THIRD SUPPLEMENT DATED 23 DECEMBER 2013
TO THE BASE PROSPECTUS DATED 2 JULY 2013

ABN AMRO Bank N.V.

(incorporated in The Netherlands with its statutory seat in Amsterdam and registered in the Commercial Register of the Amsterdam Chamber of Commerce under number 34334259)

Programme for the Issuance of Medium Term Notes

Supplement to the Base Prospectus dated 2 July 2013

This supplement (the "**Supplement**") is supplemental to, forms part of and must be read and construed in conjunction with, the base prospectus dated 2 July 2013 issued by ABN AMRO Bank N.V., as supplemented by the first supplement dated 26 August 2013 and the second supplement dated 18 November 2013 (the "**Base Prospectus**"). The Base Prospectus has been issued by ABN AMRO Bank N.V. in respect of a Programme for the Issuance of Medium Term Notes. This Supplement, together with the Base Prospectus, constitutes a base prospectus for the purposes of Article 5.4 of Directive 2003/71/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (as amended, the "**Prospectus Directive**"). Terms given a defined meaning in the Base Prospectus shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the same meaning when used in this Supplement. To the extent that there is any inconsistency between (a) any statement in this Supplement and (b) any other statement in or incorporated by reference into the Base Prospectus, the statements in (a) above will prevail.

ABN AMRO Bank N.V. accepts responsibility for the information contained in this Supplement and declares that, having taken all reasonable care to ensure that such is the case, such information is, to the best of their knowledge, in accordance with the facts and contains no omission likely to affect its import.

Arranger

ABN AMRO

No person has been authorised to give any information or to make any representation not contained in or not consistent with this Supplement or the Base Prospectus, the applicable Final Terms or any document incorporated by reference herein or therein, or any other information supplied in connection with the Programme or the Notes and, if given or made, such information or representation must not be relied upon as having been authorised by the Issuer, the Arranger or any Dealer.

This Supplement and the Base Prospectus do not, and are not intended to, constitute an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy any of the Notes by or on behalf of the Issuer or the Arranger or any Dealer in any jurisdiction in which such offer or solicitation is not authorised or in which the person making such offer or solicitation is not qualified to do so or to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation in such jurisdiction.

Neither this Supplement, the Base Prospectus nor any other information supplied in connection with the Programme should be considered as a recommendation by the Issuer, the Arranger or any Dealer that any recipient of this Supplement, the Base Prospectus or any other information supplied in connection with the Programme should purchase any Notes. Accordingly, no representation, warranty or undertaking, express or implied, is made by the Arranger or any Dealer in their capacity as such. Each investor contemplating purchasing any Notes should make its own independent investigation of the financial condition and affairs, and its own appraisal of the creditworthiness, of the Issuer.

Neither the delivery of this Supplement, the Base Prospectus nor the offering, sale or delivery of any Notes shall in any circumstances imply that the information contained herein concerning the Issuer is correct at any time subsequent to the dates thereof or that any other information supplied in connection with the Programme or the Notes is correct as of any time subsequent to the date indicated in the document containing the same. The Arranger and any Dealer expressly do not undertake to review the financial condition or affairs of the Issuer during the life of the Programme.

The Issuer, the Arranger and any Dealer do not represent that this Supplement or the Base Prospectus may be lawfully distributed, or that Notes may be lawfully offered, in compliance with any applicable registration or other requirements in any jurisdiction. In particular, no action has been taken by the Issuer, the Arranger or any Dealer appointed under the Programme which is intended to permit a public offering of the Notes or distribution of this Supplement or the Base Prospectus in any jurisdiction where action for that purpose is required. Accordingly, the Notes may not be offered or sold, directly or indirectly, and neither this Supplement, the Base Prospectus, together with its attachments, nor any advertisement or other offering material may be distributed or published in any jurisdiction where such distribution and/or publication would be prohibited and each Dealer (if any) will be required to represent that all offers and sales by it will be made on these terms.

The distribution of this Supplement and the Base Prospectus and the offer or sale of Notes may be restricted by law in certain jurisdictions. Persons into whose possession this Supplement, the Base Prospectus or any Notes come must inform themselves about, and observe, any such restrictions. See "Subscription and Sale" on page 140 up to and including 146 in the Base Prospectus. In particular, 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 include Notes in bearer form that are subject to United States tax law requirements. The Notes may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States or to, or for the account or benefit of. U.S. persons (as defined in Regulation S) except pursuant to an exemption from, or in a transaction not subject to, the registration

requirements of the Securities Act. Subject to certain exceptions, the Notes may not be offered, sold or delivered within the United States or to United States persons, as these terms are defined by the Code and by U.S. Treasury regulations thereunder.

So long as the Base Prospectus and this Supplement are valid as described in Article 9 of the Prospectus Directive, copies of this Supplement and the Base Prospectus, together with the other documents listed in "Documents incorporated by reference" on page 48 and 49 of the Base Prospectus will be available free of charge during usual business hours on any weekday (Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays excepted) from the Issuer (at its registered office of the Issuer at Gustav Mahlerlaan 10, 1082 PP Amsterdam, The Netherlands, by telephone +31 20 6282282 or by e-mail: investorrelations@nl.abnamro.com).

AMENDMENTS OR ADDITIONS TO THE BASE PROSPECTUS

With effect from the date of this Supplement the information appearing in, or incorporated by reference into, the Base Prospectus shall be amended and/or supplemented in the manner described below. References to page numbers shall be references to the pages of the base prospectus dated 2 July 2013.

1. In the section "Important Information" on page 49 the second paragraph under the heading "Restrictions on public offers of Notes in Relevant Member States where there is no exemption from the obligation under the Prospectus Directive to publish a prospectus" shall be replaced with the following wording:

   "This Base Prospectus has been prepared on a basis that permits Public Offers of Notes in Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Finland, France, Italy, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and the United Kingdom (each a "Public Offer Jurisdiction"). Any person making or intending to make a Public Offer of Notes in a Public Offer Jurisdiction on the basis of this Base Prospectus must do so only with the consent of the Issuer– see "Consent given in accordance with Article 3.2 of the Prospectus Directive (Retail Cascades)" below."

2. The section "Taxation" on pages 136 – 139 shall be replaced with the following section:

"**TAXATION**

TAXATION IN THE NETHERLANDS

The following summary of certain Dutch taxation matters is based on the laws and practice in force as of the date of this Base Prospectus and is subject to any changes in law and the interpretation and application thereof, which changes could be made with retroactive effect. The following summary does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all the tax considerations that may be relevant to a decision to acquire, hold or dispose of a Note, and does not purport to deal with the tax consequences applicable to all categories of investors, some of which may be subject to special rules.

For the purpose of the paragraph " Taxes on Income and Capital Gains" below it is assumed that a Holder, being an individual or a non-resident entity, does not have nor will have a substantial interest (aanmerkelijk belang), or - in the case of a Holder being an entity - a deemed substantial interest, in the Issuer and that no connected person (verbonden persoon) to the Holder has or will have a substantial interest in the Issuer.

Generally speaking, an individual has a substantial interest in a company if (a) such individual, either alone or together with his partner, directly or indirectly has, or is deemed to have or (b) certain relatives of such individual or his partner directly or indirectly have or are deemed to have (i) the ownership of, a right to acquire the ownership of, or certain rights over, shares representing 5 per cent or more of either the total issued and outstanding capital of such company or the issued and outstanding capital of any class of shares of such company, or (ii) the ownership of, or certain rights over, profit participating certificates (winstbewijzen) that relate to 5 per cent or more of either the annual profit or the liquidation proceeds of such company

Generally speaking, a non-resident entity has a substantial interest in a company if such entity, directly or indirectly has (I) the ownership of, a right to acquire the ownership of, or certain rights over, shares representing 5 per cent or more of either the total issued and outstanding capital of such company or the issued and outstanding capital of any class of shares of such company, or (II) the ownership of, or certain rights over, profit participating certificates (winstbewijzen) that relate to 5 per cent or more of either the annual profit or the liquidation proceeds of such company. An entity holding a Note has a deemed substantial interest in a company if such entity has disposed of or is deemed to have disposed of all or part of a substantial interest on a non-recognition basis.

For the purpose of this summary, the term "entity" means a corporation as well as any other person that is taxable as a corporation for Dutch corporate tax purposes.

Where this summary refers to a holder of a Note, an individual holding a Note or an entity holding a Note, such reference is restricted to an individual or entity holding legal title to as well as an economic interest in such Note or otherwise being regarded as owning a Note for Dutch tax purposes. It is noted that for purposes of Dutch income, corporate, gift and inheritance tax, assets legally owned by a third party such as a trustee, foundation or similar entity, may be treated as assets owned by the (deemed) settlor, grantor or similar originator or the beneficiaries in proportion to their interest in such arrangement.

Where the summary refers to "The Netherlands" or "Dutch" it refers only to the European part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Investors should consult their professional advisers on the tax consequences of their acquiring, holding and disposing of a Note or Coupon.

1. WITHHOLDING TAX

All payments made by the Issuer of interest and principal under the Notes can be made free of withholding or deduction of any taxes of whatsoever nature imposed,

levied, withheld or assessed by The Netherlands or any political subdivision or taxing authority thereof or therein, unless the Notes qualify as debt that effectively functions as equity for purposes of article 10, paragraph 1, sub d of the Corporate Tax Act (*Wet op de vennootschapsbelasting 1969*).

2. TAXES ON INCOME AND CAPITAL GAINS

Residents

Resident entities

An entity holding a Note which is, or is deemed to be, resident in The Netherlands for corporate tax purposes and which is not tax exempt, will generally be subject to corporate tax in respect of income or a capital gain derived from a Note at the prevailing statutory rates.

Resident individuals

An individual holding a Note who is, is deemed to be, or has elected to be treated as, resident in The Netherlands for income tax purposes will be subject to income tax in respect of income or a capital gain derived from a Note at rates up to 52 per cent if:

(i) the income or capital gain is attributable to an enterprise from which the holder derives profits (other than as a shareholder); or

(ii) the income or capital gain qualifies as income from miscellaneous activities (*belastbaar resultaat uit overige werkzaamheden*) as defined in the Income Tax Act (*Wet inkomstenbelasting 2001*), including, without limitation, activities that exceed normal, active asset management (*normaal, actief vermogensbeheer*).

If neither condition (i) nor (ii) applies, an individual holding a Note will be subject to income tax on the basis of a deemed return, regardless of any actual income or capital gain derived from a Note. The deemed return amounts 4% of the value of the individual's net assets as at the beginning of the relevant fiscal year (including the Note). Subject to application of certain allowances, the deemed return will be taxed at a rate of 30 per cent.

Non-residents

A holder of a Note which is not, is not deemed to be, and - in case the holder is an individual - has not elected to be treated as, resident in The Netherlands for the relevant tax purposes will not be subject to taxation on income or a capital gain derived from a Note unless:

(i) the income or capital gain is attributable to an enterprise or part thereof which is either effectively managed in The Netherlands or carried on through a permanent establishment (*vaste inrichting*) or a permanent representative (*vaste vertegenwoordiger*) in The Netherlands and the holder of a Note derives profits from such enterprise (other than by way of securities); or

(ii) the holder is an individual and the income or capital gain qualifies as income from miscellaneous activities (*belastbaar resultaat uit overige werkzaamheden*) in The Netherlands as defined in the Income Tax Act (*Wet inkomstenbelasting 2001*), including, without limitation, activities that exceed normal, active asset management (*normaal, actief vermogensbeheer*).

3. GIFT AND INHERITANCE TAXES

Dutch gift or inheritance taxes will not be levied on the occasion of the transfer of a Note by way of gift by, or on the death of, a holder of a Note, unless:

(i) the holder of a Note is, or is deemed to be, resident in The Netherlands for the purpose of the relevant provisions; or

(ii) the transfer is construed as an inheritance or gift made by, or on behalf of, a person who, at the time of the gift or death, is or is deemed to be resident in The Netherlands for the purpose of the relevant provisions.

4. VALUE ADDED TAX

The issuance or transfer of a Note, and payments of interest and principal under a Note, will not be subject to value added tax in The Netherlands.

5. OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES

The subscription, issue, placement, allotment, delivery or transfer of a Note will not be subject to registration tax, stamp duty or any other similar tax or duty payable in The Netherlands.

6. RESIDENCE

A holder of a Note will not be and will not be deemed to be resident in The Netherlands for tax purposes and, subject to the exceptions set out above, will not otherwise be subject to Dutch taxation, by reason only of acquiring, holding or disposing of a Note or the execution, performance, delivery and/or enforcement of a Note.

TAXATION IN BELGIUM

The following is a general description of the principal Belgian withholding tax consequences for investors receiving interest in respect of, or disposing of, the Notes and is of a general nature. It does not purport to be a complete analysis of tax considerations relating to the Notes whether in Belgium or elsewhere.

This general description is based upon the law as in effect on the date of this Base Prospectus and is subject to any change in law that may take effect after such date (or with retroactive effect). Investors should appreciate that, as a result of changing law or practice, the tax consequences may be otherwise than as stated below. Investors should consult their professional advisers on the possible tax consequences of subscribing for, purchasing, holding or selling the Notes under the laws of their countries of citizenship, residence, ordinary residence or domicile.

Belgian withholding tax

For Belgian tax purposes, the following amounts are qualified and taxable as "interest": (i) periodic interest income, (ii) amounts paid by the Issuer in excess of the issue price (whether or not on the maturity date), and (iii) in case a realization event occurs in respect of the Notes as a result of a sale or otherwise between two interest payment dates, the pro rata of accrued interest corresponding to the detention period.

Belgian resident individuals

Payments of interest on the Notes made through a financial intermediary in Belgium will in principle be subject to a 25 per cent. withholding tax in Belgium (calculated on the interest received after deduction of any non-Belgian withholding taxes). The 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 Belgian withholding tax was levied on these interest payments.

However, if the interest is paid outside Belgium without the intervention of a Belgian financial intermediary, the interest received (after deduction of any non-Belgian withholding tax) must be declared in the personal income tax return and will be taxed at a flat rate of 25 per cent.

Other tax rules apply to Belgian resident individuals who do not hold the Notes as a private investment.

Belgian resident companies

Interest payments on the Notes made through a financial intermediary in Belgium to Belgian corporate investors will generally be subject to Belgian withholding tax, currently at a rate of 25 per cent. However, an exemption may apply provided that certain formalities are complied with. The exemption does not apply for income on zero coupon or capitalization bonds. The Belgian withholding tax that has been levied is creditable in accordance with the applicable legal provisions.

Belgian legal entities

Payments of interest on the Notes made through a financial intermediary in Belgium will in principle be subject to a 25 per cent. withholding tax in Belgium and no further tax on legal entities will be due on the interest.

However, if the interest is paid outside Belgium without the intervention of a Belgian financial intermediary and without the deduction of Belgian withholding tax, the legal entity itself is responsible for the declaration and payment of the 25 per cent. withholding tax.

Belgian non-residents

The interest income on the Notes paid through a professional intermediary in Belgium will, in principle, be subject to a 25 per cent. withholding tax, unless the Noteholder is resident in a country with which Belgium has concluded a double taxation agreement and delivers the requested affidavit. If the income is not collected through a financial institution or other intermediary established in Belgium, no Belgian withholding tax is due.

Non-resident investors that do not hold the Notes through a Belgian establishment can also obtain an exemption of Belgian withholding tax on interest from the Notes paid through a Belgian credit institution, a Belgian stock market company or a Belgian-recognized clearing or settlement institution, provided that they deliver an affidavit from such institution or company confirming (i) that the investors are non-residents, (ii) that the Notes are held in full ownership or in usufruct and (iii) that the Notes are not held for professional purposes in Belgium.

Individuals not resident in Belgium

Interest paid or collected through Belgium on the Notes and falling under the scope of application of the Savings Directive will be subject to the Disclosure of Information Method.

Individuals resident in Belgium

An individual resident in Belgium will be subject to the provisions of the Savings Directive, if he receives interest payments from a paying agent (within the meaning of the Savings Directive) established in another EU Member State, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, Andorra, Monaco, San Marino, Curaçao, Bonaire, Saba, Sint Maarten, Sint Eustatius (formerly the Netherlands Antilles), Aruba, Guernsey, Jersey, the Isle of Man, Montserrat, the British Virgin Islands, Anguilla, the Cayman Islands or the Turks and Caicos Islands.

If the interest received by an individual resident in Belgium has been subject to a Source Tax, such Source Tax does not liberate the Belgian individual from declaring the interest income in the personal income tax declaration. The Source Tax will be credited against the personal income tax. If the Source Tax withheld exceeds the personal income tax due, the excessive amount will be reimbursed, provided it reaches a minimum of Euro 2.5.

TAXATION IN FRANCE

The following is a general description of certain French withholding tax considerations relating to the Notes to the extent that payments under the Notes would qualify as interest payments. It is not a description of general French tax considerations relating to the Notes. Prospective investors are advised to consult their own professional advisors to obtain information about the tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership, or disposition of the Notes. Only personal advisors are in a position to adequately take into account special tax aspects of the Notes as well as the Noteholder's personal circumstances and any special tax treatment applicable to the Noteholder. This summary is based on French law as in force when drawing up this Base Prospectus. The laws and their interpretation by the tax authorities may change and such changes may have retroactive effect.

Subject to certain exceptions, interest and similar revenues paid to French resident individuals holding the Notes as part of their private assets is subject to a mandatory (non-final) withholding tax at a rate of 24% and to social contributions (CSG, CRDS and other related contributions) at an aggregate rate of 15.5%.

The mandatory withholding tax and social contributions are levied and paid to the French tax authorities, accompanied by the relevant tax return, either by the paying agent provided that such paying agent is located in The Netherlands (or any other EU member state, Iceland, Norway or Liechtenstein) and has been given a mandate for this purpose by the Noteholder, or by the Noteholder herself or himself.

TAXATION IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

The information about the German taxation of the Notes issued under this Base Prospectus set out in the following section deals only with German withholding tax and is not exhaustive. It is based on current tax laws in force at the time when this Base Prospectus was published. Such tax laws may be subject to change at short notice and, within certain limits, also with retroactive effect.

The following is a general description of certain German withholding tax considerations relating to the Notes since each Series of Notes may be subject to a different tax treatment according to the applicable Final Terms. It does not purport to be a complete analysis of all German tax considerations relating to the Notes. In particular, this discussion does not consider any specific facts or circumstances that may apply to a particular investor. This summary does not allow any conclusions to be drawn with respect to issues not specifically addressed.

Prospective purchasers of Notes are advised to consult their own tax advisors as to the tax consequences of the purchase, ownership and disposition of the Notes on the basis of the relevant Final Terms, including the effect of any state or local taxes under the tax laws of Germany and each country of which they are residents.

German withholding tax

In principle, only persons (individuals and incorporated entities) who are tax resident in Germany (in particular, persons having a residence, habitual abode, seat or place of management in Germany) are subject to German withholding tax with respect to payments under debt instruments. Non-resident persons generally do not suffer German withholding tax. If, however, the income from the Notes is subject to German tax, i.e. if (i) the Notes are held as business assets (*Betriebsvermögen*) of a German permanent establishment (including a permanent representative) which is maintained by the relevant investor or (ii) the income from the Notes qualifies for other reasons as taxable German source income, German withholding tax is applied, as a rule, as in the case of a German tax resident investor.

German withholding tax will be levied at a flat withholding tax rate of 26.375% (including solidarity surcharge (*Solidaritätszuschlag*)) on interest and on proceeds from the sale of the Notes if the Notes are held in a custodial account which the relevant investor maintains with a German branch of a German or non-German credit or financial services institution or with a German securities trading business or a German securities trading bank (a "**Disbursing Agent**"). If the Notes are redeemed, repaid, assigned or contributed into a corporation by way of a hidden contribution (*verdeckte Einlage*), such transaction is treated like a sale. If the Issuer exercises the right to substitute the debtor of the Notes, the substitution might, for German tax

purposes, be treated as an exchange of the Notes for new notes issued by the new debtor. Such a substitution could result in the recognition of a taxable gain or loss for the respective investors.

If the Notes are not held in a custodial account maintained with a Disbursing Agent, German withholding tax will nevertheless be levied if the Notes are issued as definitive Notes and the savings earnings (*Kapitalerträge*) are paid by a German Disbursing Agent against presentation of the Notes or interest coupons (so-called over-the-counter transaction – *Tafelgeschäft*).

If an investor sells or redeems the Notes, the tax base is, in principle, the difference between the acquisition costs and the proceeds from the sale or redemption of the Notes reduced by expenses directly and factually related to the sale or redemption. Where the Notes are acquired and/or sold in a currency other than Euro, the sales/redemption price and the acquisition costs have to be converted into Euro on the basis of the foreign exchange rates prevailing on the sale or redemption date and the acquisition date respectively. If the Notes have not been held in the custodial account maintained with the Disbursing Agent since their acquisition and the acquisition costs of the Notes are not proven to the German Disbursing Agent in the form required by law (e.g. in the case of over-the-counter transactions or if the Notes had been transferred from a non-EU custodial account prior to the sale), withholding tax is applied to 30% of the proceeds from the sale or redemption of the Notes.

When computing the tax base for withholding tax purposes, the German Disbursing Agent has to deduct any negative savings income (*negative Kapitalerträge*) or paid accrued interest (*Stückzinsen*) in the same calendar year or unused negative savings income of previous calendar years.

Individuals who are subject to church tax may apply in writing for this tax to be withheld as a surcharge to the withholding tax. Individuals subject to church tax but declining the application have to include their savings income in their tax return and will then be assessed to church tax. For German credit institutions an electronic information system as regards church withholding tax will presumably apply in respect of interest received after 31 December 2014, with the effect that church tax will be collected by the German Disbursing Agent by way of withholding unless the investor has filed a blocking notice (*Sperrvermerk*) with the German Federal Central Tax Office (*Bundeszentralamt für Steuern*), in which case the obligation to include savings income in the tax return for church tax purposes will persist.

With regard to individuals holding the Notes as private assets, any withholding tax levied shall, in principle, become definitive and replace the income taxation of the relevant investor. If no withholding tax has been levied other than by virtue of a withholding tax exemption certificate (*Freistellungsauftrag*) and in certain other

cases, the relevant investor is nevertheless obliged to file a tax return, and the savings income will then be taxed within the tax assessment procedure. However, the separate tax rate for savings income applies in most cases also within the assessment procedure. In certain cases, the investor may apply to be assessed on the basis of its personal tax rate if such rate is lower than the above tax rate. Such application can only be filed consistently for all savings income within the assessment period. In case of jointly assessed husband and wife the application can only be filed for savings income of both spouses.

With regard to other investors, German withholding tax is a prepayment of (corporate) income tax and will be credited or refunded within the tax assessment procedure.

No German withholding tax will be levied if an individual holding the Notes as private assets has filed a withholding tax exemption certificate (*Freistellungsauftrag*) with the German Disbursing Agent, but only to the extent the savings income does not exceed the exemption amount shown on the withholding tax exemption certificate. Currently, the maximum exemption amount is EUR 801 (EUR 1,602 in the case of jointly assessed husband and wife). Similarly, no withholding tax will be levied if the relevant investor has submitted a certificate of non-assessment (*Nichtveranlagungs-Bescheinigung*) issued by the relevant local tax office to the German Disbursing Agent. Further, with regard to investors holding the Notes as business assets, no withholding tax will be levied on capital gains from the redemption, sale or assignment of the Notes if (a) the Notes are held by a corporation or (b) the proceeds from the Notes qualify as income of a domestic business and the investor notifies this to the German Disbursing Agent by use of the officially required form.

The Issuer is not obliged to levy German withholding tax in respect of payments on the Notes.

TAXATION IN ITALY

The following is a general description of certain Italian tax considerations relating to the Notes based on the laws in force in Italy as at the date of this Base Prospectus and are subject to any changes in law occurring after such date, which changes could be made on a retroactive basis. The following summary does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all the tax considerations which may be relevant to a decision to subscribe for, purchase, own and/or dispose of the Notes and does not purport to deal with the tax consequences applicable to all categories of investors, some of which (such as dealers in notes) may be subject to special rules. Prospective purchasers of the Notes are advised to consult their own tax advisers concerning the overall tax consequences of their investment in the Notes.

Tax treatment of the Notes

The Notes may be subject to different tax regimes depending on whether:

- they represent a debt instrument implying a "use of capital" (*impiego di capitale*), through which the Noteholder transfers to the Issuer a certain amount of capital, for the economic exploitation of the same, subject to the unconditional right to obtain the entire reimbursement of such amount at maturity; or

- they represent a debt instrument implying a "use of capital" (*impiego di capitale*), through which the Noteholder transfers to the Issuer a certain amount of capital, for the economic exploitation of the same, subject to the right to obtain a (partial or entire) reimbursement of such amount at maturity.

Notes having 100% capital protection guaranteed by the Issuer

Legislative Decree N°. 239 of 1 April 1996, as a subsequently amended, (the "**Decree N°. 239**") provides for the applicable regime with respect to the tax treatment of interest, premium and other income (including the difference between the redemption amount and the issue price) from notes falling within the category of bonds (*obbligazioni*) or debentures similar to bonds (*titoli similari alle obbligazioni*) issued, *inter alia*, by non-Italian resident issuers.

Italian Resident Noteholders

Where the Italian resident Noteholder is:

(i) an individual not engaged in an entrepreneurial activity to which the Notes are connected (unless the investor has opted for the application of the *Regime del risparmio gestito* – reference is made to paragraph *"Capital Gains Tax"* below for an analysis of such regime); or

(ii) a non-commercial partnership; or

(iii) a non-commercial private or public institution; or

(iv) an entity exempt from Italian corporate income taxation,

interest, premium and other income relating to the Notes are subject to a substitute tax (*imposta sostitutiva*), levied at the rate of 20 per cent. In the event that the Noteholders described under (i) and (iii) above are engaged in an entrepreneurial activity to which the Notes are connected, the *imposta sostitutiva* applies as a provisional tax and may be deducted from the taxation on income due.

Where an Italian resident Noteholder is a company or similar commercial entity or a permanent establishment in Italy of a foreign company to which Notes are effectively connected and such Notes are deposited with an Italian resident intermediary, interest, premium and other proceeds from such Notes will not be subject to *imposta sostitutiva*, but must be included in the relevant Noteholder's income tax return and are therefore subject to general Italian corporate taxation ("**IRES**") (and, in certain circumstances, depending on the "status" of the Noteholder, also to regional tax on business activities purposes "**IRAP**")).

Pursuant to Decree N°. 239, *imposta sostitutiva* is applied by banks, SIMs, fiduciary companies, SGRs, stockbrokers and other entities identified by a decree of the Ministry of Finance (each an "**Intermediary**") resident in Italy, or permanent establishment in Italy of a non-Italian resident Intermediary, which intervene, in any way, in the collection of interest, premium and other income or in the transfer of the Notes. For the purpose of the application of the *imposta sostitutiva*, a transfer of notes includes any assignment or other act, either with or without consideration, which results in a change of the ownership of the relevant notes or in a change of the Intermediary with which the notes are deposited.

Where the Notes are not deposited with an Intermediary, the *imposta sostitutiva* is applied and withheld by any Italian financial intermediary paying interest to a Noteholder or, absent that, Italian resident individual Noteholders are required to report any interest, premium or other income from the Notes in their income tax returs and subject them to a substitute tax at 20 per cent. rate.

Interest, premium and other proceeds relating to the Notes held by Italian investment funds, *Fondi Lussemburghesi Storici* and SICAV will not be subject to any substitute tax, but will be included in the annual accrued increase of their net asset value. The net asset value will not be subject to tax with the investment funds, *Fondi Lussemburghesi Storici*, or the SICAV, but any distribution or any other income received upon redemption or disposal of the units or of the shares by the unitholders or shareholders may be subject to a withholding tax of 20 per cent.

Interest, premium and other income to the Notes held by Italian real estate investment funds to which the provisions of Law Decree No. 351 of 25 September 2001, converted into law with amendments by Law No. 410 of 23 November 2001, as subsequently amended, apply are subject neither to *imposta sostitutiva*, nor to any other income tax in the hands of the real estate investment fund. The income of the Italian real estate fund is subject to tax, in the hands of the unitholder, depending on status and percentage of participation, or, when earned by the fund, through distribution and/or upon redemption or disposal of the units.

Where an Italian resident Noteholder is a pension fund (subject to the regime provided for by article 17 of the Legislative Decree No. 252 of 5 December 2005) and the Notes are deposited with an Italian resident intermediary, interest, premium and other income relating to the Notes and accrued during the holding period will not be subject to *imposta sostitutiva*, but must be included in the result of the relevant portfolio accrued at the end of the tax period, to be subject to a 11 per cent. substitute tax.

Payments in respect of Notes which qualify as "Atypical securities" under Article 8 of Law Decree N° 512 of 30 September 1983 are subject to a withholding tax, levied at the rate of 20 per cent.

The 20 per cent. withholding tax is levied by any Italian resident entity which intervenes in the collection of payments on the Notes or in their repurchase or transfers. In case the payments on the Notes are not received through any aforementioned Italian resident entity, Italian resident individual Noteholders are required to report the payments in their income tax return and subject them to a substitutive tax at 20 per cent. rate. Italian resident individual Noteholders may elect instead to pay ordinary income tax at the progressive rates applicable to them in respect of the payments; if so, the Italian resident individual Noteholders should generally benefit from a tax credit for any withholding tax possible applied outside Italy.

The 20 per cent. withholding tax does not apply to payments made to a non-Italian resident Noteholder and to an Italian resident Noteholder which is (i) a company (including Italian permanent establishments of foreign entities) or similar commercial entity, (ii) a commercial partnerships or (iii) a private or public institution carrying out commercial activities.

TAXATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

The following is a summary of the United Kingdom withholding taxation treatment at the date hereof in relation to payments of principal and interest in respect of the Notes. It is based on current law and the practice of Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs ("HMRC"), which may be subject to change, sometimes with retrospective effect. The comments do not deal with other United Kingdom tax aspects of acquiring, holding or disposing of Notes. The comments are made on the assumption that the Issuer of the Notes is not resident in the United Kingdom for United Kingdom tax purposes. The comments relate only to the position of persons who are absolute beneficial owners of the Notes. Prospective Noteholders should be aware that the particular terms of issue of any series of Notes as specified in the relevant Final Terms may affect the tax treatment of that and other series of Notes. The following is a general guide for information purposes and should be treated with appropriate

caution. It is not intended as tax advice and it does not purport to describe all of the tax considerations that may be relevant to a prospective purchaser. Noteholders who are in any doubt as to their tax position should consult their professional advisers. Noteholders who may be liable to taxation in jurisdictions other than the United Kingdom in respect of their acquisition, holding or disposal of the Notes are particularly advised to consult their professional advisers as to whether they are so liable (and if so under the laws of which jurisdictions), since the following comments relate only to certain United Kingdom taxation aspects of payments in respect of the Notes. In particular, Noteholders should be aware that they may be liable to taxation under the laws of other jurisdictions in relation to payments in respect of the Notes even if such payments may be made without withholding or deduction for or on account of taxation under the laws of the United Kingdom.

UK Withholding Tax on Interest Payments by the Issuer

Provided that the interest on the Notes does not have a United Kingdom source, interest on the Notes may be paid by the Issuer without withholding or deduction for or on account of United Kingdom income tax. The location of the source of a payment is a complex matter. It is necessary to have regard to case law and HMRC practice. Case law has established that in determining the source of interest, all relevant factors must be taken into account. HMRC has indicated that the most important factors in determining the source of a payment are those which influence where a creditor would sue for payment, and has stated that the place where the Issuer does business, and the place where its assets are located, are the most important factors in this regard; however HMRC has also indicated that, depending on the circumstances, other relevant factors may include the place where the interest and principal are payable, the method of payment, the governing law of the Notes and the competent jurisdiction for any legal action, the location of any security for the Issuer's obligations under the Notes, and similar factors relating to any guarantee.

Interest which has a United Kingdom source ("UK interest") may be paid by the Issuer without withholding or deduction for or on account of United Kingdom income tax if the Notes in respect of which the UK interest is paid are issued for a term of less than one year (and are not issued under arrangements the effect of which is to render the Notes part of a borrowing with a total term of one year or more).

UK interest on Notes issued for a term of one year or more (or under arrangements the effect of which is to render the Notes part of a borrowing with a total term of one year or more) may be paid by the Issuer without withholding or deduction for or on account of United Kingdom income tax if the Notes in respect of which the UK interest is paid constitute "quoted Eurobonds". Notes which carry a right to interest will constitute quoted Eurobonds provided they are and continue to be listed on a recognised stock exchange. Securities will be "listed on a recognised stock exchange"

for this purpose if they are admitted to trading on an exchange designated as a recognised stock exchange by an order made by the Commissioners for HMRC and either they are included in the United Kingdom official list (within the meaning of Part 6 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000) or they are officially listed, in accordance with provisions corresponding to those generally applicable in European Economic Area states, in a country outside the United Kingdom in which there is a recognised stock exchange.

The NYSE Euronext Amsterdam is a recognised stock exchange. The Issuer's understanding of current HMRC practice is that securities which are officially listed and admitted to trading on the Cash Market and Derivatives Market that Exchange may be regarded as "listed on a recognised stock exchange" for these purposes.

In all other cases, UK interest on the Notes may fall to be paid under deduction of United Kingdom income tax at the basic rate (currently 20%) subject to such relief as may be available following a direction from HMRC pursuant to the provisions of any applicable double taxation treaty, or to any other exemption which may apply.

EU COUNCIL DIRECTIVE ON TAXATION OF SAVINGS INCOME

Under EC Council Directive 2003/48/EC on the taxation of savings income, each Member State is required to provide to the tax authorities of another Member State details of payments of interest or other similar income paid by a person within its jurisdiction to, or collected by such a person for, an individual resident or certain limited types of entity established in that other Member State; however, for a transitional period, Austria and Luxembourg may instead apply a withholding system in relation to such payments, deducting tax at rates rising over time to 35%. The transitional period is to terminate at the end of the first full fiscal year following agreement by certain non-EU countries to the exchange of information relating to such payments.

On 10 April 2013, Luxembourg officially announced that it will no longer apply the withholding tax system as from 1 January 2015 and will provide details of payment of interest (or similar income) as from this date.

A number of non-EU countries and certain dependent or associated territories of certain Member States have adopted similar measures (either provision of information or transitional withholding) in relation to payments made by a person within its jurisdiction to, or collected by such a person for, an individual resident or certain limited types of entity established in a Member State. In addition, the Member States have entered into provision of information or transitional withholding arrangements with certain of those dependent or associated territories in relation to payments made

by a person in a Member State to, or collected by such a person for, an individual resident or certain limited types of entity established in one of those territories.

The European Commission proposed certain amendments to the Directive, which may, if implemented, amend or broaden the scope of the requirements described above. Investors who are in any doubt as to their position should consult their professional advisers.

THE PROPOSED FINANCIAL TRANSACTIONS TAX ("FTT")

The European Commission has published a proposal for a Directive for a common FTT in Belgium, Germany, Estonia, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Austria, Portugal, Slovenia and Slovakia (the "**participating Member States**").

The proposed FTT has very broad scope and could, if introduced in its current form, apply to certain dealings in the Notes (including secondary market transactions) in certain circumstances. The issuance and subscription of Notes should, however, be exempt.

Under current proposals the FTT could apply in certain circumstances to persons both within and outside of the participating Member States. Generally, it would apply to certain dealings in the Notes where at least one party is a financial institution, and at least one party is established in a participating Member State. A financial institution may be, or be deemed to be, "established" in a participating Member State in a broad range of circumstances, including (a) by transacting with a person established in a participating Member State or (b) where the financial instrument which is subject to the dealings is issued in a participating Member State.

The FTT proposal remains subject to negotiation between the participating Member States and is the subject of legal challenge. It may therefore be altered prior to any implementation, the timing of which remains unclear. Additional EU Member States may decide to participate. Prospective holders of the Notes are advised to seek their own professional advice in relation to the FTT."

3. In the section "Subscription and Sale" on page 140, the following paragraphs shall be inserted:

"**Belgium**

Belgium has implemented the Prospectus Directive (including the 2010 PD Amending Directive) and the section headed "Public Offer Selling Restriction under the Prospectus Directive" above is applicable.

This Base Prospectus has not been submitted for approval to the Belgian Financial Services and Markets Authority. Accordingly, Notes that have a maturity of less than 12 months and qualify as money market instruments (and that therefore fall outside the scope of the Prospectus Directive) may not be distributed in Belgium by way of a public offering, as defined for the purposes of the law of 16 June 2006 on public offerings of investment instruments and the admission of investment instruments to trading on regulated markets (as amended).

Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg

Each of the Dealers has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that the Notes may not be offered or sold to the public within the territory of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg unless:

(a) a prospectus has been duly approved by the *Commission de Surveillance du Secteur Financier* (the "**CSSF**") pursuant to part II of the Luxembourg law dated 10 July 2005 on prospectuses for securities, as amended (the "**Luxembourg Prospectus Law**"), implementing the Prospectus Directive as amended from time to time, if Luxembourg is the home Member State as defined under the Luxembourg Prospectus Law; or

(b) if Luxembourg is not the home Member State, the CSSF has been provided by the competent authority in the home Member State with a certificate of approval attesting that a prospectus in relation to the Notes has been drawn up in accordance with the Prospectus Directive and with a copy of the said prospectus; or

(c) the offer of the Notes benefits from an exemption from or constitutes a transaction not subject to, the requirement to publish a prospectus pursuant to the Luxembourg Prospectus Law.

Sweden

Each of the Dealers has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that it will not publicly offer the Notes or bring the Notes into general circulation in Sweden other than in compliance with all applicable provisions of the laws of Sweden and especially in compliance with the Financial Instruments Trading Act (1991:980) and any regulation or rule made thereunder, as supplemented and amended from time to time."

4. In the section "Subscription and Sale" on page 145, the paragraph under the heading "Kingdom of Norway" shall be replaced with the following wording:

"**Kingdom of Norway**

Each of the Dealers has represented and agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to represent and agree, that no offering material in relation to the Programme or any Notes has been approved by the Norwegian Financial Supervisory Authority. Accordingly, each of the Dealers has agreed, and each further Dealer appointed under the Programme will be required to agree, that Notes may only be the subject of a public offer in Norway, as described in Section 7-2 of the Norwegian Securities Trading Act 2007 (the "**NSTA**"), subject to an applicable exemption pursuant to Section 7-4 of the NSTA or otherwise in compliance with the prospectus requirements of Chapter 7 of the NSTA.

Any Notes denominated in Norwegian Krone (NOK) or issued in Norway may only be issued in compliance with the Norwegian Securities Register Act 2002 and the Norwegian Regulation on Issue Price and Duty of Notification for Notes Issuances (FOR 20. desember 1996 nr. 1247)."