Board of Rabobank as of 1 October 2014. From 1 January 2016 until 1 April 2016, Mr. Draijer performed the role of interim CRO. Mr. Draijer served as President of the Social and Economic Council of the Netherlands from 2012 to 2014. Prior to that, he held several positions within management-consulting firm McKinsey & Company and worked as a researcher at Philips Research Laboratories and as a freelance journalist.

- Auxiliary positions*
- Member of the board of the Dutch Banking Association (*Nederlandse Vereniging van Banken*)
 - Member of the supervisory board of Unico Banking Group
 - Member of the Board of the European Association of Cooperative Banks (EACB)
 - Member of the supervisory board of Museum Nemo/National Centre for Science and Technology
 - Member of the supervisory board of the Kröller-Müller Museum
 - Member of the supervisory board of Staatsbosbeheer (national nature conservation)

Bas (B.C.) Brouwers

Mr Brouwers was appointed to the Executive Board as of 1 January 2016. Mr Brouwers started his career at KPMG Audit in 1995. He then held various positions within ING from 1998 until 2008. He was head of Controlling & Risk Management of ING-DiBa AG (Germany) from 2007 until 2008 and CFO of ING-DiBa

AG (Germany) from 2008 until 2013. From 2013 until 2015, Mr Brouwers was CFO of ING Netherlands. At the date of this Base Prospectus, Mr Brouwers holds no auxiliary positions.

Ralf (R.J.) Dekker

Mr Dekker was appointed to the Executive Board as of 1 November 2013. He joined Rabofacet in 1993 as the manager of IT Policy & Consultancy. From 1996 until 1998, he was the director of IT of Rabofacet and from 1998 until 2000, he was the managing Director of Rabofacet. In 2000 he was appointed to the managing board of Rabobank International. In the past he also acted as Chief Operating Officer and member of the Wholesale and Rural & Retail management teams of Rabobank.

Auxiliary position – Member of the supervisory board of Rabohypotheekbank

Berry (B.J.) Marttin

Mr. Marttin was appointed to Rabobank's Executive Board as of 1 July 2009. Within the Executive Board, Mr. Marttin is responsible for international Rural & Retail, Sustainability, Rabobank Development and the Rabobank Foundation. He is co-chairman of the Management Team for WRR. Mr. Marttin joined Rabobank in 1990. From 1990 until 2004 he fulfilled a number of international positions within Rabobank. After several positions in Brazil and Curacao he served as Head of International Corporates in Hong Kong, Head of Risk Management in Indonesia and as Deputy General Manager Rural Banking for Rabobank Australia and New Zealand. From 2004 until 2009 he was Chairman of the board of directors of Rabobank Amsterdam.

Auxiliary positions

- Board Member, Unico Banking Group
- First Vice President of the Executive Team, American Chamber of Commerce
- Chairman of the International Advisory Board, Amsterdam University College
- Member of the Supervisory Board, Wageningen University
- Member of the Supervisory Board of IDH (Initiatief Duurzame Handel/Dutch Sustainable Trade Initiative)
- Member of the Dutch Trade Board
- Chairman of the Supervisory Board of DLL International
- Member of the Supervisory Board of Rabohypotheekbank N.V.
- Member of the Board of Directors Rabobank International Holding B.V.
- Member of the Board of Directors RI Investment Holding B.V.
- Member of the Board of Rabobank Foundation
- Non-executive member of the Board Rabobank Australia Ltd.
- Non-executive member of the Board Rabobank New Zealand Holdings
- Member of the North America Board
- Chairman of the Shareholders Council of Rabo Development
- Member of the Board of Directors of Arise
- Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Obvion N.V.
- Board member Hanss Neumann Stiftung
- 50 per cent. shareholder of Sawah Agropecuaria, Brazil

Rien (H.) Nagel

Mr. Nagel was appointed to Rabobank's Executive Board as of 1 November 2013, where he is responsible for services to retail banking, private banking and businesses in the Netherlands, as well as for the Cooperative and Governance division. Since 1987, Mr. Nagel held several managing positions in local

Rabobanks (including Account Manager Business Banking, Head of Businesses and Managing Director) before becoming director Retail Banking of Rabobank in 2013.

- Auxiliary positions*
- Member of the Supervisory Board, DLL
 - Member of the Supervisory Board, FGH Bank
 - Member of General Management and Board of Directors, VNO-NCW (Confederation of Netherlands Industry and Employers)
 - Board Member, Dutch Banking Association (NVB)
 - Member of the Supervisory Board, Dutch Council for Cooperatives
 - Member of the Supervisory Board, Het Utrechts Landschap
 - Board Member, Utrecht Development Board
 - Member of the Advisory Board, University Centre for Sports Medicine

Jan (J.L.) van Nieuwenhuizen

Mr. Van Nieuwenhuizen was appointed to Rabobank's Executive Board as of March 24, 2014. In the Executive Board Mr. Van Nieuwenhuizen is responsible for Rabobank's Dutch and international Wholesale Banking activities. From 1986 until 2009, Mr. Van Nieuwenhuizen fulfilled several international positions at JP Morgan, Morgan Stanley and NIBC. Since 2009, Mr. Van Nieuwenhuizen has been a member of the Management Team of Rabobank International, currently known as Wholesale, Rural & Retail, responsible for Trade and Commodity Finance, Corporate Finance and Private Equity until his appointment to the Executive Board.

- Auxiliary positions*
- Member of the Supervisory Board of Rabo Vastgoedgroep
 - Chairman of the Supervisory Board of FGH Bank

P.C. Van Hoeken (Petra)

Mrs. Van Hoeken is a member of the Rabobank Executive Board and Chief Risk Officer since 1 April 2016. Mrs. Van Hoeken has over 30 years of experience in the global financial sector. From 1986 until 2008, Mrs. Van Hoeken held several positions of increasing responsibility, at ABN Amro Bank, in Amsterdam, Madrid, Singapore, Frankfurt and New York. She worked both in business as well as in Risk management roles, and Sustainable Development and Public Affairs. After the acquisition of ABN Amro, she held the position of Chief Risk Officer, including regulatory Compliance, of Europe, Middle East and Africa of RBS Group. In late 2011 she joined the Managing Board of NIBC bank as their Chief Risk Officer.

- Auxiliary positions*
- Member of the Supervisory Board and the Audit & Risk Committee of the Nederlandse Waterschapsbank (NWB)

Administrative, management and supervisory bodies — conflicts of interests

The Issuer is not aware of any potential conflicts of interest between the duties to Rabobank and their private interests or other duties of the persons listed above under "Supervisory Board of Rabobank" and "Executive Board of Rabobank".

Administrative, management and supervisory bodies — business address

The business address of the members of Rabobank's Supervisory Board and Executive Board is Croeselaan 18, 3521 CB Utrecht, the Netherlands.

REGULATION OF RABOBANK GROUP

Rabobank is a bank organised under Dutch law. The principal Dutch law on supervision applicable to Rabobank is the FMSA which entered into force on 1 January 2007 and under which Rabobank is supervised by the DNB and the AFM. Further, as of 4 November 2014, the ECB assumed certain supervisory tasks from the DNB and is now the competent authority responsible for supervising Rabobank Group's compliance with prudential requirements. Rabobank and the various Rabobank Group entities are also subject to certain EU legislation, which has a significant impact on the regulation of Rabobank Group's banking, asset management and broker-dealer businesses in the EU, and to the regulation and supervision of local supervisory authorities of the various countries in which Rabobank Group does business.

The overview below consists of a summary of the key applicable regulations and does not purport to be complete.

Basel Standards

The Basel Committee develops international capital adequacy guidelines based on the relationship between a bank's capital and its risks, including, *inter alia*, credit, market, operational, liquidity and counterparty risks.

Credit Risk

To assess their credit risk, banks can choose between the "Standardised Approach", the "Foundation Internal Ratings Based Approach" and the "Advanced Internal Ratings Based Approach". The Standardised Approach is based on standardised risk weights set out in the Basel II capital guidelines and external credit ratings; it is the least complex. The two Internal Ratings Based Approaches allow banks to use internal credit rating systems to assess the adequacy of their capital. The Foundation Internal Ratings Based Approach allows banks to use their own credit rating systems with respect to the "Probability of Default". In addition to this component of credit risk, the Advanced Internal Ratings Based Approach allows banks to use their own credit rating systems with respect to the "Exposure at Default" and the "Loss Given Default". Rabobank is internal ratings based ("IRB") compliant for 97 per cent. of its credit portfolio exposures (this includes a limited exposure on IRB foundation).

In December 2014, the Basel Committee announced its intention to revisit the system of capital floors for internal models for credit risk. The Basel II framework ("**Basel II**") originally introduced a capital floor as part of the transitional arrangements for banks using the Internal Ratings Based Approach for credit risk. The objective of the floor was to ensure capital requirements did not fall below a certain percentage of banks' capital requirements under the previous Basel I framework. In its December 2014 consultation paper entitled "Capital floors: the design of a framework based on standardised approaches", the Basel Committee states that it views the role of a capital floor as an integral component of the capital framework.

Further, on 10 December 2015, the Basel Committee issued a second consultation document entitled 'Revisions to the Standardised Approach for credit risk', which reintroduces the use of external ratings, in a non-mechanistic manner, for exposures to banks and corporates. This consultation document forms part of the Basel Committee's broader review of the capital framework to balance simplicity and risk sensitivity, and to promote comparability by reducing variability in risk-weighted assets across banks and jurisdictions.

This consultation is especially important given the proposed upcoming capital floors which will be based on the standardised approaches. The impact could be significant for internal ratings-based banks like Rabobank as its capital will be 'floored' based on simplistic standardised approaches. A capital floor complements the leverage ratio introduced as part of Basel III. In March 2016, the Basel Committee issued a consultation on setting additional constraints on the use of internal model approaches for credit risk, in

particular through the use of input floors. Together, these measures aim to reinforce the risk-weighted capital framework and promote confidence in the regulatory capital framework. The Basel Committee has conducted a comprehensive quantitative impact study (“**QIS**”) in 2016. All calibrations in the consultative document were preliminary, and are subject to review based on evidence from the QIS, to ensure adequate capitalisation and overall consistency with other components of the capital framework. For further information, see “*Recent Developments*” below.

Prior to finalising the revised standardised approach during 2017, the Basel Committee is expected to evaluate appropriate implementation arrangements, and to provide sufficient time for such implementation, taking into account the range of other reforms that have been, or are due to be, agreed by the Basel Committee. The implementation date has not yet been confirmed. Rabobank expects that the implementation date would not be until 2021 at the earliest, together with a phased-in implementation schedule. See also the recent developments below.

See the risk factor entitled “*Minimum regulatory capital and liquidity requirements*” above.

Market Risk

To assess their market risk, banks can choose between a “Standardised approach” or an alternative methodology based on own internal risk management models. Rabobank has permission from its supervisor to calculate the general and specific exposures using its internal Value-at-Risk (VaR) models.

Operational Risk

To assess their operational risk, banks can also choose between three approaches with different levels of sophistication, the most refined of which is the “Advanced Measurement Approach”. Rabobank Group has chosen the Advanced Measurement Approach.

Basel III Reforms

The Basel III framework, which is implemented in the EU by means of the CRD IV Directive and CRR (see “*European Union Standards – The CRD IV Directive and CRR*” below) sets out rules for higher and better quality capital, better risk coverage, the introduction of a leverage ratio as a backstop to the risk-based requirements, measures to promote the build-up of capital that can be drawn down in periods of stress, and the introduction of two liquidity standards. The Basel III Reforms include increasing the minimum Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (or equivalent) requirement from 2 per cent. of the total risk exposure amount (before the application of regulatory adjustments) to 4.5 per cent. (after the application of stricter regulatory adjustments (which, under CRD IV, are gradually phased in from 1 January 2014 until 1 January 2018)). The total Common Equity Tier 1 Capital requirement has increased from 4 per cent. of the total risk exposure amount to 6 per cent. under CRD IV and the total Common Equity Tier 1 Capital requirement is 8 per cent of the total risk exposure amount under CRD IV. In addition, banks will be required to maintain, in the form of Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (or equivalent), a capital conservation buffer of 2.5 per cent. of the total risk exposure amount to withstand future periods of stress, bringing the total Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (or equivalent) requirements to 7 per cent. If there is excess credit growth in any given country resulting in a system-wide build-up of risk, a countercyclical capital buffer (generally of up to 2.5 per cent. of the total risk exposure amount and also comprised of Common Equity Tier 1 Capital (or other fully loss absorbing capital)) may be applied as an extension of the capital conservation buffer. Furthermore, banks considered to have systemic importance should have loss absorbing capacity beyond these standards.

Capital requirements have been further supplemented by the introduction of a non-risk based leverage ratio of 3 per cent. in order to limit an excessive build-up of leverage on a bank’s balance sheet. During the period from 1 January 2013 to 1 January 2017, the Basel Committee has monitored banks’ leverage data on a semi-annual basis in order to assess whether the proposed design and calibration of a minimum leverage ratio of 3 per cent. is appropriate over a full credit cycle and for different types of business models. This assessment included consideration of whether a wider definition of exposures and

an off-setting adjustment in the calibration would better achieve the objectives of the leverage ratio. The Basel Committee also closely monitored accounting standards and practices to address any differences in national accounting frameworks that are material to the definition and calculation of the leverage ratio. The Dutch government has indicated that Dutch systemically important banks, including Rabobank, should have a leverage ratio of at least 4 per cent. by 2018. As at 31 December 2016, the leverage ratio of Rabobank was 5.5 per cent.¹

In addition, the Basel III Reforms have introduced two international minimum standards intended to promote resilience to potential liquidity disruptions over a 30 day horizon and limit over-reliance on short-term wholesale funding during times of buoyant market liquidity. The first one is referred to as the liquidity coverage ratio (the “**LCR**”) which is being gradually phased in from 1 January 2015. The LCR tests the short-term resilience of a bank’s liquidity risk profile by ensuring that it has sufficiently high-quality liquid assets to survive a significant stress scenario lasting for 30 days. The second one is referred to as a net stable funding ratio (the “**NSFR**”), which will be introduced on 1 January 2018. The NSFR tests resilience over a longer period by requiring banks to hold a minimum amount of stable sources of funding relative to the liquidity profiles of the assets and the potential contingent liquidity needs arising from off-balance sheet commitments.

Recent Developments

The Basel Committee is currently reviewing the whole regulatory capital framework. In the market this overhaul is referred to as ‘Basel 4’ given the significance of the anticipated reforms. The new market risk framework was published in January 2016. The GHOS, which is the oversight body of the Basel Committee, agreed in January 2016 that the Basel Committee would work to address the problem of excessive variability in risk-weighted assets by the end of 2016. However, more time is needed to finalise some work. A meeting of the GHOS, originally planned for early January 2017, has therefore been postponed and it is yet unclear when the committee will complete the programme.

This program is expected to include the following key elements:

- Removal of internal model approaches for certain risks (such as the removal of the Advance Measurement Approach for operational risk).
- Introduction of additional constraints on the use of internal model approaches for credit risk, in particular through the use of input floors. And the revision of the standardised approach for credit risk.
- The potential introduction of an output capital floor based on revised standardised approaches which is the main issue of the proposed capital framework.

European Union Legislation

The CRD IV Directive and CRR

As of 1 January 2014, EC Directive 2006/48 and EC Directive 2006/49 were repealed by the CRD IV Directive. The CRD IV Directive, together with the CRR, implements the Basel III Reforms in the EEA. Both texts were published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 27 June 2013 and became effective on 1 January 2014 (except for capital buffer provisions which became effective on 1 January 2016). The CRD IV Directive was implemented into Dutch law by amendments to the FMSA pursuant to an amendment act (the “**CRD IV/CRR Implementation Act**”) which entered into force on 1 August 2014. The CRR has established a single set of harmonised prudential rules which apply directly to all banks in the EEA as of 1 January 2014, but with particular requirements being phased in over a period of time, to be fully applicable by various dates up to 2022. The harmonised prudential rules include own funds

requirements, an obligation to maintain a liquidity coverage buffer (similar to the LCR, although the CRR obligation does not yet include a requirement to meet a ratio), a requirement to ensure that long-term obligations are adequately met under both normal and stressed conditions and the requirement to report on these obligations. The competent supervisory authorities will evaluate whether capital instruments meet the criteria set out in the CRR. The CRR also includes the obligation to report on a bank's leverage ratio (this requirement is similar to the leverage ratio requirement introduced by Basel III, however, the CRR does not yet include a requirement to meet a minimum ratio).

On 17 January 2014, a regulation on specific provisions set out in the CRD IV Directive and the CRR (*Regeling specifieke bepalingen CRD IV en CRR*) ("**Dutch CRD IV and CRR Regulation**"), as published by the DNB, entered into force. The Dutch CRD IV and CRR Regulation contains specific provisions relating to the CRD IV Directive and the CRR, such as the required CET1 Ratio of 4.5 per cent., tier 1 ratio of 6 per cent., total capital ratio of 8 per cent. and the capital conservation measures set out in CRD IV (restriction on distributions if a bank does not meet the combined buffer requirement). On 29 April 2014, the DNB announced that, pursuant to the CRD IV/CRR Implementation Act, it intends to impose an additional capital buffer requirement for Rabobank. The systematic risk buffer, as set by DNB, is equal to 3 per cent. of risk-weighted assets and will be phased in between 2016 and 2019.

On 23 November 2016, the European Commission published the EC Capital Proposals (as discussed and defined in the risk factor entitled "Minimum regulatory capital and liquidity requirements") which comprise certain legislative proposals for amendments to the CRR, the CRD IV Directive, the BRRD, the SRM Regulation and a proposed new directive to facilitate the creation of a new asset class of "non-preferred" senior debt. The EC Capital Proposals cover multiple areas, including the Pillar 2 framework, the leverage ratio, permission for reducing own funds and eligible liabilities, macroprudential tools, creditor/depositor hierarchy, a new category of "non-preferred" senior debt, the MREL framework and the integration of the TLAC standard into EU legislation. The EC Capital Proposals are to be considered by the European Parliament and the Council of the European Union and therefore remain subject to change; they are expected to enter into force no earlier than 2019 (or 2017 in the case of the proposal for a new asset class of "non-preferred" senior debt). The final new package of legislation may not include all elements of the EC Capital Proposals and new or amended elements may be introduced throughout the course of the legislative process.

Pursuant to the 2017 SREP (Supervisory Review and Evaluation Process), the ECB has determined that the CET1 Ratio of Rabobank Group should be maintained at a minimum level of 7.5 per cent. This 7.5 per cent. Common Equity Tier 1 Capital requirement for Rabobank Group comprises the minimum Pillar 1 requirement (4.5 per cent.), the Pillar 2 additional own funds requirement (1.75 per cent.) and the phasing-in of the capital conservation buffer (1.25 per cent.). In addition, Rabobank Group is subject to a systemic risk buffer that needs to be applied on top of these Common Equity Tier 1 Capital requirements and will result in a 1.5 per cent. surcharge on a transitional basis for 2017 (bringing the minimum Common Equity Tier 1 Capital requirement at 1 January 2017 to 9 per cent.). At the date of this Base Prospectus, Rabobank Group currently complies with these requirements. The systemic risk buffer is expected to be phased-in up to a level of 3 per cent. on a fully-loaded basis in 2019. The capital conservation buffer is expected to be phased-in up to a level of 2.5 per cent. on a fully-loaded basis in 2019.

Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive

The BRRD entered into force in July 2014. The bail-in tool with respect to eligible liabilities and the other measures set out in the BRRD (outlined below) were implemented into Dutch law on 26 November 2015. The stated aim of the BRRD is to provide relevant authorities with common tools and powers to address banking crises pre-emptively in order to safeguard financial stability and minimise taxpayers' exposure to losses.

The BRRD provides competent authorities with early intervention powers and resolution authorities with pre-resolution powers, including the power to write down or convert capital instruments to ensure

relevant capital instruments fully absorb losses at the point of non-viability of the issuing institution or group and the power to convert existing instruments of ownership or transfer them to bailed-in creditors. Moreover, when the conditions for resolution are met, resolution authorities can apply a bail-in tool, which comprises a more general power for resolution authorities to write down the claims of unsecured creditors (including holders of the Notes) of a failing institution or to convert unsecured debt claims to equity or other instruments of ownership.

In addition, the BRRD provides resolution authorities with broader powers to implement other resolution measures with respect to distressed banks which satisfy the conditions for resolution, which may include (without limitation) the sale of the bank's business, the creation of a bridge bank, the separation of assets, the replacement or substitution of the bank as obligor in respect of debt instruments, modifications to the terms of debt instruments (including altering the maturity or the amount of interest payable or imposing a temporary suspension on payments) and discontinuing the listing and admission to trading of financial instruments. See further the risk factor entitled "*Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities under the BRRD*".

In order to ensure the effectiveness of bail-in and other resolution tools introduced by the BRRD, the BRRD requires that, with effect from 1 January 2016 all institutions must meet an individual MREL requirement, calculated as a percentage of total liabilities and own funds and set by the relevant resolution authorities. On 23 May 2016, the European Commission adopted MREL RTS on the criteria for determining the MREL under the BRRD. The MREL RTS were published in the EU Official Journal on 3 September 2016. The MREL RTS provide for resolution authorities to allow institutions an appropriate transitional period to reach the applicable MREL requirements.

The required level of MREL for Rabobank Group has yet to be set by the SRB. On the basis of the MREL RTS, it is possible that Rabobank Group may have to issue a significant amount of additional MREL eligible liabilities in order to meet the new requirements within the required timeframes. Moreover, the MREL framework may be subject to substantial change over the coming years. For instance, in the EC Capital Proposals to amend the SRM Regulation, BRRD, CRR, CRD IV Directive, the European Commission has proposed that any systemically important banks in a member state, such as Rabobank, be subject to a firm-specific MREL regime under which they would be required to issue a sufficient amount of own funds and eligible liabilities to absorb expected losses in resolution and to recapitalise the institution or the surviving part thereof

As a result, it is not possible to give any assurances as to the ultimate scope and nature of any resulting obligations, or the impact that they will have on Rabobank Group once implemented. If Rabobank Group were to experience difficulties in raising MREL eligible liabilities, it may have to reduce its lending or investments in other operations.

To complement the European Banking Union (an EU-level banking supervision and resolution system) and the SSM (as defined below), on 15 July 2014 the European Commission adopted the SRM Regulation to establish the SRM (as further described, in the risk factor entitled "*Bank recovery and resolution regimes*"). The SRM establishes the SRB that will manage the failing of any bank in the Euro area and in other EU member states participating in the European Banking Union. On the basis of the SRM, the SRB is granted the same resolution tools as those set out in the BRRD, including a bail-in tool. The SRM applies directly to banks covered by the SSM, including Rabobank (see also "*Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive*" above). On the basis of the SRM, the ECB is responsible for recovery planning as set out in the BRRD.

See also the risk factors entitled "*Minimum requirement for own funds and eligible liabilities under the BRRD*", "*Risks relating to the FSB's proposals regarding TLAC*", "*Minimum regulatory capital and liquidity requirements*" and "*Bank recovery and resolution regimes*".

Supervision

In 2010, agreement was reached at EU level on the introduction of a new supervisory structure for the financial sector. The new European architecture combines the existing national authorities, the newly created European Systemic Risk Board and the following three European Authorities: the EBA, the European Insurance and Occupational Pensions Authority and the European Securities and Markets Authorities. These institutions have been in place since 1 January 2011.

However, as part of the European Banking Union (responsible for banking policy on the EU level), two further regulations have been enacted: (i) a regulation for the establishment of a single supervisory mechanism (the “**SSM**”) on the basis of which specific tasks relating to the prudential supervision of the most significant banks in the Euro area are conferred to the ECB; and (ii) a regulation amending the regulation which sets up the EBA. Regulation 1024/2013 (the “**SSM Framework Regulation**”), which establishes the SSM, was published in the Official Journal of the European Union on 29 October 2013 and entered into force on 4 November 2013. The SSM provides that the ECB carries out its tasks within a single supervisory mechanism comprised of the ECB and national competent authorities. The ECB and relevant competent authorities have formed joint supervisory teams (“**JST**”) for the supervision of each significant bank or significant banking group within the Euro area. As Rabobank Group qualifies as a significant group under the SSM and the SSM Framework Regulation, with effect from 4 November 2014, the day-to-day supervision of Rabobank Group is now carried out by a JST. The ECB and national competent authorities are subject to a duty of cooperation in good faith, and an obligation to exchange information. Where appropriate, and without prejudice to the responsibility and accountability of the ECB for the tasks conferred on it by the SSM, national competent authorities shall be responsible for assisting the ECB. In view of the assumption of these supervisory tasks, in 2014 the ECB (together with the national competent authorities) carried out a comprehensive assessment, including a balance sheet assessment, as well as a related asset quality review and stress tests, of the banks in respect of which it took on responsibility for formal supervision. The ECB supervises Rabobank Group’s compliance with prudential requirements, including (i) its own funds requirements, LCR, NSFR and the leverage ratio and the reporting and public disclosure of information on these matters, as set out in the CRR and (ii) the requirement to have in place robust governance arrangements, including fit and proper requirements for the persons responsible for the management of a bank, remuneration policies and practices and effective internal capital adequacy assessment processes, as set out in the FMSA. The ECB is also the competent authority which assesses notifications of the acquisition of qualifying holdings in banks and has the power to grant a declaration of no objection for such holdings.

Dutch Regulation

Scope of the FMSA

The ECB is formally the competent authority that supervises the majority of Rabobank Group’s activities. The day-to-day supervision of Rabobank Group is carried out by the JST. The AFM supervises primarily the conduct of business. Set forth below is a brief summary of the principal aspects of the FMSA.

Licensing

Under the FMSA, a bank established in the Netherlands is required to obtain a licence before engaging in any banking activities. Now that the ECB has assumed its supervisory tasks under the SSM, the ECB is the formal supervisory authority to grant and revoke a banking licence for banks in the Euro area including the Netherlands. The DNB shall prepare a draft decision if in its view a licence should be granted and the ECB will take the formal decision. The requirements to obtain a licence, among others, are as follows: (i) the day-to-day policy of the bank must be determined by at least two persons; (ii) the bank must have a body of at least three members which has tasks similar to those of a supervisory board; and (iii) the bank must adhere to requirements that determine the minimum level of own funds (eigen vermogen). In addition, a licence may be refused if, among other things, the competent authority is of the

view that (i) the persons who determine the day-to-day policy of the bank have insufficient expertise to engage in the business of the bank (fit and proper requirement), (ii) the policy of the bank is not (co-)determined by persons whose integrity is beyond doubt, or (iii) through a qualified holding in the bank, influence on the policy of such enterprise or institution may be exercised which is contrary to 'prudent banking policy' (gezonde en prudente bedrijfsvoering). The DNB is still competent to make the decision to refuse to grant a licence on its own. In addition to certain other grounds, the licence may be revoked if a bank fails to comply with the requirements for maintaining its licence.

Reporting and investigation

A significant bank or significant banking group is required to file its annual financial statements with the ECB in a form approved by the ECB, which includes a statement of financial position and a statement of income that have been certified by an appropriately qualified auditor. In addition, a bank is required to file quarterly (and some monthly) statements, on a basis established by the ECB. The ECB has the option to demand additional reports.

Rabobank must file consolidated quarterly (and some monthly) reports as well as annual reports that provide a true and fair view of their respective financial position and results with the ECB. Rabobank's independent auditor audits these reports annually.

Solvency

The CRR regulations on solvency supervision entail - in broad terms minimum standards on bank capital adequacy and capital buffers. These regulations also impose limitations on the aggregate amount of claims (including extensions of credit) a bank may have against one debtor or a group of related debtors. Over time, the regulations have become more sophisticated, being derived from the capital measurement guidelines of first Basel II and then Basel III as described under "Basel Standards" above and as laid down in EU legislation described above under "European Union legislation". The regulations of the DNB on solvency supervision have been repealed by the Dutch CRD IV and CRR Regulation.

Liquidity

The regulations relating to liquidity supervision require that banks maintain sufficient liquid assets to cover for net outflows. In the determination of net outflows banks are required to follow a prudential approach, taking into account that the call or prepayment occurs at the first possible date.

Structure

The FMSA provides that a bank must obtain a declaration of no-objection before, among other things, (i) acquiring or increasing a qualifying holding in a bank, investment firm or insurer with its statutory seat in a state which is not part of the EEA, if the balance sheet total of that bank, investment firm or insurer at the time of the acquisition or increase amounts to more than 1 per cent. of the bank's consolidated balance sheet total, (ii) acquiring or increasing a qualifying holding in an enterprise, not being a bank, investment firm or insurer with its statutory seat in the Netherlands or in a state which is part of the EEA or in a state which is not part of the EEA, if the amount paid for the acquisition or increase, together with the amounts paid for a previous acquisition or increase of a holding in such enterprise, amounts to more than 1 per cent. of the consolidated own funds of the bank, (iii) taking over all or a major part of the assets and liabilities of another enterprise or institution, directly or indirectly, if the total amount of the assets or the liabilities to be taken over amounts to more than 1 per cent. of the bank's consolidated balance sheet total, (iv) merging with another enterprise or institution if the balance sheet total thereof amounts to more than 1 per cent. of the bank's consolidated balance sheet total or (v) proceeding with a financial or corporate reorganisation. Decisions on the abovementioned declarations of no-objection are made by the DNB. As of 1 January 2014, the definition of "qualifying holding" as set out in the CRR applies. "Qualifying holding" in the CRR is defined to mean a direct or indirect holding in an undertaking which represents 10 per cent. or more of the capital or of the voting rights or which makes it possible to exercise a significant influence over the management of that undertaking.

In addition, any person is permitted to hold, acquire or increase a qualifying holding in a Dutch bank, or to exercise any voting power in connection with such holding, only after such person has obtained a declaration of no objection from the ECB.

Governance and administrative organisation

The ECB supervises the governance of significant banks and significant banking groups within the Netherlands. This includes the administrative organisation of banks, their financial accounting system and internal control. The administrative organisation must be such as to ensure that a bank has at all times a reliable and up-to-date overview of its assets and liabilities. Furthermore, the electronic data processing systems, which form the core of the accounting system, must be secured in such a way as to ensure a high degree of security, operational reliability, continuity and adequate, scalable capacity.

Intervention

In addition to the Intervention Act (*Wet bijzondere maatregelen financiële ondernemingen*), and partly amending it, on 26 November 2015 the Act on implementing the European framework for the recovery and resolution of banks and investment firms (*Implementatiewet Europees kader voor herstel en afwikkeling van banken en beleggingsondernemingen*) came into force, implementing the BRRD. While the Intervention Act was amended following the adoption and implementation of the BRRD and the SRM Regulation, granting to the DNB powers including resolution tools contemplated by the BRRD, the powers of the Minister of Finance have remained. Under the Intervention Act the Dutch Minister of Finance may, with immediate effect, take measures or expropriate assets, liabilities, or securities issued by or with the consent of a financial enterprise (*financiële onderneming*) or its parent, in each case if it has its corporate seat in the Netherlands, if in the Minister of Finance's opinion, the stability of the financial system is in serious and immediate danger as a result of the situation in which the entity finds itself. In taking these measures, provisions in relevant Dutch legislation and the entity's articles of association may be set aside. Examples of immediate measures include the suspension of voting rights or of board members. The measures that can be taken by the Minister of Finance may only be used if other measures would not work, would no longer work, or would be insufficient. In addition, to ensure such measures are utilised appropriately the Minister of Finance must consult with the DNB in advance and the Dutch Prime Minister must agree with the decision to intervene. The Minister of Finance must further inform the AFM of his intentions, whereupon the AFM must give an instruction to Euronext Amsterdam to stop the trading in any securities that are expropriated. In the case of expropriation, the beneficiary of the relevant asset will be compensated for any damage that directly and necessarily results from the expropriation. It is unlikely that such compensation will cover all losses of the relevant beneficiary.

The SRB has additional intervention powers including the power to operate the bail-in tool as set out in the SRM and the BRRD (see “- *Bank Recovery and Resolution Directive*”).

Emergencies

The FMSA contains an “emergency regulation” which can be declared in respect of a bank by a Dutch court at the request of the DNB if it finds prima facie evidence of a dangerous development regarding the bank's own funds, solvency or liquidity and there is a reasonable probability that this development cannot be sufficiently or promptly reversed. As of the date of the emergency, only the court-appointed administrators have the authority to exercise the powers of the bodies of the bank. A bank can also be declared in a state of bankruptcy by the court.

U.S. Regulation

Regulation and Supervision in the U.S.

Rabobank Group's operations are subject to federal and state banking and securities regulation and supervision, as well as federal derivatives regulation in the U.S. Rabobank Group engages in U.S. banking activities through Rabobank, New York Branch (the “**New York Branch**”). It controls a U.S. banking

subsidiary, Rabobank, N.A., and a U.S. broker-dealer, Rabo Securities USA, Inc., as well as other U.S. non-bank subsidiaries.

Rabobank and Utrecht-America Holdings, Inc. are bank holding companies that are financial holding companies within the meaning of the U.S. Bank Holding Company Act of 1956. As such, they are subject to the regulation and supervision of the Federal Reserve. The New York Branch is licensed and supervised by the New York State Department of Financial Services, and it is also supervised by the Federal Reserve. Rabobank, N.A. is a national bank subject to regulation, supervision and examination by the OCC.

Under U.S. law, Rabobank Group's activities and those of its subsidiaries in the U.S. are generally limited to the business of banking, and managing or controlling banks and certain other activities that are closely related to banking. As long as Rabobank and Utrecht-America Holdings, Inc. are financial holding companies under U.S. law, Rabobank Group may also engage in non-banking activities in the U.S. that are financial in nature, or incidental or complementary to such financial activity, including securities, merchant banking, insurance and other financial activities, subject to certain limitations on the conduct of such activities and to prior regulatory approval in some cases.

As a non-U.S. bank, Rabobank is generally authorised under U.S. law and regulations to acquire a non-U.S. company engaged in non-financial activities as long as the company's U.S. operations do not exceed certain thresholds and certain other conditions are met. Rabobank is required to obtain the prior approval of the Federal Reserve before directly or indirectly acquiring the ownership or control of more than 5 per cent. of any class of voting shares of U.S. banks, certain other depository institutions, and bank or depository institution holding companies.

State-licensed branches and agencies of non-U.S. banks (such as the New York Branch) may not, with certain exceptions that require prior regulatory approval, engage as a principal in any type of activity not permissible for their federally chartered or licensed counterparts. Likewise, the U.S. federal banking laws also subject state branches and agencies to the same single-borrower lending limits that apply to federal branches or agencies, which are substantially similar to the lending limits applicable to national banks. These single-borrower lending limits are based on the worldwide capital of the entire non-U.S. bank.

The Federal Reserve may terminate the activities of any U.S. office of a non-U.S. bank if, among other things, it determines that the non-U.S. bank is not subject to comprehensive supervision on a consolidated basis in its home country or that there is reasonable cause to believe that such non-U.S. bank or its affiliate has violated the law or engaged in an unsafe or unsound banking practice in the U.S. or, for a non-U.S. bank that presents a risk to the stability of the U.S. financial system, the home country of the non-U.S. bank has not adopted, or made demonstrable progress toward adopting, an appropriate system of financial regulation to mitigate such risk. In addition, the Superintendent of Financial Services of the State of New York (the "**Superintendent**") may revoke any licence for a branch of a non-U.S. bank issued under New York Banking Law if, among other things, the Superintendent finds that the licensed bank has violated any provision of any law, rule or regulation of the State of New York.

A major focus of U.S. governmental policy relating to financial institutions is aimed at preventing money laundering and terrorist financing and compliance with economic sanctions in respect of designated countries or activities. Failure of an institution to have policies and procedures and controls in place to prevent, detect and report money laundering and terrorist financing could in some cases have serious legal, financial and reputational consequences for the institution.

New York Branch

The New York Branch is licensed by the Superintendent to conduct a commercial banking business. Under New York Banking Law, the New York Branch is subject to the asset pledge requirements and is required to maintain eligible high-quality assets with banks in the State of New York. The Superintendent may also establish asset maintenance requirements for branches of non-U.S. banks. Currently, no such requirement has been imposed upon the New York Branch.

New York Banking Law authorises the Superintendent to take possession of the business and property of a New York branch of a non-U.S. bank under certain circumstances, including violations of law, conduct of business in an unsafe manner, impairment of capital, suspension of payment of obligations, or initiation of liquidation proceedings against the non-U.S. bank at its domicile or elsewhere. In liquidating or dealing with a branch's business after taking possession of a branch, only the claims of depositors and other creditors which arose out of transactions with a branch are to be accepted by the Superintendent for payment out of the business and property of the non-U.S. bank in the State of New York (which includes but is not limited to assets, or other property of the New York branch, wherever situated and any assets of the non-U.S. bank located in the State of New York, regardless of whether such assets are assets of the New York branch), without prejudice to the rights of the holders of such claims to be satisfied out of other assets of the non-U.S. bank. After such claims are paid, the Superintendent will turn over the remaining assets, if any, to the non-U.S. bank or its duly appointed liquidator or receiver.

The Dodd-Frank Act

The Dodd-Frank Act provides a broad framework for significant regulatory changes that extend to almost every area of U.S. financial regulation. The Dodd-Frank Act and other post-financial crisis regulatory reforms in the United States have increased costs, imposed limitations on activities and resulted in an increased intensity in regulatory enforcement.

Among other things, the Dodd-Frank Act requires that the lending and affiliate transaction limits applicable to Rabobank N.A. and the New York Branch take into account credit exposures arising from derivative transactions, securities borrowing and lending transactions, and repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements with counterparties.

Additionally, the Dodd-Frank Act provides U.S. regulators with tools to impose greater capital, leverage and liquidity requirements and other prudential standards, particularly for financial institutions that pose significant systemic risk, which include any non-U.S. banking organisation, such as Rabobank Group, with a branch or agency in the U.S. or a U.S. bank subsidiary and U.S.\$50 billion or more in total consolidated assets. On 18 February 2014, the Federal Reserve issued a final rule implementing these heightened standards. Under the final rule, the New York Branch will be subject to liquidity, risk management requirements, and in certain circumstances, asset maintenance requirements.

The Volcker Rule, adopted as part of the Dodd-Frank Act, limits the ability of banking entities and their affiliates to engage as principal in proprietary trading or to sponsor or invest in hedge, private equity or other similar funds or enter into certain covered transactions with certain covered funds, subject to certain exceptions and exemptions. However, certain non-U.S. banking organisations, such as certain non-U.S. banking entities within Rabobank Group, are exempt from these limitations with respect to activities that are solely outside of the U.S., subject to certain conditions.

On 10 December 2013, five U.S. federal financial regulatory agencies released the final version of the regulations implementing the Volcker Rule. The conformance period for the Volcker Rule generally ended on 21 July 2015, although the Federal Reserve has granted an extension for certain legacy funds until 21 July 2017. Rabobank Group has brought its activities and investments into compliance and implemented a specific compliance program. During the conformance period that ended on 21 July 2015, Rabobank Group analysed the final rule, assessed how it would affect its relevant businesses and devised and implemented the related compliance strategy. With respect to the extended conformance period for certain legacy funds, Rabobank Group will continue to analyse the final rule, assess how it will affect any relevant businesses and devise and implement an appropriate compliance strategy. Further implementation efforts may be necessary based on subsequent regulatory interpretations, guidelines or examinations.

In addition, Title VII of the Dodd-Frank Act, and the regulations adopted thereunder implementing the statutory requirements of Title VII, provide an extensive framework for the regulation of the derivatives

market. While U.S. regulators have adopted many of the regulations governing the derivatives markets as contemplated by the Dodd-Frank Act, the implementation process is still ongoing and regulators continue to review and refine their initial rulemakings through additional interpretations and supplemental rulemakings. Under the Dodd-Frank Act, entities that qualify as swap dealers or major swap participants are required to register with the CFTC, while entities that qualify as security-based swap dealers and/or majority security-based swap participants will be required to register with the SEC. At this time, no Rabobank Group entity is registered or required to be registered as a swap dealer, major swap participant, security-based swap dealer or majority security-based swap participant (a "**Registered Entity**"). As a Registered Entity, an entity within Rabobank Group would be subject to additional regulatory requirements with respect to capital, margin requirements for OTC derivative transactions, business conduct standards and other requirements. As a Registered Entity, compliance with such regulatory requirements under Title VII of the Dodd-Frank Act may be costly and have an adverse impact on Rabobank Group. For instance, under the so-called swap "push-out" provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act, certain ABS swaps activities of FDIC-insured banks and uninsured U.S. branches of non-U.S. banks, such as Rabobank, N.A. and the New York Branch, respectively, could be restricted if such entities are Registered Entities. The Dodd-Frank Act also requires all swap market participants (notwithstanding any registration requirement) to (i) maintain records and report certain information to swap data repositories in real-time and on an ongoing basis and (ii) clear certain categories of derivatives through a derivatives clearing organization and execute such derivatives on a registered exchange (e.g., a designated contract market or swap execution facility). The Dodd-Frank Act and the rules of the SEC, CFTC and U.S. federal banking regulators promulgated thereunder would also require Rabobank Group to comply with certain initial and variation margin requirements in respect of its OTC derivative contracts (the "**Uncleared Swap Margin Rules**"). Phased-in compliance with the Uncleared Swap Margin Rules began on September 1, 2016. The Uncleared Swap Margin Rules may have an adverse effect on the liquidity of Rabobank Group and/or its ability to continue to invest and/or hedge in the OTC derivatives market.

Additionally, the Dodd-Frank Act requires systemically important non-bank financial companies and large, interconnected financial institutions, including any non-U.S. bank with U.S.\$50 billion or more in total consolidated assets that has a branch or agency in the U.S. (such as Rabobank Group) to prepare and periodically submit to the Federal Reserve, the FDIC and the FSOC, a plan for such company's rapid and orderly resolution in the event of material financial distress or failure. The resolution plan requirements have been implemented through regulations issued by the Federal Reserve and the FDIC that establish rules and requirements regarding the submission and content of a resolution plan and procedures for review by the Federal Reserve and the FDIC. The Federal Reserve and the FDIC must determine that a company's resolution plan is credible and would facilitate an orderly resolution of the company. A company that fails to submit a credible resolution plan may be subject to a range of measures imposed by the Federal Reserve and the FDIC, including more stringent capital, leverage or liquidity requirements; restrictions on growth, activities or operations; and requirements to divest assets or operations, as directed by the Federal Reserve and the FDIC.

Implementation of the Dodd-Frank Act and related final regulations is ongoing and has resulted in significant costs and potential limitations on Rabobank Group's businesses and may have a material adverse effect on Rabobank Group's results of operations.

CAPITALISATION AND INDEBTEDNESS OF RABOBANK GROUP

The table with respect to the capitalisation and indebtedness of Rabobank Group below sets out Rabobank Group's consolidated own funds and consolidated long-term and short-term debt securities as at 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015. All information has been derived from and should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial information for the year ended 31 December 2016, the information included in "Selected Financial Information", the information in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and other financial data appearing elsewhere in this Base Prospectus.

There has been no material change in the capitalisation and indebtedness of Rabobank Group since 31 December 2016.

	At 31 December	
<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	2016	2015 (restated)
Capitalisation of Rabobank Group		
Reserves and retained earnings	25,821	25,623
<i>Equity instruments issued by Rabobank</i>		
Rabobank Certificates	5,948	5,949
Capital Securities	7,636	7,826
	13,584	13,775
<i>Equity instruments issued by subsidiaries</i>		
Capital Securities	185	176
Trust Preferred Securities III to VI	409	1,131
	594	1,307
Other non-controlling interests	525	492
Total equity	40,524	41,197
Subordinated liabilities – non-current	16,857	15,443
Debt securities in issue – non-current - unsecured	73,491	81,053
Debt securities in issue – non-current – secured	13,137	13,444
Total non-current debt (excluding current portion of long-term debt)	103,484	109,939
Subordinated liabilities - current	4	60
Debt securities in issue - current - unsecured	64,981	73,687
Debt securities in issue - current - secured	7,733	6,808
Total current debt (maturity up to one year)	72,718	80,555
Total capitalisation	176,203	231,691
Breakdown of reserves and retained earnings		
Revaluation reserve – available-for-sale financial assets	571	512
Revaluation reserve – pensions	(219)	(175)
Other reserves	(443)	(37)

At 31 December

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	2016	2015 (restated)
Foreign currency translation reserves	203	(76)
Retained earnings	25,709	25,399
Total reserves and retained earnings	25,821	25,623

The table below sets forth Rabobank Group's net indebtedness in the short term and in the medium-long term. All information has been derived from and should be read in conjunction with Rabobank Group's audited consolidated financial statements for the years ended 31 December 2016 and 31 December 2015 and the notes thereto incorporated by reference in this Base Prospectus.

At 31 December

<i>(in millions of euros)</i>	2016	2015
Indebtedness of Rabobank Group		
Cash ⁽¹⁾	84,405	64,943
Cash equivalents ⁽²⁾	24,619	29,420
Trading securities ⁽³⁾	1,087	1,080
Total liquidity	110,111	95,443
Current financial receivables⁽⁴⁾	124,462	130,380
Current bank debt ⁽⁵⁾	17,067	14,862
Current portion of issued debt ⁽⁶⁾	71,104	80,871
Other current financial debt ⁽⁷⁾	331,882	320,830
Total current financial debt	420,053	416,563
Net current financial indebtedness	185,480	190,740
Non-current bank debt ⁽⁸⁾	4,939	4,176
Non-current portion of issued debt ⁽⁹⁾	105,099	109,623
Other non-current financial debt ⁽¹⁰⁾	89,230	97,152
Non-current financial indebtedness	199,268	210,951
Net financial indebtedness	384,748	401,691

Notes:

- (1) Cash and balances at central banks.
- (2) Loans and advances to banks with a maturity of up to one year.
- (3) Financial assets held for trading with a maturity of up to one year.
- (4) Total financial assets with a maturity of up to one year excluding cash balances at central banks, loans and advances to banks and financial assets held for trading.
- (5) Due to banks with a maturity of up to one year.
- (6) Debt securities in issue and subordinated liabilities with a maturity of up to one year.

Capitalisation and Indebtedness of Rabobank Group

- (7) Total financial liabilities with a maturity of up to one year excluding due to banks, debt securities in issue and subordinated liabilities.
- (8) Due to banks with a maturity of more than one year.
- (9) Debt securities in issue and subordinated liabilities with a maturity of more than one year.
- (10) Total financial liabilities with a maturity of more than one year excluding due to banks, debt securities in issue and subordinated liabilities.

RABOBANK AUSTRALIA BRANCH

ABN 70 003 917 655

Rabobank Australia Branch is otherwise described as the Australian Branch of Rabobank.

Rabobank Australia and New Zealand Group encompasses all the operating entities of Rabobank Group in Australia and New Zealand, including the Australian Branch of Rabobank, the New Zealand Branch of Rabobank, Rabobank Australia Limited, Rabo Australia Limited and Rabobank New Zealand Limited, together with their subsidiary companies.

Rabobank entered the Australian market in 1990 through the establishment of a representative office. This office acted as a liaison office for the global Rabobank Group by fulfilling a supporting and advisory role with respect to business and marketing opportunities in both Australia and New Zealand.

In 1996, Rabobank was granted banking authorities to engage in banking on a branch basis in Australia and New Zealand. Rabobank Australia Branch is the holder of an Australian Financial Services Licence. This is in line with Rabobank's international strategy, which is primarily targeted at establishing Rabobank as a global leader in the financing of international food and agri business.

The Australian-based Rabobank Australia and New Zealand Group office staff are all employed by Rabobank Australia Branch.

Rabobank Australia Branch does not publish annual or interim accounts. Because it is a branch of Rabobank, its financial results are incorporated in the financial statements of Rabobank.

Rabobank Australia Branch is not a stand-alone or separately incorporated legal entity and it does not have any share capital.

RABOBANK NEW ZEALAND BRANCH

New Zealand Business Number 9429038354397

Rabobank New Zealand Branch is otherwise described as the New Zealand Branch of Rabobank.

Rabobank became a registered bank in New Zealand under the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Act 1989 on 1 April 1996. Rabobank principally operates in New Zealand through Rabobank New Zealand Branch and a subsidiary, Rabobank New Zealand Limited (which is also a registered bank).

Information about Rabobank and Rabobank New Zealand Branch is published quarterly in disclosure statements required under the Reserve Bank of New Zealand Act 1989.

TAXATION

The following summary describes the principal Australian, Belgian, Dutch, European Union, French, German, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Swiss, Taiwanese, United Kingdom and U.S. tax consequences of the acquisition, holding, redemption and disposal of Notes, which term, for the purpose of this summary, includes Coupons, Receipts and Talons. This summary does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all Australian, Belgian, Dutch, European Union, French, German, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Swiss, Taiwanese, United Kingdom and U.S. tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to acquire, to hold and to dispose of the Notes. Each prospective Noteholder should consult a professional adviser in respect of the tax consequences of an investment in the Notes. The discussion of certain Australian, Belgian, Dutch, European Union, French, German, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Swiss, Taiwanese, United Kingdom and U.S. taxes set forth below is included for general information purposes only.

This summary is based on the Australian, Belgian, Dutch, European Union, French, German, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Swiss, Taiwanese, United Kingdom and U.S. tax legislation, published case law, treaties, rules, regulations and similar documentation in force as of the date of this Base Prospectus, without prejudice to any amendments introduced at a later date and implemented with retroactive effect. The comments in this summary assume that there will be no substitution of the Issuer and do not address the consequences of any such substitution (notwithstanding that such substitution may be permitted by the terms and conditions of the Notes).

Australia

The comments below are of a general nature and are based on provisions currently in force in Australia at the date of this Base Prospectus. They relate to the position of persons who are the beneficial owners of the Notes. The comments are not exhaustive and, in particular, do not deal with the position of certain classes of Noteholders (including, without limitation, custodians and other third parties who hold Notes on behalf of Australian residents or non-residents of Australia who hold the Notes in the course of carrying on a trade or business at or through a permanent establishment in Australia). Noteholders should consult their own professional advisers in relation to the Australian taxation implications of acquiring, holding or disposing of the Notes in their own particular circumstances.

Withholding taxes

Subject to the application of certain exemptions discussed below, interest paid by Rabobank Australia Branch to non-resident Noteholders who do not hold the Notes in carrying on a business at or through a permanent establishment in Australia will ordinarily be subject to interest withholding tax imposed under Division 11A of Part III of the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1936* (together with the *Income Tax Assessment Act 1997*, (the “**Tax Act**”)), calculated at 10 per cent. of the gross amount of the interest. Interest withholding tax is a final tax for non-residents. Therefore, these non-resident Noteholders will not be required to lodge an income tax return in Australia merely because they receive interest on the Notes.

Subject to the application of certain exemptions discussed below, interest withholding tax will also apply to interest paid to Australian resident Noteholders who hold Notes in the course of carrying on business at or through a permanent establishment outside Australia. Any interest to which interest withholding tax applies or which is exempted from interest withholding tax (see below) may not be required to be included in such a Noteholder’s assessable income in determining their Australian taxable income.

An exemption from Australian interest withholding tax should apply with respect to Notes issued by Rabobank Australia Branch for payments of interest (as the meaning of that term is extended by section 128A(1AB) of the Tax Act) to non-residents of Australia who do not derive that interest in carrying on business at or through a permanent establishment in Australia, or to Australian residents who derive that

interest in carrying on a business at or through a permanent establishment outside Australia, if the requirements of section 128F of the Tax Act are complied with.

Interest (or an amount in the nature of interest) is exempt from Australian interest withholding tax under section 128F of the Tax Act if the “public offer” test is satisfied (see details below) and Rabobank Australia Branch is either:

- (a) an Australian resident company at the time the Notes are issued and when the interest is paid; or
- (b) a company not resident in Australia which issues the Notes and pays such interest in carrying on business at or through a permanent establishment in Australia at the time the Notes are issued and when the interest is paid.

As at the date of this document, Rabobank Australia Branch is, for the purposes of paragraph (b) above, a company not resident in Australia carrying on business at or through a permanent establishment in Australia.

Broadly, and subject to the exception outlined below, the public offer test is satisfied if the Notes are issued as a result of being offered for issue:

- (a) to at least 10 persons each of whom:
 - (i) was carrying on a business of providing finance, or investing or dealing in securities, in the course of operating in financial markets; and
 - (ii) was not known, or suspected, by Rabobank to be an associate (as defined in subsection (9) of section 128F of the Tax Act) of any of the other persons covered by this paragraph (a); or
- (b) to at least 100 persons whom it is reasonable for Rabobank to regard as having acquired instruments similar to the Notes in the past or being likely to be interested in acquiring instruments similar to the Notes; or
- (c) as a result of being accepted for listing on a stock exchange, where Rabobank Australia Branch has entered into an agreement with the dealer, manager or underwriter in relation to the placement of the Notes requiring Rabobank Australia Branch to seek such a listing; or
- (d) as a result of negotiations being initiated publicly in electronic form, or in another form, that is used by financial markets for dealing in instruments similar to the Notes; or
- (e) to a dealer, manager or underwriter in relation to the placement of the Notes who, under an agreement with Rabobank Australia Branch offered the Notes for sale within 30 days in a way covered by any of paragraphs (a) to (d) above.

In relation to the issue of a Global Note, the “public offer” test will also be satisfied if the Global Note falls within the definition of “global bond” set out in subsection (10) of section 128F of the Tax Act. Broadly speaking, this will be the case if the following requirements are satisfied:

- (a) the Global Note describes itself as a global bond or a global note; and
- (b) it is issued to a clearing house (as defined in subsection (9) of section 128F of the Tax Act) or to a person as trustee or agent for, or otherwise on behalf of, one or more clearing houses; and
- (c) in connection with the issue of the Global Note, the clearing house or houses confer rights in relation to the Global Note on other persons and will record the existence of the rights; and

- (d) before the issue of the Global Note, Rabobank Australia Branch or a Dealer, in relation to the placement of the Global Note, on behalf of Rabobank Australia Branch announces that, as a result of the issue, such rights will be able to be created; and
- (e) the announcement is made in a way or ways covered by any of subsections (3)(a) to (e) of section 128F of the Tax Act (reading a reference in those paragraphs to “debentures or debt interests” as if it were a reference to the rights referred to in paragraph (d) above and a reference to the “company” as if it included a reference to the Dealer); and
- (f) under the terms of the Global Note, interests in the Global Note are able to be surrendered, whether or not in particular circumstances, in exchange for other debentures issued by Rabobank Australia Branch that are not themselves Global Notes.

The public offer test is not satisfied in respect of any of the Notes if at the time of issue Rabobank knew, or had reasonable grounds to suspect, that:

- (a) a Note or an interest in a Note was being, or would later be, acquired directly or indirectly by an associate (as defined in subsection (9) of section 128F of the Tax Act) of Rabobank; and
- (b) either:
 - (i) the associate is a non-resident of Australia and the Note, or an interest in the Note, was not being, or would not be, acquired by the associate in carrying on a business at or through a permanent establishment in Australia; or
 - (ii) the associate is a resident of Australia and the Note, or an interest in the Note, was being, or would be, acquired by the associate in carrying on a business at or through a permanent establishment in a country outside Australia; and
- (c) the Note or an interest in the Note was not being, or would not be, acquired by the associate in the capacity of a dealer, manager or underwriter in relation to the placement of the Notes, or a clearing house, custodian, funds manager or responsible entity of a registered scheme (as defined in the *Corporations Act 2001*).

The exemption in section 128F of the Tax Act also does not apply to interest (or an amount in the nature of interest) paid by Rabobank Australia Branch to a holder in respect of a Note, if Rabobank was aware or had reasonable grounds to suspect, at the time of payment, that:

- (a) the holder is an associate (as defined in subsection (9) of section 128F of the Tax Act) of Rabobank; and
- (b) either:
 - (i) the associate is a non-resident of Australia and the payment is not received by the associate in respect of a Note that the associate acquired in carrying on a business at or through a permanent establishment in Australia; or
 - (ii) the associate is a resident of Australia and the payment is received by the associate in respect of a Note that the associate acquired in carrying on a business at or through a permanent establishment in a country outside Australia; and
- (c) the associate does not receive the payment in the capacity of a clearing house, paying agent, custodian, funds manager or responsible entity of a registered scheme (as defined in the *Corporations Act 2001*).

An “associate” of Rabobank Australia Branch for the purposes of section 128F of the Tax Act includes: (i) a person or entity which holds more than 50 per cent. of the voting shares in or otherwise sufficiently influences Rabobank (whether by itself or together with another entity), (ii) an entity in which

more than 50 per cent. of the voting shares are held by, or which is otherwise sufficiently influenced by, Rabobank, (whether by itself or together with another entity) (iii) the trustee of a trust where Rabobank is capable of benefiting (whether directly or indirectly) under a trust, and (iv) a person or entity which is an “associate” of another person or entity which is an “associate” of Rabobank under any of the foregoing.

Although it depends on the final terms of the Notes (including under the relevant Final Terms (if applicable)):

- (a) returns on Notes bearing fixed or floating interest should be interest; and
- (b) although not without doubt, it is likely that returns on other forms of Notes will be interest, for the purposes of the interest withholding tax provisions.

There are also specific rules that can apply to treat a portion of the purchase price of Notes as interest for interest withholding tax purposes if the Notes were originally issued at a discount, have a maturity premium or if they do not pay interest at least annually and they are acquired by an Australian resident Noteholder (not carrying on business through a permanent establishment outside of Australia) or non-resident Noteholder carrying on a business at or through a permanent establishment in Australia. The rules do not apply if the deemed interest would have been exempt under section 128F of the Tax Act if the Notes had been held to maturity by a non-resident.

In certain circumstances, section 126 of the Tax Act imposes a type of withholding tax at the rate of 47 per cent. (which is currently scheduled to reduce to 45 per cent. on 1 July 2017), under the *Income Tax (Bearer Debentures) Act 1971*, on the payment of interest on bearer notes if Rabobank Australia Branch fails to disclose the names and addresses of the holders to the Australian Taxation Office (“ATO”). The ATO is of the view that the holder of a debenture for the purposes of section 126(e) of the Tax Act is the person or entity in possession of the debenture and that this is the person or entity to whom Rabobank Australia Branch makes the payment of interest. Section 126 does not apply if the interest payable under a bearer note is subject to interest withholding tax under Division 11A of the Tax Act or if the interest is exempt from interest withholding tax under section 128F to the extent it applies to non-residents of Australia who are not engaged in carrying on business in Australia at or through a permanent establishment in Australia. Consequently, section 126 should only apply to persons or entities in possession of bearer notes who are residents of Australia or non-residents who are engaged in carrying on business in Australia at or through a permanent establishment in Australia. Where interests in the relevant Notes are held by persons through Euroclear and/or Clearstream, Luxembourg, Rabobank Australia Branch intends to treat the operators of those systems as the holders of the relevant Notes for the purpose of section 126.

For completeness, we note that even if the public offer test in section 128F is not satisfied, an exemption from Australian interest withholding tax may still apply to certain Noteholders (see below) under the current double tax agreements between Australia and a number of other countries (each a Specified Country).

The exemption applies in respect of payments of interest arising in Australia to residents of the Specified Countries who are either:

- (a) governments and certain governmental authorities and agencies in that country; or
- (b) certain financial institutions, being a bank or other enterprise that substantially derives their profits by carrying on a business of raising and providing finance.

Each of these double tax agreements contains anti-avoidance rules which will negate the exemption in respect of back-to-back loans and economically equivalent arrangements.

The Australian Federal Treasury maintains a listing of Australia's double tax conventions which provides details of the relevant country, status of the agreement and the withholding tax rate limits on their website.

We note that the above exemption will not be relevant if (as is currently expected) the public offer test in section 128F is satisfied.

If Rabobank Australia Branch is compelled by law at any time to withhold or deduct an amount in respect of any present or future taxes or duties of whatever nature imposed or levied by or on behalf of the Commonwealth of Australia or any authority therein having the power to tax, it will, except as stated in the Terms and Conditions for the Notes, pay such additional amounts as will result in the payment to the Noteholders concerned of the sum which would otherwise have been payable on the Notes.

The *Taxation Administration Act 1953* (“**TA Act**”) also requires a further type of withholding (Foreign Resident Withholding) which broadly provides that an entity carrying on business in Australia must withhold an amount from certain payments (prescribed by regulation) paid to non-residents, unless an appropriate exemption applies. Foreign Resident Withholding does not apply to payments of interest for the purposes of Division 11A of Part III of the Tax Act. Further, it is not expected that any regulations will be made that would impact on the repayment of principal under the Notes, since such repayments should not be regarded as reasonably related to assessable income of the foreign resident.

Other taxes

Rabobank Australia Branch has been advised by its Australian counsel that, under current Australian law:

- (a) subject to compliance with the specific requirements of section 128F of the Tax Act referred to above, payments of principal and interest (as the meaning of that term is extended by section 128A(1AB) of the Tax Act) to a holder of a Note who:
 - (i) is a non-resident of Australia;
 - (ii) during the taxable year has not carried on business at or through a permanent establishment within Australia; and
 - (iii) is, at the time of issue and each subsequent payment date, not an associate (as defined in subsection (9) of section 128F of the Tax Act) of Rabobank other than an associate who receives the payment in the capacity of a clearing house, custodian, funds manager or responsible entity of a registered scheme (as referred to above) or, if the holder is such an associate, Rabobank did not at the relevant times know this or have reasonable grounds to suspect it,shall not be subject to Australian income tax;
- (b) a holder of a Note who is a non-resident of Australia and who during the taxable year has not carried on business at or through a permanent establishment in Australia:
 - (i) will not be subject to Australian income tax on gains realised during that year on sale or redemption of the Note, provided that such gains do not have an Australian source and the Note was not used at any time by the holder in carrying on a business at or through a permanent establishment in Australia. A gain arising on the sale of a Note by a non-resident holder to another non-resident where the Note is sold outside Australia and all negotiations and documentation are conducted and executed outside Australia should not be regarded as having an Australian source; and
 - (ii) will not be subject to Australian capital gains tax (“**CGT**”) on gains realised during that year on the sale or redemption of the Note;
- (c) the Notes should not be subject to death, estate or succession duties imposed by Australia or by any instrumentality thereof or therein;

- (d) no *ad valorem* stamp duty nor issue registration or similar taxes should be payable in Australia on the issue or transfer of the Notes provided:
 - (i) any Notes issued in Australia will only be issued by Rabobank Australia Branch which has its central management and control in New South Wales (“NSW”);
 - (ii) the register of Notes is kept by Rabobank Australia Branch in NSW; and
 - (iii) any Notes are executed in NSW.
- (e) no Australian goods and services tax should be payable on the issue or transfer of Notes or in respect of the payment of principal or interest on the Notes;
- (f) the tax treatment of the Notes for Australian resident Noteholders and non-resident Noteholders who hold their Notes in the course of carrying on a business through an Australian permanent establishment will depend on whether or not Division 230 (the Taxation of Financial Arrangements or “TOFA” provisions) of the Tax Act applies to the Noteholder.
 - (i) If Division 230 applies, the Division statutorily sets out a number of methods that may be available to recognise the quantum and timing of income (including interest and profits on disposal or redemption of the Notes) and deductions (including losses on disposal or redemption of the Notes) arising in relation to financial arrangements (which would include the Notes), including accruals, realisation, reliance on financial reports, fair value, foreign exchange retranslation and hedging. It also generally removes the distinction between capital and revenue by characterising gains or losses in respect of financial arrangements as being on revenue account.
 - (ii) If Division 230 does not apply, Noteholders will still be required to include any interest or other income derived in respect of the Notes in their assessable income under ordinary income tax principles.

Depending upon the terms of the Notes, such Noteholders may also be required to include in their assessable Australian income, or may be allowed a deduction in respect of, any profit or loss (respectively) on sale or redemption of the Notes;

- (g) payment of interest on Notes issued by Rabobank Australia Branch to Noteholders who are either Australian residents, or non-residents holding Notes in connection with a permanent establishment in Australia, may be subject to withholding tax under Part VA of the Tax Act and section 12-140 of Schedule 1 of the TA Act where the recipient of the interest does not quote their tax file number (“TFN”) or, in certain circumstances, their Australian Business Number (“ABN”), or proof of some other relevant exemption. Any such tax will be withheld at the then current rate. The rate at the date of this document is 49 per cent. which is currently scheduled to reduce to 47 per cent. on 1 July 2017;
- (h) payment in respect of the Notes should be able to be made free and clear of Australian withholding tax imposed pursuant to section 12-190 of Schedule 1 of the TA Act;
- (i) Division 974 of the 1997 Act contains tests for characterising debt (for all entities) and equity (for companies) for Australian tax purposes including interest withholding tax. A more detailed consideration of the rules set out in Division 974 of the 1997 Act and the thin capitalisation rules set out in Division 820 of the 1936 Act is beyond the scope of this summary.
- (j) The Australian Commissioner of Taxation may give a notice or direction under Section 255 of the Tax Act or section 260-5 of Schedule 1 to the TAA requiring the Issuer to deduct from any sum payable by it to another person (including a holder of a Debt Instrument) any amount in respect of Australian tax payable by the payee.

Section 255 of the Tax Act allows the Commissioner of Taxation to require a person (including an entity) having the receipt, control or disposal of money belonging to a non-resident of Australia (including because an amount is owing to that non-resident) to withhold and remit amounts to the Commissioner of Taxation on behalf of the non-resident for unpaid tax that is due and payable by the non-resident, if the non-resident:

- (i) derives income, or profits or gains of a capital nature from a source in Australia; or
- (ii) is a shareholder, debenture holder or depositor in a company deriving income, or profits or gains of a capital nature from a source in Australia.

Section 260-5 of Schedule 1 to the TAA allows the Commissioner of Taxation to require an entity that owes money to another entity that has unpaid tax-related liabilities, judgment debts or outstanding penalties owing to the Commissioner of Taxation to withhold and remit amounts to the Commissioner on behalf of that other entity. An entity will be regarded as owing money to another entity ("**debtor**") if it:

- (i) is an entity by whom the money is due or accruing to the debtor;
- (ii) holds money for or on account of the debtor;
- (iii) holds money for or on account of some other entity for payment to the debtor; or
- (iv) has authority from some other entity to pay the money to the debtor.

Belgium

The following summary describes the principal Belgian tax considerations with respect to the holding of Notes obtained by an investor in Belgium. This information is of a general nature and does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all Belgian tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to acquire, to hold or to dispose of the Notes. This summary is based on Belgian tax legislation, treaties, rules, and administrative interpretations and similar documentation, in force as of the date of the publication of this Base Prospectus, without prejudice to any amendments introduced at a later date, even if implemented with retroactive effect. This summary does not describe the tax consequences for a holder of Notes that are redeemable in exchange for, or convertible into assets, of the exercise, settlement or redemption of such Notes or any tax consequences after the moment of exercise, settlement or redemption.

Each prospective holder of Notes should consult a professional adviser with respect to the tax consequences of an investment in the Notes, taking into account the influence of each regional, local or national law.

Belgian Withholding Tax

Under Belgian tax law, "interest" income includes: (i) periodic interest income, (ii) any amount paid by the Issuer in excess of the issue price (whether or not on the maturity date), and (iii) if the Notes qualify as "fixed income securities" (in the meaning of article 2, §1, 8° *Belgian Income Tax Code*), in the case of a realisation of the Notes between two interest payment dates, the interest accrued during the detention period. "Fixed income securities" include Notes where there is a causal link between the amount of interest income and the detention period of the Notes, on the basis of which it is possible to calculate the amount of pro rata interest income at the moment of the sale of the Notes during their lifetime. Further, on 25 January 2013, the Belgian tax authorities issued a circular letter on the tax treatment of income from structured products the return of which is linked to an underlying value (share basket, index, etc.) and the terms and conditions of which include one or more of the following features: (a) a (conditional) minimum return; (b) capital protection; (c) a periodic coupon payment; and (d) determination of income at an intermediary stage using a "ratchet" system. The circular letter takes the position that such structured

products qualify as “fixed income securities” and sets out a (somewhat unclear) formula to calculate the pro rata of accrued interest. It is debatable whether the general statements made in the circular letter are in line with Belgian tax legislation.

Payments of interest on the Notes made through a paying agent in Belgium will in principle be subject to a 30 per cent. withholding tax in Belgium (calculated on the interest received after deduction of any non-Belgian withholding taxes) subject to such reductions or exemptions as may be available under Belgian domestic or treaty law.

Belgian Income Tax rules applicable to natural persons resident in Belgium

For Belgian resident individuals, the 30 per cent. Belgian withholding tax constitutes the final income tax for Belgian resident individuals. This means that they do not have to declare the interest obtained on the Notes in their personal income tax return, provided withholding tax was levied on these interests. Nevertheless, Belgian resident individuals may elect to declare interest on the Notes in their personal income tax return. Also, if no Belgian withholding tax has been withheld (e.g. because the interest is paid outside Belgium without the intervention of a Belgian paying agent or because it concerns the pro rata of accrued interest in the case of a sale of the Notes), the interest received (after deduction of any non-Belgian withholding tax) must be declared in the personal income tax return. Interest income which is declared in this way will in principle be taxed at a flat rate of 30 per cent. (or at the relevant progressive personal income tax rate(s), taking into account the taxpayer's other declared income, if this results in lower taxation) and no local surcharges will be due. The Belgian withholding tax levied may be credited against the income tax liability.

Capital gains realised upon the sale of the Notes are in principle tax exempt, except if the capital gains are realised outside the scope of the management of one's private estate or except to the extent that the capital gains qualify as interest (as defined above in the section entitled “*Belgian Withholding Tax*”). Capital losses are in principle not tax deductible.

Other tax rules apply to Belgian resident individuals holding the Notes not as a private investment but in the framework of their professional activity or when the transactions with respect to the Notes fall outside the scope of the normal management of their own private estate.

Belgian resident corporations

Interest derived by Belgian corporate investors (i.e. corporations subject to Belgian Corporate Income Tax) on the Notes and capital gains realised on the disposal or settlement of the Notes will in principle be subject to Belgian corporate income tax at the rate of in principle 33.99 per cent. (but reduced rates apply to low income companies subject to certain conditions). If non Belgian withholding tax has been levied on the interest, a foreign tax credit may be applied against the Belgian tax due. The foreign tax credit is determined by reference to a fraction where the numerator is equal to the rate of the foreign tax with a maximum of 15 and the denominator is equal to 100 minus the amount of the numerator (with a number of additional limitations). Capital losses on the Notes are in principle tax deductible.

For Belgian resident corporations, interest payments on the Notes (except Zero Coupon Notes and other Notes which provide for the capitalisation of interest) made through a paying agent in Belgium can under certain circumstances be exempt from withholding tax, provided a special affidavit is delivered. The Belgian withholding tax that has been levied is creditable and refundable in accordance with the applicable legal provisions.

Organisation for financing pensions

Interest derived on the Notes and capital gains realised on the Notes will not be subject to Belgian Corporate Income Tax in the hands of Belgian Organisations for Financing Pensions (“**OFFPs**”). Capital losses incurred by OFFPs on the Notes will not be tax deductible. Subject to certain conditions, any Belgian

withholding tax that has been levied is creditable and refundable in accordance with the applicable legal provisions.

Other Belgian legal entities

Legal entities that are Belgian residents for tax purposes, i.e. that are subject to Belgian tax on legal entities (*Rechtspersonenbelasting / impôt des personnes morales*), are subject to the following tax treatment in Belgium with respect to the Notes.

Payments of interest (as defined in the section entitled “*Belgian Withholding Tax*”) on the Notes made through a paying agent in Belgium will in principle be subject to a 30 per cent. withholding tax in Belgium and no further tax on legal entities will be due on the interest. However, if no Belgian withholding tax has been withheld (e.g. because the interest is paid outside Belgium without the intervention of a Belgian paying agent or because it concerns the pro rata of accrued interest in the case of a sale of the Notes), the legal entity itself is liable to declare the interest to the Belgian tax administration and to pay the 30 per cent. withholding tax to the Belgian treasury.

Capital gains realised on the Notes are in principle tax exempt, except to the extent the capital gain qualifies as interest (as defined in the section entitled “*Belgian Withholding Tax*”). Capital losses on the Notes are in principle not tax deductible.

Non-residents of Belgium

The interest income on the Notes paid to a Belgian non-resident outside of Belgium, i.e. without the intervention of a professional intermediary in Belgium, is not subject to Belgian withholding tax. Interest income on the Notes paid through a Belgian professional intermediary will in principle be subject to a 30 per cent. Belgian withholding tax, unless the holder is resident in a country with which Belgium has concluded a double taxation agreement and delivers the requested affidavit. Non-resident holders that have not allocated the Notes to business activities in Belgium can also obtain an exemption of Belgian withholding tax on interest if the interest is paid through a Belgian credit institution, a Belgian stock market company or a Belgian clearing or settlement institution and provided that the non-resident (i) is the owner or usufruct holder of the Notes, (ii) has not allocated the Notes to business activities in Belgium and (iii) delivers an affidavit confirming his non-resident status and the fulfilment of conditions (i) and (ii).

Non-resident holders using the Notes to exercise a professional activity in Belgium through a permanent establishment are subject to the same tax rules as the Belgian resident corporations (see above).

Non-resident holders who do not allocate the Notes to a professional activity in Belgium are not subject to Belgian income tax, save, as the case may be, in the form of withholding tax.

Belgian Implementing Legislation of Council Directive 2011/16/EU on administrative cooperation in the field of taxation, as amended by Council Directive 2014/107/EU (the “DAC”)

The Council of the European Union has adopted the DAC, pursuant to which Austria is required to apply new measures on mandatory automatic exchange of information as of 1 January 2017 and all the other Member States as of 1 January 2016. The DAC is generally broader in scope than the Savings Directive, although it does not impose withholding taxes.

Belgium has implemented the amended Directive 2014/107/EU as per the Law of 16 December 2015.

Belgian tax on stock exchange transactions and tax on repurchase transactions

A tax on stock exchange transactions (“*taks op de beursverrichtingen*”/“*taxe sur les opérations de bourse*”) will be levied on the purchase and sale of the Notes on a secondary market through a professional intermediary in Belgium. The tax is generally due at a rate 0.09 per cent. for transactions in debt instruments and at a rate of 0.27 per cent. for transactions in other securities which are not capitalisation

shares, with a maximum amount per transaction and per party of €1,300 for debt instruments and €1,600 for other securities which are not capitalisation shares. The tax is due separately from each of the seller/transferor and the purchaser/transferee and is collected by the professional intermediary.

A tax on repurchase transactions (“taks op de reporten”/“taxe sur les reports”) at the rate of 0.085 per cent. will be due from each party to any such transaction entered into or settled in Belgium in which a stockbroker acts for either party, with a maximum amount of €1,300 per transaction and per party.

However, the taxes referred to above will not be payable by exempt persons acting for their own account, including investors who are Belgian non-residents provided they deliver an affidavit to the financial intermediary in Belgium confirming their non-resident status, and certain Belgian institutional investors as defined in Articles 126.1 2° and 139 of the Code of various duties and taxes (“Code des droits et taxes divers”/“Wetboek diverse rechten en taksen”).

The European Commission has published a proposal for a financial transactions tax (“FTT”). This proposal currently stipulates that once the FTT enters into force, the participating Member States shall not maintain or introduce taxes on financial transactions other than the FTT (or value added tax as provided in the Council Directive 2006/112/EC of November 28, 2006 on the common system of value added tax). For Belgium, the tax on stock exchange transactions should thus be abolished once the FTT enters into force. The proposal is still subject to negotiation between the participating Member States and therefore may be changed at any time.

Belgian tax on the physical delivery of bearer Notes

A tax of 0.6 per cent. is levied upon the physical delivery of bearer Notes pursuant to their acquisition on the secondary market through a professional intermediary. The same tax applies to the conversion of registered Notes into bearer Notes and to the physical delivery of bearer Notes pursuant to a withdrawal of these Notes from open custody. The tax on the delivery of bearer Notes is due either on the sums payable by the purchaser, or on the sales value of the Notes as estimated by the custodian in the case of a withdrawal from open custody or by the person asking for the conversion of the Notes in case of conversion of a registered Notes in a bearer Notes. The tax is payable by the issuer, the professional intermediary or the custodian.

The physical delivery of bearer Notes to recognised Belgian professional intermediaries (such as credit institutions), acting for their own account, is exempt from the above tax.

France

*The following is an overview addressing only the French compulsory withholding tax treatment of income arising from the Notes. This overview is (i) based on the laws and regulations in full force and effect in France as at the date of this Base Prospectus, which may be subject to change in the future, potentially with retroactive effect, and (ii) prepared **on** the assumption that the Issuers are not French residents for French tax purposes and are not acting from a French branch, permanent establishment or other fixed place of business in France in connection with the Notes. Investors should be aware that the comments below are of a general nature and do not constitute legal or tax advice and should not be understood as such. Prospective investors are therefore advised to consult their own qualified advisers so as to determine, in the light of their individual situation, the tax consequences of the purchase, holding, redemption or sale of the Notes.*

Prospective purchasers of the Notes who are French resident for tax purposes or who would hold such Notes through a permanent establishment or fixed base in France should be aware that transactions involving the Notes, including any purchase or disposal of, or other dealings in, the Notes, may have French tax consequences. The tax consequences regarding interest, premium on redemption and capital gains in particular may depend, amongst other things, upon the status of the prospective purchaser (i.e. legal entities or individuals) and on the specific terms and conditions of the relevant Notes.

Pursuant to Articles 125 A and 125 D of the French tax code (*Code général des impôts*), subject to certain exceptions, interest and other similar revenues paid by paying agents established in France or, under certain conditions, in the European Union or in a State which is a member of the European Economic Area and which has entered into a convention providing for administrative assistance with a view to combating tax fraud and avoidance, and received by individuals who are fiscally domiciled in France are subject to a 24 per cent. withholding tax, which is deductible from their personal income tax liability in respect of the year in which the payment has been made. Social contributions (CSG, CRDS and other related contributions) are also levied by way of withholding tax at an aggregate rate of 15.5 per cent. on interest and other similar revenues paid by paying agents established in France or, under the same conditions as mentioned above, in the European Union or in a State which is a member of the European Economic Area and which has entered into a convention providing for administrative assistance with a view to combating tax fraud and avoidance, to individuals who are fiscally domiciled in France.

Article 242 ter of the French tax code (*Code général des impôts*) imposes on paying agents based in France an obligation to report to the French tax authorities certain information with respect to interest payments made to beneficial owners resident in another Member State, including the identity and address of the beneficial owner and a detailed list of different categories of interest paid to the beneficial owner.

Germany

The following is an overview addressing only the German compulsory withholding tax treatment of income arising from the Notes. This overview is based on the laws and regulations in full force and effect in Germany as at the date of this Base Prospectus, which may be subject to change in the future, potentially with retroactive effect. The summary does not deal with any other German tax implications of acquiring, holding or disposing of the Notes. Investors should be aware that the comments below are of a general nature and do not constitute legal or tax advice and should not be understood as such. Prospective investors are therefore advised to consult their own qualified advisers so as to determine, in the light of their individual situation, the tax consequences of the purchase, holding, redemption or sale of the Notes.

Residents of Germany

On the date of this Base Prospectus, there is in the Federal Republic of Germany no statutory obligation for the Issuer to withhold or deduct any German withholding tax (*Kapitalertragsteuer*) from payments of interest and repayment of capital on the Notes as well as gains from the disposal, redemption, repayment or assignment of the Notes.

However, if the Notes are kept or administered in a domestic securities deposit account by a or presented to a German credit institution (*Kreditinstitut*) or financial services institution (*Finanzdienstleistungsinstitut*) (or with a German branch of a foreign credit or financial services institution), or with a German securities trading company (*Wertpapierhandelsunternehmen*) or a German securities trading bank (*Wertpapierhandelsbank*) (altogether a "**German Disbursing Agent**"), the German Disbursing Agent will withhold the tax in an amount of 25 per cent. plus a 5.5 per cent. solidarity surcharge thereon (resulting in a total withholding tax charge of 26.375 per cent) on payments of interest. The same withholding applies to any gains from the disposal, redemption, repayment or assignment of Notes except for any gains derived by German resident corporate holders and upon application by individual investors holding the Notes as business assets, subject to certain requirements. Special rules may apply in case of physical settlement. If the Notes were disposed, redeemed, repaid or assigned after being transferred to a securities deposit account with a German Disbursing Agent, the 25 per cent. withholding tax (plus a 5.5 per cent. solidarity surcharge thereon) would be levied on 30 per cent. of the proceeds from the disposal, redemption, repayment or assignment, as the case may be, unless the investor or the previous depository bank was able and allowed to prove evidence for the investor's actual acquisition costs to the German Disbursing Agent.

The applicable withholding tax rate is in excess of the aforementioned rate if church tax applies and is collected for an individual investor by way of withholding which is provided for as a standard procedure unless the individual investor has filed a blocking notice (*Sperrvermerk*) with the German Federal Central Tax Office (*Bundeszentralamt für Steuern*).

Non-residents of Germany

In general, non-residents of Germany are not subject to German withholding tax, subject to meeting certain further requirements. However, withholding tax may nevertheless be applicable in certain exceptional cases, e.g. if the Notes are presented for payment or credit at the offices of a German Disbursing Agent (OTC transaction).

Luxembourg

The comments below are intended as a basic summary of certain withholding tax consequences in relation to the purchase, ownership and disposition of the Notes under Luxembourg law. Persons who are in any doubt as to their tax position should consult a professional tax adviser.

Withholding tax

Under Luxembourg tax law currently in effect and subject to the exception below, there is no Luxembourg withholding tax on payments of interest (including accrued but unpaid interest).

In accordance with the law of 23 December 2005, as amended, interest payments made by Luxembourg paying agents to Luxembourg individual residents are subject to a 20 per cent. withholding tax. Responsibility for withholding such tax will be assumed by the Luxembourg paying agent.

The Netherlands

The following is intended as general information only and it does not purport to present a comprehensive or complete description of all aspects of Dutch tax law which could be of relevance to a holder of Notes. Prospective holders of a Note ("**Noteholder**") should therefore consult their tax adviser regarding the tax consequences of any purchase, ownership or disposal of Notes.

The following summary is based on Dutch tax law as applied and interpreted by Dutch tax courts and as published and in effect on the date hereof; it does not take into account any amendments introduced at a later date and implemented with or without retroactive effect.

With the exception of the section on withholding tax below, this summary does not address the Dutch Tax consequences of a Noteholder:

- (i) which is a corporate entity and a resident of Aruba, Curaçao or Sint Maarten; or
- (ii) which is not considered the beneficial owner (*uiteindelijk gerechtigde*) of the Notes and/or the benefits derived from the Notes.

For the purpose of this paragraph, "**the Netherlands**" shall mean the part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Europe and "**Dutch Taxes**" shall mean taxes of whatever nature levied by or on behalf of the Netherlands or any of its subdivisions or taxing authorities.

Withholding tax

All payments in respect of the Notes can be made by the Issuer without withholding or deduction for or on account of any Dutch Taxes provided that the Notes do not in fact function as equity of the Issuer within the meaning of art. 10, paragraph 1, letter d, of the Netherlands Corporate Income Tax Act 1969 (*Wet op de vennootschapsbelasting 1969*).

Taxes on income and capital gains**(a) Residents of the Netherlands**

The description of certain Dutch tax consequences in this paragraph is only intended for the following Noteholders:

- (i) individuals who are resident or deemed to be resident in the Netherlands (“**Dutch Individuals**”); and
- (ii) entities that are subject to the Dutch Corporate Tax Act 1969 (“**CITA**”) and are resident or deemed to be resident of the Netherlands for the purposes of the CITA, excluding:
 - pension funds (*pensioenfondsen*) and other entities, that are in full or in part exempt from Dutch corporate tax; and
 - investment institutions (*beleggingsinstellingen*), (“**Dutch Corporate Entities**”).

Dutch Individuals not engaged or deemed to be engaged in an enterprise or in miscellaneous activities

Generally, a Dutch Individual who holds Notes (i) that are not attributable to an enterprise from which he derives profits as an entrepreneur (*ondernemer*) or pursuant to a co-entitlement to the equity of such enterprise other than as an entrepreneur or a shareholder, or (ii) from which he derives benefits which are not taxable as benefits from miscellaneous activities (*resultaat uit overige werkzaamheden*), must record the Notes as assets that are held in box 3, the regime for income from savings and investments (*inkomen uit sparen en beleggen*). Taxable income with regard to the Notes is then determined on the basis of a certain deemed return on the holder’s yield basis (*rendementsgrondslag*) at the beginning of the calendar year insofar as the yield basis exceeds a €25,000 threshold (*heffingvrij vermogen*), rather than on the basis of income actually received or gains actually realised. Such yield basis is determined as the fair market value of certain qualifying assets held by the holder of the Notes, less the fair market value of certain qualifying liabilities at the beginning of the calendar year. The fair market value of the Notes will be included as an asset in the holder’s yield basis. The holder’s yield basis is allocated to up to three brackets for which different deemed returns apply. The first bracket includes amounts up to and including €75,000, which amount will be split into a 67 per cent. low-return part and a 33 per cent. high-return part. The second bracket includes amounts in excess of €75,000 and up to and including €975,000, which amount will be split into a 21 per cent. low-return part and a 79 per cent. high-return part. The third bracket includes amounts in excess of €975,000, which will be considered high-return in full. For 2017 the deemed return on the low-return parts is 1.63 per cent. and on the high-return parts it is 5.39 per cent. The deemed return percentages will be reassessed every year. The deemed return on the holder’s yield basis is taxed at a rate of 30 per cent.

Dutch Individuals engaged or deemed to be engaged in an enterprise or in miscellaneous activities

Dutch Individuals are generally subject to income tax at progressive rates with a maximum of 52 per cent. with respect to any benefits derived or deemed to be derived from Notes (including any capital gains realised on the disposal thereof) that are either attributable to an enterprise from which a Dutch Individual derives profits, whether as an entrepreneur or pursuant to a co-entitlement to the equity of such enterprise (other than as an entrepreneur or a shareholder), or attributable to miscellaneous activities (*resultaat uit overige werkzaamheden*) including, without limitation, activities which are beyond the scope of normal, active portfolio management (*normaal, actief vermogensbeheer*).

Dutch Corporate Entities

Dutch Corporate Entities are generally subject to corporate tax at statutory rates up to 25 per cent. with respect to any benefits derived or deemed to be derived (including any capital gains realised on the disposal thereof) from Notes.

Non-residents of the Netherlands

A Noteholder other than a Dutch Individual or Dutch Corporate Entity will not be subject to any Dutch Taxes on income or capital gains in respect of the ownership and disposal of the Notes, except if:

- the Noteholder derives profits from an enterprise, in case of an individual Noteholder as an entrepreneur or pursuant to a co-entitlement to the equity of such enterprise other than as an entrepreneur or a shareholder, which enterprise is, in whole or in part, carried on through a permanent establishment (*vaste inrichting*) or a permanent representative (*vaste vertegenwoordiger*) in the Netherlands, to which the Notes are attributable; or
- the Noteholder is an individual and derives benefits from miscellaneous activities (*resultaat uit overige werkzaamheden*) as defined in the Personal Income Tax Act 2001 performed in the Netherlands in respect of the Notes, including, without limitation, activities which are beyond the scope of normal, active portfolio management (*normaal, actief vermogensbeheer*); or
- the Noteholder is entitled to a share in the profits of an enterprise managed in the Netherlands, other than by way of the holding of securities, to which the Notes are attributable.

Gift tax or inheritance tax

No gift or inheritance taxes will arise in the Netherlands in respect of the transfer or deemed transfer of the Notes by way of a gift by, or on the death of, a Noteholder who is not a resident or deemed resident of the Netherlands for the purpose of the relevant provisions, provided that:

- (i) the transfer is not construed as an inheritance or bequest or as a gift made by or on behalf of a person who, at the time of the gift or death, is or is deemed to be a resident of the Netherlands for the purpose of the relevant provisions; and
- (ii) in the case of a gift of Notes by an individual holder who at the date of the gift was neither resident nor deemed to be resident in the Netherlands, such individual holder does not die within 180 days after the date of the gift, while being resident or deemed to be resident of the Netherlands.

Where a gift of Notes only takes place if certain conditions are met, no gift tax will arise if the Noteholder is neither (i) a resident or deemed resident of the Netherlands nor (ii) a resident or deemed resident within 180 days after the date on which the conditions are fulfilled.

For purposes of Dutch gift and inheritance tax, an individual who is of Dutch nationality will be deemed to be a resident of the Netherlands if he has been a resident in the Netherlands at any time during the 10 years preceding the date of the gift or his death. For purposes of Dutch gift tax, an individual will, irrespective of his nationality, be deemed to be resident of the Netherlands if he has been a resident in the Netherlands at any time during the 12 months preceding the date of the gift.

Other taxes

No other Dutch Taxes, such as turnover tax, or other similar taxes or duties (including stamp duty and court fees), are due by a Noteholder by reason only of the issue, acquisition or transfer of the Notes.

Residency

A Noteholder will not become a resident, or a deemed resident, of the Netherlands for tax purposes, or become subject to Dutch Taxes, by reason only of the Issuer's performance, or the Noteholder's acquisition (by way of issue or transfer to it), holding and/or disposal of the Notes.

New Zealand

The comments below are of a general nature and are based on provisions currently in force in New Zealand as at the date of this Base Prospectus. They relate to the position of persons who are the beneficial owners of the Notes. The comments are not exhaustive and, in particular, may not deal with the position of certain classes of Noteholders. Noteholders should consult their own professional advisers in relation to the New Zealand taxation implications of acquiring, holding or disposing of the Notes in their own particular circumstances.

One of two kinds of withholding tax potentially applies to interest paid on a Note. In addition, an approved issuer levy might apply for some non-residents.

Resident withholding tax

Resident withholding tax potentially applies to interest paid to a Noteholder who:

- (a) is resident in New Zealand for New Zealand income tax purposes; or
- (b) is not resident in New Zealand for New Zealand income tax purposes but who derives the interest from money lent by that non-resident:
 - i. for the purposes of a business it carries on in New Zealand through a fixed establishment in New Zealand; or
 - ii. where the non-resident is a bank registered as such under New Zealand law that is engaged in business in New Zealand through a fixed establishment in New Zealand and is not associated with the Issuer.

Resident withholding tax is not applicable if the Noteholder is the holder of a valid certificate of exemption. Where appropriate, the Noteholder should provide satisfactory evidence to the Issuer or the Registrar that such Noteholder holds a valid certificate of exemption.

If the Noteholder has provided evidence of the holding of a valid certificate of exemption, and the certificate of exemption is subsequently cancelled, the Noteholder is required by New Zealand law to notify the Registrar of the cancellation within five working days of receipt of the notice of cancellation.

If applicable, resident withholding tax will be deducted from a payment of interest. Currently resident withholding tax for individuals is deducted at a rate of 10.5 per cent., 17.5 per cent., 30 per cent. or 33 per cent., while the rate for companies is 28 per cent. or 33 per cent., provided in each case that the Noteholder has supplied their IRD number to the Issuer or the Registrar. A "non-declaration" 33 per cent. rate applies if the Noteholder's IRD number is not supplied.

Resident withholding tax would not apply in the case of a non-resident who is paid interest on a Note that does not have a New Zealand source.

Non-resident withholding tax

Non-resident withholding tax applies to interest with a New Zealand source that is paid to a Noteholder to whom resident withholding tax (refer above) does not apply.

If applicable, the New Zealand Income Tax Act 2007 provides that non-resident withholding tax shall be deducted from a payment of interest at a rate of 15 per cent. and accounted for to the New Zealand Inland Revenue Department. However, most double tax agreements to which New Zealand is a party provide that the New Zealand taxation of interest arising from New Zealand may not exceed 10 per cent. of the gross amount of the interest. Some of New Zealand's more recent double tax agreements reduce the rate to 0 per cent. where the recipient is the government of the country party to the double tax agreement, or is one of certain government agencies thereof. A Noteholder who believes that a double tax agreement has the effect of reducing the non-resident withholding tax otherwise applicable to interest

payable to the Noteholder should provide the Issuer or the Registrar with satisfactory evidence supporting the application of that reduced rate.

Non-resident withholding tax would not apply to interest paid on a Note that does not have a New Zealand source.

Approved issuer levy

Notes may become a "registered security" subject to the approved issuer levy taxation regime, at the discretion of the Issuer. If so, the Issuer will pay the approved issuer levy (expected to be 2 per cent. of the gross amount of the interest payable, although in certain situations a zero per cent. rate may be applicable) to the New Zealand Inland Revenue Department so as to reduce any non-resident withholding tax otherwise payable by the Issuer to zero. No reduction of the interest payable to a Noteholder will be made on account of the approved issuer levy paid or payable by the Issuer.

Gross-up for Taxes

Neither the Issuer nor any Paying Agent will make any additional payment to the Noteholders on account of the deduction of New Zealand resident withholding tax. If the Issuer is compelled by law at any time to withhold or deduct an amount in respect of New Zealand non-resident withholding tax from interest paid or payable to a Noteholder, it will, except as stated in the Terms and Conditions for the Notes and subject to the utilisation of the approved issuer levy regime (refer "Approved issuer levy" above), pay such additional amounts as will result in the payment to the Noteholder concerned of the sum that would otherwise have been payable on the Notes.

Income tax

The New Zealand financial arrangements rules may apply to a Noteholder who:

- (a) is resident in New Zealand for New Zealand income tax purposes; or
- (b) is not resident in New Zealand for New Zealand income tax purposes but who holds the Note for the purposes of a business carried on in New Zealand through a fixed establishment in New Zealand.

If applicable, the financial arrangements rules may require the Noteholder to adopt a spreading method to recognise the Noteholder's annual interest income from the Notes. The adoption of a spreading method is not required for a Noteholder able to be classified as a "cash basis person".

The financial arrangements rules require all Noteholders subject to the rules, including a cash basis person, to perform a "base price adjustment" calculation upon sale, transfer, maturity or repurchase of the Notes. The calculation may bring to account any previously unrecognised gain on the Notes, including any gain from the sale, transfer, maturity or redemption.

Switzerland

The following discussion is a summary of certain material Swiss tax considerations relating to (i) Notes issued by any of the Issuers where the Noteholder is tax resident in Switzerland or has a tax presence in Switzerland or (ii) Notes where the Paying Agent, custodian or securities dealer is located in Switzerland. The discussion is based on legislation as of the date of this Base Prospectus. It does not aim to be a comprehensive description of all the Swiss tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to invest in Notes. The tax treatment for each investor depends on the particular situation. All investors are advised to consult with their professional tax advisors as to the respective Swiss tax consequences of the purchase, ownership, disposition, lapse, exercise or redemption of Notes (or options embedded therein) in light of their particular circumstances.

Swiss Federal Withholding Tax

Payments by the Issuer, of interest on, and repayment of principal of, the Notes, will not be subject to Swiss federal withholding tax, provided that the Issuer is at all times resident and managed outside Switzerland for Swiss tax purposes.

On November 4, 2015 the Swiss Federal Council announced a mandate to the Swiss Federal Finance Department to institute a group of experts tasked with the preparation of a new proposal for a reform of the Swiss withholding tax system. The new proposal is expected to include in respect of interest payments the replacement of the existing debtor-based regime by a paying agent-based regime for Swiss withholding tax similar to the one published on 17 December 2014 by the Swiss Federal Council and repealed on 24 June 2015 following the negative outcome of the legislative consultation with Swiss official and private bodies. Under such a new paying agent-based regime, if enacted, a paying agent in Switzerland may be required to deduct Swiss withholding tax on any payments or any securing of payments of interest in respect of a Note for the benefit of the beneficial owner of the payment unless certain procedures are complied with to establish that the owner of the Note is not an individual resident in Switzerland.

Swiss Federal Stamp Taxes

The issue and redemption of Notes by the Issuer are not subject to Swiss federal stamp duty on the issue of securities.

Purchases or sales of Notes with a maturity in excess of 12 months where a Swiss domestic bank or a Swiss domestic securities dealer (as defined in the Swiss federal stamp duty act) is a party, or acts as an intermediary, to the transaction may be subject to Swiss federal stamp duty on dealings in securities at a rate of up to 0.3 per cent. of the purchase price of the Notes. Where both the seller and the purchaser of the Notes are non-residents of Switzerland or the Principality of Liechtenstein, no Swiss federal stamp duty on dealing in securities is payable.

Income Taxation on Principal or Interest*(i) Notes held by non-Swiss holders*

Payments by the Issuer of interest and repayment of principal to, and gains realised on the sale or redemption of Notes by, a holder of Notes who is not a resident of Switzerland and who during the relevant taxation year has not engaged in a trade or business through a permanent establishment or a fixed place of business in Switzerland to which the Notes are attributable and who is not subject to income taxation in Switzerland for any other reason will not be subject to any Swiss federal, cantonal or communal income tax.

(ii) Notes held by Swiss holders as private assets

Notes without a “predominant one-time interest payment”: An individual who resides in Switzerland and privately holds a Note the yield-to-maturity of which predominantly derives from periodic interest payments and not from a one-time-interest-payment such as an original issue discount or a repayment premium, is required to include all payments of interest received on such Note as well as an original issue discount or a repayment premium in his or her personal income tax return for the relevant tax period, and will be taxed on the net taxable income (including the payment of interest on the Note) for such tax period at the then prevailing tax rates.

Notes with a “predominant one-time interest payment”: An individual who resides in Switzerland and privately holds a Note the yield-to-maturity of which predominantly derives from a one-time-interest-payment such as an original issue discount or a repayment premium and not from periodic interest payments, is required to include in his or her personal income tax return for the relevant tax period any periodic interest payments received on the Note and, in addition, any amount equal to the difference between the value of the Note at redemption or sale, as applicable, and the value of the Note at issuance

or secondary market purchase, as applicable, realised on the sale or redemption of such Note, and converted into Swiss Francs at the exchange rate prevailing at the time of sale or redemption, issuance or purchase, respectively, and will be taxed on any net taxable income (including such amounts) for the relevant tax period. A holder of a Note may offset any value decrease realised by him or her on such a Note on sale or redemption against any gains (including periodic interest payments) realised by him or her within the same taxation period on the sale or redemption of other debt securities with a predominant one-time interest payment.

Capital gains and losses: Swiss resident individuals who sell or otherwise dispose of privately held Notes realise either a tax-free private capital gain or a non-tax-deductible capital loss. See the preceding paragraph for a summary of the tax treatment of a gain or a loss realized on Notes with a “predominant one-time interest payment.” See “*Notes held as Swiss business assets*” below for a summary on the tax treatment of individuals classified as “professional securities dealers.”

(iii) Notes held as Swiss business assets

Individuals who hold Notes as part of a business in Switzerland and Swiss-resident corporate taxpayers and corporate taxpayers residing abroad holding Notes as part of a permanent establishment or fixed place of business in Switzerland are required to recognise the payments of interest and any capital gain or loss realised on the sale or other disposition of such Notes in their income statement for the respective tax period and will be taxable on any net taxable earnings for such tax period. The same taxation treatment also applies to Swiss-resident individuals who, for income tax purposes, are classified as “professional securities dealers” for reasons of, *inter alia*, frequent dealings and leveraged transactions in securities.

Automatic Exchange of Information in Tax Matters

On 19 November 2014, Switzerland signed the Multilateral Competent Authority Agreement (the “MCAA”). The MCAA is based on article 6 of the OECD/Council of Europe administrative assistance convention and is intended to ensure the uniform implementation of Automatic Exchange of Information (the “AEOI”). The Federal Act on the International Automatic Exchange of Information in Tax Matters (the “AEOI Act”) entered into force on 1 January 2017. The AEOI Act is the legal basis for the implementation of the AEOI standard in Switzerland.

The AEOI is being introduced in Switzerland through bilateral agreements or multilateral agreements. The agreements have, and will be, concluded on the basis of guaranteed reciprocity, compliance with the principle of speciality (i.e. the information exchanged may only be used to assess and levy taxes (and for criminal tax proceedings)) and adequate data protection.

Based on such multilateral or bilateral agreements and the implementing laws of Switzerland, Switzerland will begin to collect data in respect of financial assets, including, as the case may be, Notes, held in, and income derived thereon and credited to, accounts or deposits with a paying agent in Switzerland for the benefit of individuals resident in a EU member state or in a treaty state from, depending on the effectiveness date of the agreement, 2017 or 2018, as the case may be, and begin to exchange it from 2018 or 2019.

Taiwan

The following summary of certain taxation provisions under Taiwan law is based on current law and practice. It does not purport to be comprehensive and does not constitute legal or tax advice. Investors (particularly those subject to special tax rules, such as banks, dealers, insurance companies and tax-exempt entities) should consult with their own tax advisers regarding the tax consequences of an investment in the Notes.

Interest on the Notes

As the Issuer of the Notes is not a Taiwanese statutory tax withholder, there is no Taiwanese withholding tax on the interest to be paid by the Issuer on the Notes.

Payments of interest under the Notes to a Taiwanese individual holder are not subject to Taiwan income tax as such payments received by him/her are not considered to be Taiwan-sourced income. However, such holder must include the interest in calculating his/her basic income for the purpose of calculating his/her alternative minimum tax ("**AMT**"), unless the sum of the interest and other non-Taiwan-sourced income received by such holder and the person(s) who is(are) required to jointly file the tax return in a calendar year is below 1 million New Taiwan Dollar ("**NT\$**"). If the amount of the AMT exceeds the annual income tax calculated pursuant to the AMT Act, the excess becomes such holder's AMT payable.

Taiwanese corporate holders must include the interest receivable under the Notes as part of their taxable income and pay income tax at a flat rate of 17 per cent. (unless the total taxable income for a fiscal year is under NT\$120,000), as they are subject to income tax on their worldwide income on an accrual basis. The AMT is not applicable.

Sale of the Notes

In general, the sale of corporate bonds or financial bonds is subject to 0.1 per cent. securities transaction tax ("**STT**") on the transaction price. However, Article 2-1 of the Securities Transaction Tax Act of Taiwan prescribes that STT will cease to be levied on the sale of corporate bonds and financial bonds from 1 January 2010 to 31 December 2026. Therefore, the sale of the Notes will be exempt from STT if the sale is conducted on or before 31 December 2026. Starting from 1 January 2027, any sale of the Notes will be subject to STT at 0.1 per cent. of the transaction price, unless otherwise provided by the tax laws that may be in force at that time.

Capital gains generated from the sale of bonds are exempt from income tax. Accordingly, Taiwanese individual and corporate holders are not subject to income tax on any capital gains generated from the sale of the Notes. In addition, Taiwanese individual holders are not subject to AMT on any capital gains generated from the sale of the Notes. However, Taiwanese corporate holders should include the capital gains in calculating their basic income for the purpose of calculating their AMT. If the amount of the AMT exceeds the annual income tax calculated pursuant to the AMT Act, the excess becomes the Taiwanese corporate holders' AMT payable. Capital losses, if any, incurred by such holders could be carried over 5 years to offset against capital gains of same category of income for the purposes of calculating their AMT.

Non-Taiwanese corporate holders with a fixed place of business (e.g., a branch) or a business agent in Taiwan are not subject to income tax on any capital gains generated from the sale of the Notes. However, their fixed place of business or business agent should include any such capital gains in calculating their basic income for the purposes of calculating AMT.

As to non-Taiwanese corporate holders without a fixed place of business and a business agent in Taiwan, they are not subject to income tax or AMT on any capital gains generated from the sale of the Notes.

United Kingdom

*The following applies only to persons who are the beneficial owners of Notes and is a summary of the Issuer's understanding of current United Kingdom law as applied in England and Wales and published HM Revenue and Customs ("**HMRC**") practice (which may not be binding on HMRC) relating only to United Kingdom withholding tax treatment of payments of principal and interest in respect of Notes. It does not deal with any other United Kingdom taxation implications of acquiring, holding or disposing of Notes and is not intended to be exhaustive. It assumes that interest on the Notes does not have a United Kingdom*

source and, in particular, that the Issuer is neither United Kingdom resident nor acts through a permanent establishment in the United Kingdom in relation to the Notes. The United Kingdom tax treatment of prospective Noteholders depends on their individual circumstances and may be subject to change in the future. Prospective Noteholders who may be subject to tax in a jurisdiction other than the United Kingdom or who may be unsure as to their tax position should seek their own professional advice.

References in this part to “interest” shall mean amounts that are treated as interest for the purposes of United Kingdom taxation.

Payments of interest on the Notes may be made without deduction for or withholding on account of United Kingdom income tax.

United States

The following is a summary of certain U.S. federal income tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of Notes by a U.S. Holder (as defined below). Except where otherwise expressly noted, all references to Notes in this summary refer only to Registered Notes issued by Rabobank that are properly treated as debt for U.S. federal income tax purposes. This summary does not address the U.S. federal income tax consequences of every type of Note which may be issued under the Programme, and the relevant Final Terms may contain additional or modified disclosure concerning the material U.S. federal income tax consequences relevant to such type of Note as appropriate. This summary deals only with purchasers of Notes that are U.S. Holders and that will hold the Notes as capital assets. The discussion does not cover all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be relevant to, or the actual tax effect that any of the matters described herein will have on, the acquisition, ownership or disposition of Notes by particular investors, and does not address state, local, foreign or other tax laws (such as the alternative minimum tax or the Medicare tax on net investment income). In particular, this summary does not discuss all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to certain types of investors subject to special treatment under the U.S. federal income tax laws (such as financial institutions, insurance companies, individual retirement accounts and other tax-deferred accounts, tax-exempt organisations, dealers in securities or currencies, investors that will hold the Notes as part of straddles, hedging transactions or conversion transactions for U.S. federal income tax purposes, persons that have ceased to be U.S. citizens or lawful permanent residents of the United States, investors holding the Notes in connection with a trade or business conducted outside of the United States, U.S. citizens or lawful permanent residents living abroad or investors whose functional currency is not the U.S. Dollar). Moreover, the summary does not address the U.S. federal income tax treatment of (i) Equity Linked Notes and Index Linked Notes that reference equities, (ii) FX Linked Notes, (iii) Notes for which payments of principal or interest are denominated in, or determined by reference to, more than one currency, or (iv) Notes with a term of more than 30 years. The U.S. federal income tax consequences of owning any such Notes will be discussed in the relevant Final Terms.

As used herein, the term “**U.S. Holder**” means a beneficial owner of Notes that is for U.S. federal income tax purposes (i) an individual citizen or resident of the United States, (ii) a corporation created or organised under the laws of the United States, any State thereof or the District of Columbia, (iii) an estate the income of which is subject to U.S. federal income tax without regard to its source or (iv) a trust if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust, or the trust has validly elected to be treated as a domestic trust for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

The U.S. federal income tax treatment of a partner in an entity or arrangement treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes that holds Notes will depend on the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Prospective purchasers that are entities or arrangements treated as partnerships for U.S. federal income tax purposes should consult their tax advisers concerning the U.S.

federal income tax consequences to them and their partners of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of Notes by the partnership.

This summary is based on the tax laws of the United States, including the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “**Code**”), its legislative history, existing and proposed regulations thereunder, published rulings and court decisions, all as of the date hereof and all subject to change at any time, possibly with retroactive effect.

Bearer Notes (including Exchangeable Bearer Notes while in bearer form) are not being offered to U.S. Holders. A U.S. Holder who owns a Bearer Note may be subject to limitations under United States income tax laws, including the limitations provided in Sections 165(j) and 1287(a) of the Code.

THE SUMMARY OF U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES SET OUT BELOW IS FOR GENERAL INFORMATION ONLY. IT IS NOT INTENDED TO BE RELIED UPON BY PURCHASERS FOR THE PURPOSE OF AVOIDING PENALTIES THAT MAY BE IMPOSED UNDER THE CODE. ALL PROSPECTIVE PURCHASERS SHOULD CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISERS AS TO THE PARTICULAR TAX CONSEQUENCES TO THEM OF OWNING THE NOTES, INCLUDING THE APPLICABILITY AND EFFECT OF STATE, LOCAL, FOREIGN AND OTHER TAX LAWS AND POSSIBLE CHANGES IN TAX LAW.

Payments of interest

Interest on a Note, whether payable in U.S. Dollars or a currency, composite currency or basket of currencies other than U.S. Dollars (a “**foreign currency**”), other than interest on a “Discount Note” that is not “qualified stated interest” (each as defined below under “*Original issue discount — General*”), will be taxable to a U.S. Holder as ordinary income at the time it is received or accrued, depending on the U.S. Holder’s method of accounting for U.S. federal income tax purposes, reduced by the allocable amount of amortisable bond premium, subject to the discussion below. Interest paid by Rabobank on the Notes and original issue discount (“**OID**”), if any, accrued with respect to the Notes (as described below under “Original issue discount”) generally will constitute income from sources outside the United States. Prospective purchasers should consult their tax advisers concerning the applicability of the foreign tax credit and source of income rules to income attributable to the Notes.

Original issue discount

General

The following is a summary of the principal U.S. federal income tax consequences of the ownership of Notes issued with OID.

A Note, other than a Note with a term of one year or less (a “**Short-Term Note**”), will be treated as issued with OID (a “**Discount Note**”) if the excess of the Note’s “stated redemption price at maturity” over its issue price is equal to or more than a *de minimis* amount (0.25 per cent. of the Note’s stated redemption price at maturity multiplied by the number of complete years to its maturity). An obligation that provides for the payment of amounts other than qualified stated interest before maturity (an “**instalment obligation**”) will be treated as a Discount Note if the excess of the Note’s stated redemption price at maturity over its issue price is equal to or greater than 0.25 per cent. of the Note’s stated redemption price at maturity multiplied by the weighted average maturity of the Note. A Note’s weighted average maturity is the sum of the following amounts determined for each payment on a Note (other than a payment of qualified stated interest): (i) the number of complete years from the issue date until the payment is made multiplied by (ii) a fraction, the numerator of which is the amount of the payment and the denominator of which is the Note’s stated redemption price at maturity. Generally, the issue price of a Note will be the first price at which a substantial amount of Notes included in the issue of which the Note is a part is sold to persons other than bond houses, brokers, or similar persons or organisations acting in the capacity of underwriters, placement agents or wholesalers. The stated redemption price at maturity of a Note is the total of all payments

provided by the Note that are not payments of “qualified stated interest”. A qualified stated interest payment generally is any one of a series of stated interest payments on a Note that are unconditionally payable at least annually at a single fixed rate (with certain exceptions for lower rates paid during some periods), or a variable rate (in the circumstances described below under “Floating Rate Notes”), applied to the outstanding principal amount of the Note. Solely for purposes of determining whether a Note has OID, Rabobank will be deemed to exercise any call option that has the effect of decreasing the yield on the Note, and the U.S. Holder will be deemed to exercise any put option that has the effect of increasing the yield on the Note.

U.S. Holders of Discount Notes must include OID in income calculated on a constant-yield method before the receipt of cash attributable to the income, and generally will have to include in income increasingly greater amounts of OID over the life of the Discount Notes. The amount of OID includible in income by a U.S. Holder of a Discount Note is the sum of the daily portions of OID with respect to the Discount Note for each day during the taxable year or portion of the taxable year on which the U.S. Holder holds the Discount Note (“**accrued OID**”). The daily portion is determined by allocating to each day in any “accrual period” a *pro rata* portion of the OID allocable to that accrual period. Accrual periods with respect to a Note may be of any length selected by the U.S. Holder and may vary in length over the term of the Note as long as (i) no accrual period is longer than one year and (ii) each scheduled payment of interest or principal on the Note occurs on either the final or first day of an accrual period. The amount of OID allocable to an accrual period equals the excess of (a) the product of the Discount Note’s adjusted issue price at the beginning of the accrual period and the Discount Note’s yield to maturity (determined on the basis of compounding at the close of each accrual period and properly adjusted for the length of the accrual period) over (b) the sum of the payments of qualified stated interest on the Note allocable to the accrual period. The “adjusted issue price” of a Discount Note at the beginning of any accrual period is the issue price of the Note increased by (x) the amount of accrued OID for each prior accrual period and decreased by (y) the amount of any payments previously made on the Note that were not qualified stated interest payments.

Acquisition premium

A U.S. Holder that purchases a Discount Note for an amount less than or equal to the sum of all amounts payable on the Note after the purchase date other than payments of qualified stated interest but in excess of its adjusted issue price (any such excess being “**acquisition premium**”) and that does not make the election described below under “— *Election to treat all interest as original issue discount*” is permitted to reduce the daily portions of OID by a fraction, the numerator of which is the excess of the U.S. Holder’s adjusted basis in the Note immediately after its purchase over the Note’s adjusted issue price, and the denominator of which is the excess of the sum of all amounts payable on the Note after the purchase date, other than payments of qualified stated interest, over the Note’s adjusted issue price.

Market discount

A Note, other than a Short-Term Note, generally will be treated as purchased at a market discount (a “**Market Discount Note**”) if the Note’s stated redemption price at maturity or, in the case of a Discount Note, the Note’s “revised issue price” exceeds the amount for which the U.S. Holder purchased the Note by at least 0.25 per cent. of the Note’s stated redemption price at maturity or revised issue price, respectively, multiplied by the number of complete years to the Note’s maturity (or, in the case of a Note that is an instalment obligation, the Note’s weighted average maturity). If this excess is not sufficient to cause the Note to be a Market Discount Note, then the excess constitutes “**de minimis market discount**”. For this purpose, the “revised issue price” of a Note generally equals its issue price, increased by the amount of any OID that has accrued on the Note, and decreased by the amount of any payments previously made on the Note that were not qualified stated interest payments.

Any gain recognised on the sale or retirement of a Market Discount Note (including any payment on a Note that is not qualified stated interest) generally will be treated as ordinary income to the extent of the accrued market discount on the Note. Alternatively, a U.S. Holder of a Market Discount Note may avoid such treatment by electing to include market discount in income currently over the life of the Note. This election applies to all debt instruments with market discount acquired by the electing U.S. Holder on or after the first day of the first taxable year for which the election is made. This election may not be revoked without the consent of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (the “**IRS**”). A U.S. Holder of a Market Discount Note that does not elect to include market discount in income currently may be required to defer deductions for interest on borrowings incurred to purchase or carry a Market Discount Note. Such interest is deductible when paid or incurred to the extent of income from the Note for the year. If the interest expense exceeds such income, such excess is currently deductible only to the extent that such excess exceeds the portion of the market discount allocable to the days during the taxable year on which such Note was held by the U.S. Holder.

Market discount will accrue on a straight-line basis unless the U.S. Holder elects to accrue the market discount on a constant-yield method. This election applies only to the Market Discount Note with respect to which it is made and is irrevocable.

Election to treat all interest as original issue discount

A U.S. Holder may elect to include in gross income all interest that accrues on a Note using the constant-yield method described above under “— *General*”, with certain modifications. For purposes of this election, interest includes stated interest, OID, *de minimis* OID, market discount, *de minimis* market discount and unstated interest, as adjusted by any amortisable bond premium (described below under “Notes purchased at a premium”) or acquisition premium. This election generally will apply only to the Note with respect to which it is made and may not be revoked without the consent of the IRS. If the election to apply the constant-yield method to all interest on a Note is made with respect to a Market Discount Note, the electing U.S. Holder will be treated as having made the election discussed above under “— *Market discount*” to include market discount in income currently over the life of all debt instruments having market discount that are acquired on or after the first day of the first taxable year to which the election applies. U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisers concerning the propriety and consequences of this election.

Floating Rate Notes

Notes that provide for interest at variable rates (“**Floating Rate Notes**”) generally will bear interest at a “qualified floating rate” and thus will be treated as “variable rate debt instruments” under Treasury regulations governing accrual of OID. A Floating Rate Note will qualify as a “variable rate debt instrument” if (a) its issue price does not exceed the total non-contingent principal payments due under the Floating Rate Note by equal to or more than a specified *de minimis* amount, (b) it provides for stated interest, paid or compounded at least annually, at (i) one or more qualified floating rates, (ii) a single fixed rate and one or more qualified floating rates, (iii) a single objective rate or (iv) a single fixed rate and a single objective rate that is a qualified inverse floating rate and (c) it does not provide for any principal payments that are contingent (other than as described in (a) above).

A “qualified floating rate” is any variable rate where variations in the value of the rate can reasonably be expected to measure contemporaneous variations in the cost of newly borrowed funds in the currency in which the Floating Rate Note is denominated. A fixed multiple of a qualified floating rate will constitute a qualified floating rate only if the multiple is greater than 0.65 but not more than 1.35. A variable rate equal to the product of a qualified floating rate and a fixed multiple that is greater than 0.65 but not more than 1.35, increased or decreased by a fixed rate, will also constitute a qualified floating rate. In addition, two or more qualified floating rates that can reasonably be expected to have approximately the same values throughout the term of the Floating Rate Note (e.g. two or more qualified floating rates with values within 25 basis points of each other as determined on the Floating Rate Note’s issue date) will be treated as a single qualified floating rate. Notwithstanding the foregoing, a variable rate that would otherwise constitute

a qualified floating rate but which is subject to one or more restrictions such as a maximum numerical limitation (i.e. a cap) or a minimum numerical limitation (i.e. a floor) may, under certain circumstances, fail to be treated as a qualified floating rate.

An “objective rate” is a rate that is not itself a qualified floating rate but which is determined using a single fixed formula and which is based on objective financial or economic information (e.g. one or more qualified floating rates or the yield of actively traded personal property). A rate will not qualify as an objective rate if it is based on information that is within the control of Rabobank (or a related party) or that is unique to the circumstances of Rabobank (or a related party), such as dividends, profits or the value of Rabobank’s stock (although a rate does not fail to be an objective rate merely because it is based on the credit quality of Rabobank). Other variable interest rates may be treated as objective rates if so designated by the IRS in the future. Despite the foregoing, a variable rate of interest on a Floating Rate Note will not constitute an objective rate if it is reasonably expected that the average value of the rate during the first half of the Floating Rate Note’s term will be either significantly less than or significantly greater than the average value of the rate during the final half of the Floating Rate Note’s term. A “qualified inverse floating rate” is any objective rate where the rate is equal to a fixed rate minus a qualified floating rate, as long as variations in the rate can reasonably be expected to inversely reflect contemporaneous variations in the qualified floating rate. If a Floating Rate Note provides for stated interest at a fixed rate for an initial period of one year or less followed by a variable rate that is either a qualified floating rate or an objective rate for a subsequent period and if the variable rate on the Floating Rate Note’s issue date is intended to approximate the fixed rate (e.g. the value of the variable rate on the issue date does not differ from the value of the fixed rate by more than 25 basis points), then the fixed rate and the variable rate together will constitute either a single qualified floating rate or objective rate, as the case may be.

A qualified floating rate or objective rate in effect at any time during the term of the instrument must be set at a “current value” of that rate. A “current value” of a rate is the value of the rate on any day that is no earlier than three months prior to the first day on which that value is in effect and no later than one year following that first day.

If a Floating Rate Note that provides for stated interest at either a single qualified floating rate or a single objective rate throughout the term thereof qualifies as a “variable rate debt instrument”, then any stated interest on the Note which is unconditionally payable in cash or property (other than debt instruments of the Issuer) at least annually will constitute qualified stated interest and will be taxed accordingly. Thus, a Floating Rate Note that provides for stated interest at either a single qualified floating rate or a single objective rate throughout the term thereof and that qualifies as a “variable rate debt instrument” generally will not be treated as having been issued with OID unless the Floating Rate Note is issued at a “true” discount (i.e. at a price below the Note’s stated principal amount) equal to or in excess of a specified *de minimis* amount. OID on a Floating Rate Note arising from “true” discount is allocated to an accrual period using the constant-yield method described above by assuming that the variable rate is a fixed rate equal to (i) in the case of a qualified floating rate or qualified inverse floating rate, the value, as of the issue date, of the qualified floating rate or qualified inverse floating rate, or (ii) in the case of an objective rate (other than a qualified inverse floating rate), a fixed rate that reflects the yield that is reasonably expected for the Floating Rate Note.

In general, any other Floating Rate Note that qualifies as a “variable rate debt instrument” will be converted into an “equivalent” fixed rate debt instrument for purposes of determining the amount and accrual of OID and qualified stated interest on the Floating Rate Note. Such a Floating Rate Note must be converted into an “equivalent” fixed rate debt instrument by substituting any qualified floating rate or qualified inverse floating rate provided for under the terms of the Floating Rate Note with a fixed rate equal to the value of the qualified floating rate or qualified inverse floating rate, as the case may be, as of the Floating Rate Note’s issue date. Any objective rate (other than a qualified inverse floating rate) provided for under the terms of the Floating Rate Note is converted into a fixed rate that reflects the yield that is reasonably expected for the Floating Rate Note. In the case of a Floating Rate Note that qualifies as a

“variable rate debt instrument” and provides for stated interest at a fixed rate in addition to either one or more qualified floating rates or a qualified inverse floating rate, the fixed rate is initially converted into a qualified floating rate (or a qualified inverse floating rate, if the Floating Rate Note provides for a qualified inverse floating rate). Under these circumstances, the qualified floating rate or qualified inverse floating rate that replaces the fixed rate must be such that the fair market value of the Floating Rate Note as of the Floating Rate Note’s issue date is approximately the same as the fair market value of an otherwise identical debt instrument that provides for either the qualified floating rate or qualified inverse floating rate rather than the fixed rate. Subsequent to converting the fixed rate into either a qualified floating rate or a qualified inverse floating rate, the Floating Rate Note is converted into an “equivalent” fixed rate debt instrument in the manner described above.

Once the Floating Rate Note is converted into an “equivalent” fixed rate debt instrument pursuant to the foregoing rules, the amount of OID and qualified stated interest, if any, are determined for the “equivalent” fixed rate debt instrument by applying the general OID rules to the “equivalent” fixed rate debt instrument and a U.S. Holder of the Floating Rate Note will account for the OID and qualified stated interest as if the U.S. Holder held the “equivalent” fixed rate debt instrument. In each accrual period, appropriate adjustments will be made to the amount of qualified stated interest or OID assumed to have been accrued or paid with respect to the “equivalent” fixed rate debt instrument in the event that these amounts differ from the actual amount of interest accrued or paid on the Floating Rate Note during the accrual period.

If a Floating Rate Note, such as a Note the payments on which are determined by reference to an index, does not qualify as a “variable rate debt instrument”, then the Floating Rate Note will be treated as a contingent payment debt obligation. See “*Contingent payment debt instruments*” below for a discussion of the U.S. federal income tax treatment of such Notes.

Short-Term Notes

In general, an individual or other cash basis U.S. Holder of a Short-Term Note is not required to accrue OID (as specially defined below for the purposes of this paragraph) for U.S. federal income tax purposes unless it elects to do so (but may be required to include any stated interest in income as the interest is received). Accrual basis U.S. Holders and certain other U.S. Holders are required to accrue OID on Short-Term Notes on a straight-line basis or, if the U.S. Holder so elects, under the constant-yield method (based on daily compounding). In the case of a U.S. Holder not required and not electing to include OID in income currently, any gain realised on the sale or retirement of the Short-Term Note will be ordinary income to the extent of the OID accrued on a straight-line basis (unless an election is made to accrue the OID under the constant-yield method) through the date of sale or retirement. U.S. Holders who are not required and do not elect to accrue OID on Short-Term Notes will be required to defer deductions for interest on borrowings allocable to Short-Term Notes in an amount not exceeding the deferred income until the deferred income is realised.

For purposes of determining the amount of OID subject to these rules, all interest payments on a Short-Term Note are included in the Short-Term Note’s stated redemption price at maturity. A U.S. Holder may elect to determine OID on a Short-Term Note as if the Short-Term Note had been originally issued to the U.S. Holder at the U.S. Holder’s purchase price for the Short-Term Note. This election shall apply to all obligations with a maturity of one year or less acquired by the U.S. Holder on or after the first day of the first taxable year to which the election applies, and may not be revoked without the consent of the IRS.

Fungible issue

Rabobank may, without the consent of the Noteholders, issue additional Notes with identical terms. These additional Notes, even if they are treated for non-tax purposes as part of the same series as the original Notes, in some cases may be treated as a separate series for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In such a case, among other things, the additional Notes may be considered to have been issued with OID even if the original Notes had no OID, or the additional Notes may have a greater amount of OID than the

original Notes. These differences may affect the market value of the original Notes if the additional Notes are not otherwise distinguishable from the original Notes.

Notes purchased at a premium

A U.S. Holder that purchases a Note for an amount in excess of its principal amount, or, for a Discount Note, its stated redemption price at maturity, may elect to treat the excess as “amortisable bond premium”, in which case, the amount required to be included in the U.S. Holder’s income each year with respect to interest on the Note will be reduced by the amount of amortisable bond premium allocable (based on the Note’s yield to maturity) to that year. Any election to amortise bond premium shall apply to all bonds (other than bonds the interest on which is excludable from gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes) held by the U.S. Holder at the beginning of the first taxable year to which the election applies or thereafter acquired by the U.S. Holder, and is irrevocable without the consent of the IRS. See also “*Original issue discount — Election to treat all interest as original issue discount*”.

Contingent payment debt instruments

Certain Series or Tranches of Notes may be treated as “contingent payment debt instruments” for U.S. federal income tax purposes (“**Contingent Notes**”). Under applicable U.S. Treasury regulations, interest on Contingent Notes will be treated as OID, and must be accrued on a constant-yield basis based on a yield to maturity that reflects the rate at which the Issuer would issue a comparable fixed-rate non-exchangeable instrument (the “**comparable yield**”), in accordance with a projected payment schedule. This projected payment schedule must include each non-contingent payment on the Contingent Notes and an estimated amount for each contingent payment, and must produce the comparable yield.

The Issuer is required to provide to holders, solely for U.S. federal income tax purposes, a schedule of the projected amounts of payments on Contingent Notes. This schedule must produce the comparable yield. The comparable yield and projected payment schedule will be available from the Issuer by submitting a written request for such information to Head of Investor Relations, Croeselaan 18, 3521 CB Utrecht, the Netherlands or e-mail: ir@rabobank.com.

THE COMPARABLE YIELD AND PROJECTED PAYMENT SCHEDULE WILL NOT BE DETERMINED FOR ANY PURPOSE OTHER THAN FOR THE DETERMINATION OF INTEREST ACCRUALS AND ADJUSTMENTS THEREOF IN RESPECT OF CONTINGENT NOTES FOR U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX PURPOSES AND WILL NOT CONSTITUTE A PROJECTION OR REPRESENTATION REGARDING THE ACTUAL AMOUNTS PAYABLE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE NOTES.

The use of the comparable yield and the calculation of the projected payment schedule will be based upon a number of assumptions and estimates and will not be a prediction, representation or guarantee of the actual amounts of interest that may be paid to a U.S. Holder or the actual yield of the Contingent Notes. A U.S. Holder generally will be bound by the comparable yield and the projected payment schedule determined by the Issuer, unless the U.S. Holder determines its own comparable yield and projected payment schedule and explicitly discloses such schedule to the IRS, and explains to the IRS the reason for preparing its own schedule. The Issuer’s determination, however, is not binding on the IRS, and it is possible that the IRS could conclude that some other comparable yield or projected payment schedule should be used instead.

A U.S. Holder of a Contingent Note generally will be required to include OID in income pursuant to the rules discussed in the third paragraph under “*Original issue discount — General*” above, applied to the projected payment schedule. The “adjusted issue price” of a Contingent Note at the beginning of any accrual period is the issue price of the Note increased by the amount of accrued OID for each prior accrual period, and decreased by the projected amount of any payments on the Note. No additional income will be recognised upon the receipt of payments of stated interest in amounts equal to the annual payments included in the projected payment schedule described above. Any differences between actual payments

received by the U.S. Holder on the Notes in a taxable year and the projected amount of those payments will be accounted for as additional interest (in the case of a positive adjustment) or as an offset to interest income in respect of the Note (in the case of a negative adjustment), for the taxable year in which the actual payment is made. If the negative adjustment for any taxable year exceeds the amount of OID on the Contingent Note for that year, the excess will be treated as an ordinary loss, but only to the extent the U.S. Holder's total OID inclusions on the Contingent Note exceed the total amount of any ordinary loss in respect of the Contingent Note claimed by the U.S. Holder under this rule in prior taxable years. Any negative adjustment that is not allowed as an ordinary loss for the taxable year is carried forward to the next taxable year, and is taken into account in determining whether the U.S. Holder has a net positive or negative adjustment for that year. However, any negative adjustment that is carried forward to a taxable year in which the Contingent Note is sold, exchanged or retired, to the extent not applied to OID accrued for such year, reduces the U.S. Holder's amount realised on the sale, exchange or retirement.

Purchase, sale and retirement of Notes

Notes other than Contingent Notes

A U.S. Holder generally will recognise gain or loss on the sale or retirement of a Note equal to the difference between the amount realised on the sale or retirement and the U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in the Note. A U.S. Holder's adjusted tax basis in a Note generally will be its cost, increased by the amount of any OID or market discount included in the U.S. Holder's income with respect to the Note and the amount, if any, of income attributable to *de minimis* OID and *de minimis* market discount included in the U.S. Holder's income with respect to the Note, and reduced by (i) the amount of any payments that are not qualified stated interest payments, and (ii) the amount of any amortisable bond premium applied to reduce interest on the Note. The amount realised does not include the amount attributable to accrued but unpaid interest, which will be taxable as interest income to the extent not previously included in income. Except to the extent described above under "*Original issue discount — Market discount*" or "*Original issue discount — Short-Term Notes*" or attributable to changes in exchange rates (as discussed below), gain or loss recognised on the sale or retirement of a Note will be capital gain or loss and will be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. Holder's holding period in the Notes exceeds one year.

Gain or loss realised by a U.S. Holder on the sale or retirement of a Note generally will be U.S. source.

Contingent Notes

Gain from the sale or retirement of a Contingent Note will be treated as interest income taxable at ordinary income (rather than capital gains) rates. Any loss will be ordinary loss to the extent that the U.S. Holder's total interest inclusions to the date of sale or retirement exceed the total net negative adjustments that the U.S. Holder took into account as ordinary loss, and any further loss will be capital loss. Gain or loss realised by a U.S. Holder on the sale or retirement of a Contingent Note generally will be foreign source.

A U.S. Holder's tax basis in a Contingent Note generally will be equal to its cost, increased by the amount of interest previously accrued with respect to the Note (determined without regard to any positive or negative adjustments reflecting the difference between actual payments and projected payments), increased or decreased by the amount of any positive or negative adjustment that the Holder is required to make to account for the difference between the Holder's purchase price for the Note and the adjusted issue price of the Note at the time of the purchase, and decreased by the amount of any projected payments scheduled to be made on the Note to the U.S. Holder through such date (without regard to the actual amount paid).

Substitution of Issuer

The terms of the Notes provide that, in certain circumstances (as described above under “*Terms and Conditions of the Notes — Meeting of Noteholders, modifications and substitutions*”), the obligations of Rabobank under the Notes may be assumed by another entity. Any such assumption might be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a deemed disposition of Notes by a U.S. Holder in exchange for new notes issued by the new obligor. As a result of this deemed disposition, a U.S. Holder could be required to recognise capital gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes equal to the difference, if any, between the issue price of the new notes (as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes) and the U.S. Holder’s tax basis in the Notes deemed exchanged therefor. U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisers concerning the U.S. federal income tax consequences to them of a change in obligor with respect to the Notes.

Foreign currency notes

Interest

If an interest payment is denominated in, or determined by reference to, a foreign currency, the amount of income recognised by a cash basis U.S. Holder will be the U.S. Dollar value of the interest payment, based on the exchange rate in effect on the date of receipt, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into U.S. Dollars.

An accrual basis U.S. Holder may determine the amount of income recognised with respect to an interest payment denominated in, or determined by reference to, a foreign currency in accordance with either of two methods. Under the first method, the amount of income accrued will be based on the average exchange rate in effect during the interest accrual period (or, in the case of an accrual period that spans two taxable years of a U.S. Holder, the part of the period within each taxable year).

Under the second method, the U.S. Holder may elect to determine the amount of income accrued on the basis of the exchange rate in effect on the last day of the accrual period (or, in the case of an accrual period that spans two taxable years, the exchange rate in effect on the last day of the part of the period within each taxable year). Additionally, if a payment of interest is actually received within five business days of the last day of the accrual period, an electing accrual basis U.S. Holder may instead translate the accrued interest into U.S. Dollars at the exchange rate in effect on the day of actual receipt. Any such election will apply to all debt instruments held by the U.S. Holder at the beginning of the first taxable year to which the election applies or thereafter acquired by the U.S. Holder, and will be irrevocable without the consent of the IRS.

Upon receipt of an interest payment (including a payment attributable to accrued but unpaid interest upon the sale or retirement of a Note) denominated in, or determined by reference to, a foreign currency, the accrual basis U.S. Holder may recognise U.S. source exchange gain or loss (taxable as ordinary income or loss) equal to the difference between the amount received (translated into U.S. Dollars at the spot rate on the date of receipt) and the amount previously accrued, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into U.S. Dollars.

OID

OID for each accrual period on a Discount Note that is denominated in, or determined by reference to, a foreign currency, will be determined in the foreign currency and then translated into U.S. Dollars in the same manner as stated interest accrued by an accrual basis U.S. Holder, as described above. Upon receipt of an amount attributable to OID (whether in connection with a payment on the Note or a sale of the Note), a U.S. Holder may recognise U.S. source exchange gain or loss (taxable as ordinary income or loss) equal to the difference between the amount received (translated into U.S. Dollars at the spot rate on the date of receipt) and the amount previously accrued, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into U.S. Dollars.

Market discount

Market discount on a Note that is denominated in, or determined by reference to, a foreign currency, will be accrued in the foreign currency. If the U.S. Holder elects to include market discount in income currently, the accrued market discount will be translated into U.S. Dollars at the average exchange rate for the accrual period (or portion thereof within the U.S. Holder's taxable year). Upon the receipt of an amount attributable to accrued market discount, the U.S. Holder may recognise U.S. source exchange gain or loss (which will be taxable as ordinary income or loss) determined in the same manner as for accrued interest or OID. A U.S. Holder that does not elect to include market discount in income currently will recognise, upon the sale or retirement of the Note, the U.S. Dollar value of the amount accrued, calculated at the spot rate on that date, and no part of this accrued market discount will be treated as exchange gain or loss.

Bond premium

Bond premium (including acquisition premium) on a Note that is denominated in, or determined by reference to, a foreign currency will be computed in units of the foreign currency, and any such bond premium that is taken into account currently will reduce interest income (or OID) in units of the foreign currency. On the date bond premium offsets interest income (or OID), a U.S. Holder may recognise U.S. source exchange gain or loss (taxable as ordinary income or loss) equal to the amount offset multiplied by the difference between the spot rate in effect on the date of the offset, and the spot rate in effect on the date the Notes were acquired by the U.S. Holder. A U.S. Holder that does not elect to take bond premium (other than acquisition premium) into account currently will recognise a market loss when the Note matures.

Foreign Currency Contingent Notes

Special rules apply to determine the accrual of OID, and the amount, timing, source and character of any gain or loss on a Contingent Note that is denominated in, or determined by reference to, a foreign currency (a "**Foreign Currency Contingent Note**"). The rules applicable to Foreign Currency Contingent Notes are complex, and U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisers concerning the application of these rules.

Under these rules, a U.S. Holder of a Foreign Currency Contingent Note generally will be required to accrue OID in the foreign currency in which the Foreign Currency Contingent Note is denominated (i) at a yield at which the Issuer would issue a fixed rate debt instrument denominated in the same foreign currency with terms and conditions similar to those of the Foreign Currency Contingent Note, and (ii) in accordance with a projected payment schedule determined by the Issuer, under rules similar to those described above under "Contingent payment debt instruments". The amount of OID on a Foreign Currency Contingent Note that accrues in any accrual period will be the product of the comparable yield of the Foreign Currency Contingent Note (adjusted to reflect the length of the accrual period) and the adjusted issue price of the Foreign Currency Contingent Note. The adjusted issue price of a Foreign Currency Contingent Note generally will be determined under the rules described above, and will be denominated in the foreign currency of the Foreign Currency Contingent Note.

OID on a Foreign Currency Contingent Note will be translated into U.S. Dollars under translation rules similar to those described above under "*Foreign currency notes — Interest*". Any positive adjustment (i.e. the excess of actual payments over projected payments) in respect of a Foreign Currency Contingent Note for a taxable year will be translated into U.S. Dollars at the spot rate on the last day of the taxable year in which the adjustment is taken into account or, if earlier, the date on which the Foreign Currency Contingent Note is disposed of. The amount of any negative adjustment on a Foreign Currency Contingent Note (i.e. the excess of projected payments over actual payments) that is offset against accrued but unpaid OID will be translated into U.S. Dollars at the same rate at which the OID was accrued. To the extent a net negative adjustment exceeds the amount of accrued but unpaid OID, the negative adjustment will be treated as offsetting OID that has accrued and been paid on the Foreign Currency Contingent Note, and will be translated into U.S. Dollars at the spot rate on the date the Foreign Currency Contingent Note was issued. Any net negative adjustment carry forward will be carried forward in the relevant foreign currency.

*Sale or retirement**Notes other than Foreign Currency Contingent Notes*

As discussed above under “Purchase, sale and retirement of Notes”, a U.S. Holder generally will recognise gain or loss on the sale or retirement of a Note equal to the difference between the amount realised on the sale or retirement and its tax basis in the Note. A U.S. Holder’s tax basis in a Note that is denominated in a foreign currency will be determined by reference to the U.S. Dollar cost of the Note. The U.S. Dollar cost of a Note purchased with foreign currency generally will be the U.S. Dollar value of the purchase price on the date of purchase or, in the case of Notes traded on an established securities market, as defined in the applicable U.S. Treasury regulations, that are purchased by a cash basis U.S. Holder (or an accrual basis U.S. Holder that so elects), on the settlement date for the purchase.

The amount realised on a sale or retirement for an amount in foreign currency will be the U.S. Dollar value of this amount on the date of sale or retirement or, in the case of Notes traded on an established securities market, as defined in the applicable U.S. Treasury regulations, sold by a cash basis U.S. Holder (or an accrual basis U.S. Holder that so elects), on the settlement date for the sale. Such an election by an accrual basis U.S. Holder must be applied consistently from year to year and cannot be revoked without the consent of the IRS.

A U.S. Holder will recognise U.S. source exchange rate gain or loss (taxable as ordinary income or loss) on the sale or retirement of a Note equal to the difference, if any, between the U.S. Dollar values of the U.S. Holder’s purchase price for the Note (as adjusted for amortised bond premium, if any) (i) on the date of sale or retirement and (ii) the date on which the U.S. Holder acquired the Note. Any such exchange rate gain or loss will be realised only to the extent of total gain or loss realised on the sale or retirement (including any exchange gain or loss with respect to the receipt of accrued but unpaid interest).

Foreign Currency Contingent Notes

Upon a sale, exchange or retirement of a Foreign Currency Contingent Note, a U.S. Holder generally will recognise taxable gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realised on the sale, exchange or retirement and the U.S. Holder’s tax basis in the Foreign Currency Contingent Note, both translated into U.S. Dollars as described below. A U.S. Holder’s tax basis in a Foreign Currency Contingent Note will equal (i) the cost thereof (translated into U.S. Dollars at the spot rate on the date of acquisition), (ii) increased by the amount of OID previously accrued on the Foreign Currency Contingent Note (disregarding any positive or negative adjustments and translated into U.S. Dollars using the exchange rate applicable to such OID) and (iii) decreased by the projected amount of all prior payments in respect of the Foreign Currency Contingent Note. The U.S. Dollar amount of the projected payments described in clause (iii) of the preceding sentence is determined by (i) first allocating the payments to the most recently accrued OID to which prior amounts have not already been allocated and translating those amounts into U.S. Dollars at the rate at which the OID was accrued and (ii) then allocating any remaining amount to principal and translating such amount into U.S. Dollars at the spot rate on the date the Foreign Currency Contingent Note was acquired by the U.S. Holder. For this purpose, any accrued OID reduced by a negative adjustment carry forward will be treated as principal.

The amount realised by a U.S. Holder upon the sale, exchange or retirement of a Foreign Currency Contingent Note will equal the amount of cash and the fair market value (determined in foreign currency) of any property received. If a U.S. Holder holds a Foreign Currency Contingent Note until its scheduled maturity, the U.S. Dollar equivalent of the amount realised will be determined by separating such amount realised into principal and one or more OID components, based on the principal and OID comprising the U.S. Holder’s basis, with the amount realised allocated first to OID (and allocated to the most recently accrued amounts first) and any remaining amounts allocated to principal. The U.S. Dollar equivalent of the amount realised upon a sale, exchange or unscheduled retirement of a Foreign Currency Contingent Note will be determined in a similar manner, but will first be allocated to principal and then any accrued OID

(and will be allocated to the earliest accrued amounts first). Each component of the amount realised will be translated into U.S. Dollars using the exchange rate used with respect to the corresponding principal or accrued OID. The amount of any gain realised upon a sale, exchange or unscheduled retirement of a Foreign Currency Contingent Note will be equal to the excess of the amount realised over the holder's tax basis, both expressed in foreign currency, and will be translated into U.S. Dollars using the spot rate on the payment date. Gain from the sale or retirement of a Foreign Currency Contingent Note generally will be treated as interest income taxable at ordinary income (rather than capital gains) rates. Any loss will be ordinary loss to the extent that the U.S. Holder's total OID inclusions to the date of sale or retirement exceed the total net negative adjustments that the U.S. Holder took into account as ordinary loss, and any further loss will be capital loss. Gain or loss realised by a U.S. Holder on the sale or retirement of a Foreign Currency Contingent Note generally will be foreign source. Prospective purchasers should consult their tax advisers as to the foreign tax credit implications of the sale or retirement of Foreign Currency Contingent Notes.

A U.S. Holder will also recognise U.S. source exchange rate gain or loss (taxable as ordinary income or loss) on the receipt of foreign currency in respect of a Foreign Currency Contingent Note if the exchange rate in effect on the date the payment is received differs from the rate applicable to the principal or accrued OID to which such payment relates.

Disposition of foreign currency

Foreign currency received as interest on a Note or on the sale or retirement of a Note will have a tax basis equal to its U.S. Dollar value at the time the foreign currency is received. Foreign currency that is purchased generally will have a tax basis equal to the U.S. Dollar value of the foreign currency on the date of purchase. Any gain or loss recognised on a sale or other disposition of foreign currency (including its use to purchase Notes or upon exchange for U.S. Dollars) will be U.S. source ordinary income or loss.

Backup withholding and information reporting

In general, payments of interest and accruals of OID on, and the proceeds of a sale, redemption or other disposition of, the Notes payable to a U.S. Holder by a U.S. paying agent or other U.S. intermediary will be reported to the IRS and to the U.S. Holder as may be required under applicable regulations. Backup withholding will apply to these payments, including payments of OID, if the U.S. Holder fails to provide an accurate taxpayer identification number or certification of exempt status or otherwise fails to comply with applicable certification requirements. Certain U.S. Holders are not subject to backup withholding. U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisers as to their qualification for exemption from backup withholding and the procedure for obtaining an exemption.

Reportable transactions

A U.S. taxpayer that participates in a "reportable transaction" will be required to disclose its participation to the IRS. Under the relevant rules, if the Notes are denominated in a foreign currency, a U.S. Holder may be required to treat a foreign currency exchange loss from the Notes as a reportable transaction if the loss exceeds the relevant threshold in the applicable U.S. Treasury regulations (U.S.\$50,000 in a single taxable year, if the U.S. Holder is an individual or trust, or higher amounts for other non-individual U.S. Holders), and to disclose its investment by filing Form 8886 with the IRS. A penalty in the amount of U.S.\$10,000 in the case of a natural person and U.S.\$50,000 in all other cases generally is imposed on any taxpayer that fails to timely file an information return with the IRS with respect to a transaction resulting in a loss that is treated as a reportable transaction. Prospective purchasers are urged to consult their tax advisers regarding the application of these rules.

Foreign financial asset reporting

U.S. Holders that own certain foreign financial assets, including debt of foreign entities, with an aggregate value in excess of U.S.\$50,000 at the end of the taxable year or U.S.\$75,000 at any time during the taxable year, may be required to file an information report with respect to such assets with their tax

returns. These thresholds are increased for married individuals filing jointly and for certain individuals living outside of the United States. The Notes are expected to constitute foreign financial assets subject to these requirements unless the Notes are held in an account at a financial institution (in which case the account may be reportable if maintained by a foreign financial institution). U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisers regarding the application of the rules relating to foreign financial asset reporting.

FATCA Withholding

Pursuant to certain provisions of the Code, commonly known as FATCA, a “foreign financial institution” may be required to withhold on certain payments it makes (“**foreign passthru payments**”) to persons that fail to meet certain certification, reporting, or related requirements. The issuer is a foreign financial institution for these purposes. A number of jurisdictions (including the Netherlands, Australia and New Zealand) have entered into, or have agreed in substance to, intergovernmental agreements with the United States to implement FATCA (“**IGAs**”), which modify the way in which FATCA applies in their jurisdictions. Under the provisions of IGAs as currently in effect, a foreign financial institution in an IGA jurisdiction would generally not be required to withhold under FATCA or an IGA from payments that it makes. Certain aspects of the application of the FATCA provisions and IGAs to instruments such as the Notes, including whether withholding would ever be required pursuant to FATCA or an IGA with respect to payments on instruments such as the Notes, are uncertain and may be subject to change. Even if withholding would be required pursuant to FATCA or an IGA with respect to payments on instruments such as the Notes, such withholding would not apply to foreign passthru payments prior to 1 January 2019 and Notes that have a fixed term and are not treated as equity for U.S. federal income tax purposes issued on or prior to the date that is six months after the date on which final regulations defining “foreign passthru payments” are filed with the U.S. Federal Register generally would be “grandfathered” for purposes of FATCA withholding unless materially modified after such date (including by reason of a substitution of the Issuer). However, if additional notes (as described under “Terms and Conditions of the Notes – Further Issues”) that are not distinguishable from previously issued Notes are issued after the expiration of the grandfathering period and are subject to withholding under FATCA, then withholding agents may treat all Notes, including the Notes offered prior to the expiration of the grandfathering period, as subject to withholding under FATCA. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding how these rules may apply to their investment in the Notes.

TRANSFER RESTRICTIONS

Rule 144A Notes

Each purchaser of Restricted Notes within the United States pursuant to Rule 144A, by accepting delivery of this Base Prospectus, will be deemed to have represented, agreed and acknowledged that:

- (1) It is (a) a qualified institutional buyer within the meaning of Rule 144A, (b) acquiring such Notes for its own account or for the account of a qualified institutional buyer and (c) aware, and each beneficial owner of such Notes has been advised, that the sale of such Notes to it is being made in reliance on Rule 144A.
- (2) It understands that such Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act and may not be offered, sold, pledged or otherwise transferred except (a) in accordance with Rule 144A to a person that it and any person acting on its behalf reasonably believe is a qualified institutional buyer purchasing for its own account or for the account of a qualified institutional buyer, (b) in an offshore transaction in accordance with Rule 903 or Rule 904 of Regulation S or (c) pursuant to an exemption from registration under the Securities Act provided by Rule 144 thereunder (if available), in each case, in accordance with any applicable securities laws of any State of the United States.
- (3) It understands that such Notes, unless otherwise determined by the Issuer in accordance with applicable law, will bear a legend to the following effect:

THIS NOTE HAS NOT BEEN AND WILL NOT BE REGISTERED UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT OF 1933 (THE “**SECURITIES ACT**”) OR WITH ANY SECURITIES REGULATORY AUTHORITY OF ANY STATE OR OTHER JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND MAY NOT BE OFFERED, SOLD, PLEDGED OR OTHERWISE TRANSFERRED EXCEPT (1) IN ACCORDANCE WITH RULE 144A UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT TO A PERSON THAT THE HOLDER AND ANY PERSON ACTING ON ITS BEHALF REASONABLY BELIEVE IS A QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER WITHIN THE MEANING OF RULE 144A PURCHASING FOR ITS OWN ACCOUNT OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OF A QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER, (2) IN AN OFFSHORE TRANSACTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH RULE 903 OR RULE 904 OF REGULATION S UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OR (3) PURSUANT TO AN EXEMPTION FROM REGISTRATION UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT PROVIDED BY RULE 144 THEREUNDER (IF AVAILABLE), IN EACH CASE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ANY APPLICABLE SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY STATE OF THE UNITED STATES. NO REPRESENTATION CAN BE MADE AS TO THE AVAILABILITY OF THE EXEMPTION PROVIDED BY RULE 144 UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT FOR REALES OF THIS NOTE.

- (4) Rabobank, the Registrar, the Dealers and their affiliates, and others will rely upon the truth and accuracy of the foregoing acknowledgements, representations and agreements. If it is acquiring any Notes for the account of one or more qualified institutional buyers, it represents that it has sole investment discretion with respect to each such account and that it has full power to make the foregoing acknowledgements, representations and agreements on behalf of each such account.
- (5) It understands that the Notes offered in reliance on Rule 144A will be represented by one or more Restricted Global Certificates. Before any interest in a Restricted Global Certificate may be offered, sold, pledged or otherwise transferred to a person who takes delivery in the form of an interest in an Unrestricted Global Certificate, it will be required to provide a Transfer

Agent with a written certification (in the form provided in the Agency Agreement) as to compliance with applicable securities laws.

- (6) Distribution of this Base Prospectus, or disclosure of any of its contents to any person other than such purchaser and those persons, if any, retained to advise such purchaser with respect thereto, is unauthorised, and any disclosure of any of its contents, without the prior written consent of the Issuer, is prohibited.

Prospective purchasers are hereby notified that sellers of the Notes may be relying on the exemption from the provisions of Section 5 of the Securities Act provided by Rule 144A.

Regulation S Notes

Each purchaser of Notes outside the United States pursuant to Regulation S and each subsequent purchaser of such Notes in resales prior to the expiration of the distribution compliance period (as used in “Plan of Distribution”), by accepting delivery of this Base Prospectus and the Notes, will be deemed to have represented, agreed and acknowledged that:

- (1) It is, or at the time Notes are purchased will be, the beneficial owner of such Notes and (a) it is not a U.S. person and it is located outside the United States (within the meaning of Regulation S) and (b) it is not an affiliate of the Issuer or a person acting on behalf of such an affiliate.
- (2) It understands that such Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act and that, prior to the expiration of the distribution compliance period, it will not offer, sell, pledge or otherwise transfer such Notes except in an offshore transaction in accordance with Rule 903 or Rule 904 of Regulation S, or in the case of Notes issued by Rabobank, in accordance with Rule 144A under the Securities Act to a person that it and any person acting on its behalf reasonably believe is a qualified institutional buyer purchasing for its own account or the account of a qualified institutional buyer in each case in accordance with any applicable securities laws of any State of the United States.
- (3) It understands that such Notes, unless otherwise determined by the Issuer in accordance with applicable law, will bear a legend to the following effect:

THIS NOTE HAS NOT BEEN AND WILL NOT BE REGISTERED UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT OF 1933 (THE “**SECURITIES ACT**”) OR WITH ANY SECURITIES REGULATORY AUTHORITY OF ANY STATE OR OTHER JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND MAY NOT BE OFFERED, SOLD, PLEDGED OR OTHERWISE TRANSFERRED WITHIN THE UNITED STATES EXCEPT PURSUANT TO AN EXEMPTION FROM REGISTRATION UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT.
- (4) The Issuer, the Registrar, the Dealers and their affiliates, and others will rely upon the truth and accuracy of the foregoing acknowledgements, representations and agreements.
- (5) It understands that the Notes offered in reliance on Regulation S may be represented by one or more Unrestricted Global Certificates. Prior to the expiration of the distribution compliance period, before any interest in an Unrestricted Global Certificate representing Notes issued by Rabobank may be offered, sold, pledged or otherwise transferred to a person who takes delivery in the form of an interest in a Restricted Global Certificate, it will be required to provide a Transfer Agent with a written certification (in the form provided in the Agency Agreement) as to compliance with applicable securities laws.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

Summary of Distribution Agreement

Subject to the terms and on the conditions contained in an amended and restated Distribution Agreement dated 10 May 2017 (the “**Distribution Agreement**”) as further amended or supplemented at the Issue Date, between the Issuer, the Permanent Dealers (as defined in the Distribution Agreement) and the Arranger, the Notes will be offered by the Issuer to the Permanent Dealers. However, the Issuer has reserved the right to sell Notes directly on its own behalf to Dealers that are not Permanent Dealers. The Notes may be resold at prevailing market prices, or at prices related thereto, at the time of such resale, as determined by the relevant Dealer. The Notes may also be sold by the Issuer through the Dealers, acting as agents of the Issuer. The Distribution Agreement also provides for Notes to be issued in syndicated Tranches that are jointly and severally underwritten by two or more Dealers.

The Issuer will pay each relevant Dealer a commission as agreed between them in respect of Notes subscribed by it. The Issuer has agreed to reimburse the Arranger for its expenses incurred in connection with the establishment of the Programme and the Dealers for certain of their activities in connection with the Programme. The commissions in respect of an issue of Notes on a syndicated basis will be stated in the relevant Final Terms.

The Issuer has agreed to indemnify the Dealers in respect of such issue of Notes against certain liabilities in connection with the offer and sale of such Notes, including liability under the Securities Act, and to contribute for payments that such Dealers may be required to make in respect thereof. The Distribution Agreement entitles the Dealers to terminate any agreement that they make to purchase Notes in certain circumstances prior to payment for such Notes being made to the Issuer.

Selling restrictions

General

These selling restrictions may be modified by the agreement of the Issuer and the Dealers following a change in a relevant law, regulation or directive. Any such modification will, in the case of Exempt Notes only, be set out in the Final Terms issued in respect of the issue of Notes to which it relates or in a supplement to this Base Prospectus.

No action has been taken in any jurisdiction that would permit a public offering of any of the Notes, or possession or distribution of this Base Prospectus, any other offering material or any Final Terms, in any country or jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required.

Each Dealer has agreed that it shall, to the best of its knowledge, comply with all relevant laws, regulations and directives in each jurisdiction in which it purchases, offers, sells or delivers Notes or has in its possession or distributes this Base Prospectus, any other offering material or any Final Terms.

Prohibition of Sales to EEA Retail Investors

From 1 January 2018, unless the Final Terms in respect of any Notes specifies the “Prohibition of Sales to EEA Retail Investors” as “Not Applicable”, each Dealer has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it has not offered, sold or otherwise made available and will not offer, sell or otherwise make available any Notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this Base Prospectus as completed by the Final Terms in relation thereto to any retail investor in the European Economic Area. For the purposes of this provision:

- (a) the expression “retail investor” means a person who is one (or more) of the following:

- (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU (as amended, "**MiFID II**"); or
 - (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive 2002/92/EC (as amended, the "**Insurance Mediation Directive**"), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or
 - (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Directive 2003/71/EC (as amended, the "**Prospectus Directive**"); and
- (b) the expression an "offer" includes the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe the Notes.

Prior to 1 January 2018, and from that date if the Final Terms in respect of any Notes specifies "Prohibition of Sales to EEA Retail Investors" as "Not Applicable", each Dealer has represented and agreed that, with effect from and including the date on which the Prospectus Directive is implemented in that Relevant Member State (the "**Relevant Implementation Date**"), it has not made and will not make an offer of Notes which are the subject of the offering contemplated by this Base Prospectus as completed by the final terms in relation thereto to the public in that Relevant Member State except that it may, with effect from and including the Relevant Implementation Date, make an offer of such Notes to the public in that Relevant Member State:

- (a) if the final terms in relation to the Notes specify that an offer of those Notes may be made other than pursuant to Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive in that Relevant Member State (a "**Non-exempt Offer**") following the date of publication of a prospectus in relation to such Notes which has been approved by the competent authority in that Relevant Member State or, where appropriate, approved in another Relevant Member State and notified to the competent authority in that Relevant Member State, provided that any such prospectus has subsequently been completed by the final terms contemplating such Non-exempt Offer, in accordance with the Prospectus Directive, in the period beginning and ending on the dates specified in such prospectus or final terms, as applicable and the Issuer has consented in writing to its use for the purpose of that Non-exempt Offer;
- (b) at any time to any legal entity which is a qualified investor as defined in the Prospectus Directive;
- (c) at any time to fewer than 150 natural or legal persons (other than qualified investors as defined in the Prospectus Directive) subject to obtaining the prior consent of the relevant Dealer or Dealers nominated by the Issuer for any such offer; or
- (d) at any time in any other circumstances falling within Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive,

provided that no such offer of Notes referred to in (b) to (d) above shall require the Issuer or any Dealer to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive or supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive.

For the purposes of this provision, the expression an "offer of Notes to the public" in relation to any Notes in any Relevant Member State means the communication in any form and by any means of sufficient information on the terms of the offer and the Notes to be offered so as to enable an investor to decide to purchase or subscribe the Notes, as the same may be varied in that Member State by any measure implementing the Prospectus Directive in that Member State.

Australia

This Base Prospectus has not and no prospectus or other disclosure document (as defined in the Corporations Act 2001 of Australia) in relation to the Programme or the Notes has been or will be or is required to be lodged with the Australian Securities and Investments Commission (“ASIC”) or the ASX Limited (“ASX”). Each Dealer has represented and agreed that, and unless the relevant Final Terms or supplement to this Base Prospectus otherwise provides, in connection with the primary distribution of the Notes, it:

- (a) has not (directly or indirectly) offered or invited applications, and will not offer or invite applications, for the issue, sale or purchase of the Notes in Australia (including an offer or invitation which is received by a person in Australia); and
- (b) has not distributed or published, and will not distribute or publish, this Base Prospectus or any other offering material or advertisement relating to the Notes in Australia,

unless (i) the aggregate consideration payable by each offeree is at least AUD 500,000 (or its equivalent in an alternate currency, in either case disregarding moneys lent by the offeror or its associates) or the offer or invitation otherwise does not require disclosure to investors in accordance with Part 6D.2 or Part 7.9 of the Corporations Act 2001 of Australia and complies with the terms of any authority granted under the Banking Act 1959 of Australia, (ii) the offer or invitation does not constitute an offer to a “retail client” as defined for the purposes of section 761G of the Corporations Act 2001 of Australia, (iii) such action complied with all applicable laws, regulations and directives in Australia and (iv) such action does not require any document to be lodged with ASIC or the ASX.

In respect of Notes issued by Rabobank Australia Branch only, each Dealer also has agreed that, in connection with the primary distribution of the Notes, it will not sell Notes to any person who has been notified in writing by Rabobank Australia Branch to be an associate of Rabobank, the acquisition of a Note by whom would cause Rabobank to fail to satisfy the public offer test in section 128F of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1936 of Australia as a result of section 128F(5) of the Income Tax Assessment Act 1936 of Australia.

Canada

The Notes have not been, and will not be, qualified for sale under the securities laws of Canada or any province or territory thereof. Each Dealer has represented and agreed that it has not offered, sold or distributed and will not offer, sell or distribute any Notes, directly or indirectly, in Canada or to or for the benefit of any resident of Canada, other than in compliance with applicable securities laws of any province or territory of Canada. Each Dealer has agreed that it will offer, sell or distribute the Notes only pursuant to an exemption from the requirement to file a prospectus in the province or territory of Canada in which such offer, sale or distribution is made. Each Dealer has also represented and agreed that it has not and will not distribute or deliver this Base Prospectus, or any other offering material in connection with any offering of Notes, in Canada other than in compliance with applicable securities laws.

The Republic of France

Each Dealer has represented and agreed that:

- (a) Offer to the public in France:

it has only made and will only make an offer of Notes to the public in France in the period beginning on the date of notification to the *Autorité des marchés financiers* (“AMF”) of the approval of the prospectus relating to those Notes by the competent authority of a member state of the European Economic Area, other than the AMF, which has implemented the EU Prospectus Directive 2003/71/EC (as amended by Directive 2010/73/EU), all in accordance with Articles L.412-1 and L.621-8 of the French Code *monétaire et financier* and the

Règlement général of the AMF, and ending at the latest on the date which is 12 months after the date of the approval of this Base Prospectus; or

(b) Private placement in France:

it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell, directly or indirectly, any Notes to the public in France and it has not distributed or caused to be distributed and will not distribute or cause to be distributed to the public in France, this Base Prospectus, the relevant Final Terms or any other offering material relating to the Notes and such offers, sales and distributions have been and will be made in France only to (i) persons providing investment services relating to portfolio management for the account of third parties (*personnes fournissant le service d'investissement de gestion de portefeuille pour compte de tiers*) and/or (ii) qualified investors (*investisseurs qualifiés*), acting for their own account, all as defined in, and in accordance with, Articles L.411-1, L.411-2 and D.411-1 of the French Code *monétaire et financier*.

Hong Kong

Each Dealer has represented and agreed that:

- (a) it has not offered or sold and will not offer or sell in Hong Kong, by means of any document, any Notes except for Notes which are a “structured product” as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571) of Hong Kong other than (i) to “professional investors” as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance (Cap. 571) of Hong Kong and any rules made under that Ordinance; or (ii) in other circumstances which do not result in the document being a “prospectus” as defined in the Companies (Winding Up and Miscellaneous Provisions) Ordinance (Cap. 32) of Hong Kong or which do not constitute an offer to the public within the meaning of that Ordinance; and
- (b) it has not issued or had in its possession for the purposes of issue, and will not issue or have in its possession for the purposes of issue, whether in Hong Kong or elsewhere, any advertisement, invitation or document relating to the Notes, which is directed at, or the contents of which are likely to be accessed or read by, the public of Hong Kong (except if permitted to do so under the securities laws of Hong Kong) other than with respect to Notes which are or are intended to be disposed of only to persons outside Hong Kong or only to “professional investors” as defined in the Securities and Futures Ordinance and any rules made under that Ordinance.

Japan

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan (Act No. 25 of 1948, as amended, the “**Financial Instruments and Exchange Act**”). Accordingly, each of the Dealers has represented and agreed that it has not, directly or indirectly, offered or sold and will not, directly or indirectly, offer or sell any Notes in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan (which term as used herein means any person resident in Japan, including any corporation or other entity organised under the laws of Japan) or to others for re-offering or re-sale, directly or indirectly, in Japan or to, or for the benefit of, any resident of Japan except pursuant to an exemption from the registration requirements of, and otherwise in compliance with, the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act and other relevant laws and regulations of Japan.

The Netherlands

Each Dealer has represented and agreed that the Exempt Notes may not be offered to the public in the Netherlands in reliance on Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive unless (i) such offer is made exclusively to persons or entities which are qualified investors as defined in the Dutch Financial Supervision Act (*Wet op het financieel toezicht*) or (ii) standard exemption wording and a logo are disclosed as required by Section 5:20(5) of the Dutch Financial Supervision Act, provided that no such offer of Exempt Notes

shall require the publication of a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive or supplement to a prospectus pursuant to Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive.

Zero Coupon Notes in definitive bearer form and other Notes in definitive bearer form on which interest does not become due and payable during their term but only at maturity (savings certificates or *spaarbewijzen* as defined in the Dutch Savings Certificates Act or *Wet inzake spaarbewijzen*, the “**SCA**”) may only be transferred and accepted, directly or indirectly, within, from or into the Netherlands through the mediation of either the Issuer or a member of Euronext Amsterdam N.V. with due observance of the provisions of the SCA and its implementing regulations (which include registration requirements). No such mediation is required, however, in respect of (i) the initial issue of such securities to the first holders thereof, (ii) the transfer and acceptance by individuals who do not act in the conduct of a profession or business, and (iii) the issue and trading of such securities if they are physically issued outside the Netherlands and are not distributed in the Netherlands in the course of primary trading or immediately thereafter.

New Zealand

This Base Prospectus has not been, nor will be, lodged as a product disclosure statement under the New Zealand Financial Markets Conduct Act 2013 (the “**Act**”). Accordingly, the Notes must not be offered to any person or entity in New Zealand in breach of that Act. Without limitation, no person may (directly or indirectly) offer for subscription or purchase or issue invitations to subscribe for or buy, or sell the Notes, or distribute this Base Prospectus or any other advertisement or offering material relating to the Notes in New Zealand, or to any resident of New Zealand, except that the Notes may be offered:

- (i) to persons or entities who are wholesale investors as defined in clauses 3(2) or 3(3)(b)(iii) of Schedule 1 of the Act; or
- (ii) otherwise as permitted under the Act and any other applicable laws.

Singapore

Each Dealer has acknowledged that this Base Prospectus has not been registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, each Dealer has represented and agreed that it has not offered or sold any Notes or caused such Notes to be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase and will not offer or sell such Notes or cause such Notes to be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, and has not circulated or distributed, nor will it circulate or distribute, this Base Prospectus or any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of such Notes, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the Securities and Futures Act, Chapter 289 of Singapore (the “**SFA**”), (ii) to a relevant person pursuant to Section 275(1), or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A), and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275, of the SFA, or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA.

This Base Prospectus has not been registered as a prospectus with the Monetary Authority of Singapore. Accordingly, this Base Prospectus and any other document or material in connection with the offer or sale, or invitation for subscription or purchase, of the Notes may not be circulated or distributed, nor may the Notes be offered or sold, or be made the subject of an invitation for subscription or purchase, whether directly or indirectly, to persons in Singapore other than (i) to an institutional investor under Section 274 of the SFA, (ii) to a relevant person pursuant to Section 275(1), or any person pursuant to Section 275(1A), and in accordance with the conditions specified in Section 275, of the SFA, or (iii) otherwise pursuant to, and in accordance with the conditions of, any other applicable provision of the SFA.

Where Notes are subscribed or purchased under Section 275 of the SFA by a relevant person which is:

- (a) a corporation (which is not an accredited investor (as defined in Section 4A of the SFA)) the sole business of which is to hold investments and the entire share capital of which is owned by one or more individuals, each of whom is an accredited investor; or
- (b) a trust (where the trustee is not an accredited investor) whose sole purpose is to hold investments and each beneficiary of the trust is an individual who is an accredited investor,

securities (as defined in Section 239(1) of the SFA) of that corporation or the beneficiaries' rights and interest (howsoever described) in that trust shall not be transferred within six months after that corporation or that trust has acquired the Notes pursuant to an offer made under Section 275 of the SFA except:

- (i) to an institutional investor or to a relevant person defined in Section 275(2) of the SFA, or to any person arising from an offer referred to in Section 275(1A) or Section 276(4)(i)(B) of the SFA;
- (ii) where no consideration is or will be given for the transfer;
- (iii) where the transfer is by operation of law;
- (iv) as specified in Section 276(7) of the SFA; or
- (v) as specified in Regulation 32 of the Securities and Futures (Offers of Investments) (Shares and Debentures) Regulations 2005 of Singapore.

Spain

This Base Prospectus has not been approved by or registered in the administrative registries of the Spanish Securities Markets Commission (*Comisión Nacional del Mercado de Valores*) and, therefore, each Dealer has represented and agreed that the Notes may not be offered, sold or re-sold in Spain except in circumstances which do not constitute a public offer of securities in Spain within the meaning of article 35 of the Restated Spanish Securities Market Act approved by Royal Legislative Decree 4/2015, of 23 October 2015 (*Real Decreto Legislativo 4/2015, de 23 de octubre, por el que se aprueba el texto refundido de la Ley del Mercado de Valores*) and supplemental rules enacted thereunder, or pursuant to an exemption from registration set out in article 41 of Royal Decree 1310/2005 of 4 November, as amended and restated.

Switzerland

This Base Prospectus is not intended to constitute an offer or solicitation to purchase or invest in the Notes. Each Dealer has represented and agreed that the Notes may not be publicly offered, sold or advertised, directly or indirectly, in, into or from Switzerland and unless otherwise so stated in the Final Terms will not be listed on the SIX Swiss Exchange or on any other exchange or regulated trading facility in Switzerland. Neither this Base Prospectus nor any other offering or marketing material relating to the Notes constitutes a prospectus as such term is understood pursuant to article 652a or article 1156 of the Swiss Code of Obligations, and neither this Base Prospectus nor any other offering or marketing material relating to the Notes may be publicly distributed or otherwise made publicly available in Switzerland.

Taiwan

Subject to the paragraph below, the offering of the Notes has not been and will not be registered with the Financial Supervisory Commission of Taiwan pursuant to relevant securities laws and regulations and may not be offered or sold in Taiwan through public offering or in circumstances which constitute an offer within the meaning of the Securities and Exchange Act of Taiwan that requires a registration or approval of the Financial Supervisory Commission of Taiwan. No person or entity in Taiwan has been authorised to offer or sell the Notes in Taiwan.

As to the Notes to be listed on the Taipei Exchange in Taiwan pursuant to the Rules Governing Management of Foreign Currency Denominated International Bonds of the Taipei Exchange, the above selling restriction is not applicable and following selling restriction shall apply instead: the Notes have not been, and shall not be, offered, sold or re-sold, directly or indirectly, to investors other than "professional institutional investors" as defined under Paragraph 2 of Article 4 of the Financial Consumer Protection Act of Taiwan. Purchasers of the Notes are not permitted to sell or otherwise dispose of the Notes except by transfer to a professional institutional investor.

United Kingdom

Each Dealer has represented and agreed that:

- (a) it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated an invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of section 21 of the FSMA) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of any Notes in circumstances in which section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to the Issuer; and
- (b) it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to any Notes in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

United States

The Notes have not been and will not be registered under the Securities Act and may not be offered or sold within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons except in certain transactions exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by Regulation S.

Bearer Notes are subject to U.S. tax law requirements and may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States or its possessions or to a United States person, except in certain transactions permitted by U.S. Treasury regulations. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by the Code and U.S. Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder.

Each Dealer has represented and agreed that, except as permitted by the Distribution Agreement, it will not offer, sell or, in the case of Bearer Notes, deliver the Notes of any identifiable Tranche, (i) as part of their distribution at any time or (ii) otherwise until 40 days after completion of the distribution of such Tranche as determined, and certified to the Issuer and the relevant Dealer, by the Fiscal Agent, or in the case of Notes issued on a syndicated basis, the Lead Manager, within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons, and only in accordance with Rule 903 of Regulation S or (in the case of Notes issued by Rabobank) Rule 144A. Each Dealer has further agreed that it will have sent to each dealer to which it sells Notes (other than a sale of Notes issued by Rabobank pursuant to Rule 144A) during the distribution compliance period a confirmation or other notice setting forth the restrictions on offers and sales of the Notes within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of, U.S. persons. Terms used in this paragraph have the meanings given to them by Regulation S.

In addition, until 40 days after the commencement of an offering of Notes, an offer or sale of Notes within the United States by any dealer (whether or not participating in the offering of such Notes) may violate the registration requirements of the Securities Act if such offer or sale is made otherwise than in accordance with Rule 144A.

The Notes are being offered and sold outside the United States to non-U.S. persons in reliance on Regulation S. The Distribution Agreement provides that the Dealers may directly or through their respective U.S. broker-dealer affiliates arrange for the offer and resale of Notes issued by Rabobank within the United States only to qualified institutional buyers pursuant to Rule 144A.

This Base Prospectus has been prepared by the Issuer for use in connection with the offer and sale of the Notes outside the United States and for the resale of the Notes in the United States. The Issuer and

the Dealers reserve the right to reject any offer to purchase the Notes, in whole or in part, for any reason. This Base Prospectus does not constitute an offer to any person in the United States or to any U.S. person, other than any qualified institutional buyer within the meaning of Rule 144A to whom an offer has been made directly by one of the Dealers or its U.S. broker-dealer affiliate. Distribution of this Base Prospectus by any non-U.S. person outside the United States or by any qualified institutional buyer in the United States to any U.S. person or to any other person within the United States, other than any qualified institutional buyer and those persons, if any, retained to advise such non-U.S. person or qualified institutional buyer with respect thereto, is unauthorised and any disclosure without the prior written consent of the Issuer of any of its contents to any such U.S. person or other person within the United States, other than any qualified institutional buyer and those persons, if any, retained to advise such non-U.S. person or qualified institutional buyer, is prohibited.

Each purchaser of Restricted Notes that have not been registered under the Securities Act is hereby notified that the offer and sale of such Restricted Notes to it is being made in reliance upon the exemption from the registration requirements of the Securities Act provided by Rule 144A. Each purchaser of Restricted Notes pursuant to Rule 144A, by accepting delivery of this Base Prospectus, will be deemed to have represented and agreed that it is a qualified institutional buyer, that it is aware that the sale to it is being made in reliance on Rule 144A and that it is acquiring the Notes for its own account or for the account of a qualified institutional buyer. See “*Transfer Restrictions*”.

FORM OF FINAL TERMS - PD NOTES

FINAL TERMS

COÖPERATIEVE RABOBANK U.A.

(a cooperative (*coöperatie*) formed under the laws of the Netherlands with its statutory seat in Amsterdam)

COÖPERATIEVE RABOBANK U.A.

AUSTRALIA BRANCH

(Australian Business Number 70 003 917 655)

(a cooperative (*coöperatie*) formed under the laws of the Netherlands with its statutory seat in Amsterdam)

COÖPERATIEVE RABOBANK U.A.

NEW ZEALAND BRANCH

(New Zealand Business Number 9429038354397)

(a cooperative (*coöperatie*) formed under the laws of the Netherlands with its statutory seat in Amsterdam)

EUR 160,000,000,000

Global Medium-Term Note Programme

Due from seven days to perpetuity

SERIES NO: [●]

TRANCHE NO: [●]

[●] Notes [year of issue] due [●]¹ (the “Notes”)

Issue Price: [●] per cent.

[Publicity Name(s) of Dealer/Manager(s)]

The date of these Final Terms is [●]

¹ For Floating Rate Notes and Inverse Floating Rate Notes, insert relevant month and year only, not the date within the month of maturity.

[PROHIBITION OF SALES TO EEA RETAIL INVESTORS – The Notes are not intended, from 1 January 2018, to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and, with effect from such date, should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the European Economic Area ("EEA"). For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU ("MiFID II"); (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive 2002/92/EC ("IMD"), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Directive 2003/71/EC (as amended, the "Prospectus Directive"). Consequently no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 (the "PRIIPs Regulation") for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.]²

[Any person making or intending to make an offer of the Notes may only do so [:

- (i) in those Public Offer Jurisdictions mentioned in Paragraph [●] of Part B below, provided such person is of a kind specified in that paragraph and that the offer is made during the Offer Period specified in that paragraph; or
- (ii) otherwise] in circumstances in which no obligation arises for the Issuer or any Dealer to publish a prospectus pursuant to Article 3 of the Prospectus Directive or to supplement a prospectus pursuant to Article 16 of the Prospectus Directive, in each case, in relation to such offer.

Neither the Issuer nor any [Dealer/Manager] has authorised, nor do they authorise, the making of any offer of Notes in any other circumstances.]³

PART A — CONTRACTUAL TERMS

Terms used herein shall be deemed to be defined as such for the purposes of the terms and conditions (the "**Conditions**") set forth in the Base Prospectus dated 10 May 2017 [and the Supplemental Prospectus[es] dated [●]] ([together,] the "**Base Prospectus**") which [together] constitute[s] a base prospectus for the purposes of Directive 2003/71/EC (and amendments thereto, including Directive 2010/73/EU) (the "**Prospectus Directive**"). This document constitutes the Final Terms of the Notes described herein for the purposes of Article 5.4 of the Prospectus Directive and must be read in conjunction with the Base Prospectus. Full information on the Issuer and the offer of the Notes is only available on the basis of the combination of these Final Terms and the Base Prospectus. The Base Prospectus is available for viewing at, and copies may be obtained from, Rabobank at Croeselaan 18, 3521 CB Utrecht, the Netherlands and the principal office of the Paying Agent in Luxembourg, Amsterdam and www.bourse.lu.

[Terms used herein shall be deemed to be defined as such for the purposes of the terms and conditions set forth in the base prospectus dated [original date] (the "**Conditions**"), which are incorporated by reference in the base prospectus dated 10 May 2017 [and the supplemental prospectus[es] dated [●]] ([together,] the "**Base Prospectus**") which [together] constitute[s] a base prospectus for the purposes of Directive 2003/71/EC (and amendments thereto, including Directive 2010/73/EU) (the "**Prospectus Directive**"). This document constitutes the Final Terms of the Notes described herein for the purposes of Article 5.4 of the Prospectus Directive and must be read in conjunction with the Base Prospectus. Full information on the Issuer and the offer of the Notes is only available on the basis of the combination of these Final Terms, the Base Prospectus and the Conditions. The Base Prospectus is available for viewing

² Legend to be included only in the case where 'Prohibition of Sales to EEA Retail Investors' is marked 'Applicable'.

³ Paragraph to be included only in the case of a Tranche of Notes that are Non-Exempt PD Notes and/or have a denomination of less than EUR 100,000.

at, and copies may be obtained from, Rabobank at Croeselaan 18, 3521 CB Utrecht, the Netherlands and the principal office of the Paying Agent in Luxembourg, Amsterdam and www.bourse.lu.]⁴

[THE NOTES REFERRED TO HEREIN THAT ARE REPRESENTED BY A RESTRICTED GLOBAL CERTIFICATE HAVE NOT BEEN AND WILL NOT BE REGISTERED UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT OF 1933 (THE “**SECURITIES ACT**”) OR WITH ANY SECURITIES REGULATORY AUTHORITY OF ANY STATE OR OTHER JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND MAY NOT BE OFFERED, SOLD, PLEDGED OR OTHERWISE TRANSFERRED EXCEPT (1) IN ACCORDANCE WITH RULE 144A UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT TO A PERSON THAT THE HOLDER AND ANY PERSON ACTING ON ITS BEHALF REASONABLY BELIEVE IS A QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER WITHIN THE MEANING OF RULE 144A PURCHASING FOR ITS OWN ACCOUNT OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OF A QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER, (2) IN AN OFFSHORE TRANSACTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH RULE 903 OR RULE 904 OF REGULATIONS UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OR (3) PURSUANT TO AN EXEMPTION FROM REGISTRATION UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT PROVIDED BY RULE 144 THEREUNDER (IF AVAILABLE), IN EACH CASE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ANY APPLICABLE SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY STATE OF THE UNITED STATES. NO REPRESENTATION CAN BE MADE AS TO THE AVAILABILITY OF THE EXEMPTION PROVIDED BY RULE 144 UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT FOR REALES OF NOTES REPRESENTED BY A RESTRICTED GLOBAL CERTIFICATE]⁵

Each potential investor in the Notes must determine the suitability of that investment in light of its own circumstances. A potential investor should not invest in Notes which are complex financial instruments unless it has the expertise (either alone or with a financial adviser) to evaluate how the Notes will perform under changing conditions, the resulting effects on the value of the Notes and the impact this investment will have on the potential investor’s overall investment portfolio.

[Include whichever of the following apply or specify as “Not Applicable”. Note that the numbering should remain as set out below, even if “Not Applicable” is indicated for individual paragraphs or subparagraphs, save in respect of the items in Part B, which may be deleted in accordance with the relevant footnotes. Italics denote guidance for completing the Final Terms.]

[Consider whether a drawdown prospectus is necessary in order to issue fungible Notes where the first Tranche was issued pursuant to a previous Base Prospectus/Offering Circular. This could arise in circumstances where, for example, the Final Terms for the original tranche included information which is no longer permitted to be included in Final Terms under the Prospectus Directive (as amended) or pursuant to guidance issued by ESMA.]

1	Issuer:	[Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A. ⁶ Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A. Australia Branch Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A. New Zealand Branch]
2	(i) Series Number:	[●]
	(ii) Tranche Number:	[●]
	(iii) Date on which the Notes become fungible:	[Not Applicable/The Notes shall be consolidated, form a single series and be interchangeable for trading purposes with the

⁴ This alternative language applies if the first tranche of an issue which is being increased was issued under an offering circular/base prospectus with an earlier date.

⁵ Paragraph to be included only in the case of a Tranche of Notes issued pursuant to Rule 144A.

⁶ Only Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A. may issue Notes in NGN form and Notes denominated in Sterling.

Form of Final Terms - PD Notes

[(insert description of the Series)] (the “Existing Notes”) on [(insert date)/the Issue Date/exchange of the Temporary Global Note for interests in the Permanent Global Note, as referred to in paragraph 27 below [which is expected to occur on or about [(insert date)]]].

- 3** Specified Currency or Currencies: [●]
- 4** Aggregate nominal amount:
- (i) Series: [●]
- (ii) Tranche: [●]
- 5** Issue Price: [●] per cent. of the aggregate nominal amount
[plus accrued interest in respect of the period from, and including, [(insert date)/the Interest Commencement Date] to, but excluding, [(insert date)/the Issue Date] (if applicable)]
- 6** (i) Specified Denominations:⁷ [●] [and integral multiples of [●] in excess thereof, up to and including [●].]
- (ii) Calculation Amount: [●]
- 7** (i) Issue Date: [●]
- (ii) Interest Commencement Date: [As specified in Condition 1][[●] (specify if other than the Issue Date)]/[Not Applicable]
- 8** Maturity Date: [●] (Specify date (or indicate if Notes are perpetual) or (for Floating Rate Notes) [The Specified Interest Payment Date falling in or nearest to [●]] (insert the relevant month and year)

(N.B. it will be necessary to use the alternative text for Renminbi denominated Fixed Rate Notes where the Interest Payment Dates are subject to modification)
- 9** Interest Basis: [[●] per cent. Fixed Rate]
[[specify applicable rate]] +/- [●] per cent. Floating Rate]
[Inverse Floating Rate]
[Range Accrual]
[Zero Coupon]
[CMS Linked]
[Variable Rate]

⁷ Although Rabobank may issue Notes with a denomination of less than €100,000 or equivalent, where multiple denominations above €100,000 or equivalent are being used the following sample wording should be followed: “[€100,000] and integral multiples of [€1,000] in excess thereof up to and including [€199,000]. No Notes in definitive form will be issued with a denomination above [€199,000]”.

		[(further particulars specified below)]
10	Change of Interest Basis:	[Not Applicable][Applicable. Further particulars specified below.] <i>(If applicable, complete further detail in "Variable Rate Note" below.)</i>
11	Redemption/Payment Basis:	Subject to any purchase and cancellation or early redemption, the Notes will be redeemed on the Maturity Date at 100 per cent. of their nominal amount
12	Alternative Currency Equivalent:	[Not Applicable/Applicable] <i>(If not applicable, delete the remaining sub- paragraphs of this paragraph.)</i>
	(i) Alternative Currency:	[●]
	(ii) Alternative Currency Adjudication Agent: ⁸	[●]
	(iii) Alternative Currency Calculation Agent: ⁹	[●]
	(iv) Maximum Days of Postponement:	[●] Business Days
13	Put/Call Options/Automatic Early Redemption:	[Put Option] [Call Option] [Automatic Early Redemption] [Further particulars specified below]
14	(i) Status of the Notes:	Senior
	(ii) Domestic Note (if Domestic Note, there will be no gross-up for withholding tax):	[No/Yes]
	(iii) Date of approval for issuance of Notes obtained:	[●][Not Applicable]
		<i>(N.B. Only relevant where Board (or similar) authorisation is required for the particular tranche of Notes)</i>
PROVISIONS RELATING TO INTEREST (IF ANY) PAYABLE		
15	Fixed Rate Note Provisions	[Applicable/Not Applicable] <i>(If not applicable, delete the remaining sub- paragraphs of this paragraph)</i>
	(i) Rate[(s)] of Interest:	[●] per cent. per annum [payable [annually/semi-annually/quarterly/monthly] in arrear]
	(ii) Interest Payment Date(s):	[[●] in each year, commencing on [●] up to and including the Maturity Date]

⁸ When paragraph 12 (Alternative Currency Equivalent) is 'Applicable', a separate Alternative Currency Adjudication Agency Agreement will be needed if the Alternative Currency Adjudication Agent is not a Dealer or one of its affiliates or Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch.

⁹ When paragraph 12 (Alternative Currency Equivalent) is 'Applicable', a separate Alternative Currency Calculation Agency Agreement will be needed if the Alternative Currency Calculation Agent is not a Dealer or one of its affiliates or Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch.

[[●] in each year, commencing on [●] (the “**First Interest Payment Date**”) up to and including the Maturity Date

There will be a [short/long] [first/last] fixed interest period (the “[**Short/Long**] [**First/Last**] **Coupon**”) in respect of the period [from (and including) the Interest Commencement Date to (but excluding) the First Interest Payment Date]/[from (and including) [(insert penultimate Interest Payment Date)] to (and including) the Maturity Date]

(N.B. Condition 10(h) will apply if an Interest Payment Date falls on a non-business day)

(N.B. The alternative text below should only be used in the case of Fixed Rate Notes denominated in Renminbi where the Interest Payment Dates are subject to modification)

[Provided that, if any Interest Payment Date falls on a day which is not a Business Day, the Interest Payment Date will be the next succeeding Business Day unless it would thereby fall in the next calendar month, in which event the Interest Payment Date shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding Business Day.

For these purposes, “**Business Day**” means a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payment and are open for general business (including dealing in foreign exchange and currency deposits) in Hong Kong.]

(iii) Fixed Coupon Amount{(s)}:

[[●] per Calculation Amount [except in respect of the [Short/Long] [First/Last] Coupon]/Not Applicable]

(N.B. The alternative text below should only be used in the case of Fixed Rate Notes denominated in Renminbi where the Interest Payment Dates are subject to modification)

[Each Fixed Coupon Amount shall be calculated by multiplying the product of the Rate of Interest and the Calculation Amount by the Day Count Fraction and rounding the resultant figure to the nearest CNY0.01, with CNY0.005 being rounded upwards.]

- (iv) Broken Amount(s): [In respect of the [Short/Long] [First/Last] Coupon, [●] per Calculation Amount, payable on the Interest Payment Date falling on [●]/Not Applicable]
- (v) Day Count Fraction (Condition 1(a)): [Actual/Actual; Actual/Actual-ISDA; Actual/365 (Fixed); Actual/365 (Sterling); Actual/360; 30/360; 360/360; Bond Basis; 30E/360; Eurobond Basis; 30E/360 (ISDA); Actual/Actual-ICMA]
(Day Count Fraction should be Actual/Actual ICMA for all fixed rate issues other than those denominated in U.S. Dollars or Renminbi, unless otherwise agreed)
- (vi) Determination Date(s) (Condition 1(a)): [●] in each year *(insert regular interest payment dates, ignoring issue date or maturity date in the case of a long or short first or last coupon)*
(Determination Date must be specified if Actual/Actual-ICMA is specified in Item 16(v))
- (vii) [Business Day Convention:]: [Applicable — Modified Following Business Day Convention] *(Only applicable where Notes are denominated in Renminbi, otherwise delete this item)*
- 16 Floating Rate Note Provisions** [Applicable/Not Applicable]
(If not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph)
- (i) Interest Period(s): [As specified in Condition 1]/[●], subject to adjustment in accordance with the Business Day Convention set out in (iii) below/, not subject to any adjustment, as the Business Day Convention in (iii) below is specified to be Not Applicable
- (ii) Specified Interest Payment Dates: [[●] in each year, commencing on [●] up to and including [(insert final interest payment date)], subject to adjustment in accordance with the Business Day Convention set out in (iii) below/, not subject to any adjustment, as the Business Day Convention in (iii) below is specified to be Not Applicable
 [[●] in each year, commencing on [●] (the “**First Interest Payment Date**”) up to and including [(insert final interest payment date)], subject to adjustment in accordance with the Business Day Convention set out in (iii) below/, not subject to any adjustment, as the Business Day Convention in (iii) below is specified to be Not Applicable

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- There will be a [short/long] [first/last] fixed interest period (the “[Short/Long] [First/Last] Coupon”) in respect of the period [from (and including) the Interest Commencement Date to (but excluding) the First Interest Payment Date]/[from (and including) [(insert penultimate Interest Payment Date)] to (and including) [(insert final interest payment date)]] [See Linear Interpolation below.]
- (iii) Business Day Convention: [Floating Rate Business Day Convention/Following Business Day Convention/Modified Following Business Day Convention/Preceding Business Day Convention]
- (iv) Business Centre(s) (Condition 1(a)): [●] (please provide all the relevant Business Centres in relation to the interest determination)
- (v) Manner in which the Rate(s) of Interest is/are to be determined: [Screen Rate Determination/ISDA Determination/(Insert details if interest will be determined in accordance with Condition 5(b)(iii)(D))]
- (vi) Interest Period Date(s): [Not Applicable/(specify dates)]
- (vii) Applicable formula to be used for calculating the Rate(s) of Interest and Interest Amount(s): [Not Applicable]/Condition [●] shall apply (Specify the Condition which sets out the applicable formula to be used for calculating the Rate(s) of Interest and Interest Amount(s))
- (viii) Party responsible for calculating the Rate(s) of Interest and Interest Amount(s): [Calculation Agent/[●]]
- (ix) Screen Rate Determination (Condition 5(b)(iii)(B)):
- Reference Rate(s): [● month] [●]
 - Interest Determination Date: [[[●] [TARGET] Business Days [in [(specify city)] for [(specify currency)]]] prior to the first day in each [Interest Accrual Period/Interest Period]]
 - Relevant Screen Page(s): [●]
 - Location of Reference Banks: [[●]/As per the Conditions]
- (x) ISDA Determination (Condition 5(b)(iii)(A)):
- Floating Rate Option(s): [●]
 - Designated Maturity(ies): [●]
 - Reset Date: [●]
- (xi) Linear Interpolation: [Not Applicable/Applicable – the Rate of Interest for the [long/short] [first/last] Interest Period shall be calculated using Linear

Interpolation (*specify for each short or long interest period*)

- (xii) Margin(s): [+/-] [●] per cent. per annum
- (xiii) Minimum Rate of Interest: [●]
- (xiv) Maximum Rate of Interest: [●]
- (xv) Day Count Fraction (Condition 1(a)): [Actual/Actual; Actual/Actual-ISDA; Actual/365 (Fixed); Actual/365 (Sterling); Actual/360; 30/360; 360/360; Bond Basis; 30E/360; Eurobond Basis; 30E/360 (ISDA); Actual/Actual-ICMA]
- (xvi) Gearing Factor: [●]/Not Applicable
- (xvii) Previous Coupon: [Applicable/Not Applicable/The Previous Coupon shall be calculated by reference to the Interest Period commencing on [●]]
[In respect of the Interest Period commencing on the Interest Commencement Date, the Previous Coupon is [●] per cent.]

17 Inverse Floating Rate Note Provisions

[Applicable/Not Applicable]
(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)

- (i) Interest Period(s): [As specified in Condition 1]/[●], subject to adjustment in accordance with the Business Day Convention set out in (iii) below/, not subject to any adjustment, as the Business Day Convention in (iii) below is specified to be Not Applicable
- (ii) Specified Interest Payment Dates: [[●] in each year, commencing on [●] up to and including [(insert final interest payment date)], subject to adjustment in accordance with the Business Day Convention set out in (iii) below/, not subject to any adjustment, as the Business Day Convention in (iii) below is specified to be Not Applicable
[[●] in each year, commencing on [●] (the “**First Interest Payment Date**”) up to and including [(insert final interest payment date)], subject to adjustment in accordance with the Business Day Convention set out in (iii) below/, not subject to any adjustment, as the Business Day Convention in (iii) below is specified to be Not Applicable
There will be a [short/long] [first/last] fixed interest period (the “[**Short/Long**] [**First/Last**] Coupon”) in respect of the period [from (and including) the Interest Commencement Date to (but excluding) the First Interest Payment Date]/[from (and

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- including) [(insert penultimate Interest Payment Date)] to (and including) [(insert final interest payment date)] [See Linear Interpolation below.]
- (iii) Business Day Convention: [Floating Rate Business Day Convention/Following Business Day Convention/Modified Following Business Day Convention/Preceding Business Day Convention]
- (iv) Business Centre(s) (Condition 1(a)): [●] (please provide all the relevant Business Centres)
- (v) Interest Period Date(s): [Not Applicable/(specify dates)]
- (vi) Applicable formula to be used for calculating the Rate(s) of Interest and Interest Amount(s): [INV(1)][INV(2)][INV(3)][INV(4)][INV(5)][INV(6)] [INV(7)][INV(8)]
- (vii) Party responsible for calculating the Rate(s) of Interest and Interest Amount(s): [Calculation Agent/[●]]
- (viii) Inverse Rate: The mathematical [difference between][sum of] (specify applicable rate(s)/Floating Rate Option(s)) determined in accordance with [ISDA Determination][Screen Rate Determination] as set out below:
- (i) Screen Rate Determination (Condition 5(b)(iii)(B)): [Applicable/Not Applicable]
- Reference Rate(s): [● month] [●]
- Interest Determination Date: [[[●]/[TARGET] Business Days [in [(specify city)] for [(specify currency)]] prior to the first day in [each Interest Accrual Period]/[each Interest Period]]
- Relevant Screen Page(s): [●]
- Location of Reference Banks: [[●]/As per the Conditions]
- (ii) ISDA Determination (Condition 5(b)(iii)(A)): [Applicable/Not Applicable]
- Floating Rate Option(s): [●]
- Designated Maturity(ies): [●]
- Reset Date: [●]
- (ix) Linear Interpolation: [Not Applicable/Applicable – the Rate of Interest for the [long/short] [first/last] Interest Period shall be calculated using Linear Interpolation (specify for each short or long interest period)]
- (x) Margin, Margin₁, Margin₂ and/or Margin₃: [+/-] [●] per cent. per annum
- (xi) Minimum Rate of Interest: [●]
- (xii) Maximum Rate of Interest: [●]

- (xiii) Day Count Fraction (Condition 1(a)): [Actual/Actual; Actual/Actual-ISDA; Actual/365 (Fixed); Actual/365 (Sterling); Actual/360; 30/360; 360/360; Bond Basis; 30E/360; Eurobond Basis; 30E/360 (ISDA); Actual/Actual-ICMA]
- (xiv) Gearing Factor: [●]/[Not Applicable]
- (xv) Previous Coupon: [Applicable/Not Applicable/The Previous Coupon shall be calculated by reference to the Interest Period commencing on [●]]
[In respect of the Interest Period commencing on the Interest Commencement Date, the Previous Coupon is [●] per cent.]
- 18 Range Accrual Note Provisions** [Applicable/Not Applicable]
(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)
- (i) Interest Period(s): [As specified in Condition 1]/[●], subject to adjustment in accordance with the Business Day Convention set out in (iii) below/, not subject to any adjustment, as the Business Day Convention in (iii) below is specified to be Not Applicable
- (ii) Specified Interest Payment Dates: [[●] in each year, commencing on [●] up to and including the Maturity Date], subject to adjustment in accordance with the Business Day Convention set out in (iii) below/, not subject to any adjustment, as the Business Day Convention in (iii) below is specified to be Not Applicable
[[●] in each year, commencing on [●] (the “**First Interest Payment Date**”) up to and including the Maturity Date, subject to adjustment in accordance with the Business Day Convention set out in (iii) below/, not subject to any adjustment, as the Business Day Convention in (iii) below is specified to be Not Applicable
There will be a [short/long] [first/last] fixed interest period (the “[**Short/Long**] [**First/Last**] **Coupon**”) in respect of the period [from (and including) the Interest Commencement Date to (but excluding) the First Interest Payment Date]/[from (and including) [(insert penultimate Interest Payment Date)] to (and including) the Maturity Date] [See Linear Interpolation below.]
- (iii) Business Day Convention: [Floating Rate Business Day Convention/Following Business Day

- Convention/Modified Following Business Day Convention/Preceding Business Day Convention]
- (iv) Business Centre(s) (Condition 1(a)): [●] (please provide all the relevant Business Centres)
- (v) Interest Period Date(s): [Not Applicable/(specify dates)]
- (vi) Applicable formula to be used for calculating the Rate(s) of Interest and Interest Amount(s): [RAN(1)][RAN(2)][RAN(3)][RAN(4)][RAN(5)]
- (vii) Range Accrual Condition₁, Range Accrual Condition₂ and/or Range Accrual Condition₃: [●] [Specify applicable Range Accrual Condition from Condition 5(d)]
- (viii) Party responsible for calculating the Rate(s) of Interest and Interest Amount(s): [Calculation Agent/[●]]
- (ix) Applicable Rate(s): [(Specify absolute value (If applicable))] [The mathematical [difference between][sum of] (specify applicable rate(s)/Floating Rate Option(s)) determined in accordance with [ISDA Determination][Screen Rate Determination] as set out below:
- (i) Screen Rate Determination (Condition 5(b)(iii)(B)):
- Reference Rate(s): [● month] [●]
 - Interest Determination Date: [[[●]/[TARGET] Business Days [in [(specify city)] for [(specify currency)]]] prior to [the first day in each Interest Accrual Period/each Specified Interest Payment Date]]
 - Relevant Screen Page(s): [●]
 - Location of Reference Banks: [[●]/As per the Conditions]
- (ii) ISDA Determination (Condition 5(b)(iii)(A)):
- Floating Rate Option(s): [●]
 - Designated Maturity(ies): [●]
 - Reset Date: [●]
- (x) Linear Interpolation: [Not Applicable/Applicable – the Rate of Interest for the [long/short] [first/last] Interest Period shall be calculated using Linear Interpolation (specify for each short or long interest period)]
- (xi) Accrual Rate: [●]
- (xii) Applicable Rate: [●]
- (xiii) Fixing Day: [As per Conditions]/[●]
- (xiv) Rate Cut-off Date: [As per Conditions]/[●]
- (xv) Gearing Factor: [●]

(xvi) Margin(s):	[+/-] [●] per cent. per annum
(xvii) Minimum Rate of Interest:	[●]
(xviii) Minimum Rate of Interest ₁ :	[●]
(xix) Maximum Rate of Interest:	[●]
(xx) Maximum Rate of Interest ₁ :	[●]
(xxi) Day Count Fraction (Condition 1(a)):	[Actual/Actual; Actual/Actual-ISDA; Actual/365 (Fixed); Actual/365 (Sterling); Actual/360; 30/360; 360/360; Bond Basis; 30E/360; Eurobond Basis; 30E/360 (ISDA); Actual/Actual-ICMA]
(xxii) Business Days:	[As per Conditions]/[The Business Centre shall be [●]]
(xxiii) [[FX Rate(s):	[●]] ¹⁰
(xxiv) Reference Currency:	[●]
(xxv) Base Currency:	[●]
(xxvi) FX Price Source:	[●]
(xxvii) FX Rate Sponsor:	[●]
(xxviii) Number of FX Settlement Days:	[●]
(xxix) Valuation Time:	[●]]
19 Zero Coupon Note Provisions	[Applicable/Not Applicable] <i>(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)</i>
(i) Amortisation Yield (Condition 6(b)):	[●] per cent. per annum, compounded [quarterly]/[semi-annually]/[annually]
(ii) Day Count Fraction (Condition 1(a)):	[Actual/Actual; Actual/Actual-ISDA; Actual/365 (Fixed); Actual/365 (Sterling); Actual/360; 30/360; 360/360; Bond Basis; 30E/360; Eurobond Basis; 30E/360 (ISDA); Actual/Actual-ICMA]
20 CMS Linked Note Provisions	[Applicable/Not Applicable] ¹¹ <i>(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)</i>
(i) Interest Period(s):	[As specified in Condition 1]/[●]], subject to adjustment in accordance with the Business Day Convention set out in (iii) below/, not subject to any adjustment, as the Business Day Convention in (iii) below is specified to be Not Applicable
(ii) Specified Interest Payment Dates:	[[●] in each year, commencing on [●] up to and including the Maturity Date], subject to

¹⁰ Delete provisions (xxii) – (xxviii) if Accrual Rate is not an FX Rate

¹¹ Please note that CMS Linked Notes which specify the formula CMS(9), CMS(10), CMS(11), CMS(12), CMS(13), CMS(14), CMS(15), CMS(16), CMS(17), CMS(18), CMS(19), CMSRA(1), CMSRA(2), CMSRA(3), CMSRA(4) or CMSRA(5) should only be offered in minimum denominations of €100,000 (or its equivalent in any other currency).

adjustment in accordance with the Business Day Convention set out in (iii) below/, not subject to any adjustment, as the Business Day Convention in (iii) below is specified to be Not Applicable

[[●] in each year, commencing on [●] (the “**First Interest Payment Date**”) up to and including the Maturity Date, subject to adjustment in accordance with the Business Day Convention set out in (iii) below/, not subject to any adjustment, as the Business Day Convention in (iii) below is specified to be Not Applicable

There will be a [short/long] [first/last] fixed interest period (the “[**Short/Long**] [**First/Last**] **Coupon**”) in respect of the period [from (and including) the Interest Commencement Date to (but excluding) the First Interest Payment Date]/[from (and including) [(insert penultimate Interest Payment Date)] to (and including) the Maturity Date] [See Linear Interpolation below.]

- (iii) Business Day Convention: [Floating Rate Business Day Convention/Following Business Day Convention/Modified Following Business Day Convention/Preceding Business Day Convention]
- (iv) Business Centre(s) (Condition 1(a)): [●] (please provide all the relevant Business Centres)
- (v) Interest Period Date(s): [Not Applicable/specify dates]
- (vi) Applicable formula to be used for calculating the Rate(s) of Interest and Interest Amount(s): [CMS(1)][CMS(2)][CMS(3)][CMS(4)]
[CMS(5)][CMS(6)][CMS(7)][CMS(8)]
[CMS(9)][CMS(10)][CMS(11)][CMS(12)]
[CMS(13)][CMS(14)][CMS(15)][CMS(16)]
[CMS(17)][CMS(18)][CMS(19)][CMSRA(1)]
[CMSRA(2)][CMSRA(3)][CMSRA(4)]
[CMSRA(5)] (If applicable, specify which formula is applicable in respect of different Interest Periods)
- (vii) Party responsible for calculating the Rate(s) of Interest and Interest Amount(s): [Calculation Agent/[●]]
- (viii) CMS Rate:
(Repeat sub-paragraph (i) to (iii) below for each of CMS Rate₁, CMS Rate₂ or CMS Rate₃ where they apply. If the CMS Rate is determined by reference to another CMS formula, replicate
- The mathematical [difference between][sum of] (specify applicable rate(s)/Floating Rate Option(s)) determined in accordance with [ISDA Determination][Screen Rate Determination] as set out below:

such of the details below necessary to calculate such formula.)

- | | | |
|---------|--|--|
| (i) | Screen Rate Determination (Condition 5(b)(iii)(B)): | [Applicable/Not Applicable] |
| – | Reference Rate(s): | [● month] [●] |
| – | Interest Determination Date: | [[[●]/[TARGET] Business Days [in [(specify city)] for [(specify currency)]] prior to [the first day in each Interest Accrual Period/each Specified Interest Payment Date]] |
| – | Relevant Screen Page(s): | [●] |
| – | Location of Reference Banks: | [[●]/As per the Conditions] |
| (ii) | ISDA Determination (Condition 5(b)(iii)(A)): | [Applicable/Not Applicable] |
| – | Floating Rate Option(s): | [●] |
| – | Designated Maturity(ies): | [●] |
| – | Reset Date: | [●] |
| (ix) | Linear Interpolation: | [Not Applicable/Applicable – the Rate of Interest for the [long/short] [first/last] Interest Period shall be calculated using Linear Interpolation (specify for each short or long interest period)] |
| (x) | Accrual Range: | [●] |
| (xi) | Accrual Rate: | [●] |
| (xii) | Applicable Rate: | [●] |
| (xiii) | Fixing Day: | [As per Conditions]/[●] |
| (xiv) | Rate Cut-off Date: | [As per Conditions]/[●] |
| (xv) | Gearing Factor, Gearing Factor ₁ , Gearing Factor ₂ , Gearing Factor ₃ , Gearing Factor ₄ and/or Gearing Factor ₅ : | [●] |
| (xvi) | Margin, Margin ₁ , Margin ₂ and/or Margin ₃ : | [+/-] [●] per cent. per annum |
| (xvii) | Minimum Rate of Interest: | [●] |
| (xviii) | Minimum Rate of Interest ₁ and/or Minimum Rate of Interest ₂ : | [●] |
| (xix) | Maximum Rate of Interest: | [●] |
| (xx) | Maximum Rate of Interest ₁ and/or Maximum Rate of Interest ₂ : | [●] |
| (xxi) | Power: | [●] |
| (xxii) | Day Count Fraction (Condition 1(a)): | [Actual/Actual; Actual/Actual-ISDA; Actual/365 (Fixed); Actual/365 (Sterling); Actual/360; 30/360; 360/360; Bond Basis; |

30E/360; Eurobond Basis; 30E/360 (ISDA); Actual/Actual-ICMA]

(xxiii) [FX Rate(s):	[•]] ¹²
(xxiv) Reference Currency:	[•]
(xxv) Base Currency:	[•]
(xxvi) FX Price Source:	[•]
(xxvii) FX Rate Sponsor:	[•]
(xxviii) Number of FX Settlement Days:	[•]
(xxix) Valuation Time:	[•]] ¹³
21 Variable Rate Note Provisions	[Applicable][Not Applicable] <i>(If not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph.)</i>
(i) Variation Notice:	[Applicable][Not Applicable]
[Minimum notice period if other than 5 Business Days:	[•] <i>(Delete if not applicable)</i>
(ii) Variation Date[s]:	[•]
(iii) Initial Rate of Interest:	The [Fixed Interest Rate][Floating Interest Rate][Inverse Floating Interest Rate][Range Accrual Interest Rate][Zero Coupon Interest Rate][CMS Linked Interest Rate] specified below: <i>(Replicate details in paragraph 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 or 21, as applicable.)</i>
(iv) Varied Rate[s] of Interest:	The [Fixed Interest Rate][Floating Interest Rate][Inverse Floating Interest Rate][Range Accrual Interest Rate][Zero Coupon Interest Rate][CMS Linked Interest Rate] specified below: <i>(Replicate details in paragraphs 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 or 21, as applicable, specifying which Variation Date to which the Varied Rate of Interest relates.)</i>
PROVISIONS RELATING TO REDEMPTION	
22 Call Option	[Applicable/Not Applicable] <i>(If not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph)</i>
(i) Optional Redemption Date(s):	[•]
(ii) Optional Redemption Amount(s) of each Note and method, if any, of calculation of such amount(s):	[[•] per Calculation Amount]/[Condition [6(d)(iii)]/[6(b)] shall apply] [[•] <i>(insert other provisions)</i>]

¹² Delete provisions (xxiv) – (xxx) if FX Rate is not applicable

¹³ FX Rate provisions to be included where the Accrual Rate is calculated based upon one or more FX Rates

	– [Reference Rate:]	[●] ¹⁴
	– [Strike Rate:]	[●]
	– [X:]	[●]
	– [Observation Date:]	[As per Conditions]/[●]
(iii)	If redeemable in part:	
	Minimum Redemption Amount:	[●] per Calculation Amount
	Maximum Redemption Amount:	[●] per Calculation Amount
(iv)	Notice period:	[The Issuer shall give notice of its intention to redeem the Notes not less than [15] nor more than [30] days prior to the relevant Optional Redemption Date]
23	Put Option	[Applicable/Not Applicable] <i>(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)</i>
(i)	Optional Redemption Date(s):	[●]
(ii)	Optional Redemption Amount(s) of each Note and method, if any, of calculation of such amount(s):	[[●] per Calculation Amount]/[Condition 6(b) shall apply] [[●] <i>(insert other provisions)</i>]
(iii)	Notice period:	[The holder shall give notice of its intention to redeem the Notes not less than [15] nor more than [30] days prior to the relevant Optional Redemption Date]
24	Automatic Early Redemption	[Applicable/Not Applicable] <i>(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)</i>
(i)	Automatic Early Redemption Amount:	[●] per Calculation Amount
(ii)	Automatic Early Redemption Commencement Date:	[●]
(iii)	Maximum Interest Amount:	[●] per Calculation Amount
(iv)	Notice period:	[Condition [6(b)(iii)] shall apply]/[The notice period referred to in Condition 6(b)(iii) shall be [●] [days/Business Days]]
25	Early Redemption Amount	
	Early Redemption Amount(s) payable per Calculation Amount on redemption (a) on the occurrence of an event of default (Condition 13); or (b) for illegality (Condition 6(f)); or (c) for taxation reasons (Condition 6(c)):	[[●] per Calculation Amount/As set out in the Conditions]
26	Final Redemption Amount of each Note	[●] per Calculation Amount
	GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO THE NOTES	
27	Form of Notes	[Bearer Notes/Exchangeable Notes/Registered Notes] Bearer

¹⁴ Delete Reference Rate, Strike Rate, X and Observation Date if not applicable

(Delete as appropriate)

[Temporary Global Note exchangeable for a permanent Global Note not earlier than 40 days after the completion of the distribution of the Tranche of which such Note is a part nor later than 40 days prior to the first anniversary of the Issue Date (i.e. [●]) which is exchangeable for Definitive Notes at any time/in the limited circumstances specified in the permanent Global Note]

[Temporary Global Note exchangeable for Definitive Notes not earlier than 40 days after the completion of the distribution of the Tranche of which such Note is a part nor later than 40 days prior to the first anniversary of the Issue Date (i.e. [●])] ¹⁵

[Permanent Global Note exchangeable for Definitive Notes at any time/in the limited circumstances specified in the permanent Global Note] ¹¹

[Restricted Global Certificate exchangeable for Definitive Certificates in the limited circumstances specified in the restricted Global Certificate *(for Notes issued pursuant to Rule 144A)*] ¹⁶

[Unrestricted] Global Certificate [registered in the name of [a nominee for DTC/a common depository for Euroclear and Clearstream Luxembourg] [a common safekeeper for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg] (that is, held under the NSS)] exchangeable for Definitive Certificates in the limited circumstances specified in the unrestricted Global Certificate *(for Notes issued pursuant to Regulation S)*]

[Yes/No]

28 New Global Notes: ¹⁷

29 Financial Centre(s) (Condition 10(h)):

Not Applicable/Condition 10(h)(i)[(A)/(B)] applies. *[Note that this paragraph relates to the date and place of payment, and not interest period end dates, to which sub-*

¹⁵ The exchange at any time options should not be expressed to be applicable if the Specified Denomination of the Notes in paragraph 6 includes language substantially to the following effect: "[€100,000] and integral multiples of [€1,000] in excess thereof up to and including [€199,000]." Furthermore such Specified Denomination construction is not permitted in relation to any issue of Notes which is to be represented on issue by a Temporary Global Note/Certificate exchangeable for Definitive Notes, other than in the limited circumstances specified in the permanent Global Note/Certificate.

¹⁶ Only Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A. may issue Notes represented by a Restricted Global Certificate.

¹⁷ Only Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A. may issue Notes in NGN form or in the form of Registered Notes to be held under the NSS.

- | | | |
|-----------|--|--|
| 30 | Redenomination, renominatisation and reconventioning provisions: | [Not Applicable/The provisions in Condition [●]] |
| 31 | Consolidation provisions: | [Not Applicable/The provisions in Condition [●]] |
| 32 | Prohibition of Sales to EEA Retail Investors: | [Applicable/Not Applicable] ¹⁸ |

[LISTING AND ADMISSION TO TRADING APPLICATION

These Final Terms comprise the final terms required to list and have admitted to trading the issue of Notes described herein pursuant to the EUR 160,000,000,000 Global Medium-Term Note Programme of Rabobank.]

[THIRD PARTY INFORMATION

Information on the underlying has been extracted from [●]. The Issuer confirms that such information has been accurately reproduced and that, so far as it is aware, and is able to ascertain from information published by [●], no facts have been omitted which would render the reproduced information inaccurate or misleading.]

[SIGNIFICANT OR MATERIAL ADVERSE CHANGE STATEMENT (N.B. only to be included in case of Notes listed on SIX Swiss Exchange Ltd)

[Save as disclosed in [*refer to any relevant disclosure*],] There has been no significant change in the financial or trading position of the Issuer or of Rabobank Group and there has been no material adverse change in the financial position or the prospects of the Issuer or Rabobank Group since [*insert date of latest annual or interim financial statements*].]

[RESPONSIBILITY (N.B. only to be included in case of Notes listed on SIX Swiss Exchange Ltd)

The Issuer accepts responsibility for the information contained in these Final Terms.]

Signed on behalf of the Issuer

By:

Duly authorised

¹⁸ If the offer of the Notes is concluded prior to 1 January 2018, or on and after that date the Notes clearly do not constitute “packaged” products, “Not Applicable” should be specified. If the offer of the Notes will be concluded on or after 1 January 2018 and the Notes may constitute “packaged” products and no KID will be prepared, “Applicable” should be specified.

PART B – OTHER INFORMATION

1 Listing

- (i) Listing: [Euronext Amsterdam/Luxembourg Stock Exchange/Other (*specify*)/None]
- (ii) Admission to trading: [Application has been made for the Notes to be admitted to trading on [●] with effect from [●]/No application for admission to trading has been made].¹⁹
(Where documenting a fungible issue, indicate that original Notes are already admitted to trading.)
- (iii) Estimate of total expenses related to admission to trading: [[●]/Not Applicable]
- (iv) In the case of Notes listed on Euronext Amsterdam: [Applicable/Not Applicable]
(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)
- (a) Amsterdam Listing Agent: Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A.
- (b) Amsterdam Paying Agent: Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A.

2 Ratings

- Rating: [Not Applicable]
[The Notes to be issued [have been][/][are expected to be] rated:]
[Fitch: [●]]
[Fitch Australia: [●]]
[Moody's: [●]]
[Standard & Poor's: [●]]
[[Other: [●]]
(the above disclosure should reflect the rating allocated to Notes of the type being issued under the Programme generally or, where the issue has been specifically rated, that rating.)
Insert one (or more) of the following options, as applicable:
Option 1: CRA is (i) established in the EU and (ii) registered under the CRA Regulation:
[Insert legal name of particular credit rating agency entity providing rating] is established in the EU and registered under Regulation

¹⁹ Where documenting a fungible issue, indicate that original securities are already admitted to trading.

(EC) No 1060/2009 (the “**CRA Regulation**”).

Option 2: CRA is (i) established in the EU, (ii) not registered under the CRA Regulation; but (iii) has applied for registration:

[Insert legal name of particular credit rating agency entity providing rating] is established in the EU and has applied for registration under Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009 (the “**CRA Regulation**”), although notification of the registration decision has not yet been provided.

Option 3: CRA is (i) established in the EU; and (ii) has not applied for registration is not registered under the CRA Regulation:

[Insert legal name of particular credit rating agency entity providing rating] is established in the EU and is neither registered nor has it applied for registration under Regulation (EC) No 1060/ 2009 (the “**CRA Regulation**”).

Option 4: CRA is not established in the EU but the relevant rating is endorsed by a CRA which is established and registered under the CRA Regulation:

[Insert legal name of particular credit rating agency entity providing rating] is not established in the EU but the rating it has given to the Notes is endorsed by *[insert legal name of credit rating agency]*, which is established in the EU and registered under Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009 (the “**CRA Regulation**”).

Option 5: CRA is not established in the EU and the relevant rating is not endorsed under the CRA Regulation, but the CRA is certified under the CRA Regulation:

[Insert legal name of particular credit rating agency entity providing rating] is not established in the EU but is certified under Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009 (the “**CRA Regulation**”).

Option 6: CRA is neither established in the EU nor certified under the CRA

Regulation and the relevant rating is not endorsed under the CRA Regulation:

[Insert legal name of particular credit rating agency entity providing rating] is not established in the EU and is not certified under Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009 (the “**CRA Regulation**”) and the rating it has given to the Notes is not endorsed by a credit rating agency established in the EU and registered under the CRA Regulation.

3 Interests of natural and legal persons involved in the offer

[(Include a description of any interest, including conflicting ones, that is material to the issue/offer, detailing the persons involved and the nature of the interest. May be satisfied by the inclusion of the following statement:)]

[Save for any fees payable to the [Managers/Dealer], so far as the Issuer is aware, no person involved in the offer of the Notes has an interest material to the offer. The [Managers/Dealer] and [their/its] affiliates have engaged, and may in the future engage, in investment banking and/or commercial banking transactions with, and may perform other services for, the Issuer and its affiliates in the ordinary course of business. *(Amend as appropriate if there are other interests)*]

4 [Reasons for the offer, estimated net proceeds and total expenses]²⁰

(i) Reasons for the offer: *[See “Use of Proceeds” wording in Base Prospectus]/[specify green bond/sustainability bond use of proceeds]/[●]*

(If reasons for offer different from making profit and/or hedging certain risks will need to include those reasons here.)]

(ii) Estimated net proceeds: **[●]**

(If proceeds are intended for more than one use will need to split out and present in order of priority. If proceeds insufficient to fund all proposed uses state amount and sources of other funding.)

(iii) Estimated total expenses: **[●]** *[(Include breakdown of expenses.)]*

5 Yield (Fixed Rate Notes only)

Indication of yield: **[●]**

The yield is calculated at the Issue Date on the basis of the Issue Price. It is NOT an indication of future yield.

6 Historic interest rates (Floating Rate Notes, Range Accrual Notes and CMS Linked Notes only)²¹

²⁰ Delete if the minimum denomination is at least €100,000.

²¹ Delete if the minimum denomination is at least €100,000.

Details of the past and further performance of [LIBOR/LIBID/LIMEAN/GBP-ISDA-Swap Rate/EURIBOR/EONIA/STIBOR/CNH HIBOR/EUR-ISDA-EURIBOR-Swap Rate/JPY-ISDA-Swap Rate/USD-ISDA-Swap Rate/other] can be obtained from [●].

7 Operational information

- (i) Intended to be held in a manner which would allow Eurosystem eligibility:²²
- [Yes. Note that the designation “yes” simply means that the Notes are intended upon issue to be deposited with one of the ICSDs²³ as common safekeeper[, and registered in the name of a nominee of one of the ICSDs acting as common safekeeper,][(include this text for registered notes)] and does not necessarily mean that the Notes will be recognised as eligible collateral for Eurosystem monetary policy and intra day credit operations by the Eurosystem either upon issue or at any or all times during their life. Such recognition will depend upon the ECB being satisfied that Eurosystem eligibility criteria have been met.] /
- [No. Whilst the designation is specified as “no” at the date of these Final Terms, should the Eurosystem eligibility criteria be amended in the future such that the Notes are capable of meeting them the Notes may then be deposited with one of the ICSDs as common safekeeper [(and registered in the name of a nominee of one of the ICSDs acting as common safekeeper,][(include this text for registered notes)]. Note that this does not necessarily mean that the Notes will then be recognised as eligible collateral for Eurosystem monetary policy and intra day credit operations by the Eurosystem at any time during their life. Such recognition will depend upon the ECB being satisfied that Eurosystem eligibility criteria have been met.]
- (ii) ISIN: [●]
- [(If fungible with an existing Series insert.)

²² Only Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A. may issue Notes in NGN form.

²³ The International Central Securities Depositories (i.e. Euroclear S.A./N.V. and Clearstream Banking, *société anonyme*).

- | | |
|---|--|
| | [Pending consolidation with the Existing Notes: [●]] |
| | Following consolidation with the Existing Notes: [●]] |
| (iii) Common Code: | [●]
[[If fungible with an existing Series insert.]
[Pending consolidation with the Existing Notes: [●]]
Following consolidation with the Existing Notes: [●]] |
| (iv) German WKN-code: | [●]/Not Applicable |
| (v) Private Placement number: | [●]/Not Applicable |
| (vi) CUSIP Number: ²⁴ | [●] |
| (vii) Any clearing system(s) other than Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg and the relevant number(s): | [Not Applicable/(give name(s) and number(s))] |
| (viii) Delivery: | Delivery [against/free of] payment |
| (ix) Names and addresses of additional Paying/Delivery Agent(s) (if any): | Not Applicable/[●] |
| (x) Names (and addresses) of Calculation Agent(s): ²⁵ | [Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch, Winchester House, 1 Great Winchester Street, London EC2N 2DB, United Kingdom]/[●] |

8 Distribution

- | | |
|--|---|
| (i) Method of distribution: | [Syndicated/Non-syndicated] |
| (ii) If syndicated, names and addresses of Managers: | [Not Applicable/(give names and addresses)]

<i>(Include names and addresses of entities agreeing to underwrite the issue on a firm commitment basis and names and addresses of the entities agreeing to place the issue without a firm commitment or extra information will be required if the managers and underwriters are not the same or if the placing is on a "best efforts" basis if such entities are not the same as the Managers. Where applicable, set out the material features of any underwriting agreements, including quotas, and where an issue is only</i> |

²⁴ Applicable to Restricted Global Certificates. Only Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A. may issue Notes represented by a Restricted Global Certificate.

²⁵ Separate Calculation Agency Agreement needed if the Calculation Agent is not a Dealer or one of its affiliates or Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch.

partially underwritten, include a statement of the portion not covered.)

- | | |
|---|---|
| (iii) Date of Subscription Agreement: | [•] |
| (iv) Stabilising Manager(s) (if any): | [Not Applicable/[•](give names)] |
| (v) [Managers'/Dealer's] Commission: | [•] |
| (vi) If non-syndicated, name and address of Dealer: | [Not Applicable/(give names and addresses)] |
| | <i>[If the sole Dealer in respect of Notes issued by Rabobank is Rabobank (in its capacity as Dealer), such Dealer will not subscribe for the Notes, but will act as agent for the placement of Notes. Such Notes will be deemed to be issued at the time when the Notes are transferred from the Dealer to the subscriber and the Dealer receives funds from the subscriber on behalf of Rabobank]</i> |
| (vii) Applicable TEFRA exemption: | [TEFRA C /TEFRA D /Not Applicable] |
| (viii) Non-exempt Offer: | [Not Applicable] [An offer of the Notes may be made by the Manager(s) [and [[•]] (together [with the Managers], the “ Initial Authorised Offerors ”) [and any other Authorised Offerors in accordance with paragraph [•] below] other than pursuant to Article 3(2) of the Prospectus Directive in [specify relevant Member State(s) – which must be jurisdictions where the Prospectus and any supplements have been passported] (the “ Public Offer Jurisdictions ”) during the period from [specify date] until [specify date] (the “ Offer Period ”). See further paragraph [9(xii)] below.] |
| (ix) General Consent: | [Applicable]/[Not Applicable] |
| 9 General | [Applicable/Not Applicable], (if not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph) ²⁶ |
| (i) Total amount of the offer; if the amount is not fixed, description of the arrangements and time for announcing the definitive amount to the public: | [•] |
| (ii) Conditions to which the offer is subject: | [Offers of the Notes are conditional on their issue. As between the Authorised |

²⁶ Not applicable if the minimum denomination is at least €100,000 or the Notes are otherwise offered in circumstances which do not require the publication of a prospectus pursuant to the Prospectus Directive.

Offerors and their customers, offers of the Notes are further subject to conditions as may be agreed between them and/or as specified in the arrangements in place between them.] [●]

- (iii) Description of the application process: [A prospective Noteholder should contact the applicable Authorised Offeror in the applicable Public Offer Jurisdiction prior to the end of the Offer Period. A prospective Noteholder will subscribe for the Notes in accordance with the arrangements existing between such Authorised Offeror and its customers relating to the subscription of securities generally. Noteholders will not be required to enter into any contractual arrangements directly with the Issuer in connection with the subscription of the Notes.] [●]
- (iv) Description of possibility to reduce subscriptions: [Not Applicable. The terms of the Public Offer do not provide for any reductions of subscriptions.] [●]
- (v) Manner for refunding excess amount paid by applicants: [Not Applicable. The terms of the Public Offer do not provide for any refunds of excess amounts paid by applicants.] [●]
- (vi) Minimum and/or maximum amount of application: [There are no pre-identified allotment criteria. The Authorised Offerors will adopt allotment criteria in accordance with customary market practices and applicable laws and regulations.] [●]
- (vii) Method and time limit for paying up the securities and for delivery of the Notes: [Investors will be notified by the relevant Authorised Offeror of their allocations of Notes and the settlement arrangements in respect thereof. The Notes will be issued on the Issue Date against payment to the Issuer of the net subscription moneys.] [●]
- (viii) Manner and date on which results of the offer are to be made public: [Investors will be notified by the applicable Authorised Offeror of their allocations of Notes and the settlement procedures in respect thereof.] [●]
- (ix) Procedure for exercise of any right of pre-emption, the negotiability of subscription rights and the treatment of subscription rights not exercised: [Not Applicable. The terms of the Public Offer do not provide for a procedure for the exercise of any right

- of pre-emption or negotiability of subscription rights.] [●]
- (x) Whether tranche(s) have been reserved for certain countries. Not Applicable. The terms of the Public Offer do not reserve any tranche(s) for certain countries.
- (xi) Process for notification to applicants of the amount allotted and the indication whether dealing may begin before notification is made: [A prospective Noteholder will receive 100 per cent. of the amount of the Notes allocated to it at the end of the Offer Period. Prospective Noteholders will be notified by the applicable Authorised Offeror in accordance with the arrangements in place between such Authorised Offeror and the prospective Noteholders. No dealings in the Notes on a regulated market for the purposes of the Markets in Financial Instruments Directive 2004/39/EC may take place prior to the Issue Date.] [●]
- (xii) Amount of any expenses and taxes specifically charged to the subscriber or purchaser: [Not Applicable. The terms of the Public Offer do not provide for any expenses and/or taxes to be charged to any subscriber and/or purchaser of the Notes.] [●]
- (xiii) Name(s) and address(es), to the extent known to the Issuer, of the placers in the various countries where the offer takes place: The Initial Authorised Offerors identified in paragraph [●] above [and any additional Authorised Offerors who have or obtain the Issuer's consent to use the Base Prospectus in connection with the Public Offer [and who are identified on the Issuer's website as an Authorised Offeror/in the manner described in the Base Prospectus] (together, the "**Authorised Offerors**").

SUMMARY OF THE NOTES²⁷

²⁷ Insert only for Tranches of PD Notes that are (i) Non-Exempt PD Notes and/or (ii) are listed on an EEA regulated market and have a denomination of less than EUR 100,000. Where any Non-Exempt PD Notes are offered in jurisdictions where one or more translations of the Issue Specific Summary are required, the relevant Managers/Dealer (together with their/its counsel) is responsible for drafting such translations. The Issue Specific Summary should be drafted by using the Programme summary on pages 7 to 31 of this document, deleting the text relating to the Programme summary and completing the relevant issue-specific disclosure.

FORM OF FINAL TERMS – EXEMPT NOTES

FINAL TERMS¹

COÖPERATIEVE RABOBANK U.A.

(a cooperative (*coöperatie*) formed under the laws of the Netherlands with its statutory seat in Amsterdam)

**COÖPERATIEVE RABOBANK U.A.
AUSTRALIA BRANCH**

(Australian Business Number 70 003 917 655)

(a cooperative (*coöperatie*) formed under the laws of the Netherlands with its statutory seat in Amsterdam)

**COÖPERATIEVE RABOBANK U.A.
NEW ZEALAND BRANCH**

(New Zealand Business Number 9429038354397)

(a cooperative (*coöperatie*) formed under the laws of the Netherlands with its statutory seat in Amsterdam)

EUR 160,000,000,000

Global Medium-Term Note Programme

Due from seven days to perpetuity

SERIES NO: [●]

TRANCHE NO: [●]

[●] Notes [year of issue] due [●]² (the “Notes”)

Issue Price: [●] per cent.

[Publicity Name(s) of Dealer/Manager(s)]

The date of these Final Terms is [●]

¹ Dealer(s)/Manager(s) to include any necessary legending required by article 5:20, paragraph 5 of the Netherlands Financial Supervision Act (*Wet op het financieel toezicht*) in case of an offer to the public of Exempt Notes in the Netherlands.

² For Floating Rate Notes and Inverse Floating Rate Notes, insert relevant month and year only, not the date within the month of maturity.

[PROHIBITION OF SALES TO EEA RETAIL INVESTORS – The Notes are not intended, from 1 January 2018, to be offered, sold or otherwise made available to and, with effect from such date, should not be offered, sold or otherwise made available to any retail investor in the European Economic Area ("EEA"). For these purposes, a retail investor means a person who is one (or more) of: (i) a retail client as defined in point (11) of Article 4(1) of Directive 2014/65/EU ("MiFID II"); (ii) a customer within the meaning of Directive 2002/92/EC ("IMD"), where that customer would not qualify as a professional client as defined in point (10) of Article 4(1) of MiFID II; or (iii) not a qualified investor as defined in Directive 2003/71/EC (as amended, the "Prospectus Directive"). Consequently no key information document required by Regulation (EU) No 1286/2014 (the "PRIIPs Regulation") for offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to retail investors in the EEA has been prepared and therefore offering or selling the Notes or otherwise making them available to any retail investor in the EEA may be unlawful under the PRIIPs Regulation.]³

PART A — CONTRACTUAL TERMS

Terms used herein shall be deemed to be defined as such for the purposes of the terms and conditions (the "**Conditions**") set forth in the Base Prospectus dated 10 May 2017 [and the Supplemental Prospectus[es] dated [●]] ([together,] the "**Base Prospectus**"). This document constitutes the Final Terms of the Notes described herein and must be read in conjunction with the Base Prospectus. Full information on the Issuer and the offer of the Notes is only available on the basis of the combination of these Final Terms and the Base Prospectus [(collectively, the "**Documentation**")]⁴. The Base Prospectus is available for viewing at, and copies may be obtained from, Rabobank at Croeselaan 18, 3521 CB Utrecht, the Netherlands and the principal office of the Paying Agent in Luxembourg, Amsterdam and www.bourse.lu.

[Terms used herein shall be deemed to be defined as such for the purposes of the terms and conditions set forth in the base prospectus dated [original date] (the "**Conditions**"), which are incorporated by reference in the base prospectus dated 10 May 2017 [and the supplemental prospectus[es] dated [●]] ([together,] the "**Base Prospectus**"). This document constitutes the Final Terms of the Notes described herein and must be read in conjunction with the Base Prospectus. Full information on the Issuer and the offer of the Notes is only available on the basis of the combination of these Final Terms, the Base Prospectus and the Conditions [(collectively, the "**Documentation**")]⁵. The Notes will be issued on the terms of these Final Terms read together with the Base Prospectus and the Conditions. The Base Prospectus is available for viewing at, and copies may be obtained from Rabobank at Croeselaan 18, 3521 CB Utrecht, the Netherlands and the principal office of the Paying Agent in Luxembourg, Amsterdam and www.bourse.lu.]⁶

[THE NOTES REFERRED TO HEREIN THAT ARE REPRESENTED BY A RESTRICTED GLOBAL CERTIFICATE HAVE NOT BEEN AND WILL NOT BE REGISTERED UNDER THE U.S. SECURITIES ACT OF 1933 (THE "**SECURITIES ACT**") OR WITH ANY SECURITIES REGULATORY AUTHORITY OF ANY STATE OR OTHER JURISDICTION OF THE UNITED STATES AND MAY NOT BE OFFERED, SOLD, PLEDGED OR OTHERWISE TRANSFERRED EXCEPT (1) IN ACCORDANCE WITH RULE 144A UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT TO A PERSON THAT THE HOLDER AND ANY PERSON ACTING ON ITS BEHALF REASONABLY BELIEVE IS A QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER WITHIN THE MEANING OF RULE 144A PURCHASING FOR ITS OWN ACCOUNT OR FOR THE ACCOUNT OF A QUALIFIED INSTITUTIONAL BUYER, (2) IN AN OFFSHORE TRANSACTION IN ACCORDANCE WITH RULE 903 OR RULE 904 OF REGULATIONS UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT OR (3) PURSUANT TO AN EXEMPTION FROM REGISTRATION UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT PROVIDED BY RULE 144

³ Legend to be included only in the case where 'Prohibition of Sales to EEA Retail Investors' is marked 'Applicable'.

⁴ To be included in the case of Notes listed on the Taipei Exchange.

⁵ To be included in the case of Notes listed on the Taipei Exchange.

⁶ This alternative language applies if the first tranche of an issue which is being increased was issued under an offering circular/base prospectus with an earlier date.

THEREUNDER (IF AVAILABLE), IN EACH CASE IN ACCORDANCE WITH ANY APPLICABLE SECURITIES LAWS OF ANY STATE OF THE UNITED STATES. NO REPRESENTATION CAN BE MADE AS TO THE AVAILABILITY OF THE EXEMPTION PROVIDED BY RULE 144 UNDER THE SECURITIES ACT FOR REALES OF NOTES REPRESENTED BY A RESTRICTED GLOBAL CERTIFICATE]⁷

Each potential investor in the Notes must determine the suitability of that investment in light of its own circumstances. A potential investor should not invest in Notes which are complex financial instruments unless it has the expertise (either alone or with a financial adviser) to evaluate how the Notes will perform under changing conditions, the resulting effects on the value of the Notes and the impact this investment will have on the potential investor’s overall investment portfolio.

[Include whichever of the following apply or specify as “Not Applicable”. Note that the numbering should remain as set out below, even if “Not Applicable” is indicated for individual paragraphs or subparagraphs, save in respect of the items in Part B, which may be deleted in accordance with the relevant footnotes. Italics denote guidance for completing the Final Terms.]

- | | | |
|----------|--|---|
| 1 | Issuer: | [Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A. ⁸
Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A.
Australia Branch
Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A.
New Zealand Branch] |
| 2 | (i) Series Number: | [•] |
| | (ii) Tranche Number: | [•] |
| | (iii) Date on which the Notes become fungible: | [Not Applicable/The Notes shall be consolidated, form a single series and be interchangeable for trading purposes with the <i>[(insert description of the Series)]</i> (the “Existing Notes”) on <i>[(insert date)]</i> /the Issue Date/exchange of the Temporary Global Note for interests in the Permanent Global Note, as referred to in paragraph 36 below [which is expected to occur on or about <i>[(insert date)]</i>]]. |
| 3 | Specified Currency or Currencies: | [•] |
| 4 | Aggregate nominal amount: | |
| | (i) Series: | [•] |
| | (ii) Tranche: | [•] |
| 5 | Issue Price: | [•] per cent. of the aggregate nominal amount [plus accrued interest in respect of the period from, and including, <i>[(insert date)]</i> /the Interest Commencement Date] to, but excluding, <i>[(insert date)]</i> /the Issue Date] <i>(if applicable)</i> |

⁷ Paragraph to be included only in the case of a Tranche of Notes issued pursuant to Rule 144A.

⁸ Only Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A. may issue Notes to NGN form.

Form of Final Terms - Exempt Notes

6	(i) Specified Denominations: ⁹	[●] [and integral multiples of [●] in excess thereof, up to and including [●]]
	(ii) Calculation Amount:	[●]
7	(i) Issue Date:	[●]
	(ii) Interest Commencement Date:	[As specified in Condition 1][●] (<i>specify if other than the Issue Date</i>)/[Not Applicable]
8	Maturity Date:	[●] (<i>Specify date (or indicate if Notes are perpetual) or (for Floating Rate Notes) [The Specified Interest Payment Date falling in or nearest to [●]] (insert the relevant month and year)</i>) <i>(N.B. it will be necessary to use the alternative text for Renminbi denominated Fixed Rate Notes where the Interest Payment Dates are subject to modification)</i>
9	Interest Basis:	[[●] per cent. Fixed Rate] [[<i>(specify applicable rate)</i>] +/- [●] per cent. Floating Rate] [Inverse Floating Rate] [Range Accrual] [Zero Coupon] [CMS Linked] [Variable Rate] [Index Linked Interest] [Equity Linked Interest] [FX Linked Interest] [Other (<i>specify</i>)] [[further particulars specified below]]
10	Redemption/Payment Basis:	[Subject to any purchase and cancellation or early redemption, the Notes will be redeemed on the Maturity Date at [●] per cent. of their nominal amount /The Final Redemption Amount shall be determined as provided below] [Index Linked Redemption] [Equity Linked Redemption] [FX Linked Redemption] [Interest Linked Redemption] [Dual Currency]

²¹ Although Rabobank may issue Notes with a denomination of less than €100,000 or equivalent, where multiple denominations above €100,000 or equivalent are being used the following sample wording should be followed: "[€100,000] and integral multiples of [€1,000] in excess thereof up to and including [€199,000]. No Notes in definitive form will be issued with a denomination above [€199,000]".

- [Partly Paid]
 [Instalment]
 [Protection Amount]
 [Other (*specify*)]
 [The Final Redemption Amount shall be determined as provided below.]
- 11** Change of Interest or Redemption/Payment Basis: [Not Applicable][Applicable]
 [Further particulars specified below.]
 (If applicable, complete further detail in "Variable Rate Note" below.)
- 12** Alternative Currency Equivalent: [Not Applicable/Applicable]
 (*If not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph.*)
- (i) Alternative Currency: [•]
 (ii) Alternative Currency Adjudication Agent:¹⁰ [•]
 (iii) Alternative Currency Calculation Agent:¹¹ [•]
 (iv) Maximum Days of Postponement: [•] Business Days
- 13** Put/Call Options/Automatic Early Redemption: [Put Option]
 [Call Option]
 [Automatic Early Redemption]
 [Further particulars specified below]
- 14** (i) Status of the Notes: Senior
 (ii) Domestic Note (if Domestic Note, there will be no gross-up for withholding tax): [No/Yes]
 (iii) Date of approval for issuance of Notes obtained: [•][Not Applicable]
- (*N.B. Only relevant where Board (or similar) authorisation is required for the particular tranche of Notes*)

PROVISIONS RELATING TO INTEREST (IF ANY) PAYABLE

- 15** Fixed Rate Note Provisions [Applicable/Not Applicable]
 (*If not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph*)
- (i) Rate(s) of Interest: [•] per cent. per annum [payable annually/semi-annually/quarterly/monthly] in arrear]

¹⁰ When paragraph 12 (Alternative Currency Equivalent) is 'Applicable', a separate Alternative Currency Adjudication Agency Agreement will be needed if the Alternative Currency Adjudication Agent is not a Dealer or one of its affiliates or Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch.

¹¹ When paragraph 12 (Alternative Currency Equivalent) is 'Applicable', a separate Alternative Currency Calculation Agency Agreement will be needed if the Alternative Currency Calculation Agent is not a Dealer or one of its affiliates or Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch.

(ii) Interest Payment Date(s):

[[●] in each year, commencing on [●] up to and including the Maturity Date]

[[●] in each year, commencing on [●] (the “**First Interest Payment Date**”) up to and including the Maturity Date

There will be a [short/long] [first/last] fixed interest period (the “[**Short/Long**] [**First/Last**] **Coupon**”) in respect of the period [from (and including) the Interest Commencement Date to (but excluding) the First Interest Payment Date]/[from (and including) [*insert penultimate Interest Payment Date*] to (and including) the Maturity Date]

(N.B. Condition 10(h) will apply if an Interest Payment Date falls on a non-business day)

(N.B. The alternative text below should only be used in the case of Fixed Rate Notes denominated in Renminbi where the Interest Payment Dates are subject to modification)

[Provided that, if any Interest Payment Date falls on a day which is not a Business Day, the Interest Payment Date will be the next succeeding Business Day unless it would thereby fall in the next calendar month, in which event the Interest Payment Date shall be brought forward to the immediately preceding Business Day.

For these purposes, “**Business Day**” means a day on which commercial banks and foreign exchange markets settle payment and are open for general business (including dealing in foreign exchange and currency deposits) in Hong Kong.]

(iii) Fixed Coupon Amount{(s)}:

[[●] per Calculation Amount [except in respect of the [Short/Long] [First/Last] Coupon]/Not Applicable]

(N.B. The alternative text below should only be used in the case of Fixed Rate Notes denominated in Renminbi where the Interest Payment Dates are subject to modification)

[Each Fixed Coupon Amount shall be calculated by multiplying the product of the Rate of Interest and the Calculation Amount by the Day Count Fraction and rounding the resultant figure to the nearest CNY0.01, with CNY0.005 being rounded upwards.]

(iv) Broken Amount(s):	[In respect of the [Short/Long] [First/Last] Coupon, [●] per Calculation Amount, payable on the Interest Payment Date falling on [●]/Not Applicable]
(v) Day Count Fraction (Condition 1(a)):	[Actual/Actual; Actual/Actual-ISDA; Actual/365 (Fixed); Actual/365 (Sterling); Actual/360; 30/360; 360/360; Bond Basis; 30E/360; Eurobond Basis; 30E/360 (ISDA); Actual/Actual-ICMA; Other] <i>(Day Count Fraction should be Actual/Actual ICMA for all fixed rate issues other than those denominated in U.S. Dollars or Renminbi, unless otherwise agreed)</i>
(vi) Determination Date(s) (Condition 1(a)):	[●] in each year <i>(insert regular interest payment dates, ignoring issue date or maturity date in the case of a long or short first or last coupon)</i> <i>(Determination Date must be specified if Actual/Actual-ICMA is specified in Item 16(v))</i>
(vii) [Business Day Convention:]	[Applicable — Modified Following Business Day Convention] <i>(Only applicable where Notes are denominated in Renminbi, otherwise delete this item)</i>
(viii) Other terms relating to the method of calculating interest for Fixed Rate Notes:	[Not Applicable/(give details)]
16 Floating Rate Note Provisions	[Applicable/Not Applicable] <i>(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)</i>
(i) Interest Period(s):	[As specified in Condition 1]/[●], subject to adjustment in accordance with the Business Day Convention set out in (iii) below/, not subject to any adjustment, as the Business Day Convention in (iii) below is specified to be Not Applicable
(ii) Specified Interest Payment Dates:	[[●] in each year, commencing on [●] up to and including the Maturity Date], subject to adjustment in accordance with the Business Day Convention set out in (iii) below/, not subject to any adjustment, as the Business Day Convention in (iii) below is specified to be Not Applicable [[●] in each year, commencing on [●] (the “ First Interest Payment Date ”) up to and including the Maturity Date, subject to adjustment in accordance with the Business Day Convention set out in (iii) below/, not subject to any adjustment, as the Business Day Convention in (iii) below is specified to be Not Applicable

Form of Final Terms - Exempt Notes

- There will be a [short/long] [first/last] fixed interest period (the “[**Short/Long**] [**First/Last**] **Coupon**”) in respect of the period [from (and including) the Interest Commencement Date to (but excluding) the First Interest Payment Date]/[from (and including) [(insert penultimate Interest Payment Date)] to (and including) the Maturity Date] [See Linear Interpolation below.]
- (iii) Business Day Convention: [Floating Rate Business Day Convention/Following Business Day Convention/Modified Following Business Day Convention/Preceding Business Day Convention/other (give details)]
- (iv) Business Centre(s) (Condition 1(a)): [●] (please provide all the relevant Business Centres in relation to the interest determination)
- (v) Manner in which the Rate(s) of Interest is/are to be determined: [Screen Rate Determination/ISDA Determination/ (Insert details if interest will be determined in accordance with Condition 5(b)(iii)(D) or include details of any other formula, in each case to be used for calculating the Rate(s) of Interest and Interest Amount(s))]
- (vi) Interest Period Date(s): [Not Applicable/(specify dates)]
- (vii) Applicable formula to be used for calculating the Rate(s) of Interest and Interest Amount(s): [Not Applicable]/[Condition [●] shall apply]/[●] (Specify the Condition which sets out the applicable formula, or include details of any other formula, in each case to be used for calculating the Rate(s) of Interest and Interest Amount(s))
- (viii) Party responsible for calculating the Rate(s) of Interest and Interest Amount(s): [Calculation Agent/[●]]
- (ix) Screen Rate Determination (Condition 5(b)(iii)(B)):
- Reference Rate(s): [● month] [●]
 - Interest Determination Date: [[[●]/[TARGET] Business Days [in [(specify city)] for [(specify currency)]]] prior to the first day in each [Interest Accrual Period/Interest Period]]
 - Relevant Screen Page(s): [●]
 - Location of Reference Banks: [[●]/As per the Conditions]
- (x) ISDA Determination (Condition 5(b)(iii)(A)):
- Floating Rate Option(s): [●]
 - Designated Maturity(ies): [●]
 - Reset Date: [●]

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – ISDA Definitions (if different from those set out in the Conditions): 	<p>[●]</p>
<p>(xi) Linear Interpolation:</p>	<p>[Not Applicable/Applicable – the Rate of Interest for the [long/short] [first/last] Interest Period shall be calculated using Linear Interpolation (<i>specify for each short or long interest period</i>)]</p>
<p>(xii) Margin(s):</p>	<p>[+/-] [●] per cent. per annum</p>
<p>(xiii) Minimum Rate of Interest:</p>	<p>[●]</p>
<p>(xiv) Maximum Rate of Interest:</p>	<p>[●]</p>
<p>(xv) Day Count Fraction (Condition 1(a)):</p>	<p>[Actual/Actual; Actual/Actual-ISDA; Actual/365 (Fixed); Actual/365 (Sterling); Actual/360; 30/360; 360/360; Bond Basis; 30E/360; Eurobond Basis; 30E/360 (ISDA); Actual/Actual-ICMA; Other]</p>
<p>(xvi) Gearing Factor:</p>	<p>[●]/[Not Applicable]</p>
<p>(xvii) Previous Coupon:</p>	<p>[Applicable/Not Applicable/The Previous Coupon shall be calculated by reference to the Interest Period commencing on [●]]</p> <p>[In respect of the Interest Period commencing on the Interest Commencement Date, the Previous Coupon is [●] per cent.]</p>
<p>(xviii) Fall back provisions, rounding provisions, denominator and any other terms relating to the method of calculating interest on Floating Rate Notes, if different from those set out in the Conditions:</p>	<p>[●]</p>
<p>17 Inverse Floating Rate Note Provisions</p>	<p>[Applicable/Not Applicable]</p> <p><i>(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)</i></p>
<p>(i) Interest Period(s):</p>	<p>[As specified in Condition 1]/[●], subject to adjustment in accordance with the Business Day Convention set out in (iii) below/, not subject to any adjustment, as the Business Day Convention in (iii) below is specified to be Not Applicable</p>
<p>(ii) Specified Interest Payment Dates:</p>	<p>[[●] in each year, commencing on [●] up to and including [(insert final interest payment date)]]</p> <p>[[●] in each year, commencing on [●] (the “First Interest Payment Date”) up to and including [(insert final interest payment date)], subject to adjustment in accordance with the Business Day Convention set out in (iii) below/, not subject to any adjustment, as the Business Day Convention in (iii) below is specified to be Not Applicable</p>

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There will be a [short/long] [first/last] fixed interest period (the “[**Short/Long**] [**First/Last**] **Coupon**”) in respect of the period [from (and including) the Interest Commencement Date to (but excluding) the First Interest Payment Date]/[from (and including) [(insert penultimate Interest Payment Date)] to (and including) [(insert final interest payment date)]] [See Linear Interpolation below.]

- (iii) Business Day Convention: [Floating Rate Business Day Convention/Following Business Day Convention/Modified Following Business Day Convention/Preceding Business Day Convention/other (*give details*)]
- (iv) Business Centre(s) (Condition 1(a)): [●] (*please provide all the relevant Business Centres*)
- (v) Interest Period Date(s): [Not Applicable/(*specify dates*)]
- (vi) Applicable formula to be used for calculating the Rate(s) of Interest and Interest Amount(s): [INV(1)][INV(2)][INV(3)][INV(4)][INV(5)][INV(6)][INV(7)][INV(8)]
- (vii) Party responsible for calculating the Rate(s) of Interest and Interest Amount(s): [Calculation Agent/[●]]
- (viii) Inverse Rate: The mathematical [difference between][sum of] (*specify applicable rate(s)/Floating Rate Option(s)*) determined in accordance with [ISDA Determination][Screen Rate Determination] as set out below:
- (i) Screen Rate Determination (Condition 5(b)(iii)(B)): [Applicable/Not Applicable]
- Reference Rate(s): [● month] [●]
 - Interest Determination Date: [[[●]/[TARGET] Business Days [in [(*specify city*)] for [(*specify currency*)]]] prior to [the first day in each Interest Accrual Period/each Interest Period]]
 - Relevant Screen Page(s): [●]
 - Location of Reference Banks: [[●]/As per the Conditions]
- (ii) ISDA Determination (Condition 5(b)(iii)(A)): [Applicable/Not Applicable]
- Floating Rate Option(s): [●]
 - Designated Maturity(ies): [●]
 - Reset Date: [●]

<p>– ISDA Definitions (if different from those set out in the Conditions):</p>	<p>[●]</p>
<p>(ix) Linear Interpolation:</p>	<p>[Not Applicable/Applicable – the Rate of Interest for the [long/short] [first/last] Interest Period shall be calculated using Linear Interpolation (<i>specify for each short or long interest period</i>)]</p>
<p>(x) Margin, Margin₁, Margin₂ and/or Margin₃:</p>	<p>[+/-] [●] per cent. per annum</p>
<p>(xi) Minimum Rate of Interest:</p>	<p>[●]</p>
<p>(xii) Maximum Rate of Interest:</p>	<p>[●]</p>
<p>(xiii) Day Count Fraction (Condition 1(a)):</p>	<p>[Actual/Actual; Actual/Actual-ISDA; Actual/365 (Fixed); Actual/365 (Sterling); Actual/360; 30/360; 360/360; Bond Basis; 30E/360; Eurobond Basis; 30E/360 (ISDA); Actual/Actual-ICMA; Other]</p>
<p>(xiv) Gearing Factor:</p>	<p>[●]/[Not Applicable]</p>
<p>(xv) Previous Coupon:</p>	<p>[Applicable/Not Applicable/The Previous Coupon shall be calculated by reference to the Interest Period commencing on [●]]</p> <p>[In respect of the Interest Period commencing on the Interest Commencement Date, the Previous Coupon is [●] per cent.]</p>
<p>(xvi) Fall back provisions, rounding provisions, denominator and any other terms relating to the method of calculating interest on Inverse Floating Rate Notes, if different from those set out in the Conditions:</p>	<p>[●]</p>
<p>18 Range Accrual Note Provisions</p>	<p>[Applicable/Not Applicable]</p> <p><i>(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)</i></p>
<p>(i) Interest Period(s):</p>	<p>[As specified in Condition 1]/[●], subject to adjustment in accordance with the Business Day Convention set out in (iii) below/, not subject to any adjustment, as the Business Day Convention in (iii) below is specified to be Not Applicable</p>
<p>(ii) Specified Interest Payment Dates:</p>	<p>[[●] in each year, commencing on [●] up to and including the Maturity Date], subject to adjustment in accordance with the Business Day Convention set out in (iii) below/, not subject to any adjustment, as the Business Day Convention in (iii) below is specified to be Not Applicable</p> <p>[[●] in each year, commencing on [●] (the “First Interest Payment Date”) up to and including</p>

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the Maturity Date, subject to adjustment in accordance with the Business Day Convention set out in (iii) below/, not subject to any adjustment, as the Business Day Convention in (iii) below is specified to be Not Applicable

There will be a [short/long] [first/last] fixed interest period (the “[Short/Long] [First/Last] Coupon”) in respect of the period [from (and including) the Interest Commencement Date to (but excluding) the First Interest Payment Date]/[from (and including) [(insert penultimate Interest Payment Date)] to (and including) the Maturity Date] [See Linear Interpolation below.]

- (iii) Business Day Convention: [Floating Rate Business Day Convention/Following Business Day Convention/Modified Following Business Day Convention/Preceding Business Day Convention/other (give details)]
- (iv) Business Centre(s) (Condition 1(a)): [●] (please provide all the relevant Business Centres)
- (v) Interest Period Date(s): [Not Applicable/(specify dates)]
- (vi) Applicable formula to be used for calculating the Rate(s) of Interest and Interest Amount(s): [RAN(1)][RAN(2)][RAN(3)][RAN(4)][RAN(5)]
- (vii) Range Accrual Condition₁, Range Accrual Condition₂ and/or Range Accrual Condition₃: [●] (Specify applicable Range Accrual Condition from Condition 5(d))
- (viii) Party responsible for calculating the Rate(s) of Interest and Interest Amount(s): [Calculation Agent/[●]]
- (ix) Applicable Rate(s): [(Specify absolute value (If applicable))] [The mathematical [difference between][sum of] (specify applicable rate(s)/Floating Rate Option(s)) determined in accordance with [ISDA Determination][Screen Rate Determination] as set out below:
- (i) Screen Rate Determination (Condition 5(b)(iii)(B)): [Applicable/Not Applicable]
- Reference Rate(s): [● month] [●]
- Interest Determination Date: [[[●]/[TARGET] Business Days [in [(specify city)] for [(specify currency)]] prior to [the first day in each Interest Accrual Period/each Specified Interest Payment Date]]
- Relevant Screen Page(s): [●]
- Location of Reference Banks: [[●]/As per the Conditions]

(ii)	ISDA Determination (Condition 5(b)(iii)(A)):	[Applicable/Not Applicable]
	– Floating Rate Option(s):	[•]
	– Designated Maturity(ies):	[•]
	– Reset Date:	[•]
	– ISDA Definitions (if different from those set out in the Conditions):	[•]
(x)	Linear Interpolation:	[Not Applicable/Applicable – the Rate of Interest for the [long/short] [first/last] Interest Period shall be calculated using Linear Interpolation (<i>specify for each short or long interest period</i>)]
(xi)	Accrual Rate:	[•]
(xii)	Applicable Rate:	[•]
(xiii)	Fixing Day:	[As per Conditions]/[•]
(xiv)	Rate Cut-off Date:	[As per Conditions]/[•]
(xv)	Gearing Factor:	[•]
(xvi)	Margin(s):	[+/-] [•] per cent. per annum
(xvii)	Minimum Rate of Interest:	[•]
(xviii)	Minimum Rate of Interest ₁ :	[•]
(xix)	Maximum Rate of Interest:	[•]
(xx)	Maximum Rate of Interest ₁ :	[•]
(xxi)	Day Count Fraction (Condition 1(a)):	[Actual/Actual; Actual/Actual-ISDA; Actual/365 (Fixed); Actual/365 (Sterling); Actual/360; 30/360; 360/360; Bond Basis; 30E/360; Eurobond Basis; 30E/360 (ISDA); Actual/Actual-ICMA; Other]
(xxii)	Business Days:	[As per Conditions]/[The Business Centre shall be [•]]
(xxiii)	[[FX Rate(s):	[•]] ¹²
(xxiv)	Reference Currency:	[•]
(xxv)	Base Currency:	[•]
(xxvi)	FX Price Source:	[•]
(xxvii)	FX Rate Sponsor:	[•]
(xxviii)	Number of FX Settlement Days:	[•]
(xxix)	Valuation Time:	[•]
(xxx)	Fallback provisions, rounding provisions, denominator and any other terms relating to the method of calculating interest on Range	[•]

¹² Delete provisions (xxii) – (xxviii) if Accrual Rate is not an FX Rate

Accrual Notes, if different from those set out in the Conditions:

- 19 Zero Coupon Note Provisions** [Applicable/Not Applicable]
(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)
- (i) Amortisation Yield (Condition 6(b)): [●] per cent. per annum, compounded [quarterly]/[semi-annually]/[annually]
- (ii) Day Count Fraction (Condition 1(a)): [Actual/Actual; Actual/Actual-ISDA; Actual/365 (Fixed); Actual/365 (Sterling); Actual/360; 30/360; 360/360; Bond Basis; 30E/360; Eurobond Basis; 30E/360 (ISDA); Actual/Actual-ICMA; Other]
- (iii) Any other formula/basis of determining amount payable: [●]
- 20 CMS Linked Note Provisions** [Applicable/Not Applicable]
(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)
- (i) Interest Period(s): [As specified in Condition 1]/[●], subject to adjustment in accordance with the Business Day Convention set out in (iii) below/, not subject to any adjustment, as the Business Day Convention in (iii) below is specified to be Not Applicable
- (ii) Specified Interest Payment Dates: [[●] in each year, commencing on [●] up to and including the Maturity Date], subject to adjustment in accordance with the Business Day Convention set out in (iii) below/, not subject to any adjustment, as the Business Day Convention in (iii) below is specified to be Not Applicable
- [[●] in each year, commencing on [●] (the “**First Interest Payment Date**”) up to and including the Maturity Date, subject to adjustment in accordance with the Business Day Convention set out in (iii) below/, not subject to any adjustment, as the Business Day Convention in (iii) below is specified to be Not Applicable
- There will be a [short/long] [first/last] fixed interest period (the “[**Short/Long**] [**First/Last**] **Coupon**”) in respect of the period [from (and including) the Interest Commencement Date to (but excluding) the First Interest Payment Date.]/[from (and including) [(insert penultimate Interest Payment Date)] to (and including) the Maturity Date] [See Linear Interpolation below.]

- (iii) Business Day Convention: [Floating Rate Business Day Convention/Following Business Day Convention/Modified Following Business Day Convention/Preceding Business Day Convention/other (give details)]
- (iv) Business Centre(s) (Condition 1(a)): [●] (please provide all the relevant Business Centres)
- (v) Interest Period Date(s): [Not Applicable/(specify dates)]
- (vi) Applicable formula to be used for calculating the Rate(s) of Interest and Interest Amount(s): [CMS(1)][CMS(2)][CMS(3)][CMS(4)][CMS(5)][CMS(6)][CMS(7)][CMS(8)][CMS(9)][CMS(10)][CMS(11)][CMS(12)][CMS(13)][CMS(14)][CMS(15)][CMS(16)][CMS(17)][CMS(18)][CMS(19)][CMSRA(1)][CMSRA(2)][CMSRA(3)][CMSRA(4)][CMSRA(5)] (If applicable, specify which formula is applicable in respect of different Interest Periods)
- (vii) Party responsible for calculating the Rate(s) of Interest and Interest Amount(s): [Calculation Agent/[●]]
- (viii) CMS Rate: The mathematical [difference between][sum of] (specify applicable rate(s)/Floating Rate Option(s)) determined in accordance with [ISDA Determination][Screen Rate Determination] as set out below:
 (Repeat sub-paragraph (i) to (iii) below for each of CMS Rate₁, CMS Rate₂ or CMS Rate₃ where they apply. If the CMS Rate is determined by reference to another CMS formula, replicate such of the details below necessary to calculate such formula.)
- (i) Screen Rate Determination (Condition 5(b)(iii)(B)): [Applicable/Not Applicable]
- Reference Rate(s): [● month] [●]
 - Interest Determination Date: [[[●]/[TARGET] Business Days [in [(specify city)] for [(specify currency)]] prior to [the first day in each Interest Accrual Period/each Specified Interest Payment Date]]
 - Relevant Screen Page(s): [●]
 - Location of Reference Banks: [[●]/As per the Conditions]
- (ii) ISDA Determination (Condition 5(b)(iii)(A)): [Applicable/Not Applicable]
- Floating Rate Option(s): [●]
 - Designated Maturity(ies): [●]
 - Reset Date: [●]

- ISDA Definitions (if different from those set out in the Conditions): [•]
- (ix) Linear Interpolation: [Not Applicable/Applicable – the Rate of Interest for the [long/short] [first/last] Interest Period shall be calculated using Linear Interpolation (*specify for each short or long interest period*)]
- (x) Accrual Range: [•]
- (xi) Accrual Rate: [•]
- (xii) Applicable Rate: [•]
- (xiii) Fixing Day: [•]
- (xiv) Rate Cut-off Date: [•]
- (xv) Gearing Factor, Gearing Factor₁, Gearing Factor₂, Gearing Factor₃, Gearing Factor₄ and/or Gearing Factor₅: [•]
- (xvi) Margin, Margin₁, Margin₂ and/or Margin₃: [+/-] [•] per cent. per annum
- (xvii) Minimum Rate of Interest: [•]
- (xviii) Minimum Rate of Interest₁ and/or Minimum Rate of Interest₂: [•]
- (xix) Maximum Rate of Interest: [•]
- (xx) Maximum Rate of Interest₁ and/or Maximum Rate of Interest₂: [•]
- (xxi) Power: [•]
- (xxii) Day Count Fraction (Condition 1(a)): [Actual/Actual; Actual/Actual-*ISDA*; Actual/365 (Fixed); Actual/365 (Sterling); Actual/360; 30/360; 360/360; Bond Basis; 30E/360; Eurobond Basis; 30E/360 (*ISDA*); Actual/Actual-*ICMA*; Other]
- (xxiii) [FX Rate(s): [•]¹³
- (xxiv) Reference Currency: [•]
- (xxv) Base Currency: [•]
- (xxvi) FX Price Source: [•]
- (xxvii) FX Rate Sponsor: [•]
- (xxviii) Number of FX Settlement Days: [•]
- (xxix) Valuation Time: [•]¹⁴
- (xxx) Fall back provisions, rounding provisions, denominator and any other terms relating to the method of calculating interest on CMS [•]

¹³ Delete provisions (xxiii) – (xxix) if FX Rate is not applicable

¹⁴ FX Rate provisions to be included where the Accrual Rate is calculated based upon one or more FX Rates

Linked Notes, if different from those set out in the Conditions:

21 Variable Rate Note Provisions

- [Applicable][Not Applicable]
(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph.)
- (i) Variation Notice: [Applicable][Not Applicable]
 - [(a) Minimum notice period if other than 5 Business Days: [•]] *(Delete if not applicable)*
- (ii) Variation Date[s]: [•]
- (iii) Initial Rate of Interest: The [Fixed Interest Rate][Floating Interest Rate][Inverse Floating Interest Rate][Range Accrual Interest Rate][Zero Coupon Interest Rate][CMS Linked Interest Rate] specified below:
(Replicate details in paragraph 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 or 21, as applicable.)
- (iv) Varied Rate[s] of Interest: The [Fixed Interest Rate][Floating Interest Rate][Inverse Floating Interest Rate][Range Accrual Interest Rate][Zero Coupon Interest Rate][CMS Linked Interest Rate] specified below:
(Replicate details in paragraphs 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 or 21, as applicable, specifying which Variation Date to which the Varied Rate of Interest relates.)

22 Index Linked Interest Note Provisions

- [Applicable/Not Applicable]
(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)
- (i) Description of formula to be used for determining Rate(s) of Interest and Interest Amount: [•]
- (ii) Party responsible for calculating the Rate(s) of Interest and Interest Amount: [Calculation Agent]
- (iii) [Index: [•]
 - Index Sponsor: [•]
 - Exchange: [•]
 - Related Exchange: [•]/[All Exchanges]]¹⁵
- [(iii) Basket: The basket composed of each Index specified below in the relative weighting specified:
[Applicable]/[Not Applicable]
(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)
Weighting

¹⁵ Delete entire paragraph if basket of indices.

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	Index	Index Sponsor	Business Centres	Exchange(s)	Related Exchange(s)
1	[•]	[•]	[•]	[•]	[•]
2	[•]	[•]	[•]	[•]	[•]
3	[•]	[•]	[•]	[•]	[•]
<i>(Repeat as necessary for each additional Index.)</i> ¹⁶					
(iv)	Index Valuation Date(s)/Averaging Date(s): [Adjustment provisions in the event of a Disrupted Day:]		[•]	[Omission/Postponement/Modified Postponement]	
<i>(NB: only applicable where Averaging Date(s) are specified)</i>					
(v)	Trade Date:		[•]	[Issue Date (if either (a) there is no related swap transaction or (b) the Trade Date of the related swap transaction is the same date as the Issue Date)/[•] (Insert Trade Date of related swap transaction (if different from Issue Date))]	
(vi)	Valuation Time:		[•]		
(vii)	Provisions for determining Rate(s) of Interest and Interest Amount where calculation by reference to Index and/or Formula and/or other variable is impossible or impracticable:		[•]	[If applicable, need to include a description of market disruption or settlement disruption events and adjustment provisions]	
(viii)	Additional Disruption Events:		[Applicable/Not Applicable]	[Change in Law] [Hedging Disruption] [Increased Cost of Hedging] [Other (give details)]	
(ix)	Interest Period(s):		[As specified in Condition 1]/[•], subject to adjustment in accordance with the Business Day Convention set out in (xii) below/, not subject to any adjustment, as the Business Day Convention in (xii) below is specified to be Not Applicable		
(x)	Interest Period Date(s):		[Not Applicable/(specify dates)]		
(xi)	Specified Interest Payment Dates:		[[•] in each year, commencing on [•] up to and including the Maturity Date], subject to adjustment in accordance with the Business Day Convention set out in (xii) below/, not subject to any adjustment, as the Business Day		

¹⁶ Delete if single index

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Convention in (xii) below is specified to be Not Applicable

[[●] in each year, commencing on [●] (the “**First Interest Payment Date**”) up to and including the Maturity Date, subject to adjustment in accordance with the Business Day Convention set out in (xii) below/, not subject to any adjustment, as the Business Day Convention in (xii) below is specified to be Not Applicable

There will be a [short/long] [first/last] fixed interest period (the “[**Short/Long**] [**First/Last**] **Coupon**”) in respect of the period [from (and including) the Interest Commencement Date to (but excluding) the First Interest Payment Date]/[from (and including) [*insert penultimate Interest Payment Date*] to (and including) the Maturity Date]

(xii) Business Day Convention:

[Floating Rate Business Day Convention/Following Business Day Convention/Modified Following Business Day Convention/Preceding Business Day Convention/other (*give details*)]

(xiii) Business Centre(s) (Condition 1(a)):

[Please see sub-paragraph (iii) above]¹⁷/[●] (*please provide all the relevant Business Centres*)

(xiv) Minimum Rate of Interest:

[●]

(xv) Maximum Rate of Interest:

[●]

(xvi) Day Count Fraction (Condition 1(a)):

[Actual/Actual; Actual/Actual-ISDA; Actual/365 (Fixed); Actual/365 (Sterling); Actual/360; 30/360; 360/360; Bond Basis; 30E/360; Eurobond Basis; 30E/360 (ISDA); Actual/Actual-ICMA; Other]

(xvii) Correction of Index Levels:

Correction of Index Levels [applies/does not apply and the Reference Level shall be calculated without regard to any subsequently published correction].

(If Correction of Index Levels does not apply, delete the following sub-paragraph)

(xviii) [Correction Cut-Off Date:

[[●] Business Days prior to the Maturity Date.]

[In relation to Index Valuation Dates other than the final Index Valuation Date, [●] Business Days after the relevant Index Valuation Date and in relation to the final Index Valuation Date, [●] Business Days prior to the Maturity Date.]

¹⁷ Delete if single Index.

[In relation to Averaging Dates other than the final Averaging Date, [•] Business Days after the relevant Averaging Date and in relation to the final Averaging Date, [•] Business Days prior to the Maturity Date.]

(xix) Such other additional terms or provisions as may be required: [•]

23 Equity Linked Interest Note Provisions

[Applicable/Not Applicable]
(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)

(i) Description of formula to be used to determine Rate(s) of Interest and Interest Amount: [•]

(ii) Party responsible for calculating the Rate(s) of Interest and Interest Amount: [Calculation Agent] [(Specify other)]

(iii) [Underlying Security:
Company: [•]
ISIN: [•]
Exchange: [•]
Related Exchange: [•]/[All Exchanges]]¹⁸

(iii) [Basket: The basket composed of Underlying Securities of each Company specified below in the [relative proportions/number of shares of each Company] specified:
[Applicable]/[Not Applicable]²⁷
(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)

Weighting

	Index	Index Sponsor	Business Centres	Exchange(s)	Related Exchange(s)
1		[•]	[•]	[•]	[•]
2		[•]	[•]	[•]	[•]
3		[•]	[•]	[•]	[•]

(Repeat as necessary for each additional Index.)¹⁹

(iv) [Equity Valuation Date(s)/Averaging Date(s)]: [•]
[Adjustment provisions in the event of a Disrupted Day:] [Omission/Postponement/Modified Postponement] NB: (only applicable where Averaging Date(s) are specified)

(v) Trade Date [Issue Date (if either (a) there is no related swap transaction or (b) the Trade Date of the

¹⁸ Delete entire paragraph if basket of Underlying Securities.

²⁷ Delete if single Underlying Security.

¹⁹ Delete if single index

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related swap transaction is the same date as the Issue Date)/[●] (Insert Trade Date of related swap transaction (if different from Issue Date))]

- (vi) Valuation Time: [●]
- (vii) Provisions for determining Rate(s) of Interest and Interest Amount where calculation by reference to Underlying Security and/or Formula is impossible or impracticable: [●] *(If applicable, need to include a description of market disruption or settlement disruption events and adjustment provisions, including:*
[Potential Adjustment Event]
[Merger Event]
[Tender Offer]
[Nationalisation]
[De-Listing]
[Insolvency]
[Other])
- (viii) Additional Disruption Events: [Applicable/Not Applicable]
(If not applicable, delete the remainder of this paragraph)
[Change in Law]
[Hedging Disruption]
[Increased Cost of Hedging]
[Other *(give details)*]
- (ix) Interest Period(s): [As specified in Condition 1]/[●], subject to adjustment in accordance with the Business Day Convention set out in (xii) below/, not subject to any adjustment, as the Business Day Convention in (xii) below is specified to be Not Applicable
- (x) Interest Period Dates: [Not Applicable/*(specify dates)*]
- (xi) Specified Interest Payment Date(s): [[●] in each year, commencing on [●] and including the Maturity Date], subject to adjustment in accordance with the Business Day Convention set out in (xii) below/, not subject to any adjustment, as the Business Day Convention in (xii) below is specified to be Not Applicable
[[●] in each year, commencing on [●] (the “**First Interest Payment Date**”) and including the Maturity Date, subject to adjustment in accordance with the Business Day Convention set out in (xii) below/, not subject to any adjustment, as the Business Day Convention in (xii) below is specified to be Not Applicable
[There will be a [short/long] [first/last] fixed interest period (the “[**Short/Long**] [**First/Last**] **Coupon**”) in respect of the period [from (and

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	including) the Interest Commencement Date to (but excluding) the First Interest Payment Date]/[from (and including) [(insert penultimate Interest Payment Date)] to (and including) the Maturity Date]
(xii) Business Day Convention:	[Floating Rate Business Day Convention/Following Business Day Convention/Modified Following Business Day Convention/Preceding Business Day Convention/other (give details)]
(xiii) Business Centre(s) (Condition 1(a)):	[Please see sub-paragraph (iii) above] ²⁰ /[●] (please provide all the relevant Business Centres)
(xiv) Minimum Rate of Interest:	[●]
(xv) Maximum Rate of Interest:	[●]
(xvi) Day Count Fraction (Condition 1(a)):	[Actual/Actual; Actual/Actual-ISDA; Actual/365 (Fixed); Actual/365 (Sterling); Actual/360; 30/360; 360/360; Bond Basis; 30E/360; Eurobond Basis; 30E/360 (ISDA); Actual/Actual-ICMA; Other]
(xvii) [Correction Cut-Off Date:	[●] Business Days prior to the Maturity Date.] [In relation to Equity Valuation Dates other than the final Equity Valuation Date, [●] Business Days after the relevant Equity Valuation Date and in relation to the final Equity Valuation Date, [●] Business Days prior to the Maturity Date.] [In relation to Averaging Dates other than the final Averaging Date, [●] Business Days after the relevant Averaging Date and in relation to the final Averaging Date, [●] Business Days prior to the Maturity Date.]
(xviii) Exchange Rate:	[Applicable/Not Applicable] (If applicable, insert details)
(xix) Such other additional terms or provisions as may be required:	[●]
24 FX Linked Interest Note Provisions	[Applicable/Not Applicable] (If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)
(i) Description of formula to be used to determine Rate(s) of Interest and Interest Amount where calculated by reference to FX Rate:	[●]/[Condition [●] shall apply]

²⁰ Delete if single Underlying Security.

(ii) Party responsible for calculating the [Calculation Agent] [(Specify other)]
Rate(s) of Interest and Interest Amount:

(a) Single FX Rate: [Applicable][Not Applicable]
(If not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs below.)

- (i) Base Currency: [•]
- (ii) Reference Currency: [•]
- (iii) FX Price Source: [•]
- (iv) FX Financial Centre(s): [•]
- (v) FX Rate Sponsor: [•]

(b) Basket of FX Rates: [Applicable][Not Applicable]
(If not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs below.)

i FX Rate:	Base Currency:	Reference Currency:	Weighting:
1 [•]	[•]	[•]	[•] per cent.
2 [•]	[•]	[•]	[•] per cent.
3 [•]	[•]	[•]	[•] per cent.
i FX Rate Sponsor:	FX Price Source:	Valuation Time:	FX Financial Centre:
1 [•]	[•]	[•]	[•]
2 [•]	[•]	[•]	[•]
3 [•]	[•]	[•]	[•]

(iii) Trade Date: [Issue Date (if either (a) there is no related swap transaction or (b) the Trade Date of the related swap transaction is the same date as the Issue Date)]/[•] (Insert Trade Date of related swap transaction (if different from Issue Date))]

(iv) [FX_n:] [•]
(v) [FX_o:] [•]

(vi) Number of FX Settlement Days: [•]
(vii) [FX Valuation Date(s)/Averaging Date(s)]: [•]
(viii) Valuation Time: [•]
(ix) Initial FX Valuation Date: [•]
(x) Initial FX Averaging Date: [•]

- (xi) FX Interest Valuation Date: [●]
- (xii) Interest Period(s): [As specified in Condition 1]/[●], subject to adjustment in accordance with the Business Day Convention set out in (xv) below/, not subject to any adjustment
- (xiii) Interest Period Dates: [Not Applicable/(specify dates)]
- (xiv) Specified Interest Payment Date(s): [[●] in each year, commencing on [●] and including the Maturity Date], subject to adjustment in accordance with the Business Day Convention set out in (xv) below/, not subject to any adjustment
 [[●] in each year, commencing on [●] (the “**First Interest Payment Date**”) and including the Maturity Date, subject to adjustment in accordance with the Business Day Convention set out in (xv) below/, not subject to any adjustment
 There will be a [short/long] [first/last] fixed interest period (the “[**Short/Long**] [**First/Last**] **Coupon**”) in respect of the period [from (and including) the Interest Commencement Date to (but excluding) the First Interest Payment Date]/[from (and including) [*insert penultimate Interest Payment Date*] to (and including) the Maturity Date]
 [Not Applicable]
- (xv) FX Business Day Convention: [Following/Modified Following /Nearest/Preceding/No Adjustment/other (*give details*)]
- (xvi) FX Financial Centre: [●]
- (xvii) Minimum Rate of Interest: [●]
- (xviii) Maximum Rate of Interest: [●]
- (xix) Day Count Fraction: [Actual/Actual; Actual/Actual-ISDA; Actual/365 (Fixed); Actual/365 (Sterling); Actual/360; 30/360; 360/360; Bond Basis; 30E/360; Eurobond Basis; 30E/360 (ISDA); Actual/Actual-ICMA; Other]
- (xx) Provisions for determining Rate(s) of Interest and Interest Amount: [●] (*If applicable, need to include a description of market disruption or settlement disruption events and adjustment provisions*)
- (xxi) Disrupted Days: [Price Source Disruption and/or Inconvertibility Event as specified in Condition 9]
 [Other Events]
- (xxii) Additional Disruption Events: [Applicable/Not Applicable]
(If not applicable, delete the remainder of this paragraph)

	[Change in Law]
	[Hedging Disruption]
	[Increased Cost of Hedging]
	[Other (<i>give details</i>)]
(xxiii) Disruption Fallbacks:	Calculation Agent FX Determination/ Currency Reference Dealers/ Fallback Reference Price/ [Other] <i>(Specify the order in which these will apply)</i>
(xxiv) FX Averaging Reference Dates Omission:	[Applicable/Not Applicable]
(xxv) Fallback Valuation Date:	[•]/[As specified in Condition 9(a)]
(xxvi) Successor Currency:	[•]
(xxvii) Rebasing:	[Applicable/Not Applicable]
(xxviii) FX Reference Dealers:	[Applicable/Not Applicable] <i>(If applicable, please specify such dealers)</i>
(xxix) FX Range Notes:	[Applicable/Not Applicable] <i>(If not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph)</i>
(xxx) Specified Interest Payment Date(s):	[[•] in each year, commencing on [•] and including the Maturity Date] [[•] in each year, commencing on [•] (the “ First Interest Payment Date ”) and including the Maturity Date. There will be a [short/long] [first/last] fixed interest period (the “ [Short/Long] [First/Last] Coupon ”) in respect of the period [from (and including) the Interest Commencement Date to (but excluding) the First Interest Payment Date]/[from (and including) [<i>insert penultimate Interest Payment Date</i>] to (and including) the Maturity Date] [Not Applicable]
– Currency Pair:	[•]
– Minimum Currency Rate:	[•]
– Maximum Currency Rate:	[•]
– Observation Period:	[•]
– Rate ₁ :	[•]
– Rate ₂ :	[•]
– FX Determination Date:	[As per Conditions]/[•]
(xxxi) Such other additional terms or provisions as may be required:	[•]
25 Dual Currency Note Provisions	[Applicable/Not Applicable]

(If not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph)

- (i) Rate of Exchange/Method of calculating Rate of Exchange: *[(Give details)]*
- (ii) Calculation Agent, if any, responsible for calculating the principal and/or interest due: [Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch] *[(Specify other)]*
- (iii) Provisions applicable where calculation by reference to Rate of Exchange is impossible or impracticable: [•]
- (iv) Person at whose option Specified Currency(ies) is/are payable: [•]
- (v) Day Count Fraction (Condition 1(a)): [Actual/Actual; Actual/Actual-ISDA; Actual/365 (Fixed); Actual/365 (Sterling); Actual/360; 30/360; 360/360; Bond Basis; 30E/360; Eurobond Basis; 30E/360 (ISDA); Actual/Actual-ICMA; other]
- 26 Interest Trigger Event** [Applicable/Not Applicable]
(If not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph)
- (i) Initial Rate of Interest: [•]
- (ii) Reset Rate of Interest: [•]
- (iii) Minimum Interest Amount: [•]
- 27 Knock-in Event** [Applicable/Not Applicable]
(If not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph)
- (i) Initial Rate of Interest: [•]
- (ii) Reset Rate of Interest: [•]
- (iii) Knock-in Barrier: [•]
- (iv) [Reference Period]/[Reference Time]: [Condition [•] shall apply]/[•]
- (v) Relevant Rate: [•] *(Specify or include a cross reference to the section in the Final Terms in which the Relevant Rate is set out)*
- (vi) Other additional terms or provisions as may be required: [•]/[For the purposes of the definition of "Knock-in Event", a Knock-in Event shall occur when the Relevant Rate is less than the Knock-in Barrier [at any time during the Reference Period]/[at the Reference Time]]
- PROVISIONS RELATING TO REDEMPTION**
- 28 Call Option** [Applicable/Not Applicable]
(If not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph)
- (i) Optional Redemption Date(s): [•]

<p>(ii) Optional Redemption Amount(s) of each Note and method, if any, of calculation of such amount(s):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – [Reference Rate:] – [Strike Rate:] – [X:] – [Observation Date:] <p>(iii) If redeemable in part:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Minimum Redemption Amount:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Maximum Redemption Amount:</p> <p>(iv) Notice period:</p>	<p>[[●] per Calculation Amount]/[Condition 6(d)(iii)]/[6(b)] shall apply] [[●] (<i>insert other provisions</i>)]</p> <p>[●]²¹</p> <p>[●]</p> <p>[●]</p> <p>[As per Conditions]/[●]</p> <p>[●] per Calculation Amount</p> <p>[●] per Calculation Amount</p> <p>[The Issuer shall give notice of its intention to redeem the Notes not less than [15] nor more than [30] days prior to the relevant Optional Redemption Date]</p>
<p>29 Put Option</p> <p>(i) Optional Redemption Date(s):</p> <p>(ii) Optional Redemption Amount(s) of each Note and method, if any, of calculation of such amount(s):</p> <p>(iii) Notice period:</p>	<p>[Applicable/Not Applicable]</p> <p><i>(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)</i></p> <p>[●]</p> <p>[[●] per Calculation Amount]/[Condition 6(b)] shall apply] [[●] (<i>insert other provisions</i>)]</p> <p>[The holder shall give notice of its intention to redeem the Notes not less than [15] nor more than [30] days prior to the relevant Optional Redemption Date]</p>
<p>30 Automatic Early Redemption</p> <p>(i) Automatic Early Redemption Amount:</p> <p>(ii) Automatic Early Redemption Commencement Date:</p> <p>(iii) Maximum Interest Amount:</p> <p>(iv) Notice period:</p>	<p>[Applicable/Not Applicable]</p> <p><i>(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)</i></p> <p>[●] per Calculation Amount</p> <p>[●]</p> <p>[●] per Calculation Amount</p> <p>[Condition 6(b)(iii)] shall apply]/[●]/[The notice period referred to in Condition 6(b)(iii) shall be [●] [days/Business Days]</p>
<p>31 Early Redemption Amount</p> <p>Early Redemption Amount(s) payable per Calculation Amount and/or the method of calculating the same (if required or if different from that set out in the Conditions) on redemption (a) on the occurrence of an event of default (Condition 13); or (b) for illegality (Condition 6(f)); or (c) for</p>	<p>[[●] per Calculation Amount/As set out in the Conditions] [less the cost to the Issuer and/or payable on redemption following its Affiliates of unwinding or adjusting any underlying or Nationalisation, Delisting or Insolvency related hedging arrangements in respect of the Notes]</p>

²¹ Delete Reference Rate, Strike Rate, X and Observation Date if not applicable

taxation reasons (Condition 6(c)); or (d) in the case of Equity Linked Redemption Notes, following certain corporate events in accordance with Condition 7(i); or (e) in the case of Index Linked Redemption Notes, following an Index Modification, Index Cancellation or Index Disruption Event (Condition 8(g)); or (f) in the case of Equity Linked Redemption Notes, Index Linked Redemption Notes or FX Linked Redemption Notes, following an Additional Disruption Event (if applicable) (Condition 6(h)):

(in the case of Equity Linked Redemption Notes and Index Linked Redemption Notes)

[Early Redemption Amount includes an amount in respect of accrued interest: no additional amount in respect of accrued interest to be paid] or [Early Redemption Amount does not include an amount in respect of accrued interest: together with the Early Redemption Amount, accrued interest shall also be paid]

32 Final Redemption Amount (all Notes except Equity Linked Redemption Notes, Index Linked Redemption Notes and FX Linked Redemption Notes) of each Note

[•] per Calculation Amount/[Not Applicable]

33 Final Redemption Amount (Index Linked Redemption Notes) of each Note

[Applicable/Not Applicable]

(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)

(i) Formula for calculating the Final Redemption Amount:

[•]

(ii) Party responsible for calculating the Final Redemption Amount:

[Calculation Agent] [(Specify other)]

(iii) [Index:

[•]

Index Sponsor:

[•]

Exchange:

[•]

Related Exchange:

[•]/[All Exchanges]

(iv) [Index Valuation Date(s)/Averaging Date(s)]:

[•]²²

[(iii) Basket:

The basket composed of each Index specified below in the relative weighting specified:
[Applicable]/[Not Applicable]

(If not applicable, delete the remaining subparagraphs of this paragraph)

i Index:

Weighting:

Index

Valuation

Business

Sponsor:

Time:

Centre(s):

²² Delete if basket of Indices.

1	[•]	[•]	[•]	[•]/[Not Applicable]	[•]
2	[•]	[•]	[•]	[•]/[Not Applicable]	[•]
3	[•]	[•]	[•]	[•]/[Not Applicable]	[•]
i Exchange:					
		Related Exchange:		Multi-Exchange Index:	
1	[•]	[•]		[Applicable]/[Not Applicable]	
		(i) Index Valuation Date:	[•]		
		(i) Averaging Dates:	[•]		
2	[•]	[•]		[Applicable]/[Not Applicable]	
		(i) Index Valuation Date:	[•]		
		(i) Averaging Dates:	[•]		
3	[•]	[•]		[Applicable]/[Not Applicable]	
		(i) Index Valuation Date:	[•]		
		(i) Averaging Dates:	[•]		
<i>(Repeat as necessary for each additional Index.)</i> ²³					
(v)	[Adjustment provisions in the event of a Disrupted Day:]			[Omission/Postponement/Modified Postponement] <i>(NB: only applicable where Averaging Date(s) are specified)</i>	
(vi)	Provisions for determining Final Redemption Amount where calculation by reference to Index and/or Formula and/or other variable is impossible or impracticable or otherwise disrupted:			[•] <i>(If applicable, need to include a description of market disruption events and adjustment provisions)</i>	
(vii)	Additional Disruption Events:			[Applicable/Not Applicable] <i>(If not applicable, delete the remainder of this paragraph)</i> [Change in Law] [Hedging Disruption] [Increased Cost of Hedging] [Other <i>(give details)</i>]	
(viii)	Minimum Final Redemption:			[•]	
(ix)	Maximum Final Redemption:			[•]	

²³ Delete if single Index.

- (x) Correction of Index Levels: Correction of Index Levels [applies/does not apply and the Reference Level shall be calculated without regard to any subsequently published correction].
(If Correction of Index Levels does not apply, delete the following sub-paragraph)
- (xi) [Correction Cut-Off Date: [[●] Business Days prior to the Maturity Date.]
[In relation to Index Valuation Dates other than the final Index Valuation Date, [●] Business Days after the relevant Index Valuation Date and in relation to the final Index Valuation Date, [●] Business Days prior to the Maturity Date.]
[In relation to Averaging Dates other than the final Averaging Date, [●] Business Days after the relevant Averaging Date and in relation to the final Averaging Date, [●] Business Days prior to the Maturity Date.]]
- (xii) Such other additional terms or provisions as may be required: [●]
- 34 Final Redemption Amount (Equity Linked Redemption Notes) of each Note** [Applicable/Not Applicable]
(If not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph)
- (i) Formula for calculating the Final Redemption Amount: [●]
- (ii) Party responsible for calculating the Final Redemption Amount: [Calculation Agent] [(Specify other)]
- (iii) [Underlying Security: [●]
Company: [●]
ISIN: [●]
Exchange: [●]
Related Exchange: [●]/[All Exchanges]
- (iv) [Equity Valuation Date(s)/Averaging Date(s):] [●]
- (v) Valuation Time: [●]²⁴
- [(iii) Basket: The basket composed of Underlying Securities of each Company specified below in the [relative proportions/number of shares of each Company] specified:
- | i | Underlying Security: | Company: | ISIN: | Weighting: | Valuation Time |
|---|----------------------|----------|-------|------------|----------------------|
| 1 | [●] | [●] | [●] | [●] | [●]/[Not Applicable] |
| 2 | [●] | [●] | [●] | [●] | [●]/[Not Applicable] |

²⁴ Delete if basket of Underlying Securities.

3	[•]	[•]	[•]	[•]	[•]/[Not Applicable]
i	Exchange:	Related Exchange:	Multi-Exchange :		
1	[•]	[•]	[Applicable]/[Not Applicable]		
	[(i) Equity Valuation Date:		[•]		
	[(i) Averaging Dates:		[•]		
2	[•]	[•]	[Applicable]/[Not Applicable]		
	[(i) Equity Valuation Date:		[•]		
	[(i) Averaging Dates:		[•]		
3	[•]	[•]	[Applicable]/[Not Applicable]		
	[(i) Equity Valuation Date:		[•]		
	[(i) Averaging Dates:		[•]		
	<i>(Repeat as necessary for each additional Equity Index.)</i> ³⁰				
(vi)	[Adjustment provisions in the event of a Disrupted Day:]		[Omission/Postponement/Modified Postponement] <i>(NB: only applicable where Averaging Date(s) are specified)</i>		
(vii)	Business Centre:		[Please see paragraph (iii) above] ²⁵ /[•] <i>(Please provide all the relevant Business Centres)</i>		
(viii)	Physical Settlement:		[Applicable/Not Applicable] <i>(If Physical Settlement does not apply, delete the following sub-paragraphs)</i>		
	-	[Underlying Securities Amount:	[•]		
	-	Presentation Date:	[•]		
	-	Clearing system through which the Underlying Securities Amount may be delivered upon redemption:	[•]		
	-	Delivery Agent:	[Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A.] <i>[(Specify other)]</i>		
(ix)	[Correction Cut-Off Date:		[[•] Business Days prior to the Maturity Date.] [In relation to Equity Valuation Dates other than the final Equity Valuation Date, [•] Business Days after the relevant Equity Valuation Date and in relation to the final Equity Valuation Date, [•] Business Days prior to the Maturity Date.] [In relation to Averaging Dates other than the final Averaging Date, [•] Business Days after		

²⁵ Delete if single Underlying Security.

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- the relevant Averaging Date and in relation to the final Averaging Date, [●] Business Days prior to the Maturity Date.]]
- (x) Provisions for determining Final Redemption Amount where calculation by reference to Underlying Security and/or Formula and/or other variable is impossible or impracticable or otherwise disrupted: [●] *(If applicable, need to include a description of Final Redemption Amount where market disruption or settlement disruption events and adjustment provisions, including:*
- [Potential Adjustment Event]
[Merger Event]
[Tender Offer]
[Nationalisation]
[De-Listing]
[Insolvency]
[Other (specify)]
- (xi) Additional Disruption Events: [Applicable/Not Applicable] *(If not applicable, delete the remainder of this paragraph)*
- [Change in Law]
[Hedging Disruption]
[Increased Cost of Hedging]
[Other (give details)]
- (xii) Exchange Rate: [Applicable/Not Applicable] *(If applicable insert details)*
- (xiii) Such other additional terms or provisions as may be required: [●]
- 35 Final Redemption Amount (FX Linked Redemption Notes) of each Note** [Applicable/Not Applicable] *(If not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs of this paragraph)*
- (i) Description of formula to be used to determine Final Redemption Amount where calculated by reference to a FX Rate: [●]
- (ii) Party responsible for calculating the Final Redemption Amount: [Calculation Agent] *[(Specify other)]*
- (a) Single FX Rate:** [Applicable][Not Applicable] *(If not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs below.)*
- (i) Base Currency: [●]
- (ii) Reference Currency: [●]
- (iii) FX Price Source: [●]
- (iv) FX Financial Centre(s): [●]
- (v) FX Rate Sponsor: [●]

(b) Basket of FX Rates: [Applicable][Not Applicable]
 (If not applicable, delete the remaining sub-paragraphs below.)

i FX Rate:	Base Currency:	Reference Currency:	Weighting:
1 [•]	[•]	[•]	[•] per cent.
2 [•]	[•]	[•]	[•] per cent.
3 [•]	[•]	[•]	[•] per cent.
i FX Rate Sponsor:	FX Price Source:	Valuation Time:	FX Financial Centre:
1 [•]	[•]	[•]	[•]
2 [•]	[•]	[•]	[•]
3 [•]	[•]	[•]	[•]

(iii) Trade Date: [Issue Date (if either (a) there is no related swap transaction or (b) the Trade Date of the related swap transaction is the same date as the Issue Date)/[•] (Insert Trade Date of related swap transaction (if different from Issue Date))]

(iv) Number of FX Settlement Days: [•]

(v) [FX Valuation Date(s)/Averaging Date(s)]: [•]

(vi) Valuation Time: [•]

(vii) Initial FX Valuation Date: [•]

(viii) Initial FX Averaging Date: [•]

(ix) FX Business Day Convention: [Following/Modified Following/Nearest/Preceding/No Adjustment/[•](give details)]

(x) Day Count Fraction: [Actual/Actual; Actual/Actual-ISDA; Actual/365 (Fixed); Actual/365 (Sterling); Actual/360; 30/360; 360/360; Bond Basis; 30E/360; Eurobond Basis; 30E/360 (ISDA); Actual/Actual-ICMA; Other]

(xi) Disrupted Days: [Price Source Disruption and/or Inconvertibility Event as specified in Condition 9]
 [Other Events]

(xii) Additional Disruption Events: [Applicable/Not Applicable]
 (If not applicable, delete the remainder of this paragraph)
 [Change in Law]
 [Hedging Disruption]
 [Increased Cost of Hedging]

- [Other (*give details*)]
- (xiii) Disruption Fallbacks: Calculation Agent FX Determination/ Currency Reference Dealers/ Fallback Reference Price/ [Other]
(*Specify the order in which these will apply*)
- (xiv) FX Averaging Reference Dates – Omission: [Applicable/Not Applicable]
- (xv) Fallback Valuation Date: [•]
- (xvi) Successor Currency: [•]
- (xvii) Rebasing: [Applicable/Not Applicable]
- (xviii) FX Reference Dealers: [Applicable/Not Applicable] (*If applicable, please specify such dealers*)
- (xix) Such other additional terms or provisions as may be required: [•]

GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO THE NOTES

36 Form of Notes

[Bearer Notes/Exchangeable Bearer Notes/Registered Notes]

(*Delete as appropriate*)

[Temporary Global Note exchangeable for a permanent Global Note not earlier than 40 days after the completion of the distribution of the Tranche of which such Note is a part nor later than 40 days prior to the first anniversary of the Issue Date (i.e. [•]) which is exchangeable for Definitive Notes at any time/in the limited circumstances specified in the permanent Global Note]

[Temporary Global Note exchangeable for Definitive Notes not earlier than 40 days after the completion of the distribution of the Tranche of which such Note is a part nor later than 40 days prior to the first anniversary of the Issue Date (i.e. [•])] ²⁶

[Permanent Global Note exchangeable for Definitive Notes at any time/in the limited circumstances specified in the permanent Global Note] ²⁰

[Restricted Global Certificate exchangeable for Definitive Certificates in the limited circumstances specified in the restricted Global

²⁶ The exchange at any time options should not be expressed to be applicable if the Specified Denomination of the Notes in paragraph 6 includes language substantially to the following effect: “[€100,000] and integral multiples of [€1,000] in excess thereof up to and including [€199,000].” Furthermore, such Specified Denomination construction is not permitted in relation to any issue of Notes which is to be represented on issue by a Temporary Global Note/Certificate exchangeable for Definitive Notes, other than in the limited circumstances specified in the permanent Global Note/Certificate.

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Certificate (for Notes issued pursuant to Rule 144A)]²⁷

[Unrestricted] Global Certificate [registered in the name of [a nominee for DTC/a common depository for Euroclear and Clearstream Luxembourg] [a common safekeeper for Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg] (that is, held under the NSS)] exchangeable for Definitive Certificates in the limited circumstances specified in the unrestricted Global Certificate (for Notes issued pursuant to Regulation S)]

- 37 New Global Notes:²⁸ [Yes/No]
- 38 Financial Centre(s) (Condition 10(h)) or other special provisions relating to payment dates: Not Applicable/Condition 10(h)(i)[(A)/(B)] applies/give details. *[Note that this paragraph relates to the date and place of payment, and not interest period end dates, to which subparagraphs 16(iv), 17(iv), 18(iv), 20(iv), 22(xiii), 23(xiii) and 35(vi) relate]*
- 39 Details relating to Partly Paid Notes: amount of each payment comprising the Issue Price and date on which each payment is to be made and consequences (if any) of failure to pay, including any right of the Issuer to forfeit the Notes and interest due on late payment: [Not Applicable/(give details)]
- 40 Details relating to Instalment Notes: Amount of each instalment, date on which each payment is to be made: [Not Applicable/(give details)]
- 41 Redenomination, renominatisation and reconventioning provisions: [Not Applicable/The provisions [in Condition [●]] [annexed to these Final Terms] apply]
- 42 Consolidation provisions: [Not Applicable/The provisions [in Condition [●]] [annexed to these Final Terms] apply]
- 43 Prohibition of Sales to EEA Retail Investors: [Applicable/Not Applicable]
(If the offer of the Notes is concluded prior to 1 January 2018, or on and after that date the Notes clearly do not constitute “packaged” products, “Not Applicable” should be specified. If the offer of the Notes will be concluded on or after 1 January 2018 and the Notes may constitute “packaged” products and no KID will be prepared, “Applicable” should be specified.)
- 44 Other terms or special conditions: [[●]/Not Applicable]

²⁷ Only Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A. may issue Notes represented by a Restricted Global Certificate.

²⁸ Only Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A. may issue Notes in NGN form or in the form of Registered Notes to be held under the NSS.

- 45 Additional steps that may only be taken following [Not Applicable/(give details)] approval by an Extraordinary Resolution in accordance with Condition 14(a):

[LISTING AND ADMISSION TO TRADING APPLICATION

These Final Terms comprise the final terms required to list and have admitted to trading the issue of Notes described herein pursuant to the EUR 160,000,000,000 Global Medium-Term Note Programme of Rabobank.]

[THIRD PARTY INFORMATION

Information on the underlying has been extracted from [●]. The Issuer confirms that such information has been accurately reproduced and that, so far as it is aware, and is able to ascertain from information published by [●], no facts have been omitted which would render the reproduced information inaccurate or misleading.]

[SIGNIFICANT OR MATERIAL ADVERSE CHANGE STATEMENT (N.B. only to be included in case of Notes listed on SIX Swiss Exchange)

[Save as disclosed in [refer to any relevant disclosure],] There has been no significant change in the financial or trading position of the Issuer or of Rabobank Group and there has been no material adverse change in the financial position or the prospects of the Issuer or Rabobank Group since [insert date of latest annual or interim financial statements].]

[RESPONSIBILITY (N.B. only to be included in case of Notes listed on SIX Swiss Exchange)

The Issuer accepts responsibility for the information contained in these Final Terms.]

Signed on behalf of the Issuer

By:

Duly authorised

PART B – OTHER INFORMATION

1 Listing²⁹

- (i) Listing: [None/[•] (specify an exchange-regulated market or a stock exchange located outside the EEA)]
 [Application will be made by the Issuer to the Taipei Exchange in Taiwan (the “TPEX”) for the listing of the Notes on the TPEX]
- (ii) Admission to trading: [Application has been made for the Notes to be admitted to trading on [•] with effect from [•]/No application for admission to trading has been made]
(Where documenting a fungible issue, indicate that original Notes are already admitted to trading.)
 [Application will be made for the Notes to be admitted to trading on the TPEX with effect from the Issue Date.
 TPEX is not responsible for the content of this document and the Documentation and no representation is made by TPEX to the accuracy or completeness of this document and the Documentation. TPEX expressly disclaims any and all liability for any losses arising from, or as a result of the reliance on, all or part of the contents of this document and the Documentation. Admission to the listing and trading of the Notes on the TPEX shall not be taken as an indication of the merits of the Issuer or the Notes. The effective date of the listing of the Notes is on or about the Issue Date.]
- (iii) Estimate of total expenses related to admission to trading: [[•]/Not Applicable]

2 Ratings

- Rating: [Not Applicable]
 [The Notes to be issued [have been]/][are expected to be] rated:]
 [Fitch: [•]]
 [Fitch Australia: [•]]
 [Moody’s: [•]]
 [Standard & Poor’s: [•]]
 [[Other: [•]]]

²⁹ Listing of Exempt Notes may only be on an exchange regulated market or on a stock exchange outside the EEA.

(the above disclosure should reflect the rating allocated to Notes of the type being issued under the Programme generally or, where the issue has been specifically rated, that rating.)

Insert one (or more) of the following options, as applicable:

Option 1: CRA is (i) established in the EU and (ii) registered under the CRA Regulation:

[Insert legal name of particular credit rating agency entity providing rating] is established in the EU and registered under Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009 (the “**CRA Regulation**”).

Option 2: CRA is (i) established in the EU, (ii) not registered under the CRA Regulation; but (iii) has applied for registration:

[Insert legal name of particular credit rating agency entity providing rating] is established in the EU and has applied for registration under Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009 (the “**CRA Regulation**”), although notification of the registration decision has not yet been provided.

Option 3: CRA is (i) established in the EU; and (ii) has not applied for registration is not registered under the CRA Regulation:

[Insert legal name of particular credit rating agency entity providing rating] is established in the EU and is neither registered nor has it applied for registration under Regulation (EC) No 1060/ 2009 (the “**CRA Regulation**”).

Option 4: CRA is not established in the EU but the relevant rating is endorsed by a CRA which is established and registered under the CRA Regulation:

[Insert legal name of particular credit rating agency entity providing rating] is not established in the EU but the rating it has given to the Notes is endorsed by *[insert legal name of credit rating agency]*, which is established in the EU and registered under Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009 (the “**CRA Regulation**”).

Option 5: CRA is not established in the EU and the relevant rating is not endorsed

under the CRA Regulation, but the CRA is certified under the CRA Regulation:

[Insert legal name of particular credit rating agency entity providing rating] is not established in the EU but is certified under Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009 (the “**CRA Regulation**”).

Option 6: CRA is neither established in the EU nor certified under the CRA Regulation and the relevant rating is not endorsed under the CRA Regulation:

[Insert legal name of particular credit rating agency entity providing rating] is not established in the EU and is not certified under Regulation (EC) No 1060/2009 (the “**CRA Regulation**”) and the rating it has given to the Notes is not endorsed by a credit rating agency established in the EU and registered under the CRA Regulation.

3 [Interests of natural and legal persons involved in the offer

[(Include a description of any interest, including conflicting ones, that is material to the issue/offer, detailing the persons involved and the nature of the interest. May be satisfied by the inclusion of the following statement):]

[Save for any fees payable to the [Managers/Dealer], so far as the Issuer is aware, no person involved in the offer of the Notes has an interest material to the offer. The [Managers/Dealer] and [their/its] affiliates have engaged, and may in the future engage, in investment banking and/or commercial banking transactions with, and may perform other services for, the Issuer and its affiliates in the ordinary course of business. (Amend as appropriate if there are other interests)]]

4 Yield (Fixed Rate Notes only)

Indication of yield:

[•]

The yield is calculated at the Issue Date on the basis of the Issue Price. It is NOT an indication of future yield.

5 Operational information

(i) Intended to be held in a manner which would allow Eurosystem eligibility:³⁰

[Yes. Note that the designation “yes” simply means that the Notes are intended upon issue to be deposited with one of the ICSDs³¹ as common safekeeper[, and registered in the name of a nominee of one of the ICSDs acting as common safekeeper,][*(include this text for registered notes)*] and does not necessarily mean that the Notes will be recognised as eligible collateral for Eurosystem monetary policy and intra-day credit operations by the Eurosystem either upon issue or at any or all

³⁰ Only Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A. may issue Notes in NGN form.

³¹ The International Central Securities Depositories (i.e. Euroclear S.A./N.V. and Clearstream Banking, *société anonyme*).

times during their life. Such recognition will depend upon the ECB being satisfied that Eurosystem eligibility criteria have been met.]
/

[No. Whilst the designation is specified as "no" at the date of these Final Terms, should the Eurosystem eligibility criteria be amended in the future such that the Notes are capable of meeting them the Notes may then be deposited with one of the ICSDs as common safekeeper [(and registered in the name of a nominee of one of the ICSDs acting as common safekeeper,)]*[[include this text for registered notes]*. Note that this does not necessarily mean that the Notes will then be recognised as eligible collateral for Eurosystem monetary policy and intra day credit operations by the Eurosystem at any time during their life. Such recognition will depend upon the ECB being satisfied that Eurosystem eligibility criteria have been met.]

- | | |
|---|---|
| (ii) ISIN: | [•]
[[If fungible with an existing Series insert.)
[Pending consolidation with the Existing Notes: [•]
Following consolidation with the Existing Notes: [•]] |
| (iii) Common Code: | [•]
[[If fungible with an existing Series insert.)
[Pending consolidation with the Existing Notes: [•]
Following consolidation with the Existing Notes: [•]] |
| (iv) German WKN-code: | [•]/Not Applicable |
| (v) Private Placement number: | [•]/Not Applicable |
| (vi) CUSIP Number: ³² | [•] |
| (vii) Any clearing system(s) other than Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg and the relevant number(s): | [Not Applicable/(give name(s) and number(s))] |
| (viii) Delivery: | Delivery [against/free of] payment |
| (ix) Names and addresses of additional Paying/Delivery Agent(s) (if any): | Not Applicable/[•] |

³² Applicable to Restricted Global Certificates. Only Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A. may issue Notes represented by a Restricted Global Certificate.

(x) Names (and addresses) of Calculation Agent(s):³³ [Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch, Winchester House, 1 Great Winchester Street, London EC2N 2DB, United Kingdom] [(Specify other)]

6 Distribution

(i) Method of distribution: [Syndicated/Non-syndicated]
 (ii) If syndicated, names and addresses of Managers: [Not Applicable/(give names and addresses)]

(Include names and addresses of entities agreeing to underwrite the issue on a firm commitment basis and names and addresses of the entities agreeing to place the issue without a firm commitment or extra information will be required if the managers and underwriters are not the same or if the placing is on a "best efforts" basis if such entities are not the same as the Managers. Where applicable, set out the material features of any underwriting agreements, including quotas, and where an issue is only partially underwritten, include a statement of the portion not covered.)

(iii) Date of Subscription Agreement: [•]
 (iv) Stabilising Manager(s) (if any): [Not Applicable/[•](give names)]
 (v) [Managers'/Dealer's] Commission: [•]
 (vi) If non-syndicated, name and address of Dealer: [Not Applicable/(give names and addresses)]

[If the sole Dealer in respect of Notes issued by Rabobank is Rabobank (in its capacity as Dealer), such Dealer will not subscribe for the Notes, but will act as agent for the placement of Notes. Such Notes will be deemed to be issued at the time when the Notes are transferred from the Dealer to the subscriber and the Dealer receives funds from the subscriber on behalf of Rabobank]

(vii) Applicable TEFRA exemption: [TEFRA C/TEFRA D/Not Applicable]
 (viii) Additional selling restrictions: [Not Applicable/(give details)]

³³ Separate Calculation Agency Agreement needed if the Calculation Agent is not a Dealer or one of its affiliates or Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch.

GENERAL INFORMATION

1. The Issuer has obtained all necessary consents, approvals and authorisations in connection with the issue and performance of the Notes. The update and amendment to the Programme was authorised by Rabobank by a resolution of the Executive Board of Rabobank passed on 14 November 2016, by a resolution of the Supervisory Board passed on 29 November 2016 and by a secretary's certificate dated 19 April 2017.
2. There has been no significant change in the financial or trading position of the Issuer or of Rabobank Group, and there has been no material adverse change in the financial position or prospects of the Issuer or of Rabobank Group, since 31 December 2016.
3. Save as disclosed in the section entitled "*Legal and arbitration proceedings*" on pages 173 to 174 of this Base Prospectus, there are no governmental, legal or arbitration proceedings (including any such proceedings which are pending or threatened of which the Issuer is aware) during the period covering the 12 months preceding the date of this Base Prospectus which may have, or have had in the recent past, significant effects on the Issuer's and/or Rabobank Group's financial position or profitability.
4. Each Bearer Note, Receipt, Coupon and Talon will bear the following legend: "Any United States person who holds this obligation will be subject to limitations under the United States income tax laws, including the limitations provided in sections 165(j) and 1287(a) of the Internal Revenue Code".
5. The Notes have been accepted for clearance through the Euroclear and Clearstream, Luxembourg systems. In addition, Rabobank will make an application with respect to any Restricted Notes of a Registered Series to be accepted for trading in book-entry form by DTC. Acceptance by DTC of Restricted Notes of each Tranche of a Registered Series issued by Rabobank will be confirmed in the relevant Final Terms. The Common Code, the International Securities Identification Number (ISIN), the Committee on Uniform Security Identification Procedure (CUSIP) number and (where applicable) the identification number for any other relevant clearing system for each Series of Notes will be set out in the relevant Final Terms.

The address of Euroclear is 1 Boulevard du Roi Albert II, B-1210 Brussels, Belgium, the address of Clearstream, Luxembourg is 42 Avenue JF Kennedy L-1855 Luxembourg, Luxembourg and the address of DTC is 55 Water Street, New York, New York 10041 USA. The address of any Alternative Clearing System will be specified in the relevant Final Terms.

6. The issue price and the amount of the relevant Notes will be determined based on the prevailing market conditions. The Issuer does not intend to provide any post-issuance information in relation to any issues of Notes.
7. So long as any of the Notes are outstanding the following documents will be available, during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays and public holidays excepted), for inspection at the office of the Paying Agent in Luxembourg:
 - (i) the Agency Agreement (as amended and supplemented from time to time) relating to the Programme (which includes the form of the Global Notes, the Definitive Notes, the Certificates and the Coupons, Talons and Receipts relating to Bearer Notes);
 - (ii) each set of Final Terms for Notes that are listed on Euronext Amsterdam or the Luxembourg Stock Exchange; and
 - (iii) the articles of association of Rabobank.
8. For the period of 12 months following the date of this Base Prospectus, copies of the following documents will be available, free of charge during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays

and public holidays excepted), at the office of the Fiscal Agent and the Paying Agents in Luxembourg and the Netherlands:

- (i) the Agency Agreement (as amended and supplemented from time to time) (which includes the form of the Global Notes, the Registered Notes, the Definitive Notes, and the Coupons, Talons and Receipts relating to Definitive Notes) and the Covenant (as amended and supplemented from time to time);
 - (ii) the articles of association of the Issuer;
 - (iii) the audited and consolidated financial statements of the Issuer and Rabobank Group for the years ended 31 December 2016, 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014 (together with the explanatory notes and the independent auditor's reports in respect thereof);
 - (iv) the audited financial statements of Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A. for the years ended 31 December 2016 and 2015 (in each case, together with the explanatory notes and the independent auditor's reports in respect thereof);
 - (v) the audited unconsolidated financial statements of Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A. for the year ended 31 December 2014 (together with the independent auditor's reports thereon and explanatory notes thereto);
 - (vi) a copy of this Base Prospectus (together with any supplement to this Base Prospectus or further Base Prospectus); and
 - (vii) a copy of the ISDA Definitions and the 1998 FX and Currency Option Definitions.
9. Ernst & Young Accountants LLP, of which the "registeraccountants" are members of the Royal NBA (Koninklijke Nederlandse Beroepsorganisatie van Accountants – The Royal Netherlands Institute of Chartered Accountants), has audited, and issued unqualified independent auditor's reports, on the unconsolidated financial statements of Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A. for the year ended 31 December 2015, on the unconsolidated financial statements of Coöperatieve Centrale Raiffeisen-Boerenleenbank B.A. for the year ended 31 December 2014 and on the consolidated financial statements of Rabobank Group for the years ended 31 December 2015 and 31 December 2014.
10. The consolidated financial statements of Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A. and its subsidiaries and the company financial statements of Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A. as of and for the year ended 31 December 2016, incorporated by reference in this Prospectus, have been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V., an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their auditor's reports incorporated by reference herein. The auditor signing the auditor's report on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers is a member of the Royal Netherlands Institute of Chartered Accountants (*Koninklijke Nederlandse Beroepsorganisatie van Accountants*).
11. The latest published financial information was for the year ended 31 December 2016.
12. As at the date of this Base Prospectus, no interim financial information in respect of the Issuer has been published subsequent to 31 December 2016.
13. As of the date of this Base Prospectus, Rabobank Group is not party to any contracts (not entered into in the ordinary course of business) that are considered material to its results, financial condition or operations.
14. Certain of the Dealers and their affiliates have engaged, and may in the future engage, in investment banking and/or commercial banking transactions with, and may perform services for, the Issuer and their affiliates in the ordinary course of business. In addition, in the ordinary course of their business activities, the Dealers and their affiliates may make or hold a broad array of investments and actively trade debt and equity securities (or related derivative securities) and financial instruments (including

bank loans) for their own account and for the accounts of their customers. Such investments and securities activities may involve securities and/or instruments of the Issuer or the Issuer's affiliates. Certain of the Dealers or their affiliates that have a lending relationship with the Issuer routinely hedge their credit exposure to the Issuer consistent with their customary risk management policies. Typically, such Dealers and their affiliates would hedge such exposure by entering into transactions which consist of either the purchase of credit default swaps or the creation of short positions in securities, including potentially the Notes issued under the Programme. Any such short positions could adversely affect future trading prices of Notes issued under the Programme. The Dealers and their affiliates may also make investment recommendations and/or publish or express independent research views in respect of such securities or financial instruments and may hold, or recommend to clients that they acquire, long and/or short positions in such securities and instruments.

15. The yield for any particular Series of Fixed Rate Notes will be specified in the relevant Final Terms and will be calculated on the basis of the compound annual rate of return if the relevant Notes were to be purchased at the Issue Price on the Issue Date and held to maturity. Set out below is the formula for the purposes of calculating the yield of Fixed Rate Notes.

$$\text{Issue Price} = \text{Rate of Interest} \times \frac{1 - \left(\frac{1}{(1 + \text{Yield})^n} \right)}{\text{Yield}} + \left[\text{Final Redemption Amount} \times \frac{1}{(1 + \text{Yield})^n} \right]$$

Where:

“**Rate of Interest**” means the Rate of Interest expressed as a percentage as specified in the relevant Final Terms and adjusted according to the frequency i.e. for a semi-annual paying Note, the Rate of Interest is half the stated annualised Rate of Interest in the Final Terms;

“**Yield**” means the yield to maturity calculated on a frequency commensurate with the frequency of interest payments as specified in the relevant Final Terms; and

“**n**” means the number of interest payments to maturity.

Set out below is a worked example illustrating how the yield on a Series of Fixed Rate Notes could be calculated on the basis of the above formula. It is provided for purposes of illustration only and should not be taken as an indication or prediction of the yield for any Series of Notes; it is intended merely to illustrate the way which the above formula could be applied.

Where:

n = 6

Rate of interest = 3.875 per cent.

Issue Price = 99.392 per cent.

Final Redemption Amount = 100 per cent.

$$99.392 = 3.875 \frac{1 - \left[\frac{1}{(1 + \text{Yield})^6} \right]}{\text{Yield}} + \left[100 \times \frac{1}{(1 + \text{Yield})^6} \right]$$

Yield = 3.99 per cent. (calculated by iteration)

The yield specified in the relevant Final Terms in respect of a Series of Fixed Rate Notes will not be indication of future yield.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES OF THE ISSUER

Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A.

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Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A.

New Zealand Branch
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New Zealand

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR

To Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A.

up until the financial year ended 31 December 2015

*from the financial year commencing 1 January
2016*

Ernst & Young Accountants LLP

Cross Towers
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1083 HP Amsterdam
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PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants N.V.

Thomas R. Malthusstraat 5
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Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A. (in its capacity as Dealer)

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United Kingdom

Merrill Lynch International

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United Kingdom

Morgan Stanley & Co. International plc

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United Kingdom

UBS Limited

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United Kingdom

ARRANGER**Credit Suisse Securities (Europe) Limited**

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United Kingdom

FISCAL AGENT, PAYING AGENT AND CALCULATION AGENT**Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch**

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United Kingdom

TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR**Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A.**

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Luxembourg

PAYING AGENT**Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A.**

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3521 CB Utrecht
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REGISTRAR, TRANSFER AGENT AND EXCHANGE AGENT

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New York, New York 10005
United States

LUXEMBOURG STOCK EXCHANGE LISTING AGENT

Deutsche Bank Luxembourg S.A.

Corporate Trust and Agency Services
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Luxembourg

EURONEXT AMSTERDAM LISTING AGENT

Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A.

Croeselaan 18
3521 CB Utrecht
The Netherlands

LEGAL ADVISERS

To Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A. in respect of Dutch law

Clifford Chance LLP

Droogbak 1A
1013 GE Amsterdam
The Netherlands

*To Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A. Australia Branch
in respect of Australian law*

Ashurst

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*To Coöperatieve Rabobank U.A. New Zealand Branch
in respect of New Zealand law*

Bell Gully

ANZ Centre
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To the Dealers

in respect of Dutch law

Linklaters LLP

WTC Amsterdam
Zuidplein 180
1077 XV Amsterdam
The Netherlands

in respect of United States law

Linklaters LLP

1345 Avenue of the Americas
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